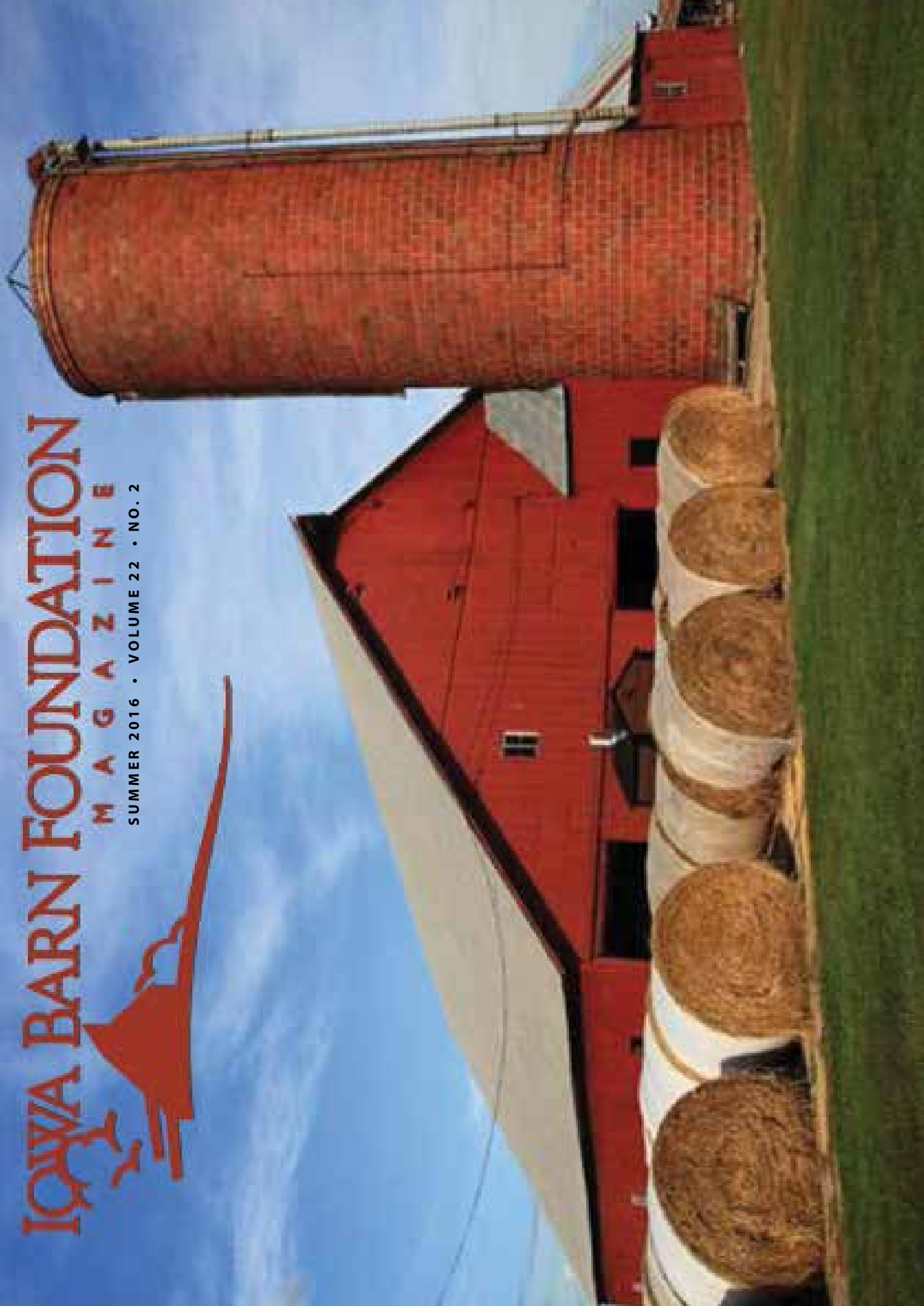


IOWA BARN FOUNDATION

M A G A Z I N E

SUMMER 2016 • VOLUME 22 • NO. 2





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The Iowa Barn Foundation is grateful to Michael Lanning, graphic artist living in Ames, who has generously donated his time and talents to making us proud of these magazines since our beginning. The magazine, as well as the foundation, is an all-state, all-volunteer effort founded in 1997.

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Cover Photo Courtesy:
Don Poggensee

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BY DUANE FENSTERMANN

THE DRIVE-THRU CORN CRIB

For more than 15 years the Iowa Barn Foundation (IBF) has highlighted the preservation of Iowa's barn history. The IBF became a national leader in this effort. Most Iowans knew the function and architectural features of the thousands of classic barns that facilitated Iowa's past agricultural economy. IBF's grant and awards of distinction program has helped to foster that common knowledge.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about modern present day Iowa barns made of metal roofs, pole shed framework, and total enclosure of livestock. A traveler on Iowa's interesting rural roads does not readily know if the building is for cows, pigs, chickens, turkeys, or what. There is more to confuse the Iowa traveler: enclosed cat fish farms are emerging. A retired public school building in northeast Iowa now contains shrimp growing tanks.

Recently a query came from an architect in Denver, Colorado. He had photographed an Iowa farm yard on one of his travels that contained a corn crib with a "cupola." He wondered what the cupola was for because the photograph included a barn with a cupola and they looked very different.

His very appropriate question illuminated a number of issues of interest to IBF and the traveling public. Iowa farming methods, buildings, and technology has evolved so fast and pervasive that the general public no longer understands how the whole system works and what they are seeing in their visual horizons. Many traveling people have never even been on a farm yard, to say nothing about their understanding

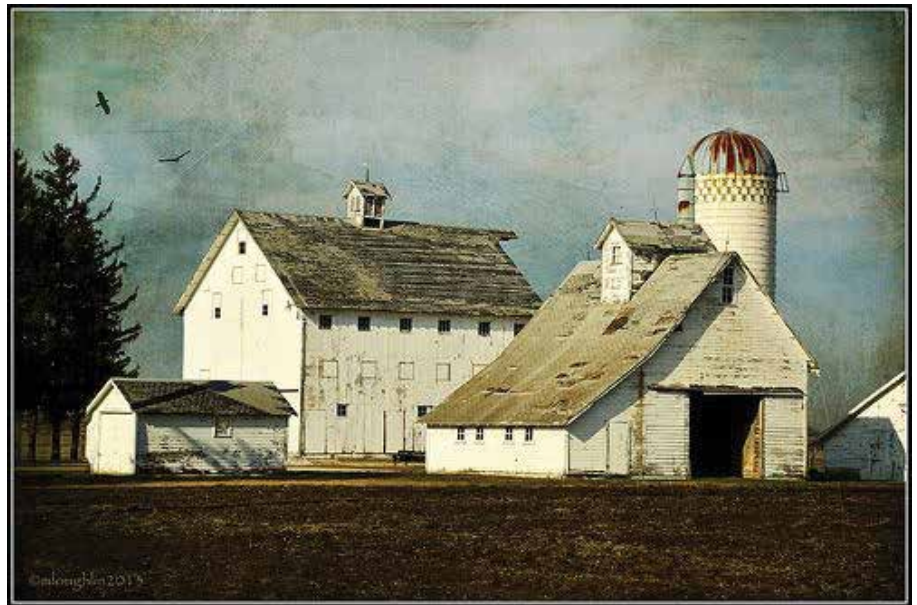


Figure 1: Corn crib with alley and a lean-to for small grains.

PHOTO COURTESY OF PETER HARDING.

of the buildings and equipment. Some of us who have grown up on farms have the same learning curve. No one wants the evolution to return to a former agricultural era.

The question about the architectural profile of a corn crib complements a growing awareness emerging from the more recent spring and fall IBF self-guided tours of barns across Iowa that have received either an IBF preservation assistance grant or an award of distinction. Many people touring the barns have not grown up on farms. Many questions arise about how equipment works or why the barn was designed in a certain way. IBF is finding itself in the role of explanation and education – two worthy adjuncts of preservation.

With this background we can transition to a discussion about a particular type of corn crib. Figure 1 shows the photograph sent with the corn crib query. The structure on the ridge of the barn is a traditional barn cupola. Definitions recognize that a cupola is an upside down cup type structure placed on the ridge line of a building to function as a light source, a belfry, belvedere, or lantern, but seldom associated with Midwest barns. Iowans, however, know that the barn cupola is placed on the barn ridge line to provide ventilation for the haymow space to prevent a build up of internal temperature and spontaneous combustion of wet hay stored inside. The barn shown in Figure 1 has only one cupola, but many barns

have more than one, using a formula that dictates the size of the opening needed for proper ventilation and the number of cupolas per linear feet of the ridge line. In the process of building the cupola carpenters often developed their own style of cupola design and trim, which resulted in a trademark or signature identifying that particular carpenter.

The structure on the corn crib roof might loosely be called a corn crib cupola, but Iowa farmers would avoid confusion with barn cupolas. They call it the “elevator head house” or the “granary equipment loft” because they know its function and it was not for ventilation. However, Iowans would avoid the granary term because we know the corn crib as a “grainary.” The corn crib was actually two corn cribs with a drive-thru alley between the two cribs. It was the storage house for ear corn and various small grains used in crop rotation farming.

Prior to the mid-1940s corn was picked by hand in the fields, using a husking peg strapped to the hand to quickly strip the corn husk off the ear of corn. It was then thrown into a wagon with an extended height on the far side equipped with a “bang board.” When the wagon was full the farmer took it to the corn crib in the farm yard with a team of horses or an early primitive tractor. The corn crib had walls of horizontal boards with about an inch between each board. The slots allowed air drying of the ears of corn placed inside. During the hand-picked era the corn crib was a simple stand-



Figure 2: Corn crib built by Arthur Fiet, Allamakee Co., in 1946, now owned by Larry Snitker, resided with metal. PHOTOGRAPHED BY MARLENE FENSTERMANN ON MAY 15, 2016.



alone building that often revealed ethnic heritage in its construction features, such as sides that were narrower at the bottom than at the top, or was a smaller storage area incorporated into the side of a barn or hog house, but those designs are not included in the scope of this article.

The corn crib structure was narrow to encourage the air drying. However, to get the ear corn into the crib the farmer had to shovel it by hand and throw it over the top horizontal board, which usually was higher than the wagon and up near the roof of the corn crib. It was hard work.

Then, as one row corn pickers were manufactured, after WWII with materials released from the war effort, the number of wagon loads of ear corn a farmer could produce in one day greatly exceeded his ability to unload the corn into a crib with a scoop shovel. His need for more corn storage space also increased. By building two corn cribs side by side, with an alley space in the center, wide enough to handle the corn wagon, the alley created an air tunnel effect that assisted in the drying process.

By the mid to late 1950s this alley space was used for another important development: the vertical elevator. This was an endless belt or chain with metal buckets or shelves that lifted the ear corn to the top of the corn crib and dumped it into a chute or trough that directed the corn into the storage areas. The elevator

Figure 3: Vertical elevator metal shaft on the left. Metal buckets on the right traveling downward to the floor hopper to be filled with grain. Photo detail from the corn crib shown in Figure 2.



Figure 4: The grain hopper in the alley was either below ground level or lowered to the floor level after the corn wagon was in position. Aarik Deering. PHOTOGRAPHED BY MARLENE FENSTERMANN MAY 15, 2016.

was anchored to one side of the alley. In the alley driveway, either below ground or hinged to the elevator side was a hopper into which the wagon load of corn was dumped. Figure 4 shows a hopper in the upright position to allow wagons through the alley. It was lowered behind the wagon.

Thus, the mechanical house on the top of the corn crib housed the upper parts of the vertical elevator. If the farmer did not have the vertical elevator but had an adjustable elevator he would position the elevator across the roof and send the corn through one of the windows of the roof house. An example of this is shown in Figure 5.

With the growing need to increase corn production and with the manufacturers ability to invent and improve current methods, by the late 1960s corn combines came into accepted farm use. The adoption of the corn combines totally changed corn production and support systems. Now the ears of corn were shelled from the cobs right in the field



Figure 5: An external elevator inserted into an elevator head house. After the corn picking season was finished the elevator could be removed. The pile of corn cobs was produced by the out-of-view corn sheller.

PHOTO COURTESY OF PETER HARDING.



Figure 6: This corn crib was built on a limestone basement with an earthen ramp on the other end. The Aarik Deering farm in Allamakee Co., IA.

PHOTO MAY 15, 2016, BY MARLENE FENSTERMANN.

by the combine. The farmer no longer needed corn cribs to dry and store ear corn. The double corn crib with alley, the vertical elevator or the adjustable elevator, the traveling corn sheller man and equipment, wagon jacks, power take-off systems, and rat controls, all were now obsolete and not needed. The farmer now needed round steel bins with bottom duct work for air ventilation and unloading; and elevators that look like a round tube with an spiral auger inside.

Once a decision was made to write this article this author has been alert to find good examples of the double corn cribs with alley and a roof mechanical house. Unfortunately, few still exist in northeast-

ern Iowa and southeastern Minnesota. My father-in-law built one in 1946 (Figure 2), but now we know the life cycle of the drive-thru type of corn crib was very limited, due to the quick acceptance of the combine and storage of shelled corn. The corn crib of Figure 2 is no longer used for its original purpose and other existing cribs are in much decay with no useful purpose. Others are just gone.

A wonderful example of adaptive use of a corn crib is a home in Iowa. The owners moved the crib from a mile away, insulated it on the outside, converted the inside, allowing the boards and open studs to be seen, and converted it into a very comfortable home.



Figure 7: Corn Crib owned by John Rodecap, Winneshiek Co., IA. The round metal structure was not original to the corn crib.

PHOTOGRAPHED JUNE 2, 2016, BY MARLENE FENSTERMANN.

Persons desiring to explore the double corn crib with alley may wish to check out these sources:

1. <https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/aben-plans/5323.pdf> This North Dakota State University web page has building plans (#5323) for a drive-thru granary to hold ear corn. Shows details for the top mechanical housing. See also plan #5325
2. <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3259&context=extensionhist> An article by E. A. Olson, titled "EC739 Corncrib Construction," from the University of Nebraska - Lincoln Extension, discusses many features, but note the many dimensional data presented.
3. <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/GQ/GQ-29.html> This article by Dirk E. Maier, titled "Ear Corn Drying, Storage and Handling," October 25, 1996, Fact Sheet #29 from Purdue University, gives dimensional recommendations for drying of ear corn in ventilated cribs.
4. http://www.worldcat.org/search?q=su%3ACorncribs.&q=hot_subject Worldcat lists 47 books about corn cribs. Your local public library probably can find them for you on interlibrary loan.



BARN ALL-STATE TOUR

Historic restored barns, throughout Iowa, will be opened to the public during the Iowa Barn Foundation's free, self-guided, all-state barn tour Saturday, September 26 and Sunday, September 27 from 8:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m.

The barns on tour either received matching grants or an "award of distinction" from the Iowa Barn Foundation. The annual tour, which attracts visitors from around the country, is free and opened to the public.

The Iowa Barn Foundation, a non-profit group, founded in 1997 by a group of folks with Iowa roots, is dedicated to preserving Iowa's rural buildings and rural heritage. The tour, an educational component of the foundation, teaches young and old close up about Iowa's rich agricultural heritage. It renews pride in Iowa's renowned agricultural heritage. At many stops owners will discuss the history of their farms and barns.

Some of Iowa's earliest barns will be on tour.

Information about the Iowa Barn Foundation can be obtained at www.iowabarnfoundation.org A list of barns on tour and directions is available on the web site which is created by Jeff Fitz-Randolph, Fairfield.

If you have specific questions, please e-mail Jolene Witt jowitt@gmtel.net or Jacqueline Schmeal, jschmeal@earthlink.net

WESTERN DIVISION

THE WESTERN DIVISION COVERS

WEST-NORTH – Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson, Emmet, Kossuth, Sioux, Obrien, Caly, Palo Alto, Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Pocahontas, and Humboldt counties.

WEST-CENTER – Woodbury, Ida, Sac, Calhoun, Monona, Crawford, Carroll, Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, and Guthrie counties.

WEST-SOUTH – Pottawattamie, Cass, Adair, Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Fremont, Page, and Taylor counties.

WEST-NORTH:

Ackerman Barn, One-half mile north of Ocheyedan on corner of L-58 and Highway 9 (Osceola County). On the Todd and Susan Ackerman farm are barn and smaller “matching” hog house built between 1915 and 1918. The barn is 84x36-feet; the hog house is 56x24-feet. At one time two Russian carpenters lived in the haymow of the hog house.



Ackerman Barn

Jones Barn (no photo available), 2138 Verdin Avenue, Ocheyedan (Osceola County) – From Highway 59, turn east on A 34 (220th Street) and go to Verdin Avenue. Turn north on gravel of nine miles. Barn is ½ mile north on east side of road. One of the largest barns in the area was built in 1917 and is unusual.



Lorch Barn

Lorch Mennonite Barn, A-34 (220th Street) and M-18 (White Avenue), Ocheyedan (Osceola County).

This magnificent Mennonite barn was built in 1889 and has a distinctive overhanging side.



Ascherl Barn

Ascherl Barn, 4680 McKinley, Granville (O'Brien/Sioux Counties) - From Granville, go one mile east on Highway 10 and a half mile south on gravel. Barn is on east side of road. This landmark barn was built in 1914 by Mr. Diers from Germantown.



Battaglioli Barn

Battaglioli Barn, 4819 480th Street, Granville (O'Brien County) - From Granville, take Highway 10 east two miles. Turn south on Monroe and drive two miles to 480th Street. Then travel east a quarter of a mile. This distinguished barn highlights an area.

Most barns on tour have been restored with matching grants from the Iowa Barn Foundation. Other property owners received awards of distinction from the foundation for restorations they undertook themselves. The Iowa Barn Foundation, an all-volunteer, non-profit organization founded in 1997 by a group of folks with Iowa roots, raises money from individuals, foundations, and corporations to give matching grants to property owners to restore their barns. The barns must be restored as closely as possible to original. The property owner must sign a perpetual easement when receiving a grant. This is the only group of its kind in the country.

The purpose of the tour is to encourage barn preservation in the state, to teach young people about Iowa's rich agricultural heritage, and to renew pride in this unique heritage. Owners will discuss the barns and their histories at many stops. Visitors are expected from around the country. The effort has encouraged barn preservation throughout Iowa and beyond.

The tour is free although donations to support the foundation's work are appreciated.

Note: Since conditions change, some photos may not show the current state of a particular barn.

The 2016 All-State Tour is divided into the Western Division, the Central Division, and the Eastern Division.



Johnson Barn



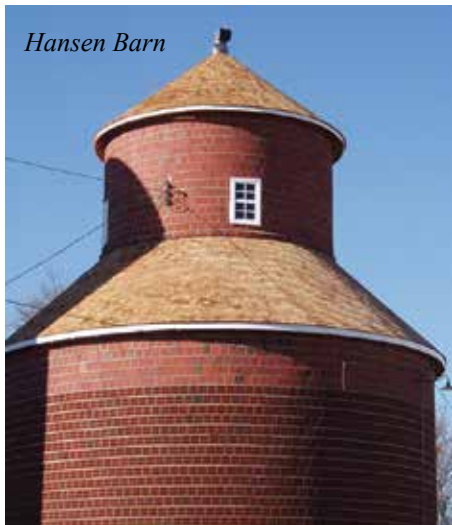
Johnson Barn, 4594 Vine Avenue, Sutherland (O'Brien County) - From Sutherland, travel one mile north on County Road M 12. The barn is on the northeast corner of the intersection of M12 and B 53. Barn was built about 1920 for John Adams, a dairy farmer. It has a footprint of over 2000 square feet. Twin cupolas and horse weathervanes are original. Arched rafters had to be hoisted in place with pulleys and horse power. This allowed for access to the loft without support poles.

Ferguson Barn, 40415 130th Avenue, Laurens (Pocahontas County) - Barn is 3.75 miles straight north of Laurens at

Ferguson Barn



Hansen Barn



40415 130th Avenue. Barn and landmark "conehead" crib were built in 1912. Elevator still works.

Hansen Barn, 4015-340th Avenue, Ruthven. (Clay County) - Take N 18 four miles south of Ruthven. One-of-a-kind landmark corncrib, built in 1940's, holds 7000 bushels of ear corn and 4000 bushels of small grain. In middle of crib is a bucket system that transports ear corn to the top of the corncrib and releases it into multiple outlets. Grandfather of owner died when owner's father was 18 and he had to take over farm.

Dreyer Barn, 102 310th Street, Fenton (Kossuth County) - From the south side of Fenton, turn west on County Road B 19. Go 3/4-mile west to second place on south side of road. Barn was built in 1903 and used as dairy barn until 1944. There is a 1000-gallon wooden water storage tank in hayloft. Manure unloading system is intact.

Dreyer Barn



Harvey Barn (no photo available), 4516 190th Street, Estherville (Emmet County) - Take Highway 9 through Gruver. Turn south on N40. Go two miles. Turn east 3/4-mile. Farm was homesteaded in 1899. Dan Harvey's great grandparents built the barn in 1927.

WEST-CENTER:

Belfrage Barn, 2410 Port Neal Road, Sergeant Bluff (Woodbury County) - Take Port Neal exit off of I-29 then go "WEST" 2 miles to the first intersection. Turn right and go two miles north. Farm is on the right. Owner's great-grandfather, John Belfrage, served in the Civil War, and bought the land on which this barn stands in 1875. A carpenter named Aaron Gunderson built the barn on the land in 1910.

Belfrage Barn



Conover Barn, 5315 190th Street, Holstein (Ida County) - From Holstein travel 1.5 mile west on US 20. Turn south on L67 and go three miles. Turn left on 190th. It is the first place on north side of road. Barn was built around 1900 and used by C.B. Conover and his son, C.B., Jr., for their outstanding Belgian draft horses. Harry Linn, Iowa's secretary of agriculture, gave draft horse demonstrations here. (Award of Distinction).

Conover Barn



Clancy Barn, 1866 Marengo (Highway 4 and 7), Pomeroy (Calhoun County). The barn was built in 1948 by Lee and Maureen Olson, along with local carpenter George Julifs. Maureen and Lee put pieces of the barn together in the machine shed prior to erection of the building. In 1962 the farm was purchased by Leo and Geraldine Clancy of Pomeroy. Geraldine and Maureen Olson were sisters. Leo Clancy was one of the charter members of the Iowa Charolais Association, formed in 1961. Leo also served as the Charolais superintendent at the Iowa State Fair for 25 years.



Clancy Barn

Ellis Barn, 2370 Fletcher Avenue, Lytton (Calhoun County) - The barn is three miles east and 2.5 miles north of Lytton. Landmark red barn, used to raise Red Rock Arabians, is called the "big red barn" by locals. It was built in 1918 and is 40 feet high to the eaves. It has 3x12-inch timbers.



Ellis Barn

Owens Family Farm, 3747 Jennings Avenue, Lake City (between Glidden and Lake City in Calhoun County) - on the east side of N41, two miles south of Lake City. The large barn was built in 1958 by William Owens for his Angus cattle, corn, and soybeans. Once, after a storm, he increased the size a bit. The windows are original. The band, In Rooms, will play from 2-4 p.m. on Saturday.



Owens Family Barn

Renze Barn, 22695 Highway 71, Carroll (Carroll County) - Three miles west of Carroll. Farm was known as "Old Mattes Place." Interesting landmark barn.

Sextro Crib, 12708 280th St, Manning (Carroll County) - From Carroll, eight miles west on Highway 30; nine miles south on M68, one-fourth miles west.



Renze Family Barn



Sextro Barn

Landmark corn crib was built early 1900s. One of the oldest cribs in the area.

Wooster Barn, 2435 2100th Street, Manning (Shelby County). From Irwin, take the highway east five miles; turn north on gravel for one mile and turn east for 3/4-miles. From Manning, go seven miles south on Airport Road on the west side of town. Turn west for 1.75 miles. Mr. Wooster's grandfather built this barn in 1896. It has always been used in the family farming operation and still is.



Wooster Barn

Heflin Barn, 837 Orange Road, Harlan (Shelby County) - From the intersection of US 59 and State 44, go four miles east on 44 to Orange road. Then go one and a fourth mile south. Farm is on the east side of the road. Once there were several of these unique barns in the area, but this is the only one remaining. The barn, built in 1901, is 40x36 feet. It has been used by four generations of Heflins.



Heflin Barn



Hinkeraker Barn

Hinderaker Barn, 2698 Jaguar Trail, Guthrie Center (Guthrie County) - From Guthrie Center, go west on Highway 44 for three miles. Turn left on Jaguar and go 4.5 miles south. The original barn was built at the turn of the century. It burned down in 1931, and the present barn was built.

WEST-SOUTH:

Vandewater Barn (Meadow Brook Farm), 3100 270th Street, Orient, (Adair County)-Between Greenfield and Winterset, take Vinton Avenue south of Highway 92 to 270th Street. Go one mile west of Hebron Methodist Church. Barn was built by Henry Vandewater in 1911 and has been in the family since. It has notched beams, pegs, mortise and tendon joints and a memorable wooden cupola.



Vandewater Barn

CENTRAL DIVISION

THE CENTRAL DIVISION COVERS

CENTRAL-NORTH – Winnebago, Worth, Hancock, Cerro Gordo, Wright, and Franklin counties.

CENTRAL-CENTER – Webster, Hamilton, Hardin, Greene, Boone, Story, Marshall, Dallas, Polk, and Jasper counties.

CENTRAL-SOUTH – Madison, Warren, Marion, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Ringgold, Decatur, Wayne, and Appanoose counties.



CENTRAL-NORTH:

Tenold Barn (*no photo available*), 4356 Wheelerwood Road (frontage road), Northwood (Worth County) - Barn is 3.5 miles south of Highway 105. Family farm and barn, built at the turn of the century, is across from what was the town of Tenold, which was on the Iowa map until 1960.

Hoarce Hendrickson Barn (*no photo available*), 2035 490th St, Northwood (Worth County) Go east from Northwood on Highway 105 for five miles. Turn left on S56 to 490th Street. Turn east. Barn was built in 1894. Farm was purchased by owner's great-grandfather after arriving from Norway. This was one of five farms he bought - one for each son.

Haugen Barn, 18446 420th Street, Leland (Winnebago County) - Go north out of Leland on US 69 to 420th St (three miles). Turn right on 420th (gravel). It is the first place on north side. Barn was built in 1915. In 1924 Peter Haugen enlarged it using a handsaw to split the barn in two. He added to the middle.

Chizek Barn (*no photo available*), 1665 250th Street, Garner (Hancock County) - Go west out of Garner on Highway 18 to US 69. Turn north for one mile on 69 and take a left on 250th St. Barn built by Albert Chizek, owner's grandfather, in 1942. It has an open loft area.

Rory Friedlow Barn (*no photo available*), 1580 Ladd Avenue, Kanaawha (Hancock County) Barn was built in 1925 by Floyd Friedlow. The family became known internationally for their Poland china hogs. In 1955 they sent breeding stock to a farmer in Cuba via plane and train. The annual Poland China herd sale was held at the farm. The family was also known for their dairy production.

Yezeck Barn, 22881 Vine Avenue, Plymouth (Cerro Gordo County) - From Rock Falls, go one mile north on the county blacktop. Barn is on the east side of the road. This 32- x 52-foot barn with metal cupola was built in 1930 and is one of the only barns standing in the area. The barn was in vulnerable condition when the Yezecks started the restoration project.

Bennett Barn, 1664 Eagle Avenue, Latimer (Franklin County) - Take I-35 to State Highway 3. Turn west on 3 and go one mile to Eagle Avenue. Turn north and go 2.5 miles. This handsome clay

tile barn, with round laminated rafter roof, was built in 1950 by Henning Construction Company, Latimer, for a dairy herd. The cow stanchions had drinking cups; there is a chain lift manure carrier.

Klousia Barn, 1766 165th St., Hampton (Franklin County) - At the intersection of Highways 65 and 3 in Hampton, turn east for two miles. Then travel north for two miles and finally west a fourth mile to the barn. The barn of peg construction is on a hill on a gorgeous farmstead. The owner copied a Wisconsin dairy barn when he built it in 1888. The barn was proudly placed on the most prominent position on the farm.

Dodd Barn, 1854 40th Street, Ackley (Franklin County) - Travel four miles west of Ackley on Highway 57. Turn north on S55 for two miles to 40th Street. Go 1/2-mile west. Barn was built by Ernest Aldinger, one of three Aldinger brothers who built farms within a mile of each other.





Thurmond-Adams Barn



Sparks Barn

CENTRAL-CENTRAL:

Thurmond-Adams Barn, South edge of Williams (Hamilton County) - From D 25 (Old 30) south of Williams, turn north on R 75. Turn right on 4th, right on Spruce, and right on Evergreen. Owner recently inherited old tongue and groove barn (36 x 63 feet), with two-inch vertical siding, and two acres from his uncle. He has made the once sad-looking structure a Williams landmark. (Award of Distinction).

Sparks Barn, 15737 E. Avenue, Alden (Hardin County) - Take Alden/Buckeye exit off US 20. Go north to D25. Go west to Avenue. E. G. Herman, 1923, Dubuque, is painted on west inside wall of this very large barn.

Boriskey Barn, 2115 230th Street, Marshalltown (Marshall County) - At intersection of Highways 30 and 330, go north on 330 1.3 miles and turn left onto short gravel drive that crosses to county road E41 (230th Street). Turn left again (west) and go 0.7 miles. Barn is on the right (north). Barn known as "long horse barn on 30" was manufactured by Super Structures, Albert Lea, and built in 1958. Has laminated curved rafters. Native lumber in horse stalls.

Pfantz Barn, 210 4th Avenue NE., State Center (Marshall County) - From US 30, go into State Center. Fourth Street is on north side of railroad tracks. Barn is behind Victorian house. Unique horse barn was built in 1902 for Craig



Boriskey Barn



Pfantz Barn

Pfantz's great-grandfather, well-known horse broker. The barn has such unique features as handmade screens and a milk cellar. Note the balloon rafters.

Dobbin Round Barn, 2551 Brown Avenue, State Center (Marshall County) - From State Center, go west one mile to Cooper Avenue, and turn south. Turn right (west) onto 255th St, then left onto Brown Ave 1917 barn was a pre-cut structure designed and made to order by Gordon Van Tine, Davenport, for \$6000. Carpenters like Ike Ingersol and Amos Thompson assembled the numbered pieces into the 65-foot diameter barn with silo in the middle. (Award of Distinction).



Dublin Round Barn



Buck Barn

Buck Barn, 1271 285th Street, State Center (Marshall County) - From State Center, go west one mile to Cooper Avenue. Go 4.5 miles south to 285th Street. Turn left on gravel. Barn is at first place on left. Barn is an example of how a potential tear-down can be turned into a jewel. It has a wonderful cupola.

Hanson Barn, 11590 N. 87th Ave. W., Mingo (Jasper County) - At the junctions of Highways 65, 330, and 117, continue northeast on 330. Go one mile to F 17 and turn east for 0.4 of a mile to W. 122nd St. N., and turn right. Go 0.4 of a mile to 87th Ave. W and turn left. The barn is a little over 0.7 of a mile on the left side of the road. Barn was built in 1907 with wood from older barn demolished by a tornado. Pegged barn was built by Elmer Haley and the Hansons.



Hanson Barn



Mulcahy Barn



Twedt Barn



Handsaker Barn

Mulcahy Farm, 25623 710th Ave, Colo (Story County) - Take new US 30 to US65. Go east to 710th Street. Turn south for a long block. Barn is on the west side of the road. The owner is Tony Bianchini. This barn, part of a lovely farmstead, was built in 1885 for horses. Barn is on National Register.

Handsaker Barn, 65627 200th, Fernald (Story County) - Barn is immediately southeast of Fernald which is off E 29 west of U.S. 65, north of Colo. Large, unique 1875 square barn is on farm purchased by Handsakers in 1853. Family gave land for Fernald.

Twedt Barn, 63645 160th Street, Nevada (Story County) From junction of E14 (Old Highway 30) and S14 in Nevada, turn north and go six miles to 160th St. Turn east for 1.5 miles. This barn has 40 two-ply laminate rafters to support its rounded roof so the hayloft is free of posts and beams. Farm was once owned by Hoyt Sherman, brother of the Civil War general. This is an example of how a small barn can highlight a farm.

Apland/Freeland Barn, 57304 Highway 210, Cambridge (Story County) -

Get off I-35 at Highway 210 and go east. Glorious pegged barn was built by Jens Russell for Norwegian immigrant, Ole Apland. Original carving arguably written by Ole Apland in Norwegian marks the date construction was completed. Barn sits in historic Norwegian settlement and remains with some of the original family.



Apland/Freeland Barn



Ramathe Barn

Rimathe Barn, 51349 Highway 210, Slater (Story County) - It's the first farm east of Slater on Highway 210. This 30x50 foot barn has been used and beloved by the family since it was built in 1929 by the owner's uncle. The barn was in tough shape after a tornado, but owner, Wayne Rimathe, at great effort, recently restored it.

Oakdale Farm/Grave of Farceur, 787 210th Street, (Boone County) - Take old Highway 30 to Ogden and turn north on P70 for one mile to 210th Street. Turn right to 787. The barn is on the left side of the road. The barn, where Farceur, the world-famous Belgian was buried in 1921, is one of Iowa's hidden treasures. C.G. Good bought 12-year-old Farceur, the San Francisco World's Fair champion, for \$47,000 in 1915. The horse was a service stud, and, to this day, Farceur's name is on pedigrees of Belgians. Following a European custom, Good buried the horse in the stall of the stud barn-standing up.

Kenan Barn, 2260 270th Street, Rippey (Greene County) - Go two miles north of Rippey on T 46. Then go one-fourth



Oakdale Barn



Kenan Barn



Richards Barn

mile west on 270th Street. This brick barn, built in the late 1800s, has a matching corn crib. Barn has the original rope pulley and forks.

Richards Barn, 2201 R, Jamaica, (Greene County) - Barn is 2.5 miles east of Cooper or seven miles north of Jamaica on P 30, turn east for 1/2 mile to R Avenue and go 1/2 mile south to the first farm on the east side of the road. The Thornburgh Home Place shows off all of the original buildings, which have been lovingly preserved, including a 1930s milking barn with original stanchions. (Award of Distinction)



Purviance Barn



Peters Barn

Purviance Barn, 21501 H Avenue, Minburn. (Dallas County) - Take P58 (from Perry, go south at Hy-Vee corner or from Highway 44, go north) to F 31. Turn west for two miles. Turn south on H Avenue (gravel) and go 1/2 mile to first farm on west side of road. Local craftsmen built this historic family farm in 1913 for Robert Purviance, prominent Dallas County farmer. The house and two barns are original.

Peters Barn, 19077 H Avenue, Perry - (Dallas County). From the intersection of P58 and Highway 141, Perry, go south on P 58 to 190th Street and turn right. Henry and Florence Spintig purchased farm about 1903. The main buildings on the home site were present at that time. The barn has been used for farming by the same family since 1934. The barn is interesting because it has cut out squares incorporated into the beams.

CENTRAL-SOUTH:

Beeler Barn, 2569 140th Street, Van Meter (Madison County) - From DeSoto, go south on Highway 169. Turn east on 130th Street to stop sign. Then go south on Prairie View Avenue and finally east on 140th Street. Barn is in what was a strong German settlement. Barn was built by the Burger brothers including one who became the first county agent in Iowa.

McBroom-Hargis Barn, 1218 Highway 169, Winterset (Madison County) - Barn is five miles south of I-80 (Adel, De Soto, Winterset exit). Article in Madison County paper (1884) discussed this barn, "It would be the largest barn in this part



Beeler Barn



McBroom-Hargis Barn

of the county." It has a wooden track, post and beam, pegs and was designed by I.F. Carter of De Soto.

Gillespie Barn, 1257 Highway 92, Winterset 50273 (Madison County). Barn was built in 1874 by W.W. George. The property has been in the same family since 1870. It is located on Old Bluff Road which carried early settlers to Council Bluffs.

Redman Barn, 2034 205th Avenue, Osceola (Clarke County) - From I-35 in Osceola, take US 34 west 2.5 miles, then turn south onto 205th Ave. Barn was built in 1916 and has been owned by two different families.



Gillespie Barn



Redman Barn



Oswald Barn



Blake Barn

Oswald Barn, 1071 Harken Hills Drive, Osceola (Clarke County) - Take Highway 34 through Osceola; go another half mile to Harken Hills Drive on the south side of the road. Beef barn was designed in the 1930s and can be converted into a show pavilion to seat over 700. Pure-bred Angus were developed there by Dr. C.R. Harken, Osceola physician. Farm was operated with view of helping small producer market his animals. JC Penney often visited the farm.

Blake Barn, 2155 Benson Street, Weldon (Clarke County) - Take Exit 29 off I-35 (south of Osceola). Go east for 1.5 miles to Highway 69. Turn right (south) onto Highway 69 and go 4 miles to Benson St (CR H50), and turn right (west) for 1.5 miles. The barn is just above the freeway, but there is not an entrance there. Thousands of travelers going up I-35 have probably noticed this highly visible barn but not the story. It is a wooden manufactured "kit" barn probably built in the early 1900s. The exceptionally tall (48 feet high) 32x38

feet barn sits on four footings keeping it off the ground. The barn was built with wood rafters so even the ends are identical to the middle. New red paint highlights the barn. (Award of Distinction).

Kosman Barn, 10611 240th Avenue, Weldon (Decatur County) - From Osceola, take US 69 south 10 miles to Clarke-Decatur Street. Turn east and go one mile to first gravel road. Turn south. Barn is second house on the west side (right). Barn, built in 1907, was the scene of large barn dances. Barn has always been used for horses and cows.

Kala Leeper Barn (*no photo available*), 21566 Pony Farm Road, Leon (Decatur County). Barn is known as pony barn. Site of Fashion Club Pony Farms. Horses from the farm were featured in the Spiegel catalogues. Gene Harris, Leon native, who moved to Chicago, owned the farms. He was known as "Cow-puncher". Barn was built between 1910 and 1918. by Bud Sims. The redwood used for the foundation was pre-cut and



Kosman Barn



Partridge Barn

sent from the Northwest. The loft barn held 146 tons of hay. His partner, was Dr. Wayne Munn, president of the American Shetland Pony Club and chairman of Herd Registration Committee of American Guernsey Association.

Partridge Barn, 32086 252th Street, Lineville (Decatur County) - From I-35, go east on Highway 2 to Leon and continue another eight miles east of Leon to the intersection of Highway 2 and County Road R69 (Woodland Road). Turn right onto Woodland Road and go 5.5 miles to 252nd Street (which is about a mile south of the old Woodland Town site at the intersection of J46). Turn left (east) onto 252th Street (the first left south of Woodland), and the barn is 1/4 mile down the road on the north side. Barn (56x32) built in 1930 by William Massey who wanted the largest and fanciest barn in the area. It was built prior to the Depression, and he lost the farm. Blocks delivered by train from Lineville. From there it was 10 miles by horse and wagon. Barn is in beautiful area.

Ramsey Barn, east of Mount Ayr on Highway 2 at Lesanville Road (Ringgold County) - From I-35, take Highway 2 west 25 miles to Lesanville Road. (Lesanville Road is five miles west of Kellerton.) Turn north on Lesanville Road and travel one-fourth mile. Solomon Lesan, one of the first settlers in the county, obtained the farm from the government in 1855. The village of Lesanville, site of the barn, has recently been restored.

McCaughey Barn (*no photo available*), 2531 Highway 2 (1/2 mile west of Ramsey barn on south side of road) (Ringgold County) - From I-35, take Highway 2 west 25 miles past Lesanville Road. Howard Lesan built this large (40- x 80-foot) barn for his dairy, the first in the county. This barn was built in 1929 after a fire took an earlier one.



Ramsey Barn

EASTERN DIVISION

THE EASTERN DIVISION COVERS

EAST-NORTH – Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek, Allamakee, Floyd, Chickasaw, Fayette, Clayton, Butler, and Bremer counties.

EAST-CENTER – Grundy, Blackhawk, Buchanan, Delaware, Dubuque, Tama, Benton, Linn, Jones, Jackson, Poweshiek, Iowa, Johnson, Cedar, Clinton, Scott, and Muscatine counties.

EAST-SOUTH – Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, Louisa, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, Davis, An Buren, and Lee counties.

EAST-NORTH:

Yunker Family Heritage Farm Barn, 25734 Highway 57, 3 miles east of Parkersburg, (Butler County) - Take Highway 14 north of US 20 to Highway 57 and turn east. This large (112'x30') barn has been in the same family since the barn was built in the late 1800s. Inside the barn is a 16'x24' wooden silo that was manufactured by the Indiana Silo company and was built around 1909. This landmark barn was recently lovingly restored by Eleanor Tostlebe Peterson and family. (Award of Distinction).



Yunker Family Barn

The Miller Barn (*no photo available*), 310 20th Street, SW, Waverly (Bremer County) - The Miller barn is on highway 3 on the west edge of Waverly. It is south of Redeemer Lutheran Church, east of CUNA Mutual campus, and west of Bremwood and Lutheran Services of Iowa. This barn was built in 1914 by W.H Miller and his brother, Gilbert, and constructed with locally grown cedar and native oak. The Miller Guernsey Dairy was one of over 20 dairies in Bremer County from 1920 to 1940. The Miller dairy helped supply the local Carnation Company with milk for condensed milk.



Buckley Barn

Buckley Barn, 12178 200th St, Elma (Howard County). From Elma take 272 east to US 63 and turn south for one mile. Turn west and go two miles to 200th Street. Barn was built in 1915 on land given to family by President Buchanan.

Ellingson Barn (*no photo available*), 19987 Timber Avenue, Cresco, (Howard County) - Barn can be seen from Dr. Borlaug's farm, half a mile away. The family farm has been beautifully restored.

Hotvedt Barn, 1996 County Road A 14, west of Hesper on the state line- (Winneshiek County). John McMullens bought farm from government in 1852 for \$1.25 and acre. Nearby, Mable Minnesota's steam engine days started on the farm.



Hotvedt Barn

Lea-Oakley Barn, 2279 County Road W 42, Decorah (Winneshiek County). Native limestone Norwegian barn was built by John Johnson in 1862. Original materials are intact. Barn has a gambrel roof with wooden shingles that was probably added at a later date. Original roof would have been a gable roof.

Palmer Barn, 1206 150th Street, Castalia (Winnebago County) - From Decorah intersection of Highways 9 and 52, go east on Highway 9 for 5.8 miles to Centennial Road. Turn right on Centennial and go 8.4 miles (Centennial becomes W 46). Turn left on 150th Street. Go 1.7 miles to Palmer barn. Rock is from nearby quarry using teams and wagons. Framing of barn was oak harvested from own woodlands. Portable sawmill was brought to saw logs. Some 200-300 men came for a one day barn raising; each man given a new hammer. [Directions could be - From Decorah, follow US Highway 52 south to Castalia. Turn left (north) onto W46 (Centennial Road) and follow to 150th Street. Turn right (east) onto 150th Street and follow for 1.7 miles to the Palmer barn.]

Kruger Barn (no photo available), 310 Northline Drive, Waukon (Allamakee County) - From Decorah, follow Highway 9 to the intersection with Highway 51. Here, take a left (north) onto Apple



Kosman Barn

Road (gravel road) and go one mile to Northline Drive. Take a right. Farm is first on the left. Large dairy barn was built in 1915 and has been in family for 50 years. (From Waukon, go south on Highway 9, then turn right to follow 9 westward. Take a right (north) onto Apple Road (gravel road) and go one mile to Northline Drive. Take a right. Farm is first on the left).

Scholtes Barn (no photo available), 2207 Gunder Ridge Road, Lansing (Allamakee County) - Take Highway 9 out of Waukon toward Lansing. Two miles west of Lansing turn west on Gunder Ridge Road. Go 2.5 miles. 1920s barn on beautiful site dedicated to family's sheep operations.

Chimney Rock Ranch Barn, 1245 Chimney Rock Road, Waterville, (Allamakee County) From stop light in Waukon, travel east on Elon Road (A 52) about 6.8 miles to Chimney Rock Road-T intersection. Turn right onto Chimney Rock Road and travel south. Large building is corn crib, granary, hog



Chimney Rock Ranch Barn



Lea-Oakley Barn



Kolsrud Barn

barn, and machine shed and was built in two parts in 1907-08. The corner/crib/granary has a basement for hogs. The second part was added to the north end of the original building later that year or the next year. (Award of Distinction).

Kolsrud Barn, 1243 Gjeffle Drive, Waukon (Allamakee County) - From intersection of Highways 9 and 76, one mile south of Waukon, travel 4.7 miles east on Highway 76 toward Rossville. About 1.7 miles west of Rossville turn left on Cardinal Road (gravel). Travel 1.1 mile curving to the north. Turn right onto Gjeffle Drive (gravel) and follow it east and northeast for half a mile to the barn. Known as Jacob Johnson/Clark, the Kolsrud barn was built in 1870. Jacob Johnson came from Norway and purchased the barn with 80 acres in 1862. He paid \$500 for the farm. Timber used in barn from his farm. Rock quarried from 100 yards from barn location. He used oxen in building the barn.

EAST-CENTER:

Hamann Barn, 21461 240th Street, Grundy Center (Grundy County) - On Highway 175 just west of Highway 14. This distinguished landmark barn was built in 1907 and served for years as the Worthwhile Frost Dairy Farm. It has dowel or wooden pin type construction on the upper beams and cross members. It has post and beam construction. The silo was constructed after the top window and roofed structure were completed.

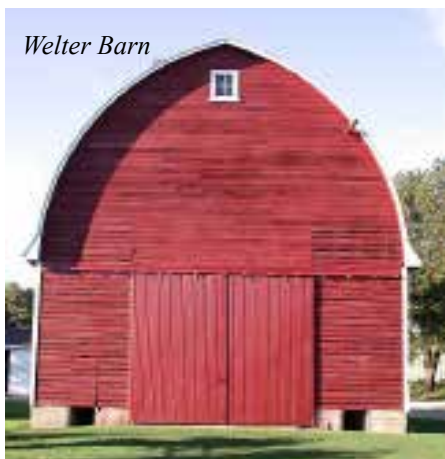


Hamann Barn

Hayward Barn, 1520 Hwy V37, Dysart (Tama County) 3.5 miles north of Dysart on Hwy V37. Owner's great-grandfather, Charles Hayward, purchased farm in 1881. Barn, built in 1916, is 66 feet in diameter. It may have been constructed by Johnston Brothers Clay Works, Ft. Dodge because of size of clay bricks used. See an online Des Moines Register article about this barn.



Welter Barn, 13725 X, Avenue, Cedar Falls (Black Hawk County). Original blueprints developed by Agricultural Engineering Department, Iowa State. It was built in 1947. Working farm was purchased in 1867 by Ole Johnson and has been in the same family since.



James Michels Barn, 1278 Mason Avenue, Stanley (Buchanan County) - From Hazelton, go east on C 57 for three miles to Mason Avenue. Turn south and go 3/4 miles. Barn is on the east. Redwood tongue and groove 40'x 80' barn was built in 1947 when the family started raising Angus cattle.

Ridden-Hahn Barn, Vine Road, Dyersville (Delaware County) - Barn is on the property of the ethanol plant owned by Big River Resources. To view the barn, turn off US 20 at 332nd Avenue. Turn north to four-way intersection. Continue north. At the next intersection is Vine Road. Take a left. The barn is located

beyond the plant. The Ridden-Hahn barn dates back to the English settlement around Dyersville in the 1850s. It was built by William Ridden. During the 20th century it was owned by the Hahn family. We should all be grateful to Big River Resources for allowing us to view this barn and for giving it respect and care. It's one of the oldest barns in Iowa. Note: The Plant Manager asks that anyone who comes to see the barn please stay at the road and not go up to the barn.



Dighton Barn, 3344 120th Avenue, Coggon (Delaware County) - Take paved road going west out of town for one mile to Quality Ridge Road. Turn north for 1.5 mile. Round barn on National Register was built in 1914 by Rob Kirkpatrick, grandfather of owner. It is intricate. (Adopt-a-Barn Award).



Gehlen Barn, Main Street, St. Donatus (Jackson County) This magnificent three-story limestone barn, one of the oldest (arguably built in 1839) in Iowa, sits in the middle of this historic Luxembourgish village. (Award of Distinction)

Michels Barn (no photo available), 39016 308th Street, Bellevue (Jackson County) - Go three miles north of Bellevue on Highway 52 and turn right onto 308th Street. Barn is at first farm on the left. The 30'x50' pegged barn was built in 1926 and has been in the same family for three generations. The wainscot siding used on the barn became unaffordable during the Depression years and World War II era. Glass balls in the lightning rods are the rare color of lavender. (Award of Distinction).

Steines Barn (no photo available), 36746 Bellevue-Cascade Road, Bellevue (Jackson County) - Go 1/2 mile west of Bellevue on Highway 62. Turn right on Bellevue-Cascade Road and go 1.5 miles to barn. This simple, primitive barn was built in the early 1900s.

DeFries Barn



was dug and poured by hand using a shovel and one-third of a bag of home mix at a time. Handmade forms were used to pour the concrete. The ventilation block tile and matching solid tile were brought from Adel by train and horse-drawn wagons.

Zelle Barn, 1503 Holland Street, Le Claire (Scott County) - Take #306 exit off I-80. Turn left at lights (north) and go through Le Claire. Turn left on Holland Street. Continue up hill for 1.5 miles until blacktop ends. Drive is 100 feet on right. This is a 19th century family farm with one of the few barns left in Scott County.

Riessen Barn, 1190 York Avenue, Stockton (Muscatine County) - From Old Highway 6 (F 58), one mile west of Y 40 (west of Wolcott), go south on York Avenue 1.75 miles. Second place on the right. Barn is 40x 80 and has space for 10 teams of horses on the east side of barn and 26 milk cows on the west side. Silo and silo shed were built in 1917. West addition was put on in 1961.



Delaney Barn

Clasen Barn (no photo available), 25219 200th Street, Bellevue (Jackson County) - Wider-than-usual barn has bark on support timbers.

Delaney Barn, 23477 Bellevue-Cascade Road, LeMotte (Jackson County) This lovely farm is known as the Sprank farm. The large barn was built around 1900, and the smaller one in 1940. The large barn has wooden peg construction.

The DeFries Barn on the Doris and Jack Dyas Farm, 17929 232nd Avenue, Maquoketa (Jackson County) - Go north out of Andrew on Highway 62, then left on Y61- 250th Avenue (two miles) and left again on 180th St. Go 1/2 mile to first farm on left at 232nd Av. The 47 x 84-foot barn was built in 1885 by A.B. DeFries whose family settled in the area in the 1850s. It has post and beam pegged construction.

Stromeyer Barn, 37647 Iron Bridge Road, Spragueville (Jackson County). Take Highway 62 north out of Maquoketa to Iron Bridge Road turnoff south of Andrew. Travel nine miles on Iron Bridge Road. The barn on the historic

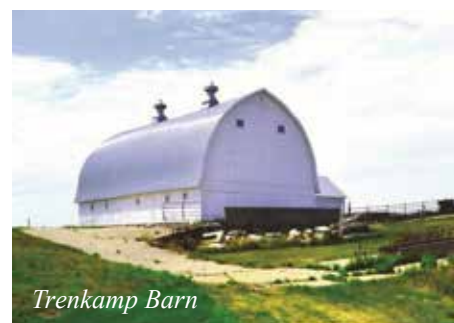


Stromeyer Barn

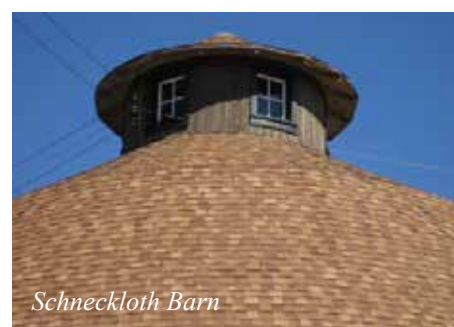
farm was restored by the family. A pioneer cemetery can be seen from the barn. (Award of Distinction).

Trenkamp Barn, 893 450th Ave. Preston (Jackson County) - Take 64 east out of Preston, turn south on to 450th Ave. Pass cemetery. Barn was built by Justin Berg in 1926. Bernard and Correna Trenkamp purchased the farm in 1945 and used it for dairy cows and horses, and when the horses were no longer needed, the dairy was expanded. When the Trenkamps retired in 1974, Steve and Doris purchased the farm. Steve has been restoring the barn using native lumber when possible. (Award of Distinction)

Schneckloth Crib, 23553 200th Ave, Davenport (Scott County) - Exit US 61 at Exit 127. Go east on LeClaire Road three miles. Then go south on 200th a half mile. Herbert Schneckloth, prominent Iowa farmer, whose family emigrated from Germany in 1854, built the landmark round crib in 1926. Work on the 50-feet in diameter structure was done with hand tools. The foundation



Trenkamp Barn



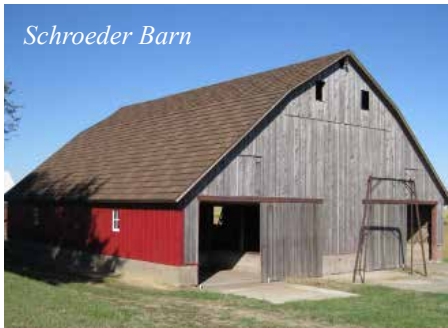
Schneckloth Barn



Zelle Barn



Riessen Barn



Schroeder Barn



Ulch Barn

Schroeder Barn, 2738 130th Street, Wilton (Muscatine County) - Take exit 271 off I-80 and go south five miles on Highway 38 to 130th Street. Turn left for 1/4 mile. Barn (48x50) was built in 1900 and has roof rafter haymow with haymow door and track intact. The foundation is river rock. The south end of the barn was never painted, so was left that way.

Ulch Barn, 4672 Sutliff Road, Solon (Johnson County) - On the north edge of Solon is a blacktop, Sutliff Road. Take it east one mile. This barn, built around 1905, is unique in that it is very primitive. The barn is used in farming.

Dennis Zuber Barn (*no photo available*), 4468 V Street, Homestead (Iowa County) Doctor's buggy barn. Built in 1890. House in front of buggy barn was built in 1865 and occupied by the Moershel family. Dr. Moershel was chosen to be trained by the society as a doctor. Two-bay barn has a local stone foundation.

Gary Richardson Barn, 624 E. 150th St. N., Grinnell (Poweshiek County) - From Grinnell, go south three miles on #146; then go west on 410th three miles. Barn on southside. Barn was built in the mid-1940s. Much of the wood used in the interior was from wood used in clearing the land.

EAST-SOUTH:

Strabala Barn, 1830 290th Street, Washington (Washington County) - From Washington, go south on Highway 1 for 5.5 miles. Turn west on 290th and go one-half mile. The barn is on the right. This large barn was built in the 1920's.

Bartelt Barn, 16296 Highway 61, Mediapolis (Des Moines County) - The barn is seven miles south of Mediapolis. The owners saw this landmark barn falling into disrepair and subsequently bought and restored it. It is peg and post basement barn with a limestone foundation. (Award of Distinction).

Murphy Barn, 7606 Stony Hollow Road, Burlington (Des Moines County) -

Stony Hollow Road goes off Highway 99. Primitive historic barn has horse stalls, milking area, hog house, corn crib, cattle feeding area, and hay loft. Barn is still used for agriculture. (Award of Distinction).

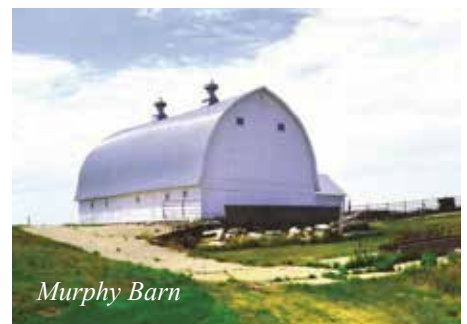
Parsons Barn, 22055 Highway 1, Keosauqua (Van Buren) County) - Highway 1 south of Keosauqua Bridge at the top of the hill on the west side. This is a small, but important, Pennsylvania style barn built for practical purposes rather than tradition on a gorgeous site above a village. The National Register barn was built in 1869.



Bartelt Barn



Strabala Barn



Murphy Barn



Parsons Barn

Never mind VEISHEA —

ISU Horse Barns Still Site of Greatest Show

VEISHEA may be history – but another spring celebration is still drawing raves at Iowa State University — even though it's been essentially the same basic performance for 93 years.

That's when Olive, Al and Emmy, followed by a host of other foals make their debuts at the horse barns – located just south of the Union Pacific railroad tracks in the northeastern corner of campus. The initial trio arrived early – in January and February – to be followed by about three dozen foals that will be born between mid-March and mid-May.

That's when the curtain goes up on a production at least as popular as Cinderella or The Sound of Music. Despite some concern about the fate of the campus horse barns, this show looks like it will be running for a very long time to come.

This assurance comes from the head of Animal Science, the dean of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and, above all, from ISU President Steven Leath.

This is good news, not just for children visiting the barns, but also for ISU students, alumni and just about everyone in the Ames area who knows about the horse barns. Watching the foals take their first wobbly steps, become weanlings and then yearlings is the “must see” show of the year. And the price is right:

It's free. Visitors are welcome to stop by and see the horses along University Boulevard (formerly Pammel Drive) any time. Just show up and – perhaps – bring a small donation in form of a carrot or a bit of apple.

Some of the season's foals are owned by clients and will be returned to them along with their mothers. At least some of Iowa State's foals will be sold later to thoroughbred stables or quarter horse owners for racing or pleasure. But ISU always keeps enough weanlings to replenish its supply of horses for its hands-on classes, which are largely at capacity.

And student interest is increasing to the point that all eight equine courses are full

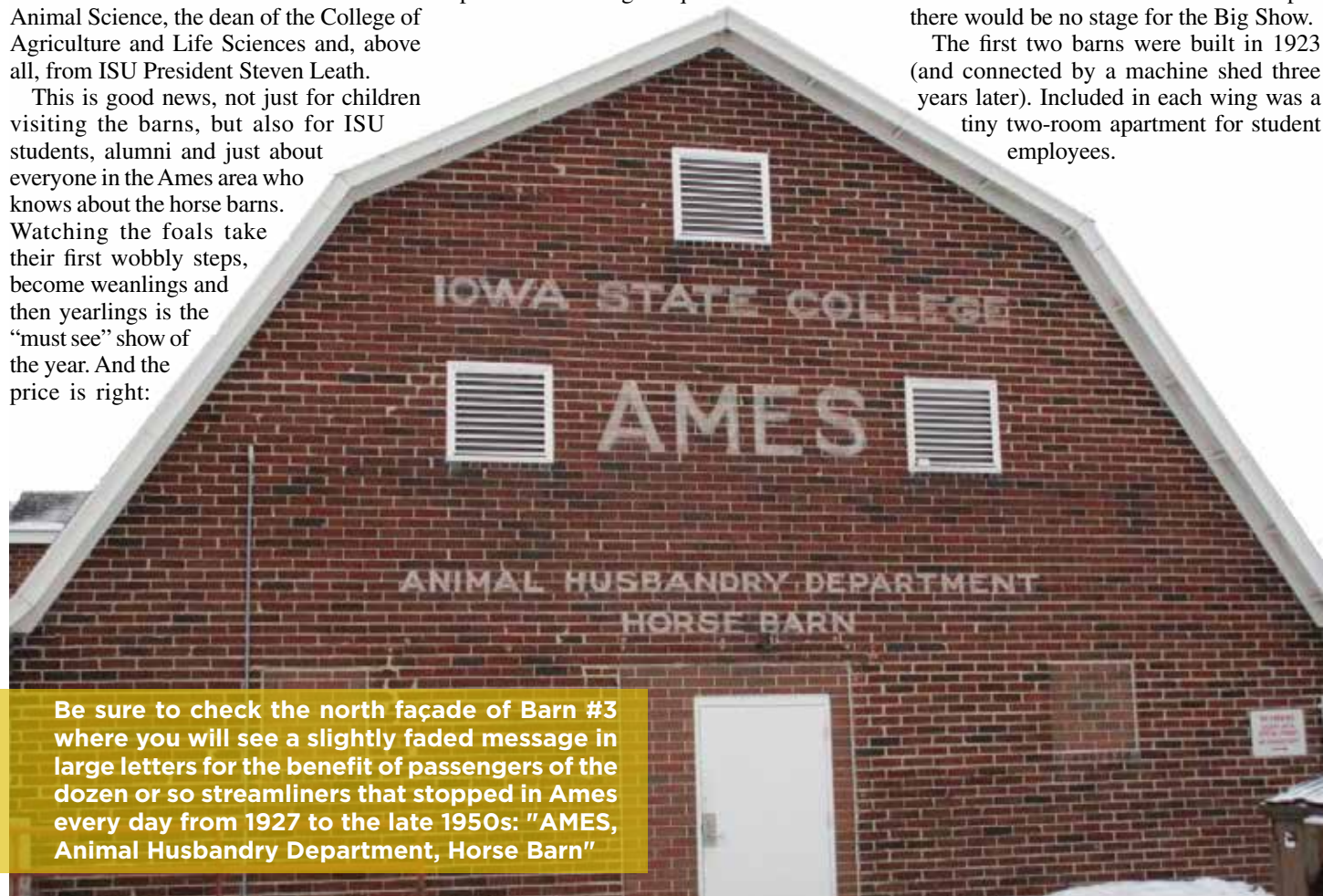
and might need to expand beyond the 415 places now being offered.

The ringmaster for this ongoing performance is Nikki Ferwerda. Classes she teaches include equine reproduction, horse behavior and training, and equine evaluation. Ferwerda is also barn manager for both the campus horse barns and the new equine learning center 2 miles south of campus.

Perhaps above all, Ferwerda is responsible for the health, safety and welfare of all the 45-60 horses owned by Animal Science and its clients, as well as the breeding operation, which produces between 18-25 foals in an average year.

Without the three horse barns on campus there would be no stage for the Big Show.

The first two barns were built in 1923 (and connected by a machine shed three years later). Included in each wing was a tiny two-room apartment for student employees.



Be sure to check the north façade of Barn #3 where you will see a slightly faded message in large letters for the benefit of passengers of the dozen or so streamliners that stopped in Ames every day from 1927 to the late 1950s: "AMES, Animal Husbandry Department, Horse Barn"



A third barn was built a few meters to the east in 1927, but it serves today as a teaching laboratory.

All three are classics of their kind: They were constructed of clay tile with a gambrel style roof (think Mansard) and numerous gabled and shed dormers for ventilation. The west barn built in 1923 still has some of the original wood block floors in its tie stalls.

Unlike the story of the Three Little Pigs, you could huff and puff and not blow these barns away.

The original U-shaped barns were for college-owned horses, beginning back when most farm work was done with draft teams. When Iowa State sold its last pair of Belgians in 1960, the barns were minimally maintained, but the activity level dipped for a few decades. Then, for a variety of reasons, including the growth of the race track business (and the opening in 1989 of Prairie Meadows just east of Des Moines) horses were back on the main card.

The Animal Science department re-built its pleasure horse inventory and then added thoroughbreds – which make up about half of the barns' breeding activity today.



In between, the horse barns endured some difficult times. In 1989 barn #3 was converted to a facility for basic ruminant nutrition research. Having no cuds, horses were shut out. That lasted until 1998, when ruminant research was moved to the new animal science facility (Lush Hall). Barn #3 was then restored as an equine teaching facility.

The two other barns went decades without facelifts of any substance. Over time roofs began to leak and the buildings were generally reduced to minimum maintenance budgets.

By 2005, however, interest in quarter horses and Iowa-born thoroughbreds sparked

both opportunity and student enrollment. The result was an infusion of \$155,000 the following year. Roofs were re-shingled. In the last four years, the two student-employee apartments have been painted and outfitted with new appliances.

Ferwerda, who became barn manager in 2012, proudly boasts that the barns today are in "great shape . . . sound, durable and in good repair."

Better yet, Barn #3 today houses three foaling stalls – each with two doors in case the mare blocks one giving birth. These



stalls are constructed of materials designed to be thoroughly washed and disinfected after each use. There are also two stocks for artificial insemination and equine health care – such as dental work – as well as offices and a classroom.

This is the only barn that is heated – not so much for the benefit of the horses as for the comfort of the 80 or so students in semester-long classes. Another 300-400 students in other Animal Sciences courses spend at least some time in the horse barns as part of their semester's class work.

Ferwerda predicts that program numbers would mushroom if she had enough staff to add equitation classes to the course offerings. Today, however, equine reproduction is the course in greatest demand. This is taught spring semesters, beginning in early January.

For this class Ferwerda aims to have 30-36 mares give birth. A few foals are born in January and February. That's when Wildcat gave birth to Olive. Some arrive in May or early June.

But the main show occurs in March and April when there could be a birth a day and even multiple births on some days, according to Emma Schmitz, a junior in

Mechanical Engineering, who has been working 15-20 hours a week at the barns for the past two years.

On average, the campus barns are home to three stallions and 20 mares (evenly split between thoroughbreds and quarter horses). Ferwerda says the stallions are permanently housed at the campus barns.

On the other hand, mares are routinely moved back and forth between the Equine Learning Center and campus barns. Reasons to be on campus include foaling, weaning, sales preparation and medical or dental treatment.

Just under half of the horses housed at ISU during the spring semester are "client" mares from private stables. Some are bred at Iowa State, while others arrive sometime during their gestation to foal. They are obviously returned with their foals as soon as they are fit.

The other mares belong to Animal Science. Their foals are kept for class work until they are sold – normally as yearlings, though some may be purchased as weanlings. Regardless of ownership, all of the mares (and foals) have two names: their official Jockey Club or American Quarter Horse Association registered names and their "barn names."

For example, "A Sudden Exception," is known locally as "Laverne;" "She's Always Good" is "Libby." "Five Alarm Fancy" goes by "Amber." And "Sweet Talkin' Beauty" is just "Sierra." Needless to say, the 15 students working with the horses at the barns all have their own favorites. But they also share one common characteristic: they love the horses – especially when the sun is shining and the foals are frisky.

Visitors are welcome almost anytime. However, an appointment is needed for more formal tours of the barns or visits to the paddocks behind the barns. These can be arranged by phoning Ferwerda at 515-290-7669.

One satisfied visitor summed up her visitation experience when she described the staff as "very sweet" because "they showed my mom and sisters around on Mother's Day."

In fact, almost every spring day is Mother's Day at the campus barns.





BY LARRY STONE & JENNA POLLOCK

motor mill:

A MONUMENT TO CHANGING AGRICULTURE

Nestled among the bluffs of Clayton County in Northeast Iowa stands a six-story limestone gristmill built in 1868-69. Constructed from local limestone and timber, Motor Mill and four other buildings at the Motor Mill Historic Site harbor a century-and-a-half of secrets and stories captured in stone. The Mill, on the banks of the Turkey River at the town of Motor, once held great promise for grain processing. Crop losses from chinch bugs and drought, floods that washed out a proposed railroad, changing agricultural practices, and disputes among the Mill owners all contributed to the failure of the enterprise after about 15 years. The one-time flour mill found new life as a barn, however, when the Klink family bought the land and buildings at Motor in 1903. With its milling equipment removed, Motor Mill housed livestock and hay as part of a working dairy farm for about 80 years.

The founders of Motor Mill - John Thompson, James Crosby, and J. P. Dickinson - had big dreams. Thompson, the entrepreneur and major partner, had built several other successful mills. A dam across the narrow Turkey River that provided water power for a sawmill may have prompted Thompson to buy the site in 1847. He envisioned Motor as a state-of-the-art facility that would be the premiere operation in the region. Crosby, who was an attorney, surveyor, construction engineer and one-fourth owner of the Mill, often walked several miles from his home in Garnavillo, Iowa, to monitor the operation.

German stonemasons did much of the work, using limestone quarried from an adjacent hilltop and delivered to the site by an ingenious, gravity-powered cable car system that ran on wooden rails. With foundation walls five feet thick and

massive oak support beams, the Mill towered nearly 90 feet. The structure cost about \$50,000. Thompson and his partners spent another \$40,000 on outbuildings and equipment, including four sets of premium quality millstones from the Buhr region of France. Water diverted from the 200-foot-long, 12-foot-high dam powered the mill by way of three adjustable turbines, which could generate about 250 horsepower. The water ran into the mill basement, then down through the turbines to spin their vertical shafts.

Other buildings in the Motor Mill complex included the inn, where farmers sometimes stayed when they brought their grain for grinding; the livery stable, where horses were kept; the cooperage, where barrels to ship flour were made; and an ice house. The adjacent town at Motor boasted a general store and several residences for mill workers. A one-room school was built across the Turkey River in 1871, and it operated until the early 1900s.

The mill custom-ground grain for farmers, and produced fine flour to sell to bakeries in Dubuque and elsewhere. With the mill up and running, construction began on a railroad to Elkader, about four miles upstream. Crosby also filed a plat for the town of Motor, but the dreams faded. Floods washed out the railroad, crops failed, and the mill owners argued. By 1879, the Mill was rented to other operators, and in 1889, the partnership was disbanded. By 1891, the town also was dissolved.

The site was not abandoned, however. In 1898-99, Clayton County built a new, two-span iron bridge across the Turkey River to replace a wooden structure constructed about the same time as the Mill. In 1903 the Louis Klink family bought the Motor Mill property and began converting it to a farm. Almost all of the original equipment was taken out. Only a few remnants of grain and flour chutes and equipment supports remain as clues to what the milling machinery might have looked like.

The Klinks and later farm tenants removed flooring and floor joists from the

mill to make room for hay storage. (Much of the lumber was repurposed to build other buildings on the farm.) One of the fourth floor windows also was enlarged, and a hay track was installed to allow loose hay to be raised to the upper levels of the building. The icehouse, the stable, and the cooperage also were used for hay or grain storage.

Les Klink, now age 89, recalled when his grandfather, Louis, stabled at least six draft horses on the first floor of the mill. Les Klink also remembered when his grandfather replaced the original sloping roof on the livery stable with a hip roof in the 1930s to make more room for hay storage. Stanchions, concrete floors, and gutters also were added as the dairy operation expanded.

Recognizing the heritage of the site, the Klink family nominated Motor Mill for the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. In 1983 the Clayton County Conservation Board, with the assistance of the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation, purchased 100 acres at Motor Mill from the Klink family heirs. The County acquired another 55 acres in 1992.

In 2004, the Motor Mill Foundation was established "to protect and preserve the architectural integrity, history, natural beauty and serenity of the Motor Mill site and its surroundings and to develop appropriate uses and interpretation as a regional treasure for the benefit of future generations."

Volunteers have been working since then to install new windows, repair support beams, and replace floor joists and flooring in the mill. The Foundation received grants to help replace the Turkey River bridge, which reopened in 2012, but fund raising continues. Work is ongoing to restore buildings at Motor Mill and to interpret the area's rich agricultural history.

The goal could be summed up by the words of James Crosby, more than 140 years ago:

"Beautiful in its proportions, solid as the rock from which it was made, the old mill stands in white relief against the forested hills, a delight to the eye in its perfection and its picturesque setting."

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