



Madrid  
Centennial  
1883-1983

LA BOOK

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## Forward

*Observing a centennial anniversary for Madrid requires making a choice. In fact, there was a semi-centennial celebration in September of 1907. Citizens of the town at that time chose to observe the anniversary of the changing of the name from Swede Point to Madrid in 1857.*

*The other choices for which legitimate arguments can be made are:*

*1846, the year the first settlers arrived and staked claims to the land.*

*1852, the year Anna Dalander recorded the plat of the town of Swede Point on land that she had obtained title to.*

*1883, the year we have chosen to commemorate, is the year the citizens of the town of Madrid (Swede Point) chose in an election on June 9 that the town should be incorporated.*

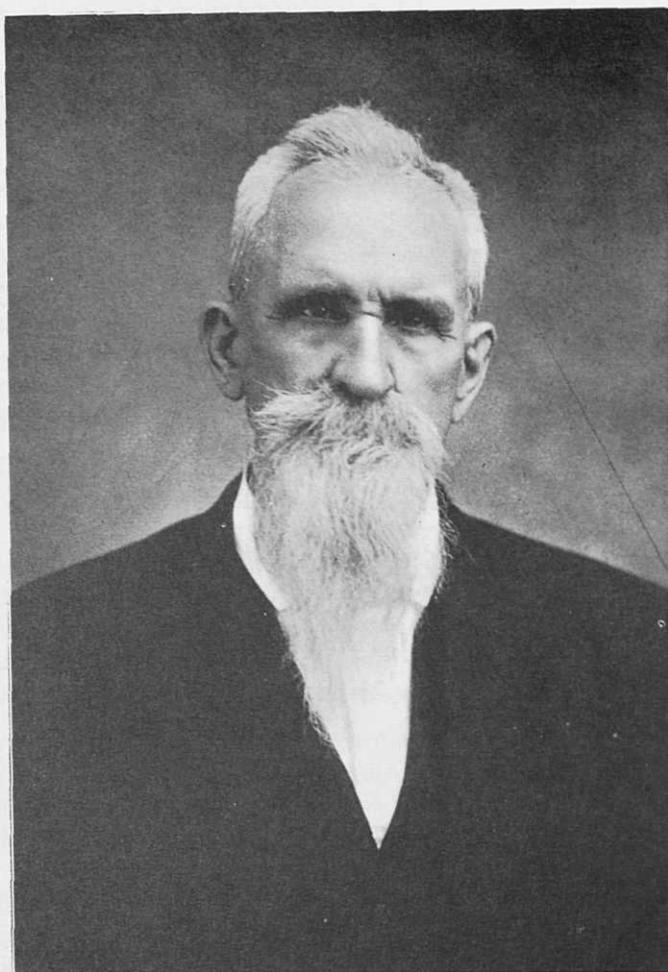
*"I know not what the truth may be,  
I tell it as it was told to me."*

While that couplet, borrowed from a neighboring community's history book, represents our apology for inaccuracies that may exist, this history represents the efforts of an earnest group of people to present, as accurately as they were able, accounts of events and conditions that contributed to the making of the Madrid of 1983. They diligently researched the subjects they covered, referring to earlier histories, newspapers, recorded documents, minute books of organizations, scrapbooks and other historical records. When facts could be documented, exact dates, names and places were included to make this work a worthwhile reference. However, when a fact or date could not be confirmed, the writers utilized generalities or substituted indefinite references such as "about that time," "later," etc.

Family histories, accounts of some of the businesses and other personal accounts were treated as factual except in some cases where the editors were aware of documented contradictions. Corrections were made for spelling, grammar, clarity and for brevity when the length of an account made that necessary. These contributions are only as accurate as the information given to us but we hope the family historians who presented them tried as hard as our committee members to provide accurate accounts that can be used by later generations interested in their own genealogy.

Elinor Gilbert and Bob Whitmore, Committee Chairpersons, and the other committee members Glenn Allen, Martin Burke, Earl D. Check, Pat Cronk, Genevieve and Ray Hurley, A. Kenneth Johnson, Florinne Lucas, Audry McVay, Marion Romitti and Bill Wilcox wish to thank the following people for the important "leg work" they contributed: Dorothy Harrison, Jean Allen, Vaughn Lucas, June and Armand Perrier, Elma Konchar, Eloise Pearson, Topsy Peterson, Julie Johnson, Merrill Sundberg, Ed Gilbert and many others whose contributions we equally appreciate but are afraid to attempt to list to avoid the inevitable unforgivable omissions. A special "Thank You" to you all for your time, stories, pictures and cooperation in helping make this book possible.

We dedicate this Centennial History  
to the Memory of



CORYDON L. LUCAS

Madrid's earliest and most dedicated historian

He came with his family at the age of 15 from Putnam County, Indiana, in 1853 when there were but two homes where Madrid now stands. The family settled in Section 11 of Worth Township near what was for a time known as Grayson to Belle Point in Douglas Township where he farmed until 1883 when he moved into Madrid. He then went into the business of selling real estate and insurance. In 1862 he married Miss Nancy Sturdivant, a native of Clay County, Indiana, who had moved to Douglas Township with her family in 1851. Cord and Nancy had four children; Pandora who died in childhood, John, H. D. (Dud), and J. G. (Guy).

He was a friend of the Indians, a student of Indian life and history and there is evidence that he learned to both speak and write at least one dialect. He was an educator, having taught in rural schools of this area including Elk Rapids. He also tried his hand at operating a newspaper in Boonesboro in the years before he moved into Madrid.

C. L. was the first mayor of Madrid, elected in 1883 in the election held immediately after the city was incorporated. He was the postmaster here for eight years and served many years in the community as justice of the peace and notary public.

Over the years he researched and composed numerous articles about events and conditions the area had undergone. These articles were a regular feature in the Register-News for several years and many were republished from time to time. He had a deep interest in the historical records of the community, which he carefully preserved. His collections and the deductions made therefrom were important enough that he was given a contract by the publishers of the 1914 *History of Boone County, Iowa* to write chapters for that work covering pre-history, Indians, county organization and ten of the townships and the towns within their borders. The contract called for a total of 75,000 words.

As a youth he was fascinated by and actively worked at recording and preserving historical accounts and relics. He was the prime mover in organizing the Madrid Historical Society and served as its president. And because the society was unable to acquire a building to house the museum, his almost unequalled collection of relics, documents, mound curios and other interesting objects was presented to the community, to be housed in the high school building, in 1929.

Many of the items from the collection were lost during the years it was being housed in the high school. Some of the larger items were displayed in the corridors and hallways without protective cases or any other form of security.

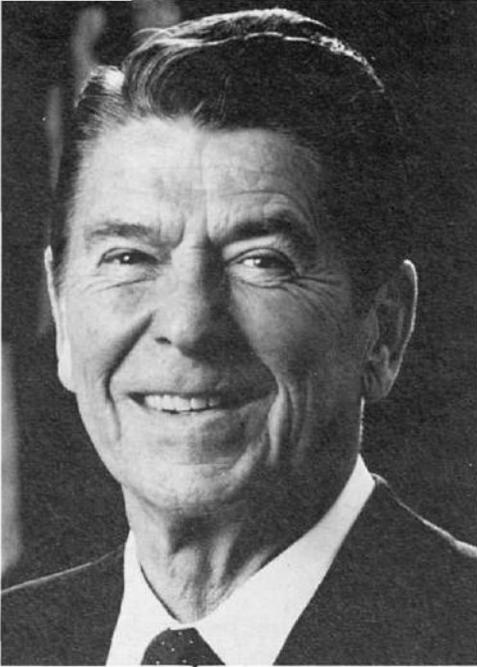
During the national Bicentennial Celebration in 1976, the remaining items and their cases were given into the care of the Swede Point Questers. Arrangments were made for them to be placed on display in the Madrid Community Room. Then, with the formation of a new, (or the re-creation of the old), Madrid Historical Society on Oct. 24, 1981, the Lucas collection was moved into the new Madrid Historical Museum.

Margaret and Harlan Keigley purchased the buildings that had originally been the bank and post office buildings at the corner of Second and State Streets and made the former post office building available as a public library through the Keigley Foundation. The bank building is being used as the museum for the Madrid Historical Society.

In the fall of 1981 a committee formed to organize a Madrid Historical Society. After obtaining articles of incorporation, officers were elected as follows: president, Margaret Keigley; vice president, Bob Whitmore; secretary, Delores (Topsy) Peterson; treasurer, Bob Christianson; historian, Marcene Steinick; and a membership committee chaired by Louise Wade that includes Kenneth Johnson, Darwin Anderson, Merrill Sundberg and Bill Thayer. Charter memberships were granted to all those who joined the Society in its first year. They will be listed in the records with the founding committee as charter members. The society encourages its members to also join the Boone County Historical Society and will contribute articles to its publication from time to time.

We appreciate the endeavors of Corydon Lucas and have chosen the following quotation as a worthy expression of our efforts in compiling this book and our dedication of this work to his memory:

*"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote generations."* — Macaulay



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 3, 1983

To the Citizens of Madrid, Iowa:

Congratulations on your centennial!

Madrid is a fine example of the American spirit -- a place where families, working together, have built a community. It is "home" to those who love it dearly. I am proud to salute the special way you have chosen to celebrate your heritage.

Nancy joins me in sending, once again, our congratulations on this historic occasion. God bless you.

Sincerely,

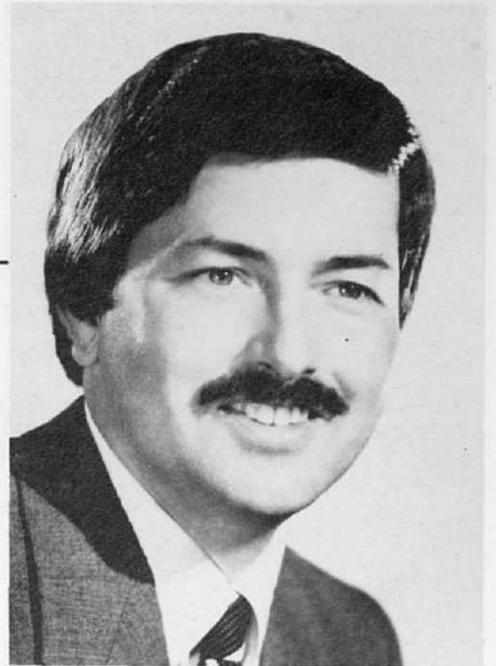
*Ronald Reagan*



TERRY E. BRANSTAD  
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL  
DES MOINES, IOWA 50319  
515 281-5211



To the Citizens of Madrid:

Happy 100 years!

You have achieved a major milestone in your town's history and should be congratulated on your longevity. Iowa's small communities play an integral part in defining this state's exceptional quality of life. I am delighted that Madrid is still flourishing 100 years after it was founded.

Again, happy birthday and best wishes for a successful celebration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terry E. Branstad".

Terry E. Branstad  
Governor of Iowa

# *Tribute*



A tribute to Bill Wilcox who promoted, inspired and competently led the writers and compilers of this book. Without his guidance this would have been a lesser achievement.

His sudden death of a massive heart attack May 2, 1983 leaves a void in the lives of us who worked and shared with him in the recording of Madrid's history.

Robert Whitmore  
Elinor Gilbert  
Dorothy Harrison  
Patricia Cronk

# Table of Contents

The Beginning, Elk Rapids, Swede Point, Madrid . . . . .	Page 1
Schools In and Around Madrid . . . . .	Page 15
Churches, The Madrid Home and Cemeteries . . . . .	Page 57
The Developments in the City of Madrid . . . . .	Page 79
The Railroads Arrive on Time . . . . .	Page 107
Mining in the Madrid Area . . . . .	Page 119
In Service to Their Country . . . . .	Page 133
Agriculture and Century Farms . . . . .	Page 141
Businesses, Past and Present . . . . .	Page 161
Clubs, Lodges and Organizations . . . . .	Page 243
Recreation and Entertainment . . . . .	Page 271
Interesting Architecture Around Madrid . . . . .	Page 293
Reflections on a Century . . . . .	Page 301
Family Histories . . . . .	Page 319
“The World’s Smallest Field Day” . . . . .	Page 519
Memorials and Tributes . . . . .	Page 523



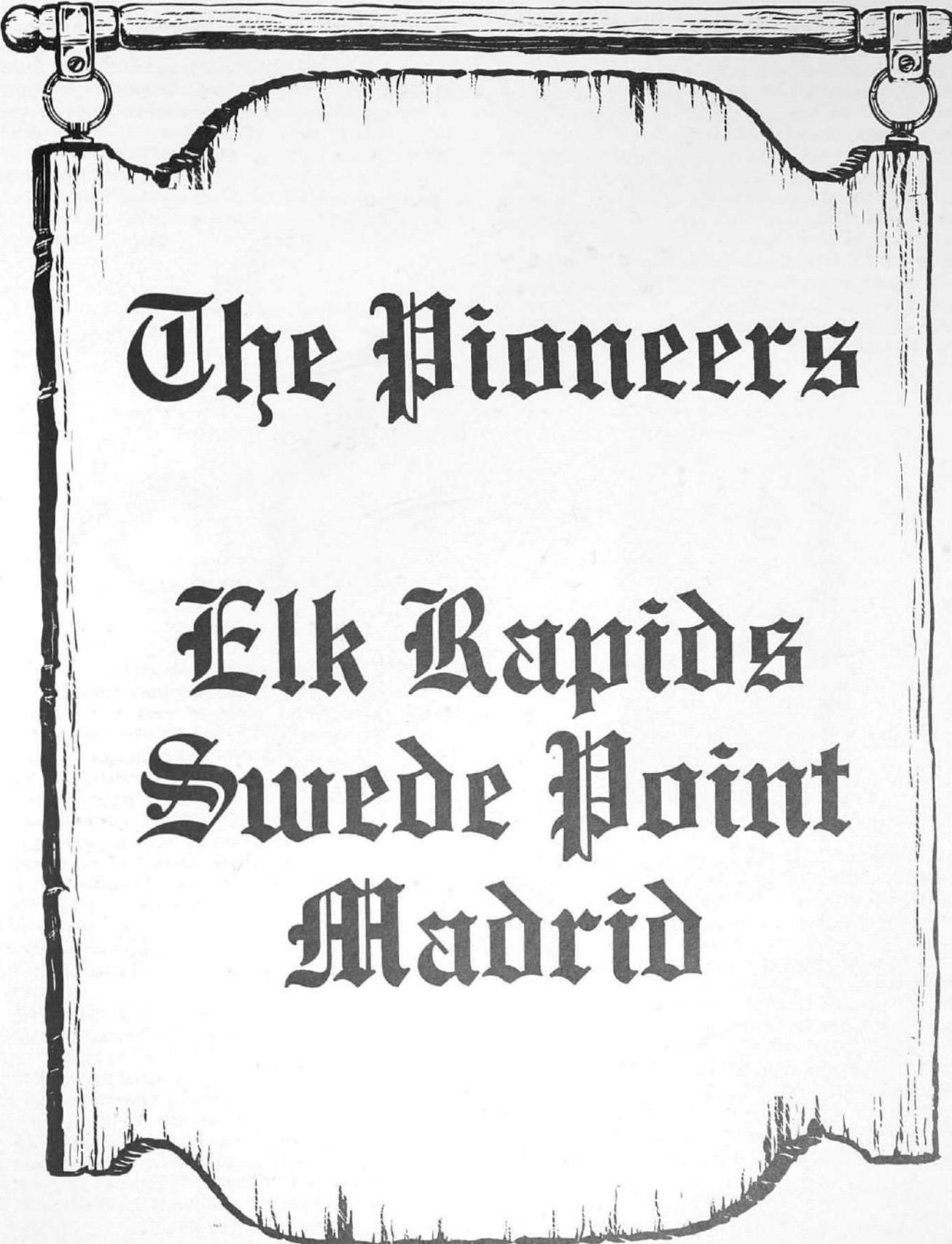
## Prairie Grass

A century of daring, self sacrifice, indomitable pluck, energy and determination has carved from a sea of prairie, the community of Madrid.

The pioneers who left their homes to face the unknown deserve more than others the credit for this transition and this posterity.

Before the month of January 1846, not a white man called this wild domain home, not a plowshare had turned the virgin soil. Elk, deer, prairie chickens, wolves roamed free over a vast expanse of prairie as far as the eye could see. Prairie grass stood eight to ten feet high especially in sloughs and fire was a recurrent threat. William Reynoldson avowed "the prairie grass was so tall that a man on horseback could be lost in it between Madrid and Slater. There were not more than four or five settlers in that entire area." Nothing but prairie, prairie, as far as the eye could see. Not a tree, not a house, not even a hill to break the smooth horizon line. Only green grass blowing in the wind with wild roses, shooting stars, cone flowers blooming here and there in season.

This is what our predecessors saw as they moved westward through Iowa. They came in prairie schooners, transporting their tools, their household goods, their lives. These pioneers endured many hardships and privations. They faced rivers, sloughs, swamps, grass fires, prairie winds, blizzards, Indians, snakes, horse thieves and endless work. Still there was pleasure in pioneer living and as each new family came across the horizon, what a welcome they received, what friendliness, and what sharing of worldly goods.



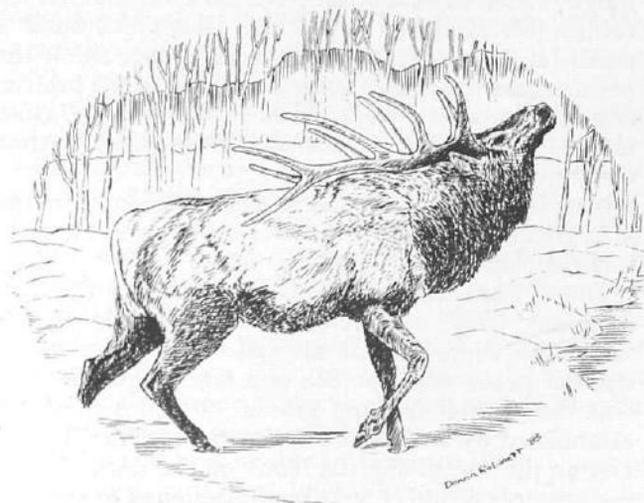
The Pioneers

Elk Rapids  
Swede Point  
Madrid



## The Pioneers – Elk Rapids – Swede Point – Madrid

Swede Point, (Madrid), is the oldest continuously inhabited Swedish settlement west of the Mississippi River. New Sweden, Iowa which can no longer be considered a town is recognized as the first 19th Century Swedish settlement in America. Bishop Hill, Illinois was settled in 1846, the same year as Swede Point, (Madrid). They appear to be the oldest Swedish settlements in America after those that were made on the Delaware River in the 17th Century. No Swedish-American settlements are known to have been made in the 18th Century.



Most of the U.S. west of the Mississippi River (except the southwest) was initially claimed by France, by right of discovery, beginning with the explorations of Marquette and Joliet in 1673. France ceded the entire area to Spain in 1762-3, which exacted profitable tolls on Mississippi River traffic. In 1800-1801, Spain formally ceded it back to France, with a right to repurchase; but the Spanish remained in actual control at New Orleans, St. Louis, etc.

Napoleon Bonaparte needed money to finance a war and wanted to keep this area out of Spanish control. The U.S. wanted to obtain free trade on the Mississippi River. As a result, the U.S. was able to purchase the entire area at a bargain price in 1803 (The Louisiana Purchase). In 1804, Spain relinquished all rights.

But Indian rights were also involved, and they were in actual possession of what is now Iowa. During the first quarter of the 19th Century, the Iowa (or Ioway) Indians were frequently at war with the Sac and Fox as the latter were pushed west by European settlement, as well as with the Sioux in northern Iowa.

In 1824, the Sac and Fox surprised and defeated the Iowas, and thereafter controlled southern and eastern Iowa. The Sac and Fox were in turn defeated by the U.S. in the Black Hawk War. In the Black Hawk Purchase of 1832, a 50-mile strip of eastern Iowa was ceded and first opened up for settlement (the Julian Dubuque lead mine treaties expired with his death in 1810). In 1837 the Sac and Fox ceded another strip; and in 1843 they ceded all lands east of the Missouri

River, promising to go to Kansas by the end of 1845.

The first white settler in Boone County was Charles W. Gaston, in January, 1846. Mr. Gaston had been a member of Company I of the 1st Regiment of United States Dragoons when they explored the Des Moines River Valley as early as 1835. He was so favorably impressed by this area that he came back after it opened up for settlement. He built a cabin on Section 34, Township 82, Range 26, in the southwest corner of Douglas Township adjacent to the Des Moines River.

In May, 1846, other settlers arrived, including James Hull, John Pea, John M. Crooks, S.M. Bowers and Thomas Sparks, who went on north of Mr. Gaston's cabin four or five miles and settled at Pea's Point. In June, 1846, Benjamin Williams and his family arrived and made a claim next to that of Mr. Gaston, also in Section 34.



Charles Gaston

In September, 1846, a party of 42 people arrived from various parts of Ostergotland ("Eastern Goth or Geatland"), Sweden, primarily Vasterlosa Parish. They had left the port of Gothenberg, Sweden, in May, bound for America on the freighter sailing vessel, "Augusta." After a voyage of nine weeks and three days, they landed at New York City harbor. Discarding the prospect of a trip by steamer and rail as too dangerous, the group purchased a barge and were towed by steamer up the Hudson River to Albany, then through the Erie Canal to Buffalo. From Buffalo they went by Lake Erie to Toledo, Ohio, and by various canals to Cincinnati. From Cincinnati they took the Ohio River to Cairo, Illinois, then up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, and finally Keokuk, Iowa.

In Keokuk teams and wagons were purchased for hauling their trunks and other possessions. Supplies were also purchased for coping with the wilderness ahead.

The previous year, 1845, Peter Cassel and another group of Swedes, including his son C.J., had

emigrated from Kisa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden. After arrival at Burlington, Iowa, they purchased supplies and walked up along the Skunk River into Jefferson County, and established a settlement called New Sweden, approximately three miles northwest of present-day Lockridge, Iowa.

Mr. Cassel wrote back to Sweden, describing the New World in glowing terms, and urging his countrymen to come to Iowa.

One letter written in February, 1846, published in a Swedish newspaper May 16, 1846, was most likely seen before or after publication by some of the 1846 immigrants. One portion of particular interest is as follows:

"For the present, we are in Iowa territory, Jefferson County, near Skunk River, a Swedish mile and a half from Mount Pleasant, about 42 degrees North latitude. We have everything we need and feel secure for the future. Our plan is to found a Swedish Colony about twenty-three and one half Swedish miles west of here, where the government has recently acquired land from the Indians. Each family can take a claim of 320 tunnaland (roughly, acres), and when the time for payment comes, which is usually 4 years later, as much thereof as desired can be purchased at \$1.25 per tunnaland, the remainder reverting to the government. Two educated countrymen from Vastergotland, whose longer residence in the country has made them thoroughly familiar with conditions, and in whom we have the highest confidence, have associated themselves with us, and we have taken a common claim to 1000 tunnaland of the aforementioned land, whose fertility and excellent location on the navigable Des Moines River is not excelled by any tract in the entire state of Iowa. Next month some of us will go there, the others remaining here another year."

Probably this is the reason the 1846 "Anna Dalander" group decided to follow the Des Moines River up from Keokuk. Unfortunately, Mr. Cassel's confidence appears to have been misplaced.

After a long, hard journey the Dalander group arrived at Ft. Des Moines, still having found no Cassel claim. Learning that Charles Gaston had settled north of there, they went on, hoping Mr. Gaston would

prove to be one of the Cassels. But they found only Gaston, living alone in the timber.

By this time it was essential to prepare for the coming winter. Eventually most of these pioneers returned to the Cassel settlement at New Sweden; but four families decided to stay. Those four families were Mrs. Anna (Larsdotter Erickson) Dalander and six adult children: Eric, Andrew John, Sven (Swain), Lars Peter, Ulricka, and Anna Catharina; Magnus Anderson, his wife and children: Peter, Johan, Swen, Carl, Malinda, and Tilda; A. Adamson and wife; and Jacob Nelson and family.

The new settlers began at once to stake out claims and build shelters. Mr. Gaston did all he could to help them, and provided them with potatoes and corn. Magnus Anderson and Jacob Nelson built the first log cabins. Mr. Gaston helped the Dalanders build a cabin on Section 36, Township 82, Range 26 at the point where the timber extended out into the prairie; and this became Swede Point. Charles W. Gaston later married Mrs. Dalander's daughter, Anna Catharina.

Mrs. Dalander received a homestead grant from the U.S. government, and the town of Swede Point, later Madrid, was platted on that grant.

There were several hundred Indians of the Potawatomi tribe still encamped near Elk Rapids when the white settlers arrived. This was a minor tribe at peace with the Sac and Fox. North of them was the neutral hunting ground 40 miles in width established by a treaty of 1835 between the Sac and Fox on the south, and the Sioux on the north, under the auspices of the U.S. This was designed to stop the constant warfare between those arch-rivals. It extend-



Addition that was built on Charles Gaston's log cabin.

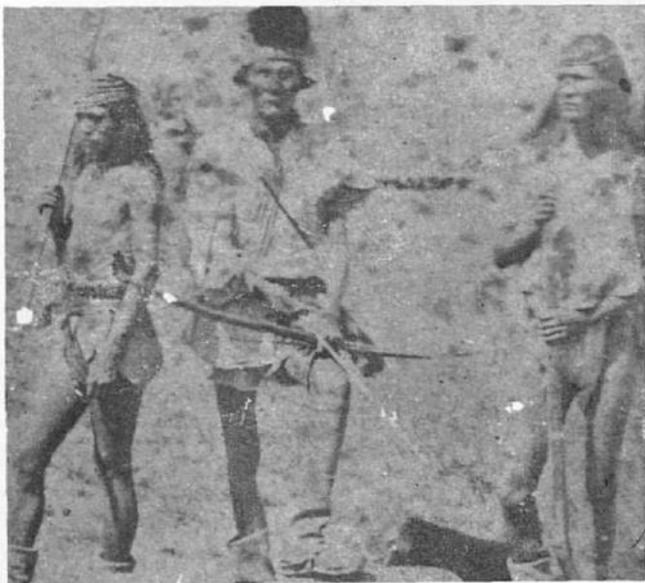


Little Wound — Chief Ogallala Sioux

ed from the Mississippi River to the Des Moines River. There was some confusion as to the exact boundaries at the western end, since some believed it passed through Boone County, while it actually appears to have been north of present day Fort Dodge. Some Indians seemed to believe it extended west of the Des Moines River as well. In any case, the Sioux remained as a deterrent to settlement in northern Iowa until Ft. Dodge was established in 1850.

The Lott incident in the winter of 1846 was no doubt a warning the Sioux did not welcome settlers on what they considered their lands or perhaps neutral ground. Henry Lott also had come up the river in 1846 and settled with his family just above the mouth of the Boone River where it empties into the Des Moines, approximately five miles north of present day Stratford. Lott ignored a warning to leave by a nearby tribe of Sioux with whom he hoped to trade. Lott was next visited by a war party which killed or injured livestock, forced him and a son to flee unarmed, caused his other children to hide, and attacked his wife. Apparently Lott gave up his family for lost and set out with the older son for the closest settlement, Peas Point, to get help. In fact, none were injured except his wife, possibly because she refused to leave the cabin where her youngest child was hiding under the bed. A 12-year-old son, Milton, tried to follow his father and brother downriver but died of exposure on the ice near Fraser. His grave alongside the road just north of the Boone Waterworks was marked by the original Madrid Historical Society.

Henry Lott was unable to secure sufficient help at Peas Point and went on to Elk Rapids. There he gathered a party of 26 mounted Potawatomis in war paint and some white men. They returned to find Lott's other children and dying wife, but no Indians.



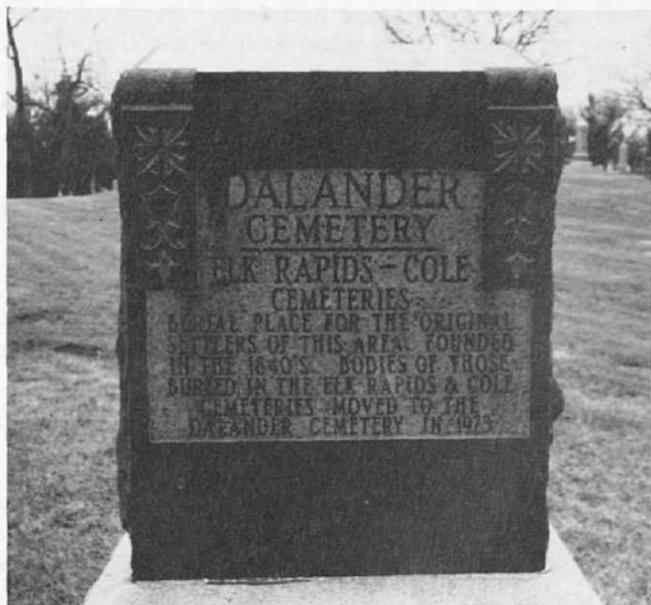
Chief Johnny Green, (Chimense) known as Johnny Green by the white settlers. He was the chief of a group of Potawatomis that refused to go to Kansas. He was the leader of the group of Indians that accompanied Henry Lott in their attempt to save Lott's family.

After burying his wife and son, Lott found homes for his remaining children and vowed revenge. Reportedly his method was to leave one barrel each of

poisoned whiskey and pork near the tribe, eliminating at least 75, but not the chief or his sons. Later (1852) he shot and killed the chief and his three sons at Bloody Run Creek near Livermore.

Lott then returned to Boonesboro, and explanations of the tribe's "bad luck" began to reach the Indians. Lott was thereafter indicted for murder in Des Moines, but vanished and never was found. It is often thought his unpunished vendetta in turn led to the Spirit Lake Massacre in 1857 by the dead chief Sidominadata's nephew or cousin Inkpaduta, whose so-called "renegade rampages" began shortly thereafter.

An attempt to locate and mark the grave of Milton Lott was made in 1903 by the Madrid Historical Society, headed by the efforts of Corydon L. Lucas. Mr. John Pea, who was one of the burial party, pointed out a spot about 40 rods below the mouth of a little creek which joins the Des Moines River, and said "Here is the place. We drank water out of that little rivulet on the day of the burial." On December 18, 1905, some 59 years after his death, the Madrid Historical Society placed a marker about 35 feet from the grave of Milton Lott, the first white man to die in Boone County.



Mrs. Benjamin Williams (Elsie), died in 1847, the first death of a white woman in Douglas Township. Mr. Williams donated the land for her burial which was later to become Elk Rapids Cemetery. Due to the construction of Saylorville Dam and Lake, those graves have been moved to the Dalander Cemetery.

Boone County township and section lines were surveyed in 1847. The first Boone County deed on record dated March 29, 1849, was made by Henry Everly to Eric, Lars Peter, and Swain Dalander, and conveyed the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 82, Range 26, (immediately west of Madrid on the south side of Highway 210) for \$1.25 per acre. Lars Peter never married and died of cholera, probably on a trip to Keokuk.

In 1849, three more families arrived and settled in or near Swede Point. They were Anders Person, Carl Anderson, and C.J. Cassel and his wife, Ulricka

Dalander. Ulla and C.J. were married in Fairfield, Iowa in 1848. She had gone with her brother John and C.J. to keep house for them at Fairfield where the young men initially worked as carpenters, C.J. later as a shoemaker. C.J. and Ulla's first son was born and died after their arrival at Swede Point in 1849, and is buried in the Dalander Cemetery.

In 1851, C.J. Anderson, Greta Lisa Johnson and children, Malinda, Frederick, and Mathilda; Johnson and family; and Anders Carlson and family arrived.

The early settlers endured many hardships and made many sacrifices. Generally those who worked hard and retained their health prospered. Many had been woodworkers in Sweden. Timber was plentiful, as were wild berries, fish, and game. Harvests of grain were bountiful, but difficult to market. Initially the nearest mills were at Oskaloosa, Burlington, or Keokuk. Benjamin Williams helped construct an early mill in Warren County after bringing grain to be ground and finding the mill still unfinished.

C.J. Cassel first came from Fairfield to Swede Point in 1847-48, when he and John Dalander made a set of burrs operated with a hand crank for grinding corn meal. This was hard work and a very slow process; but the whole settlement was dependent on it in the early days. People came to Swede Point from as far away as Swede Bend (Stratford) to use the mill. In 1862 when C.J. built a frame house, (which is now on the National Historic Registry) the burrs were broken up and used in the foundation.



Jonas Cleven Home

In 1851, a water-powered mill (the Boles Mill) was built on the west side of the river across from Elk Rapids. Both corn meal and wheat flour were ground, and people came from many miles around to have their grinding done. The "Boles Mill" continued to serve the settlers until 1857, when a "freshet" carried it away.

In 1851, Benjamin Williams platted the town of Elk Rapids. By 1855, it had three stores and 150 people. A post office was established in 1850, and people came for miles to get their mail. The first store in the county was opened in 1850 in Elk Rapids by a Mr. Dawson, in Benjamin William's smokehouse. The "freshet" of 1857 caused the decline of the village.

The first two plats of "Sweet Point" were filed by or on behalf of Anna Dalander on the 80-acre tract for which she received her homestead deed in November

1850. The first plat was surveyed May 20, 1851, and recorded February 25, 1852. The second plat was surveyed and recorded in 1853.

Mrs. Anna Dalander died intestate on November 28, 1854. Her son-in-law, Charles W. Gaston, was appointed administrator of her estate, presumably because of his greater familiarity with English. The town name appears to have been misspelled as "Sweet Point" by Mr. Gaston in the third (1855) plat, together with "Boon County", etc. The name was changed to Madrid in the fourth (1857) plat, possibly because of a quarrel with his brothers-in-law. All four plats involved the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 36, township 82 (west of State Street).

Madrid nevertheless continued to be known as Sweed or more commonly, Swede Point until Postmaster Henry Hutton changed the official post office name in 1882. The town was formally incorporated as Madrid in 1883. The first mayor was C.L. Lucas. Councilmen were William Johnson, H.Y. Young, C.J. Cassel, August Peterson, A. Rutherford, and E.W. Edwards.

Boone County was formally organized in 1849 (before then it was part of Polk County). The entire southern third of Boone County on both sides of the river was first known as Pleasant Township, or Commissioner's District #1. In 1858, the portion east of the river became Douglas, apparently after Senator Steven A. Douglas, a well-known orator who later opposed Abe Lincoln for the Presidency. Garden Township was formed in 1872.

Apparently because Swede Point was not centrally located in the county (although it was the largest settlement), the County Commissioners in 1851 established what was then an empty field as the county seat. This was Boonesboro, now West Boone, which became a town very quickly as a result.

The present "Old State Road" route north of town was approved by the County commissioners (predecessors of present-day county supervisors) as one of their first acts in January, 1850. It was to commence at the "terminus of the Polk County road at Swede Point, to run by the nearest and best route to the northern line of the county." In the same month, they also approved the route from Boles Mill (Elk Rapids) north (past the Dalander Cemetery, and ultimately intersecting with the Old State Road at Fairview Cemetery).

After both the east-west and north-south railroads went through in 1881, Madrid enjoyed a new surge of growth. A viaduct over the railroad at State Street was built and it eventually replaced Main Street as the principal north-south street through town. In 1930, Iowa Highway 60 (present Highway 17) was paved. It went west on Sixth Street to State State Street, north to Second Street and back east again, and on up the Douglas-Garden township line, permanently replacing the "Old State Road" as the principal road north.

The first merchant in Swede Point was William Hopkins, who opened a small store on Main Street in 1854, just south of the present post office where the bridge spans the Milwaukee Railroad cut. Mr. Hopkins did not remain very long.

Main Street (past the present post office) then was the only street into town from the south. There were

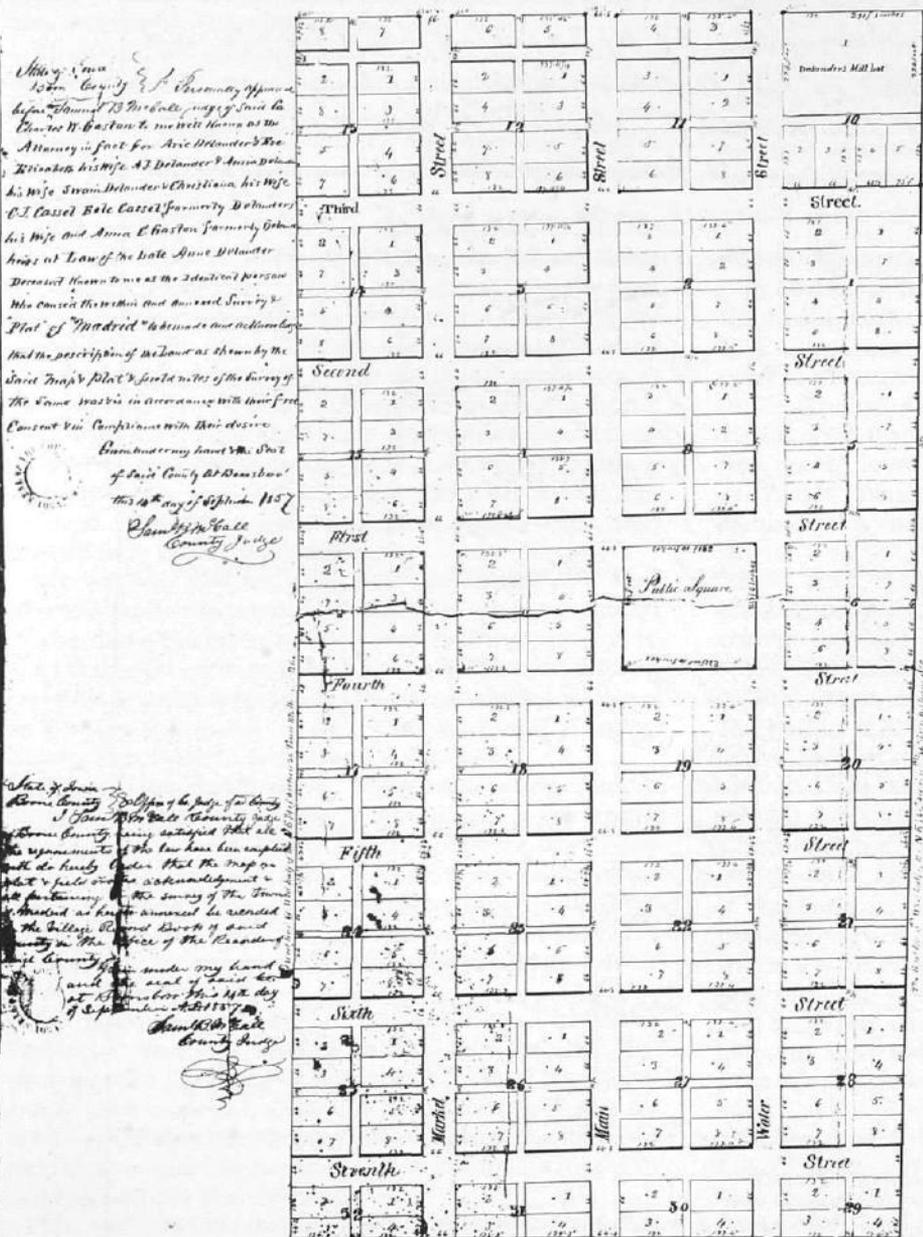
two roads from the south - - one past Edgewood Park (purchased in 1914) on the west side of the Hopkins farm, and the "Polk County" road on the east side. They joined at the south edge of town (Sixth and Main Streets) and came in together.

In 1855, John Hannah and George Hornbeck formed a partnership and established the first successful store in Swede Point, selling groceries and dry goods. In 1856, Mr. Hornbeck erected a building on the northwest corner of Second and Market Streets. Mr. Hannah left after a short time, but Mr. Hornbeck remained in business until 1876. When John Lundahl retired from the farm, he moved the building to the back of the lot for a barn and built a new home in front. It was torn down when the St. John's parking lot was built.

In 1856, Joseph Bernico, a Frenchman who carried a sword reputedly given him by Count Bernadotte, one of Napoleon's generals, arrived in Swede Point (Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince of Sweden in 1810, and became King in 1818). Bernico built a frame building on the east side of Main Street just north of Second Street and opened a general store. Mr. Bernico died 15 years later, but his widow and son continued to operate the store until 1885.

In 1870, a Mr. Aldrich built what later became known as the "Bee Hive" on the northwest corner of Second and Main Streets. Mr. Aldrich operated a store and hotel in this building for a number of years.

In 1871, William Johnson built a home on the northeast corner of Second and State Streets. Just across the street south he constructed a frame



*Attest: I, J. H. ...*  
*before me, ...*  
*County of ...*  
*the 14th day of ... 1857*  
*County Judge*

*State of Iowa*  
*Boon County*  
*County Judge*

# MAP OF MADRID BOON COUNTY IOWA

Located on the West half of Norm East 1/4 of Sec 26 T22 N 2 E.  
 Lots, Streets & Alley runs as hereon shown on this Map  
 The plat being by the ...  
 Streets & Alley running ...  
 running East West ...  
 It is hereby certified that the same is a true and correct copy of the original as the same is on file in the office of the County Clerk of Boon County, Iowa.

Surveyed in September 1857  
 By  
 Lawrence Ryan, Deed Clerk  
 Recorder of Boon County, Iowa

*Attest: I, J. H. ...*  
*County Judge*  
*Recorded in ...*

117 G. Godding  
 118 John Sherlund  
 119 James Elder  
 120 P. Bushman  
 121 John Darity  
 122 Samuel Rutherford

As the undersigned commissioners appointed by the decree of the Circuit Court of Boone Co made on the seventh day of May 1883 do hereby certify that on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of June 1883, an election was held in Madrid Boone Co, Iowa, after having been legally advertised according to said decree and as provided by law, to determine the question of incorporating the said town of Madrid, we further certify that at said election of the legal electors within said prescribed limits of incorporation one hundred and twenty two (122) votes were cast of which ninety nine (99) were for incorporation, and twenty three (23) against.

G. J. Bassel  
 J. D. Lyman  
 J. V. C. Anderson  
 Geo. H. Young  
 E. T. Bower

Commissioners,

And afterwards to-wit: upon the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of July A. D. 1883, there is filed in the office of said Clerk a proof of Publication which is in words and figures following, to-wit:

Office of the "Register"

M. St. Tomblin, Editor

Madrid, Iowa, June 30<sup>th</sup> 1883.

I hereby certify that the attached "Notice of Incorporation" was published Friday, June 15<sup>th</sup> 1883, in the Register a weekly paper published in Madrid in the County of Boone and State of Iowa.

Signed M. St. Tomblin

Ed. Register.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30<sup>th</sup> day of June 1883.

A. H. Webb

Notary Public

Attached to said proof of Publication is a printed notice in words and figures following, to-wit:

Notice of Incorporation

Notice is hereby given, that, on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of June A. D. 1883, an election was held at the School house, in Madrid, Boone Co., Iowa, for the purpose of voting on incorporation of the following described territory.

building and started a general store. In 1896, he built the present brick building at the same location (now Lucas Hardware). Mr. Johnson continued in business until his death in 1901.

The first telephones in town were between the William Johnson home and store. A wider system began operation in about 1894. As late as 1931, the Johnson telephone number was still "number one."

In 1870, Andrew Erickson opened a general store in the building across the street east of the "Bee Hive" (Buck's Garage location). One of the earliest robberies in the area occurred one night just after closing, when Mr. Erickson was struck on the head, seriously injured, and robbed of \$350. Two young local men, William Jarnagan and Isaac Radcliff, were arrested and charged with the crime. Mr. Jarnagan was found guilty. Mr. Radcliff, tried by a later judge and jury, was acquitted, thereby freeing them both.

The first post office in Swede Point was established March 28, 1856, in a small log house located at the southeast corner of First and Market Streets. Edwin Wheeler was the postmaster. Mr. Wheeler kept a small stock of pills and medicines, making this also the first drug store.

In the later 1870s, Henry Hutton came to Swede Point and went into the drug business. He was later appointed postmaster. His drug business, and the post office, were located on the west side of south Main Street between Second Street and the alley. Later he purchased the lot south of the southeast corner lot at Second and South State Streets and erected a frame building. The drug store and post office were then moved to this building. In 1883, the frame building was moved to the next lot south and a brick building erected. The drug store and post office were then moved into this brick building.

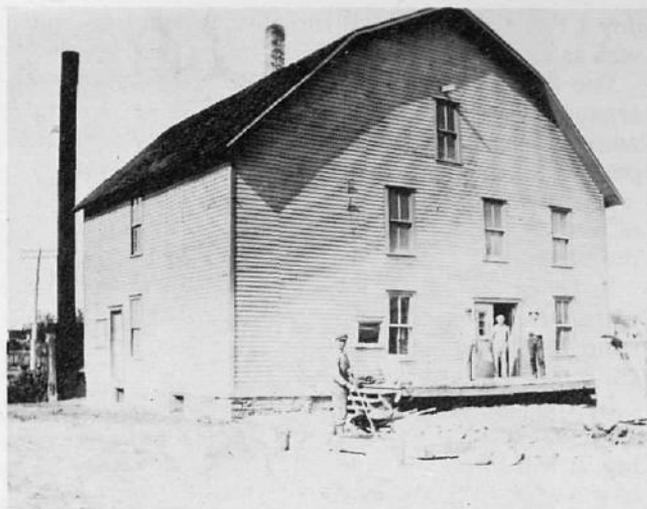
Mr. Hutton sold his drug business to Dr. H.S. Farr in 1886, and moved to Colorado. Dr. Farr continued in the drug business a few years and then sold it to E.P. Dalander, who moved it to the William's building on West Second Street. That business was sold in turn to Claude Bosworth, a Mr. Yocum, Frank (Ducky) Swan, Bob Gayer, and now Joe Mataya.

Pete Cassel and Dr. Q.A. Sturgeon later operated a drug store on the east side of State Street in the south half of the present Lucas Hardware store under the name Cassel and Sturgeon. Dr. Sturgeon sold his interest to Frank Graves who sold it to Bill Jenkins. This business continued for 20 some years. The name was changed to Jenkins and Cassel by 1906, and eventually to Jenkins alone.

In 1855, C.J. Cassel, C.J. Anderson, and the Dalander brothers bought a complete sawmill, including a 20-h.p. steam engine and boiler. This equipment was hauled from Keokuk to Swede Point by team and wagon. Settlers came from 50 miles away to get lumber, and the sawmill operated day and night in order to satisfy the demand.

The sawmill was sold in 1857 (and moved to Dallas County in 1858); but the steam engine and boiler were retained by the original owners.

C.J. Cassel and the Dalander brothers built a flour mill on the north side of Swede Point in 1857, using the same steam engine and boiler. It was managed by C.J. Cassel. In 1868, the mill was sold and moved to



Picture of the old mill which was located between East North Street and First Street. The mill ground three kinds of flour: rye, graham and wheat. The mill operated until about 1925, then ground feed grain after that. The mill burned to the ground about 1935. It was owned and operated by Charles Sandberg.

Boone; but again the steam engine was not sold.

In 1870, Mr. Messner and Mr. Stover erected a large flour mill on the east side of Union Street and about a half block north of First Street. The steam engine used to operate this mill was the same one purchased in Keokuk in 1855. This mill burned down in the 1930s. The historic steam engine, reputed to be the first one in Iowa, was broken up for scrap at the start of World War II. The shaft was given to Frank Kenison and was last heard of at his farm just north of town.

The first school building in Swede Point was erected in 1855 on lot 2 in Block 18, at the southeast corner of Fourth and South Main Streets. Rollen Niles, from Massachusetts, was the first teacher. This building was used until a larger school was built in 1869 on lot 3 Block 6 at the southwest corner of Third and Water Streets. An addition was built in 1901.

In 1915 a new High School (the present grade school) was built across First Street on the north side. The old school continued to be used as the grade school until 1954.

The early settlers were strongly influenced by the pietistic movement in Sweden. They were faithful in the study of their Bibles and other religious books, observing all holy days in addition to Sunday. They met regularly each Sunday at various homes for worship, at first usually led by Jacob Nelson at Anna Dalander's house. Later they met in the home of "Old Man Carl" Anderson, as he was single and had constructed one of the largest houses. His house stood in Lot 7, Block 1 (Jerry Carlson garage). The first floor was remodeled with pews, altar, and pulpit, with Mr. Anderson using the upper floor as his living quarters.

In 1854, the settlement was first visited by a newly ordained Lutheran minister, Rev. Magnus F. Hokanson, who held the first meeting in Carl Anderson's home. Reverend Hokanson had been a shoemaker and the first acting lay minister at New Sweden. According to a Peter Cassel letter to Sweden, "One Sun-

day I heard him preach for over two hours, and he was as fluent the second hour as the first."

The St. John's Lutheran Church was formally organized on October 18, 1959 by Rev. Hokanson, who accepted the call as pastor with a salary of \$250 per year, plus board and 13 cords of oak wood.

The meeting for that purpose was held in the home of John Dalander which stood on Lot 5, Block 10 at the northwest corner of First and State Streets.

In 1866, 22,695 feet of lumber and 96 days of work were subscribed for a new church. A dollar a year from each member was also requested until a new church could be built.

In 1868, it was decided to build a church 50 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high from floor to ceiling. It was to have a vestibule with a stairway leading to a balcony. From the roof a steeple was to be built 60 feet high with a spire in the shape of an unfolded lily whose stem was pierced by an arrow as a sign of "peace and good will to men."

This building was completed in 1870 under the direction of John Dalander at a cost of \$3,000. The remaining indebtedness was \$360.82. A bell weighing 500 pounds was installed in the steeple. On August 27, 1871, the new church and bell were dedicated.

The lots where the church stood were given by the Anna Dalander family. The church stood on First Street where the present parsonage is located. The front of the church faced south.

In 1892, the church was turned to the east and moved to where the present church is located. Substantial remodeling included new windows, a full basement, a larger vestibule and tower, a circle back of the pulpit, and a furnace. In 1908, the church was enlarged with an addition to the north, and a pipe organ was installed. The present building was dedicated in 1925. The top of the original church steeple is now in the Augustana College Library at Rock Island, Illinois.



St. John's Lutheran Church, after remodeling in 1908.

The Christian Church was the first to be formally organized in Swede Point. Reverend A.D. Kellison came here to visit and organized the church in September, 1856. The congregation met for some time in the first schoolhouse at the southeast corner of

Fourth and South Main Street. Services were held when itinerant ministers were available. In 1862, a new building was constructed at Sixth and South Main.

Most church work stopped from 1871 to 1878, when there was no regular pastor. In 1879 Reverend W.B. Golden held revival services and later became the pastor. Thereafter the church prospered. By 1899, the congregation had outgrown its original building. A new building at the southeast corner of Second and South Union Streets was dedicated November 26, 1899. It was extensively remodeled in 1913.

In 1931, the First Christian and the Congregational Churches combined, retaining the name of First Christian Church.

In 1974 the Christian Church united with the Methodist Church as St. Paul's United Church of Christ. The First Christian building was torn down two years later.

The Methodist Church was the second to be formally organized in Swede Point. The organizational meeting was held in 1857 in the first schoolhouse under the direction of Reverend Enoch Wood, a pioneer evangelist. Reverend J.F. Westwood was the first pastor. Early meetings were held in the schoolhouse and later in the Free Baptist Church building. A new church building was completed in 1898. This building on the northeast corner of Second and South Cedar Streets burned down on January 1, 1905 because of an overheated furnace, which destroyed it and the parsonage. The present church was completed in 1906 on the same site.

The Swedish Mission Church, now the Evangelical Free Church, was organized in 1872, by Reverend C.J. Bjorkman, who was also its first pastor. A building was constructed in 1882 at the southwest corner of First and Cedar Streets. A new church built at this same location in 1912 was torn down in 1981. This congregation now has a new building, dedicated in 1980, on Highway 17 just north of Madrid.

St. Malachy's Catholic Church dates back to about 1888, when a Father Smith offered Mass in a room over a saloon when there were only two Catholics in Madrid. From time to time thereafter, Mass was held in various homes and in public meeting halls.

In 1923, various parishioners with the help of Father A.J. Nuel, Parish Priest of St. Julius Catholic Church of Ogden, incorporated the parish and acquired land for the first church. The first Mass was said by Father Nuel in the basement on December 16, 1923. The church building was completed in 1924 and used until 1961, when a new building in the northeast part of the town was dedicated.

In 1906, the Augustana Synod, Iowa Conference, established the Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aging in Madrid in a house one block east of State on Sixth Street (now Kate Spence). In 1908 a brick building was completed on land donated by St. John's. This building burned down in 1948, thankfully with no loss of life. The present structure was completed at the same location in stages; the last part in 1959, and the chapel in 1962. The adjacent Sandhouse Clinic was completed in 1980 and the link between it and the Home in 1981. The present remodeling and addition program will expand the Home by approximately

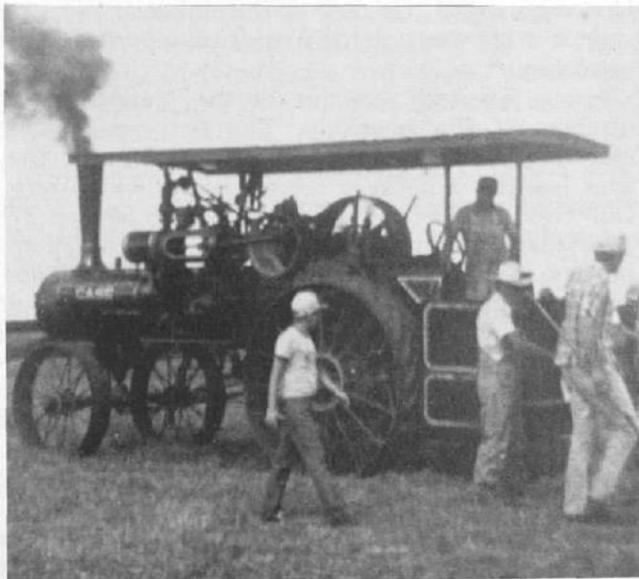


Residents of the Iowa Lutheran Home. Picture is from the early 1920s when Mrs. Hulda Green was matron of the home. Mrs. Green is in the white dress in the back row.

one-third and permit a higher level of skilled nursing care, more comfortable living space, and more efficient service for the residents. In 1977, the Home was given to (now) 21 area churches of all denominations. It continues to operate on a non-profit basis, open to all, and is generally recognized as one of the finest in Iowa.

For the first settlers, timber was an important product to sell, with which to build, and for making tools and furniture. After the railroads came, coal mining became a livelihood for many Madrid area residents.

The commercial value of both coal and timber now appear to be gone; but agriculture continues to be important. The Alleman Coop elevator just east of town now markets much of the grain grown in the Madrid area in covered hopper "grain trains," which is a vast change from the days when the Dalander brothers and C.J. Cassel used teams and wagons to deliver meal and flour to Des Moines and as far as Keokuk. The grain cradles still seen at farm sales were



Steam Engine

generally retired by the 1880-1890s. They were replaced by binders, which cut and later also tied the grain with twine into bundles before dropping them on the ground. Binders with a six-foot cut were followed by longer models. But the "small grain" was still generally cut and bundled, shocked and threshed, until combines came into general use after World War II.

The entire Indian corn plant initially was cut with a corn knife and shocked. Later a corn binder was used. This "fodder" was used as cattle feed without husking the ear, or for bedding after husking out the ears for the pigs. Eventually only the ear was picked; and today's combines leave everything in the field except the kernel.

Garden Township statistics for 1874 provide a picture of rural life that year. Unimproved acres totaled 1,627. There were 1,696 acres of spring wheat; 3,318 acres of Indian corn produced 32 bushels per acre. There were 722 acres of oats, 16 acres of rye, 34 acres of barley, 34 acres of potatoes, 10 acres of buckwheat, 14 acres of sugar cane (making 1,585 gallons of sorghum molasses), 34 acres of bluegrass, and 94 acres of other "tame" grass (making 198 tons of hay). In contrast, the unimproved acres made 2,203 tons of prairie, hay.

Automobiles came into general use in the 1910s. The sleighs were permanently hung up and the buggies stored away when Iowa started graveling its roads in the 1920s. The tractor produced a new wave of farm mechanization in the 1930s. But perhaps the greatest changes on the farms began in the 1940s as a result of rural electrification, and the widespread use of mechanical pickers, combines, and hay balers.

As a result, today's farms are less dependent on Madrid; but it continues to provide essential services. Many residents are employed at nearby industrial plants, producing agricultural parts and equipment in a continuation of services once provided by Madrid businesses.

Madrid has been a typical "melting pot." For many

years, (until the 1940s), it was usual to hear on the streets the sounds and rhythms of foreign languages and charmingly accented English. Even the English of the immigrants from Great Britain introduced new sounds and expressions unusual to the English of those who lived here. Its citizens of various national backgrounds, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Croatian, English, Welsh, etc. share a common satisfaction in their civic accomplishments. At the same time residents continue to cherish the faith and traditions of their forefathers. The Madrid Community thus enters its second century enriched in many ways for the years ahead.

**Swede Point History**  
compiled by Earl Check and A.K. Johnson

Information taken from:

**1874 Atlas of Iowa**

**Parker's Iowa Handbook for 1856**, John P. Jewett and Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

**History of Boone County Iowa, 1880**, Union Historical Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

**History of Boone County Iowa, N.E.** Goldthwait, Pioneer Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

**Our Swedish Pioneers in Swede Point, F.A.** Danborn, Prarieblomman, 1908, Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Ill.

**St. John's Lutheran Church 100th Anniversary Booklet**, 1959.

**A Century of Service**, First Christian Church Bulletin, 1956.

**Tales of the Pioneers and Half-forgotten Happenings Recalled** and other writings of C.L. Lucas.

**Madrid Register-News**

**St. Malachy's Catholic Church 50th Anniversary Album Directory**

**Des Moines Sunday Register "Picture Magazine"** of August 22, 1971

**Sweden: The Nation's History** by Franklin D. Scott 1977 University of Minnesota Press

**Documents Relating to Peter Cassel and the Settlement at New Sweden, Iowa.** by George M. Stephenson of The University of Minnesota, Swedish-American Historical Society Bulletin, Vol 2, No. 1, February 1929.

## Cass Township

Cass Township is situated on the west side of the Des Moines River, and is but little more than half a congressional Township. From March 8, 1852 to March 6, 1958, it was called Berry Township. In 1858, it was established and named by S.B. McCall, County Judge, in honor of General Lewis Cass, who held many official positions, among which were Secretary of War during Jackson's administration, United States Senator from Michigan, and Secretary of State under President Buchanan.

The first settlements in Cass Township were made in 1848. That year, Jonathan Boles, John Woods, V. Preston, Crawford Cole, and Jacob Rhoads settled. In 1849, J.H. Rhoades, William Noland, and James Noland settled in the township. Other early settlers were: Roland Spurrier, George Spurrier, Landa Hurst, James Hurst, S.B. Williams, Henry Hurst, Jesse Williams, William Berry, William Harlow, Perry Scott, J.O. Harris, Andrew and Orlow Oviatt, J.B. Vernon and Elisha Bennett.

The first mill built in Boone County was situated at the lower end of Elk Rapids, on the west bank of the Des Moines River. The mill was built by Adam and Jonathan Boles in 1849-50.

In 1913, the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Company built a viaduct across the Des Moines River. It was a solid steel structure 2,380 feet long. It was the longest double-tracked bridge in the world. In 1972-73, this bridge was replaced by a new bridge consisting of twenty-three 110 foot welded deck plate girder spans. The substructure consists of

22 solid concrete piers which are 120 feet above the Des Moines River Valley. The total length of the structure, which joins Cass and Douglas Townships, is 2,526 feet, at a cost of \$5.5 million.

The first marriage in the township was that of James Hurst to Susan Messmore in 1850. William Noland, the Justice of Peace, performed the ceremony.

The first birth in the township was that of Samuel Preston, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. Preston, in November, 1849. He died in December of the same year, and his was also the first death recorded in the township.

Joshua Eversoll was one of the pioneer school teachers of the township. The first schoolhouse erected was a log building located on Section 2. They later had five schools in the township, which were: Oak Grove (in Section 18); Elm City (in Section 27); McClellan (in Section 5); Preston (in Section 32), and Liberty (Section 15). In 1945, the township consolidated their schools with the public school in Woodward, which subsequently became a part of the Woodward-Granger Consolidated School District.

There was no effort made to lay out or build up a town. Joseph Rhodes at one time kept a small store near Elk Rapids Mill, and J.G. Porter kept another near the center of the township, but neither venture lasted very long.

About the year 1857, Andrew Orlow and John Oviatt established a wagon and blacksmith shop on the farm of Andrew Oviatt, where they did work in



The 1912 Milwaukee Bridge is shown in the fore ground, bridging the Des Moines River between Douglas and Cass Township.

In the background is seen the highway bridge. To the right of the bridge is the approximate location of Elk Rapids, and to the left of the river in the grove of trees was the location of Boles Mills.

this line for all the people in that part of the county. They also manufactured a number of good wagons.

Church services were first held in private homes, until the Liberty Church was built. Work was begun with Burr Lee as the carpenter. The land was deeded by the Eversoll Estate. The church was finished and dedicated on September 3, 1893. On May 26, 1937, a cyclone demolished the church. In 1939, a Township Hall was built by the Works Progress Administration. It was used by the Farm Bureau, Women's Club, 4H Clubs, showers, and family gatherings, until it was destroyed by fire October 3, 1976. In 1977, a new Community Building was erected. Nearby is the only cemetery in the township. It was first called Eversoll Cemetery, and later called Liberty.

In 1855, a large buffalo was chased down and killed by S.B. Williams, who was joined by Phillip Carrol, John Carrol, Melvin Nance, and Moses Eversoll, each on horseback, and rifle in hand. The meat was divided among the settlers.

There were 16 citizens who became soldiers in the Civil War, and many men served thier country in World War I, World War II, the Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam War.

The State Hospital and School is located in the southwest corner of the township.

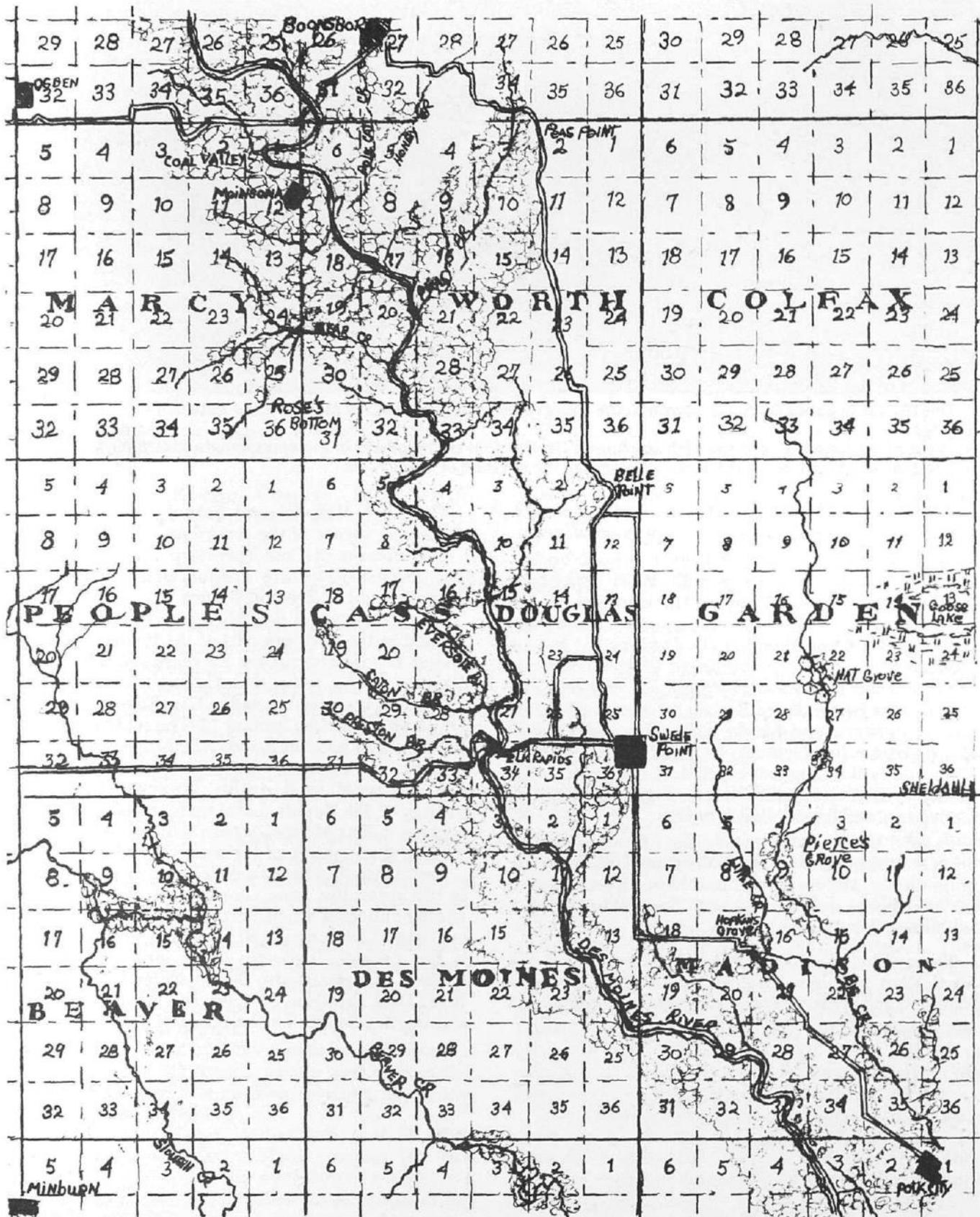
The streams of Cass Township that flow into the Des Moines River are Preston Branch, The Caton Branch, and the Eversoll Branch.

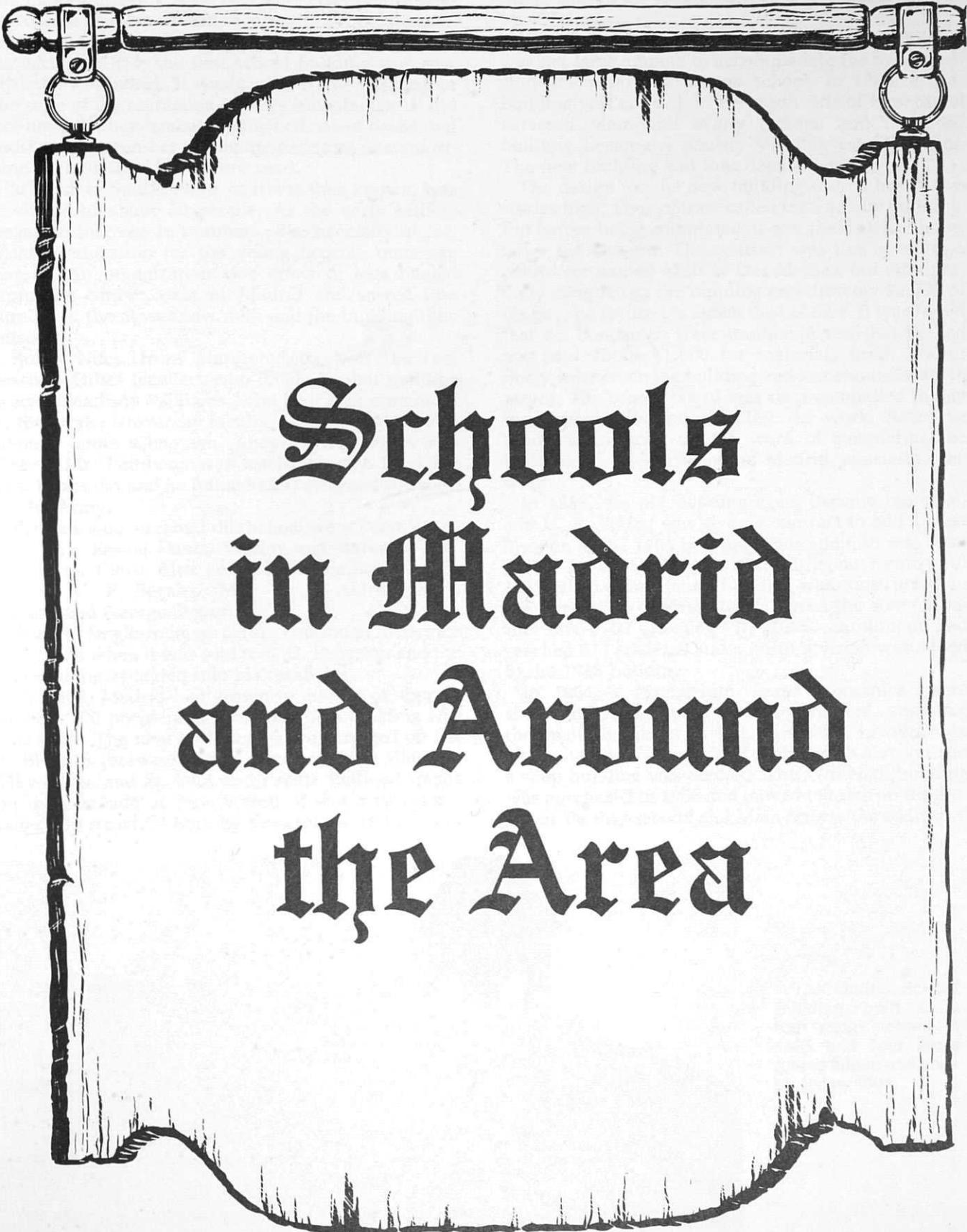
Camp Matigwa, a Boy Scouts of America Camp, is located in the northern part of the township. Stanley Oviatt received a pin for 25 years service with the Camp.

The first building erected in Cass Township was the log cabin located on Section 15. The soldiers used this building as a meeting house when they were enroute to their next camp.

A quarry of good quality limestone was in the vicinity of Elk Rapids. Local men hauled the stone in wagons to Des Moines, where some of the stone was used in the building of the State Capital.

Cass Township has some well-preserved records. It is still using the same record book which was purchased and used when Berry Township was organized in April 1852, over 130 years ago. Emmett Noland is the present Township Clerk, and Trustees are: Chester Hammerstedt, Devon Noland, and Gerald Bice. Dale Danilson of Cass Township is presently serving the County on the Board of Supervisors.





Schools  
in Madrid  
and Around  
the Area



## Madrid Schools

Education has always played an important role in the history of Iowa, with this State consistently having one of the lowest illiteracy rates in the nation.

Madrid is no exception to this pride in education. As early as 1854, the first school building was constructed in Madrid. It was a rude frame building in the style of the regulation country schoolhouse. It did not have the handsomely varnished oaken desks that most of us remember, but homemade and uncomfortable dark walnut desks were used.

Madrid, or Swede Point, as it was then known, was a village of about 50 people. As the early settlers began to increase in numbers, the necessity of furnishing education for the young became more apparent. An organization was effected, logs hauled from the timber west of Madrid and sawed into lumber at the Stover saw mill, and the building then raised.

Rollin Niles, from Massachusetts, was the first teacher. Other teachers who taught in that building were J. Madison Williams, who later was a member of the Drake University faculty, Isaac Stover, M. Pettibone, James Chapman, Lucy Cottrel, Niles and Green. Mr. Pettibone was teaching when the Civil War broke out and he immediately resigned and joined the Army.

Persons who attended this school were Peter Peterson, Mrs. Emma Davis, Wesley and Aaron Myers, Mrs. Wm. Tebus, Mrs. Lewis Bolle, Joe Stover, J. O. Wilson, C. F. Bernico, Mrs. H. H. Aldrich, Sheb Wilson and George Stover.

The old single room structure continued in service until 1868 when it was sold to S. G. Bengston and the material incorporated into his residence.

By 1868, Madrid had grown to a town of approximately 200 people and a larger school building was necessary. The new building was constructed on Lot 3, Block 6 (between Third Street and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Pacific Railroad tracks on the east side of State Street). It was a two-story, two-room structure built by Benjamin B. Harlow and

Joshua Brubaker. Teachers in this building included M. T. Harlan, Z. T. Sullivan, Charles Tucker and W. M. Wiklins.

When Madrid became a railroad town, this building was not large enough to accommodate the number of students wanting to attend school. In 1885, a new building was erected on the south side of First Street between Main and Water Streets, and the 1869 building became a poultry vending establishment. The new building had four departments.

The design for the new building was of brick, two stories high. The contract called for a \$3,000 building. But before being completed, it cost the district almost twice the amount. The contract was first given to a contractor named Mills of Des Moines, but after partially completing the building and drawing \$2,000 of his pay, he refused to finish the balance. It was found that his bondsmen were unreliable and that he had not paid about \$1,500 for materials used. Walter Berry worked on the building and lost about \$20.00 in wages. The school board was then compelled to pay the unpaid bills and complete the work. After the school board took up the work of completing the building, C. F. Mortinson, of Madrid, assisted in the work.

In 1888, the old building again became too small and G. A. Young was given a contract to add a west division to the 1885 building. This addition was completed in 1901 and provided sufficient room until 1915 when a three-story building was constructed on the north side of First Street, across the street from the 1885-1901 building. By 1925, enrollment had reached 611 students and a north division was added to the 1915 building.

In 1954, a gymnasium, home economics room, shop, and music room were constructed, adjoining the main building on the east side. In 1963, an elementary wing was added to the north division and a shop building was erected. The Whitehall building was purchased in 1966 and moved to town on the corner of Twenty-second and Main Streets. As additional



The Madrid School Building, built as a four room school in 1885 and four more rooms added and completed by 1901.

space was required, the district purchased the house on the corner of First and Water Streets in 1967.

Additional student growth in the 1960s necessitated further space. In 1968, a new high school building was approved. The building was constructed on the east side of Highway 17, north of Kingman Boulevard.

The following superintendents have served the Madrid Schools:

1894-95	Prof. A. Luce
1895-97	Prof. S. A. Darland
1897-99	Prof. R. V. Venamon
1899-05	Prof. E. L. Meek
1905-13	Prof. Charles T. Reed
1913-16	Prof. Merle Templeton
1916-18	Supt. L. M. Gerber
1918-19	Supts. L. M. Gerber and Luther Landstrom
1919-32	Supt. Luther Landstrom
1932-43	Supt. Glenn Grout
1943-48	Supt. James W. Thompson
1948-51	Supt. H. H. Lease
1951-63	Supt. Virgil Kellogg
1963-72	Supt. Donald Flynn
1972-73	Supt. Byron Hoffmeister
1973-present	Supt. Marion Romitti

In September, 1982, there were 587 students enrolled in the Madrid district, with 420 in Kindergarten through eighth grades and 167 students in grades nine through twelve. Forty-one faculty members instruct the students of the district. The present Board of Directors include Marlowe Carlson, Robert Darwin Knox, Helen Aarons, Larry Peterson and Donald Swain.

The 1983 senior class has 30 students. A total of 2,809 students have graduated from Madrid High School from 1895 through 1982. The following is a list of graduates of Madrid High School as taken from the school's record books:

The following excerpts were taken from copies of the Madrid Register News, school board minutes, yearbooks, commencement programs and clippings of articles donated by previous Madrid graduates.

#### Seniors 1895

Earl Crabtree  
John Stover

Total Graduates - 2

1894-1895 - John Stover and Earl Crabtree were the first graduates of Madrid High School.

#### Seniors 1896

Thamer Noggle

Nova Barnavelt  
Sada Murpha

Total Graduates - 3

#### Seniors 1897

Gertie Anderson  
Nellie Dennis  
Daisy M. Hutzell  
Belle Todd

Total Graduates - 4

1896-1897 - The Third Annual Commencement of the Madrid High School was held at the Opera House

on Friday evening, April 30, 1897 at 8:00 p.m. The class motto, "Our Sails Unfurled." Board of Education: George Young, president; A.M. Sundberg, secretary; Oscar Oakleaf, treasurer; A. Peterson, S. L. Miles, S. Hutton, L. F. Keigley, Peter Dalander.

#### Seniors 1898

Edwin Carlson	Ada Barnavelt
Harvey Hutton	Blanch Halsey
Arthur Johnson	Viola Hornaday
	Dollie Norris
	Bessie Warden

Total Graduates - 8

1897-1898 - The power to expel from school is vested in a majority vote of the Board and the Board may confer upon a teacher the right to temporarily dismiss a scholar. The Board may purchase library books, charts, and apparatus with a contingent fund to the amount of twenty-five dollars each year for each school room in the district. Non-resident children may attend school upon such terms as the Board may determine.

#### Seniors 1899

No Class Graduated

1898-1899 - Madrid High School had no senior graduates this year.

#### Seniors 1900

David Eckenbom	Ida Crank
Ralph Aldrich	Lulu Helms
	Iva Lee
	Edith Norris
	Lois Stover
	Ada Wheeler

Total Graduates - 8

1899-1900 - Commencement was held at the Christian Church on May 18, 1900. The class motto was "Not Finished but Begun." Class Flower: Pink Carnation. Class Colors: Cerise and White. Sam Hutton was president of the School Board.

#### Seniors 1901

Frank Hutzell	Veta Hepburn
Frank Simmons	Della Kenison
Walter Wheeler	Edna Miller
	Ethel Taber
	Golde Young

Total Graduates - 8

1900-1901 - Enrollment had increased to the point that a west division was added to the 1885 building.

#### Seniors 1902

A. Roy Thompson	Ida E. Johnson
	Nannie Thompson

Total Graduates - 3

1902-1903 - Commencement was held Friday, May 22, 1903 at 8:00 p.m. at the Madrid Opera House. Baccalaureate was held at the Christian Church May 17, 1903. Class Motto: "Tonight We

Launch: Where Shall We Anchor?" Class Colors: Cerise and Green. Class Flower: Pink Carnation. S. L. Miles was president of the Board of Education.

### Seniors 1903

Robert Breakfield	Retta Berry
Roy Carlston	Elzie Caskey
Jacob Farlein	Golda Luther
Fred Grandall	Olivia Miller
Frank Kenison	Bessie Norris
Walter Miles	Blanche Simmons
Lennie Miller	Hannah Sutherland
Edwin Sundberg	Mattie Stover
Milton Wallace	Alfa Vestal
	Mattie Wheeler
	Mae Williams
	Total Graduates - 20

### Seniors 1904

Marion Berry	Gertrude Ackley
Emil Eckenbom	Lillian Adams
Clifford Luther	Rena Barnavelt
Clarence Miller	Clara Heath
Willie Murry	Clara Jacobson
	Hattie Wyeth
	Total Graduates - 11

### Seniors 1905

Mark Boyd	Mabel Acton
Carl Bundy	Imogena Farr
Clarence Carlson	Mary Graves
Ray Noland	Myrtie Kennison
	Jennie Miles
	Mina Mouglin
	Ellen Sundberg
	Total Graduates - 11

### Seniors 1906

Carl Anderson	Ethyl Casper
George Berg	Sevena Hardy
Duroc Norris	Orma Hutton
Clayton Peterson	Edith Latta
	Amanda Peterson
	Eva Williams
	Eunice Faye Williams
	Edith Yearnshaw
	Total Graduates - 12

1905-1906 - Commencement was held Thursday, May 24, 1906 at 8:00 p.m. at the Madrid Opera House. Baccalaureate was held at the Christian Church May 20, 1906. Charles E. Shelton was the commencement speaker and the topic was "The Twentieth Century Boy." Class Motto: "Out of the Harbor into the Sea." Class Colors: Cerise and Leaf Green. Class Flower: Pink Rose.

### Seniors 1907

William Carlson	Edith Bryant
Elmer F. Cassel	Hazel Davidson
Muron Luther	Bessie Davis

Leland Ransom  
Otto Scott

Eulah Farr  
Bertha Hillis  
Helen Hopkins  
Ina L. Hutzel  
Maude Metcalf  
Edna Miller  
Laura Pattison  
Violet Skortman  
Total Graduates - 16

### Seniors 1908

Milden L. Farr	Alice C. Crank
Chad Godfrey	Golda E. Field
Edward A. Jacobson	Edna S. Mason
Claire T. Keigley	Madoline L. Miller
Ray S. Miller	Marjorie E. Nash
J. Harold Peterson	Libbie M. Newell
Joshua Van Zandt	Alice B. Peelstrom
	Ethel M. Wheeler
	Total Graduates - 15

1907-1908 - Commencement was held Friday, May 22, 1908 at 8:00 p.m. at the Woodman Opera House. Baccalaureate at the Christian Church May 17, 1908. Prof. Bender gave the commencement address "Commercial Value of a Boy." Class Motto: "We have Reached the Bay, the Ocean lies Beyond." Class Colors: Old Rose and Moss Green. Class Flower: Old Rose.

### Seniors 1909

Carl William Lundahl	Nellie Blanche Latta
James Harvey Wheeler	Edna Helen Peterson
Arthur F. Anderson	Lola Ethyl Stover
	Total Graduates - 6

1908-1909 - The Board decided to add another year to the high school making twelve years in the entire course. Fourteen members constituted the class of 1909. Eight of this number decided to remain in school for another year, leaving a graduating class of six.

### Seniors 1910

Trace Swanson	Agnes Anderson
	Lois Campbell
	Marjorie Hillis
	Hannah Jacobson
	Jessie Reed
	Ethel Ringstrand
	Total Graduates - 7

1909-1910 - Large attendance at opening days of public schools. All departments were crowded, a substantial increase noted in each room. The attendance: High School - 50; Grammar - 44; Second Intermediate - 47; First Intermediate - 34; Second Primary - 59; First Primary - 42.

### Seniors 1911

Helen Hoover  
Alma Kinsey  
Olga Peterson  
Myrtle Rogers



Junior and Senior  
Class of Madrid High  
School, 1909.

Selma Seaberg  
Esther Sundberg  
Total Graduates - 6

Robert G. Kinsey  
John W. Wheeler

Mabel Bowen  
Edna C. Hook  
Hester H. Howard  
Katherine S. Howell  
Irene Taylor  
Total Graduates - 9

1910-1911 - The six senior graduates were all girls.  
Class Motto: "Non Palma Sine Labore." Class Colors:  
Old Gold and White. Class Flower: Daisy. Madrid  
Board of Education: H. C. Graves, president; A. M.  
Sundberg, secretary; Oscar Oakleaf, treasurer; E. P.  
Dalander, C. H. Reckseen, M. J. Kennison, J. A.  
Cassel.

### Seniors 1915

### Seniors 1912

Ed Birdsall  
James Bowen  
Martin Dalander  
John Hubby

Edna Anderson  
Faye Farr

Total Graduates - 6

Robert Ahlquist  
Martin Anderson  
Herman Farr  
Robert Kelsey  
Therman Legvold

Marie Berglund  
Vera Berry  
Beulah Bryant  
Mabel Johnson  
Minnie Swanson

Total Graduates - 10

1914-1915 - Commencement exercises were held  
in the I.O.O.F. Hall. Baccalaureate exercises at the  
Christian Church. Motto: "At the Foot Hills - Climbing."  
Class Colors: Emerald Green and White. Flower:  
White Rose. Total enrollment in the school was 305.

### Seniors 1913

Zylph Godfrey  
Roy Hubby  
Harold Jones

Pearl Alsin  
Elenora Cassel  
Ethel Jenkins  
Edna Johnson  
Pearl Johnson  
Myrtle Kellison  
Esther Peelstrom  
Flo Williams

Total Graduates - 11

1912-1913 - Daisy Hamman Howard remembers  
taking examinations before being allowed to enroll in  
the Madrid High School from the Hillsdale School  
after completing eighth grade. She took examinations  
in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, gram-  
mar, geography, U. S. history, physical education,  
hygiene, Civics of Iowa and music. Tuition was \$2.50  
per month.

### Seniors 1916

Waldmar Bengston  
Homer Carrell  
John Holcomb  
Ray Hoover  
Reuben Oakleaf  
Ray Pope  
Sterley Wheeler

Edith Armfield  
Mabel Brown  
Edna Dalander  
Mabel Easton  
Bessie Gilliam  
Genta Lackey  
Gladys Oakleaf  
Blanche Stevens  
Helen Twomey  
Dorothy Williams

Total Graduates - 17

1915-1916 - A new high school was constructed on  
the north side of First Street and in the spring of 1916  
students helped move into the new school. The  
Junior-Senior Prom and Graduation were held in the  
new school gymnasium. Total enrollment was 373.

### Seniors 1914

George F. Crank

Ida F. Alquist

### Seniors 1917

Floyd Alsin  
 Martin Alsin  
 Gomer Evans  
 Paul Kinsey  
 Clifford Lackey  
 Guy Lucas, Jr.  
 Albert Seitz  
 Donald Zenor

Daisy Hamman  
 Dott Lucas  
 Carrie Moreland  
 Vera Sexauer  
 Lelien Watson  
 Grace Weaver

Total Graduates - 14

1916-1917: The Madrid School became a fully accredited institution and under the direction of the State Department of Iowa. Because of this recognition, the Madrid graduates were received without examination and without conditions by the State Institutions of Higher Learning at Iowa City, Ames and Cedar Falls. The Madrid High School became entitled to an "Honor Scholarship" each year, good for a full four-year course in any of the institutions above mentioned, and worth from \$450-\$500. Three hundred thirty-two students were enrolled in the grades and 72 in high school for a total enrollment of 404 students. The girls' basketball team won six out of eight games played this year.

### Seniors 1918

Russel Carlson  
 Roy Erickson  
 Elmer Helstrom

Ruth Allen  
 Beulah Bradley  
 Ruth Conradson

Martin Johnson  
 Axel Sandegren  
 Melvin Soderlund  
 Milton Sundberg

Clara Luther  
 Martha Norris  
 Pearl Peelstrom  
 Mildred Romedahl  
 Olga Sandegren  
 Irene Sexauer  
 Edna Westerstrom

Total Graduates - 17

1917-1918 - Madrid offered three regular courses of study: *Commercial Course* which featured book-keeping, typewriting and shorthand. This was one of the most desirable courses for the young men who lost out in school work when in the grades. *Latin Course*: The chief aim of this course was to prepare the student for college work. *English Course*: This course was designed to be more in touch with a practical education than the Latin course. The subjects required to get a First Grade Certificate were found in this course of studies.

### Seniors 1919

Harold Babcock  
 Rudolph Cassell  
 Audrey Eslick  
 Russell Graves  
 David Hedlund  
 John Henderson

Hildur Anderson  
 Ruth Brown  
 Winifred Sinkey Grant  
 Bertha Hart  
 Carrie Hurley  
 Marvel Keigley  
 Thelma Lackey  
 Gunhild Lind  
 Amy Raye



The 1915 three story High School building, showing the north addition added in 1925, gym and home economics rooms added in 1954.  
 In 1963 an elementary wing was added to the north addition.

Marie Sexauer  
 Edith Swanson  
 Zephyr Williams  
 Pearl Zenor

Bagley in football 23-9.

**Seniors 1921**

Lawrence Ashley  
 Richard Baxter  
 George Browne  
 Laurent Chauvin  
 Samuel Toy

Ruth Adams  
 Cora Anderson  
 Faye Bailey  
 Edith Baxter  
 Bernice Brown  
 Florence Hamman  
 Marie Helms  
 Ida Henderson  
 Annetta Iley  
 Bessie Jackson  
 Hattie M. Johnson  
 Ethel Morning  
 Helen Raye  
 Clara Reynoldson  
 Elizabeth Sandberg  
 Ruth Sexauer  
 Nancy Smith  
 Celia Zenor  
 Louise Zenor

**Seniors 1920**

Glenn Blome  
 Clarence Hunter  
 Warren Sutherland

Laura Bolle  
 Esther Brown  
 Victoria Brown  
 Gladys Hazen  
 Hattie C. Johnson  
 Georgiana Kenison  
 Minnie Kinsey  
 Marie Peterson  
 Emma Pickell  
 Bernice Riggen  
 Linnea Ringstrand  
 Helen Seaberg  
 Elsie Shaffer  
 Lorena Ward  
 Helen Yearshaw

Total Graduates - 18

1919-1920 - The first Normal Course was offered in the Madrid Schools this year. Baxter, Zenor and Morning scored touchdowns as Madrid defeated

Total Graduates - 24

1920-1921 - This was the only girls' basketball team to ever compete in the Girls' State Basketball Tournament, played at Drake University March 18, 19, 1921. Madrid defeated Hiteman 13-7, Mt. Ayr 18-4, Laurens 9-7 and lost to Ottumwa 16-6 in the semi-finals. Miss Williams, coach; Lavina Strange, forward; Edith Baxter, center; Ruth Sexauer, forward;



Madrid High Girls' Basketball team . . . only girls' team to go to state tournament. With uniforms like that, how could a team lose?

Reading from left to right: Miss Williams, coach; Clara Reynoldson, center; Lavina Strange, forward; Ruth Sexauer, forward; Faye Lackey, forward; Bernice Brown, guard; Edith Baxter, center and Edna Ashley, guard.

Bernice Brown, guard; Edna Ashley, guard and Clara Reynoldson, center.

Beulah Smith  
LaVina Strange  
Bessie Thomas  
Total Graduates - 30

### Seniors 1922

Roy Anderson	Edna Ashley
Andrew Bergeson	Helen Bengston
Mason Brown	Cora Comstock
James Hart	Ruth Emberg
Fay Hunter	Leona Erickson
Ray Killion	Leta Gordon
Glenn Morning	Gwendolyn Harrison
Dale Sander	Edna Henderson
Glenn Straw	Estella Henderson
Claude Swanson	Ada Hutzel
Edgar Westerberg	Faye Lackey
	Sylvia Lewis
	Pearl Reynoldson
	Mildred Wassgren
	Jean Watson
	Margaret Wilene

Total Graduates - 27

1921-1922 - Four hundred ninty-eight students. Twenty-seven graduates on Friday, May 26, 1922 from the High School Gym. Class Motto: B Sharp B Sharp but never B Flat. Class Flower: American Beauty Rose.

### Enrollment Figures

	Grades	High School	Total
1914	250	55	305
1915	312	61	373
1916	332	72	404
1917	335	92	427
1918	362	120	482
1919	356	126	482
1920	368	126	494
1921	372	126	498
1922	398	146	544
1923	414	170	584
1924	443	197	640
1925	484	205	689
1926	494	204	698
1927	486	197	683
1928	466	201	667

### Seniors 1923

William Hamilton	Eleanor Blanchard
Frank Holcomb	Edyth Carlson
Eldon Kenison	Irene Cassel
Iver Larson	Mary Evans
Reuben Martinson	Helen Graves
Fayne Rigger	Susie Hart
James Sargent	Marie Hughes
Almon Sinkey	Ferne Iley
Russel Sutherland	Edith Johnson
Leonard Williams	Greta Johnson
Richard Zenor	Agnes Lewis
	Hulda Martinson
	Matilda Martinson
	Elsa Newman
	Florence Ray
	Eva Roe

### Seniors 1924

Russel Bengston	Maxine Akers
Fred Birdsall	Beulah Anderson
Arthur Blome	Evelyn Carlson
Lloyd Bosworth	Opal Davis
Harry Jackson	Elsie Gordon
Eldon Kinsey	Velma Gordon
Max Lucas	Mabel Hamilton
Harold Morning	Ethel Hegberg
Lawrence Peterson	Elsie Henderson
Kenneth Pierce	Margaret Jenkins
Harold Reckseen	Verna McKinley
Virgil Sexauer	Mayme McLain
Russel Westerstrom	Edna Olson
	Pearl Olson
	Louise Pierce
	Mabel Ray
	Rosa Sandberg
	Grace Sargent
	Margaret Thoren
	Mary Toy
	Ellen Wassgren
	Opal Wheatcraft

Total Graduates - 35

1923-1924 - Madrid, Luther, Woodward and Granger were in a four-school declamatory contest held at Madrid High - cost adults - 35¢. Thirty-five students graduated with President Morehouse of Drake University delivering the Commencement Address.

### Seniors 1925

Angus Abbas	Ada Check
Earl Anderson	Nellie Cummings
Leroy Ashley	Gladys Davis
Raynard Bergeson	Vera Davis
Willie Ellsbury	Verna Davis
Robert Embree	Opal Fread
Leroy Frey	Lucille Girton
Elgee Hales	Leona Gordon
Stanley Hunter	Hazel Hoop
Roy Leafgren	Marie Hurst
Harold McKinley	Marvel Killion
Harry McKinley	Elma Lipovac
Paul Raye	Myrtle Nelson
Roland Watson	Helen Olson
	Florence Sander
	Catheryn Suer

Total Graduates - 30

1924-25 - Six hundred fifteen students registered for school on opening day. A gain of 49 students was possibly the largest to date in the school's history. Additional school facilities needed as present buildings were considered inadequate for the number of students. The superintendents of Madrid, Ogden and the six consolidated schools of the county organized themselves into a Superintendents' Club; the club met once a month and discussed various phases of school

work. Thirty students graduated from the high school – class motto was "Not Failure, but Low Aim is Crime."



Faculty of Madrid High School during the 1925-1926 season. Front row: Glenn Grout, Mr. Kingsberry, Miss Joy, Miss Goodykoontz, Mr. Guernsey and Mr. Landstrom. Back row: Mrs. Grout, Mabel Rounsville, Miss Van Zee and Mrs. Nesbit.

### Seniors 1926

Oscar Danilson  
Paul Gibson  
Harold Graves  
Eugene Hart  
Arnold Johnson  
Kenneth Johnson  
Tony Kerhlicker  
Percy Krantz  
Fred Lackey  
Floyd McCormick  
Harlan Olson  
Thomas Rees

Louise Brown  
Katherine Carlson  
Alice Caskey  
Esther Cederquist  
Letha Crannell  
Doloris Darby  
Ruby Emberg  
Ethel Hamilton  
Grace Henderson  
Clara Hoffman  
Grace James  
Dorothy Kenison

Charles Swalla

Elsie Larson  
Catherine Lucas  
Thresa Pastore  
Cherry Peterson  
Estella Pierce  
Alvina Piggotti  
Marian Piggotti  
Gladys Reed  
Helen Shutes  
Helen Thompson  
Loleta Vance  
Ruby Weaver  
Helen Westerberg  
Loleta Williams  
Blanche Wylie

Total Graduates – 40

1925-26 – New school addition constructed at a cost of \$45,702.99; the vote was 453 for and 119 against. First Street, between Water and Main, was closed during school hours. Barricades were placed at each end of the block because the traffic diverted the attention of the children in their class and study rooms and was dangerous for children who had to cross the street between buildings. Madrid was County Boys' Basketball Champion.

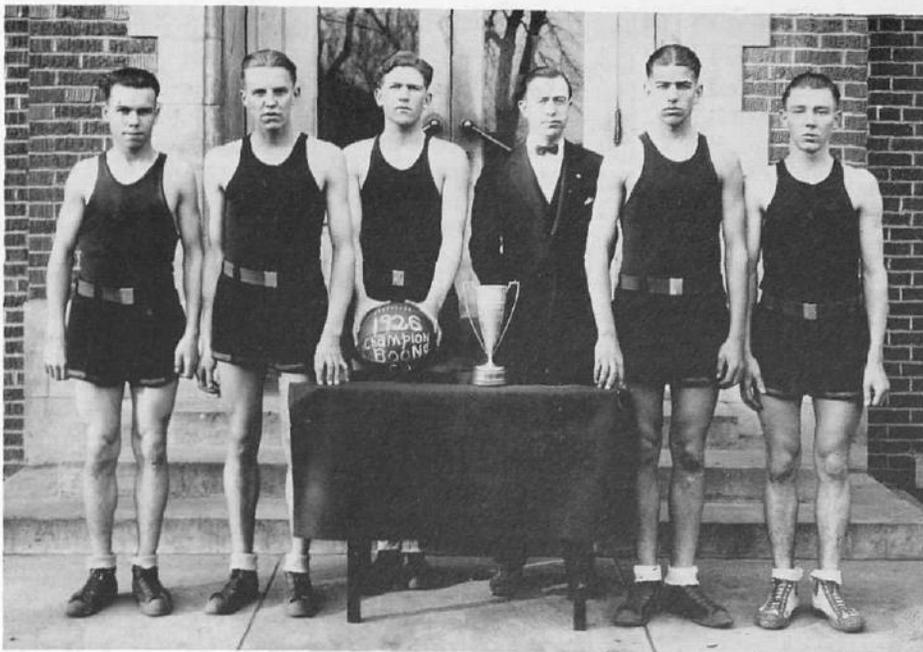
### Seniors 1927

Kenneth Akers  
Lloyd Anderson  
Hermon Bengtson  
Eldon Boone  
Virgil Carlson  
Billy Chittenden  
George Cummings  
Virgil Dyer  
Philip Erickson

Virginia Adams  
Dena Cederquist  
Gladys Day  
Signa Henderson  
Fern Hurley  
Cleora Jackson  
Audrey Krantz  
Florence Mouglin  
Dorothy Murry

The 1926 graduating class . . . (pictured when they were in Kindergarten, dressed from head to foot). Esther Sundberg was the teacher.





The 1926 Boone County Basketball Champions. Left to right: Virgil Dyer, Marvin West-  
erburg, Charles Swalla, Coach  
Guernsey, Virgil Carlson and  
Dwight Sharp.

Delmar Henderson  
Harlan Keigley  
James Lewis  
Vaughn Lucas  
Edwin McClelland  
John Newman  
Elzada Palmer  
Armand Palmieri  
Henry Rees  
William Sexauer  
Henry Spence  
Ray Sturdevant  
Marvin Westerberg

Florence Murry  
Irma Olson  
Mildred Olson  
Rosa Pastore  
Hazel Peterson  
Elizabeth Rees  
Florence Reynoldson  
Edith Roselund  
Opal Simpson  
Louise Stemler  
Violet Swanson  
Katherine Udorvich  
Mary Vance  
Elizabeth White  
Beulah Wylie  
Thelma Zook

Total Graduates - 47

1926-27 - Teachers and pastors discussed problems; Wednesday evening was declared church night in the community. Superintendent Landstrom discussed the question of teaching the Bible in the public schools. He emphasized the benefits of Bible teaching as well as the difficulties in finding a way which the Bible could be made a feature of school work without violating the principles involved in the division of church and state. Students moved into the new addition in January, 1927. Coach Guernsey's team won 66 basketball games and lost 15 in the last four years.

### Seniors 1928

Harold Ashley  
William Caskey  
Julius Johnson  
Raymond Jones  
Henry Kerhlicker  
Kenilworth Kinsey  
Ivan Littlehale  
Frealy Miller  
Ralph Miller  
Ronald Raye

Bernadine Carlson  
Arlene Davis  
Mary Elsberry  
Vashia English  
Florence Gibson  
Janet Hamilton  
Edna Hammon  
Erma Jackson  
Alberta Kauffman  
Ethel Larson

Ralph Rockwell  
Dwight Sharp  
Eldon Shaw  
Ralph Shearer  
Donald Swalla  
Perry Webb  
Jack White

Beatrice Lewis  
Lillian Lucas  
Lucy Mitchell  
Sylvia Sander  
Rose Scrowther  
Ruth Wilson

Total Graduates - 33

1927-28 - A contest was held to select the name of the school paper. The name selected was "The Orange Peeling." It took approximately 210 tons of coal to heat the school building for one year. The high school students attended chapel services every Wednesday morning. The high school library had a total of 1,210 volumes and the estimated value was about \$250; the State of Iowa granted the Madrid school \$350 for its library from the \$50,000 appropriated annually for the mining camp schools. The Orange Peeling held a contest to name the basketball teams. The name for the first team was the Tigers because it suggested the school colors of orange and black and also suggested strength, bravery and agility. The second team was named the Cubs because of the young who were learning new methods and plays. Ruth Wilson and Kenneth Lister both suggested the winning name of the first team; Zofa Standish and Ruth Wilson suggested the name of the second team. All three winners received a free basketball season ticket. The price of a school ring was \$6.50. During recent years, Mr. Grout and Mr. Guernsey alternated in the principalship of the high school, each holding the position one semester at a time.

### Seniors 1929

Pasquino Cerretti  
Thomas Gordon  
Dean Hales  
Lester Johnson  
Milton Lundahl  
Harold Olson  
LaVerne Reed

Helen Ashley  
Laura Burch  
Wilma Carlson  
Hazel Clark  
Enid Conklin  
Mahala Ervine  
Florinne Harshbarger

John Spence  
Carl Steinhaus  
Loren Swanson  
Michael Wharton  
Eldon Wilen

Hilda Lazzaretti  
Beatrice McKinley  
Pearl Miller  
Mildred Peterson  
Ethel Roselund  
Margaret Shaw  
Marie Snider  
Mary Spence  
Zofa Standish  
Martha Thoren  
Katherine Timmens  
Catherine Wylie

Armand Perrier  
Eldon Reese  
Harry Sexauer  
Andy Spolar  
Ralph Swanson  
Ralph Wheeler  
Gerald Wilen

Virginia Girton  
Verna Grant  
Wilma Harshbarger  
Mildred Latta  
Olga Lazzaretti  
Bernice Lister  
Alice Powell  
Elizabeth Rees  
Agnes Stover  
Ramona Swan  
Leah Walker  
Alice Webb  
Marjorie Wheeler  
Effie Wignall  
Ruth Wylie

Total Graduates - 31

1928-29 - All pupils and teachers were required to have vaccinations against small pox unless rescinded by the Board of Health. An architect completed drawings for the arrangement of the Lucas collection; the cases were to be of plate glass with locks at a cost of \$590.

Total Graduates - 42

1930-31 - Madrid won the Boone County Basketball Championship. School enrollment was 672. W. R. Ingersoll was the new boys' basketball coach.

### Seniors 1930

Darius Anderson  
Fred Anderson  
Herman Castelli  
Robert Cumming  
John Dyer  
Jack Halsey  
Lloyd Leafgreen  
Robert Lucas  
Lester Morello  
Darrel Smith  
Harry Steinick  
Billy Swan  
Alvah Webb

Margaret Burch  
Jennie Dugan  
Isabel Ervine  
Mary Ferderber  
Rosina Fontani  
Margaret Gilliam  
Margaret Grigsby  
Anna Harshbarger  
Bernice Krantz  
Juanita Lane  
Sylvia Lepovitz  
Dorothy Martinson  
Myrna Peterson  
Caroline Ray  
Marion Rees  
Judith Romitti  
Hazel Scott  
Gladys Sharp  
Gustel Smith  
Leone Stiner  
Marie Thoren  
Roberta Wylie

Total Graduates - 35

1929-30 - The gift of C. L. Lucas was received by the school in ceremonies on October 29, 1929; the historical collection was classified and placed in the cases by Dr. Cable of State Teachers College of Cedar Falls. Darwin Anderson won first place in the County Spelling Contest. Total school expenses amounted to \$50,395.15.

### Seniors 1931

Clair Barr  
James Brooks  
Warren Carlson  
Walter Dyer  
Paul Johnson  
Emery Leaming  
Lewis Lepovitz  
Roy Martinson  
Austin Miller  
Carter Parsons

Louise Anderson  
Bernadean Berry  
Ruth Bollie  
Leola Bowers  
Rose Bozich  
Joanna Brooks  
Arena Butelli  
Jean Carlson  
Helen Eide  
Mildred Evans

### Seniors 1932

LaVerne Ackerslund  
Nello Ballantini  
Wayne Beery  
Pete Castelli  
Howard Dugan  
Raymond Duncan  
Homer Fread  
Richard Frey  
John Gibson  
Ardy Grgurich  
Edwin James  
Duane Jenkins  
William Jones  
Slav Kovich  
Raymond Olson  
Hilmer Peterson  
Elmer Reedholm  
Robert Stephenson  
Carl Swanson

Bernice Anderson  
Marie Berg  
Elsie Berglund  
Lorraine Carlson  
Teckla Cederquist  
Ruth Davis  
Ethel Duffey  
Edith Engquist  
Edith Goodman  
Esther Goodman  
Catherine Grigsby  
Helen Grigsby  
Ruth Grigsby  
Nina Hurley  
Anna Jakovich  
Jennie Kerhlicker  
Zona Krantz  
June McCabe  
Evelyn Nicholson  
Margaret Otto  
Elizabeth Pearson  
Ruth Peterson  
Maxine Scott  
Alberta Simpson  
Margaret Spence  
Katy Spolar  
Erma Swan  
Mildred Swan

Total Graduates - 47

1931-32 - Mr. Grout was named superintendent. Madrid won three first-place finishes in the Pre-State Declamatory Contest held at Napier; the students were Vernon LeMaster, Mulford Studebaker and Maxine Scott. It was believed that no other school in the history of Boone County won the record equaled by the Madrid Schools in that contest.

### Seniors 1933

Clifford Alsin  
Esper Bellinger  
Victor Butelli  
Ronald Crary

Elvera Bloom  
Irene Boganwright  
Byrdie Brobst  
Nadine Brotebeck

Stanley Erickson  
 Emery Ferderber  
 Carl Grgurich  
 Russell Hegberg  
 Wayne Isaacson  
 Clyde Lackey  
 Marko Lakotich  
 Homer Larson  
 Vernon LeMaster  
 Raymond McIntire  
 Frank Nicholson  
 Carl Peterson  
 John Polich  
 William Samuelson  
 Ted Todd  
 Robert Young

Elizabeth Carlson  
 Gladys Evans  
 Effie Frey  
 Bernice Garsh  
 Stella Gunter  
 Helen Helms  
 Mildred Hook  
 Helen Hunt  
 Helen Jagerson  
 Elizabeth Kovich  
 Margaret Littlehale  
 Dorothy Lumsdon  
 Rosa Pagliai  
 Lucille Patrick  
 Ruth Sullivan  
 Elizabeth Swanson  
 Evelyn Turner

Virgil LeMaster  
 Lloyd Lincoln  
 Carl Nelson  
 Carl Newman  
 Ronald Olson  
 Roy Olson  
 Paul Reedholm  
 Paul Soderlund  
 Hilmer Steinick  
 Mulford Studebaker  
 Herbert Wheeler

Hope Duffey  
 June Duffey  
 Winona Dyer  
 Mildred Ferderber  
 Frances Ford  
 Eva Grgurich  
 Marjorie Hook  
 Berdena Lee  
 Mary Lepovitz  
 Maggie Lewis  
 Olga Linari  
 Mildred Martin  
 Evelyn Martinson  
 Irene McIntire  
 Rebecca Neff  
 Barbara Ostberg  
 Josephine Pagliai  
 Victoria Pearson  
 Phyllis Roberts  
 Merna Spence  
 Jeannette Swanson  
 Mabel Thoren  
 Zora Udorvich  
 Bernadine Westerstrom  
 Evelyn Williams

Total Graduates - 41

1932-33 - C. Donovan Carlson, principal of the high school, passed away at the age of 28 following an illness of typhoid fever; E. Schindler became the new principal. The Harlem Globetrotters appeared at the high school. All teachers were re-employed but at wages slashed 15-20%. The contracts were for the duration of the school year instead of the usual designated nine month period. This would relieve the district of embarrassment if unpaid taxes made it necessary to curtail the length of the school year. Ernest Bollie won the County Spelling Championship. Extra-curricular activities included dramatics, music, athletics, and the school paper.

Total Graduates - 52

1933-34 - Madrid added baseball to their list of outside activities and won the County Baseball Championship. The Junior Class play was "The Red-headed Stepchild." Madrid won the Boone County Basketball Tournament.

Seniors 1934

Darwin Anderson  
 Tommy Borich  
 Richard Drake  
 Charles Ferderber  
 Raymond Girton  
 Ray Hurley  
 Garnett Jones  
 Joe Kruzich

Eurada Anderson  
 Maxyne Anderson  
 Eva Barrow  
 Helen Brown  
 Ethel Butorac  
 Garnet Cavanaugh  
 Marie Clark  
 Jean Davis

Seniors 1935

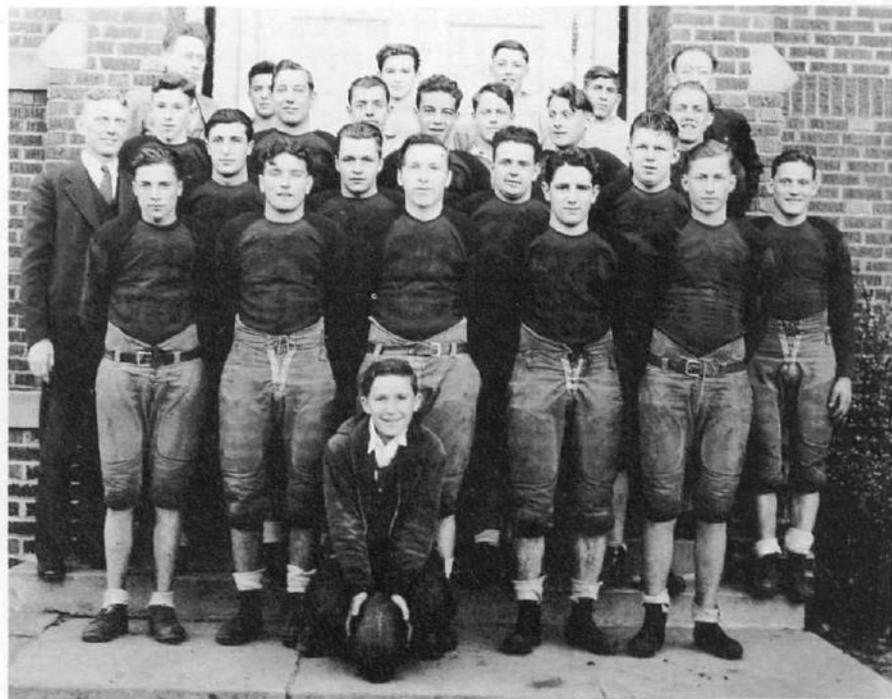
Leslie Bellinger  
 Orval Berry  
 William Clark  
 Arthur Drake  
 Daniel Elsberry  
 Dwayne Evans  
 Emery Forslund  
 Robert Fridholm

Ardys Alsin  
 Margaret Ashley  
 Hilda Biondi  
 Stella Blascovich  
 Lenora Bollie  
 Ruth Cederquist  
 Mildred Darrow  
 Stella Duffy



In 1934 the Madrid High School basketball team won the Boone County championship. Shown are members of that winning team. Front row: Raymond Ingersoll, coach; Grant Goodman, Dwight Smith, Hilmer Steinick, Tommy Borich and Joe Kruzich. Second row: Batista Lamberti, Donald Shearer, Ronald Olson, Lowell Steiner, Garnett Jones and Orval Berry. Third row: Constanto Lamberti, Dario Pagliai, Thomas Newton, Enzo Lamberti and Harold Smith.

In the fall of 1935, Madrid reinstated football as a high school sport. Pictured in the front is mascot Joe Borich. Front row: Mal Gioffredi, Harold Smith, Nick Borich, Johnny Kruzich and unknown. Second row: Raymond Ingersoll, coach; Dario Pagliai, Donald Shearer, Edward Barrow, Thomas Newton and Constanto Lamberti. Third row: Gerlad Grant, Donald Bradberry, Fred Butorac, John Tomich, Dave McNarney, Enzo Lamberti and Gerald Webb. Back row: Maurice Gettys, teacher; Valentine Lepovitz, James Newton, Ralph Ray, Kenneth Todd and Glen Grout, superintendent.



Grant Goodman  
Richard Grosing  
Clarence Hegberg  
Eldon Hurley  
Merle Jenkins  
Harry Konchar  
John Lewis  
Allen Mouglin  
Lawrence Nelson  
Dale Oberender  
Bill Perrier  
Andrew Reid  
Dwight Smith  
Albert Spolar  
Lowell Stiner  
Merrill Sundberg  
Robert Swisher  
Jesse Walker  
Charles Webb  
Devern Wilson

Edith Evans  
Evelyn Frey  
Ann Gioffredi  
Jeanette Hegberg  
Ann Hornick  
Martha Hounsom  
Vivian Johnson  
Mary Knezevich  
Battista Lamberti  
Martha Leaming  
Lyla LeMaster  
Blanche Lepovitz  
Vivian Olson  
Miriam Peterson  
Marjorie Riggen  
Lois Ray  
Oral Scott  
Lillian Steinhaus  
Eugena Soregaroli  
Dorothy Swanson  
Kathryn Tomich  
Lena Vaughn

Total Graduates - 58

1934-35 - Shorthand was added to the curriculum the second semester. Fall baseball was implemented. Local businessmen voted to demonstrate support of the local high school basketball team by purchasing the house for the game between Madrid and Jordan. Madrid won the Boone County Basketball Championship. Six hundred students were enrolled in school and there were 24 teachers. The P.T.A. had a membership of 87.

#### Seniors 1936

Edward Barrow  
Amelio Biondi  
Hidelio Biondi  
Albert Blascovich  
Eli Bump  
Tony Burich

Darlene Anderson  
Pauline Bowers  
Geneva Ervine  
Marjorie Girton  
Cathryn Hegberg  
Mildred Hoffman

Neale Caudron  
Lyle Coddington  
Lewis Ferderber  
LaVerne Grant  
Matt Gioffredi  
Hugo Johnson  
Allan Kennison  
Johnny Kruzich  
Costanto Lamberti  
James Mather  
Carl Nelson  
Thomas Newton  
Earl Olsen  
Dario Pagliai  
Eldon Pearson  
Elliot Pettit  
Walter Powell  
Richard Reckseen  
Robert Shaw  
Donald Shearer  
Harold Smith  
Roland Swanson  
Nick Udorvich  
Raymond Vaughn  
Gerald Webb  
George White

Etta Johnson  
Mary Kovich  
Barbara Krantz  
Cleone Peterson  
Lena Piziali  
Mary Polish  
Mildred Powell  
Dorothy Reedholm  
Doris Samuelson  
Helen Strom  
Edith Swanson  
Mary Winters

Total Graduates - 50

1935-36 - The school General Fund budget was \$25,000 and \$5,000 for the School House Fund. Football was again added to the athletic program after a lapse of a number of years. Madrid lost to Woodward 6-0 in the first game that fall. Severe winter weather and a shortage of coal caused school to close for a week. High school students rented books at a cost of \$2.50 per semester; book rental was not available to grade school students.

#### Seniors 1937

Maurice Alsin  
George Berg

Mary Berkley  
Gail Danilson

Nick Borich  
Benjamin Brooks  
Fred Butorac  
Ernest Cavanaugh  
Einer Christianson  
Tommy Ellsberry  
Roy Grant  
Arthur Hunt  
Donald Hurley  
Mike Jakovich  
Raymond Jesse  
Paul Jones  
Enzo Lamberti  
Carrel Mattox  
Dale McFarlane  
Russell Mouglin  
Devon Noland  
Gerald Patrick  
Glen Snider  
John Tomich  
Jack Young  
Donald Zook

Dorothy Davis  
Grace Gibbons  
Maxine Grant  
Jean Hoffman  
Eda Lamberti  
Lorraine Landals  
Sarah Latta  
Nora Lazzaretti  
Valentine Lepovitz  
Alda Linari  
Mary McElheney  
Rosie Pagliai  
Edith Reed  
Elizabeth Reid  
Geneva Rosetta  
Ferne Sanders  
Doris Scott  
Jean Thompson

Total Graduates - 44

1936-37 - The Board approved the plan of having rental books in the grade school and junior high. Three hundred dollars was borrowed to pay debts incurred in constructing the new lighted football field in the City Park. Hawkeye Six Conference was formed with Ankeny, Colo, Jewell, Story City, State Center and Madrid for both football and basketball competition.

#### Seniors 1938

Dean Alsin  
Junior Benson  
Ernest Bollie  
Gerald Grant  
Raymond Gulick  
Edward Hornick  
Lawrence Jensen  
Lawrence Jesse  
Herman Lambert  
Ernest Lewis  
Melvin McFarlane  
Dave McNarney  
Axel Newman  
Reuben Peterson  
Philip Samuelson  
Deward Simpson  
Ivert Swanson

Ruth Amsbury  
May Anderson  
Shirley Barrows  
Alma Barvich  
Elizabeth Bell  
Twylla Bellinger  
Elnora Bloom  
Edna Brown  
Sarah Cavanaugh  
Augustine Cervetti  
Pauline Clark  
June Gordon  
Elma Grgurich  
Arlene Hoffman  
Aileen Hunt  
Geraldine Isaacson  
Hazel Johnson  
Ada Lamberti  
Nadine Lane  
Jean Lepovitz  
Helen McAuley  
Margaret McCormick  
Elaine Metcalfe  
Thelma Nicholson  
Faye Olson  
Mary Parkin  
Anna Polish  
Wilmadene Ramsey  
Luvern Reinertson  
Clara Strom  
Fern Wheatcraft

Gladys Wilen  
Maxine Wilen

Total Graduates - 50

1937-38 - The following items were incorporated into teacher contracts: 1) The teacher is to spend a majority of week-ends in Madrid each semester. 2) Contracts are to be returned by May 2. 3) Two days sick leave will be granted during the year. 4) Marriage invalidates the contract. 5) Ten percent of salary is to be withheld each month until the contract is fulfilled. 6) If release from the contract is granted, the teacher is to pay a release fee of \$10 after July 1 and a fee of \$50 after school starts.

#### Seniors 1939

Joe Borich  
Everett Bowers  
Frank Burich  
Eitlo Corieri  
Lyle Cox  
John Marvin Day  
Frances Gibbons  
Roland Jesse  
Matt Kruzich  
Junior LeMaster  
Charles Lincoln  
Wayne Miles  
Lloyd Moss  
James Newton  
Joe Romitti  
John Scott  
Keith Soderlund  
George Swan  
Frank Tadevich  
Kenneth Todd  
George Walker  
David White

Mildred Alsin  
Nellie Biondi  
Eva Boganwright  
Mary Butorac  
Beth Check  
June Cima  
Elvera Ferderber  
Carrie K. Grant  
Elizabeth Hornick  
Alice Isaacson  
Darlene Johnson  
Steffi Knezevich  
Marjorie Landals  
Helen Lepovitz  
Elaine Lundahl  
Edith Morgan  
Arlene Ostberg  
Dora Pagliai  
Eloise Pearson  
Ruby Peterson  
Juanita Pierce  
Lena Romitti  
Irene Rothfus  
Ruth Spence  
Elinor Sundberg  
Viola Turner  
Bessie Udorvich  
Anna Ugolini

Total Graduates - 50

1938-39 - The Scandia Coal Company's bid for coal was accepted at \$4 per ton for 8" lump and \$3.75 per ton of 8" x 2" egg. A committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of obtaining a school bus route. The Normal Training Department was eliminated due to low enrollment.

#### Seniors 1940

William Andrini  
Dante Cervetti  
James Ford  
William Galetich  
Charles Gibbons  
Billy Guigli  
Carroll Henry  
Paul Holmgren  
Harold Hook  
Kenneth Husted  
Robert Konchar

Margene Alsin  
Marjorie Buhrman  
Ann Burich  
Alma Butorac  
LaVae Duffey  
Genevieve Erickson  
Gladys Janovick  
June Johnson  
Lucille Kernes  
Dawn Kovich  
Lucy Kruzic

Jack Kuns  
 Americo Nicoletti  
 Salvatore Pagliai  
 Ralph Pettit  
 Willie Polich  
 Robert Reedholm  
 Edward Shearman  
 Gene Simpson  
 Carl Sullivan  
 Robert Thompson  
 John Tolyan  
 Elroy Woodland

Helen Kruzick  
 Marie Lambert  
 Leona Lumsdon  
 Carol Lunde  
 Cheryle Martin  
 Mabel Parisho  
 Victoria Polish  
 Myrtle Stiles  
 Virginia Young

Robert Howard  
 David Lepovitz  
 Paul Newton  
 Jack Ostberg  
 Jack Parkin  
 LeRoy Pitts  
 Lynn Rathbun  
 Richard Small  
 Robert Steinick  
 John Swanson  
 Ugo Ugolini  
 George Woods

Marcella Hunt  
 Velma Jakovich  
 Adah Johnson  
 Bernice McFarlane  
 Doris McNarney  
 Alice Piziali  
 Ilagene Ramsey  
 Burdette Smith  
 Selma Strom  
 Leone White  
 Jeannette Wicker  
 Josephine Young

Total Graduates - 43

1939-40 - An electric stove was purchased from Iowa Railway Light & Power Company for \$88.72. The first school bus was purchased - International chassis from Neff Implement at \$686.88 and Wayne Body at \$826.40. Hillsdale and Pleasant Hill School Districts discussed sending grade school children to Madrid at a monthly tuition of \$5.50 per pupil and \$2 per pupil transportation charge. The Madrid High School baseball team finished second in the State Baseball Tournament, losing to Davenport 2-1.

### Seniors 1941

Lawrence Bagatti  
 Arthur Balantini  
 George Battani  
 Emil Borich  
 Bobby Browne  
 Alonzo Coleman  
 Leonard Coleman  
 Charles Eskra  
 Elvina Gioffredi  
 Russell Helms  
 George Hounsom

Bonnie Barrow  
 Mildred Bart  
 June Berkley  
 Erma Boganwright  
 Mary Cima  
 Jennie Ervine  
 Marie Ervine  
 Marjorie Ervine  
 Audrey Goodman  
 Nadine Hall  
 Beulah Holland

Ted Andrini  
 Glenn Berry  
 Bob Blacksmith  
 Gerald Crabtree  
 Darrell Evans  
 Richard Fridholm  
 Guy Harshbarger  
 John Hedlund  
 Jack Iley  
 Clarence Kernes  
 Benny Pagliai  
 Delmar Polich  
 Carrell Simpson  
 Robert Sundberg  
 Harry Tancredi  
 Wally Taylor

Edna Benshoof  
 Dollie Bozich  
 Naomi Dyer  
 Helen Frey  
 Norma Grant  
 Betty Hamil  
 Doloris Holland  
 Lucy Hornick  
 Pauline Hornick  
 Margene Howard  
 Doris Johnson  
 Betty Jordan  
 Mildred Lamb  
 Edna Lane  
 Elizabeth Lepovitz  
 Audrey Lundahl  
 Mildred Nelson  
 Virginia Nelson

Total Graduates - 46

1940-41 - Russell Welder was hired as bus driver with a salary set at \$20 per month. Teachers salaries were increased 5% for the ensuing year.

### Seniors 1942



The Madrid High School baseball team won second in the state tournament in 1940. Team members were, front row, left to right, Harold Nicholson, Charles Eskra, Mike Nicoletti, Bill Galetich, Gene Simpson, Carl Sullivan and Larry Bagatti. In the back row are Benny Pagliai, Sam Pagliai, Robert Reeholm, coach Don Cole, Joe Tomich, Dante Cervetti and Dave Lepovitz. Not pictured is Charles Gibbons.

Irma Nicoletti  
 Bianca Pagliai  
 Erma Piziali  
 Virginia Ramsey  
 Irene Scott  
 Dorothy Sturdivant  
 Thelma Sturdivant  
 Esther Udorvich  
 June Weidman

Total Graduates - 43

1941-42 - In a joint session with the City Council, the Board voted to allow \$200 to be used for the purchase of instruments for the city band. The Board voted to release Watson, Williams and Bull from their contracts to enter into the service of their country.

### Seniors 1943

James Bagatti	Delores Blacksmith
Ronald Berg	Anna Brozovich
John Burich	Vanila Coleman
Fred Erickson	Dolores Cumming
Stanley Freking	Berniece Frey
Falierio Gioffredi	Bonnie Henry
Carl Grilli	Frances Holland
John Higby	Marian Holmgren
Olaf Langland	Naomi Hook
Franklin Minarsich	Mary Hoppengardner
Bob Patrick	Verna Hornick
John Perrier	Audrey Johnson
Herman Strom	Lois LeMaster
Ronald Sundberg	Joanne Munson
	Arlene Palmer
	Dorothy Peterson
	Ethel Pitts
	Emma Polish
	Betty Reedholm
	June Roe
	Irene Samuelson
	Lorena Swanson
	Beatrice Teasdale
	June Williams

Total Graduates - 38

1942-43 - The Board agreed that teachers be paid on a 12-month basis as of January 1, 1943, if approved by the teachers. Superintendent Grout retired having served the Madrid Schools nine years as a principal/teacher and 11 years as superintendent. Madrid was Boone County Boys' Basketball Champion.

### Seniors 1944

Arnold Alsin	Seena Ceccarelli
Richard Balantini	Elsie Chiccanelli
Bill Benshoff	Florence Ferderber
Bernard Burke	Jeanne Grant
Jerome Burke	Dorothy Hedlund
Junior Crabtree	Mary Lou Housom
Earl Erwin	Mary Lois Lauterio
Steve Galetich	Lydia Nicoletti
Raymond Hanson	Barbara Roby
Pete Janovick	Lois Sanborn
James Jones	Retha Santi
Paul Mullane	Marguerite Sullivan
Bill Ostberg	Violet Welder

Duane Sheldahl  
 Darwin Simpson  
 Emil Tolyan

Total Graduates - 29

1943-44 - The royalty cost on the operetta, "French Lady," was \$3.00. James W. Thompson was hired as the new superintendent at a salary of \$2,700. Madrid was Boone County Boys' Basketball Champion.

### Seniors 1945

Ronald Berglund	Irene Bagatti
Edward Butorac	Lorna Barrow
Norma Cima	Barbara Butler
Robert Gibson	Doris Ann English
Paul Gugeler	Violet Eskra
Robert Gustafson	Joan Hitsman
William Johnson	Mary Frances Lepovitz
Raymond Langland	Lauretta Maxwell
Elwin Munson	Yvonne McFarlane
Gene Newton	Beverly Patrick
John Nardini	Marian Reynoldson
James Weems	Elenore Romitti
Dean Young	Margaret Soregaroli
	Maxine Sturdivant
	Betty Teasdale
	Janet Wheeler
	Ethel Whitmore
	Vonice Williams

Total Graduates - 31

1944-45 - The Elk Rapids Board met with the Madrid Board to discuss plans to bring the Elk Rapids children to the Madrid Schools the next school year. The Board renewed the cap and gown contract with the Wingate Company at a cost of \$1.50 each. The Board agreed to cooperate with the County Office in requiring beginners to present birth certificates upon school enrollment. Madrid was Boone County Boys' Basketball Champion.

### Seniors 1946

Roland Bimbi	Betty Mae Ahrens
David Bollie	Bernita Anderson
Duane Coleman	Evelyn Barbatti
Kenneth Daugherty	Beverly Ellis
Lester Gibbons	Eileen Erickson
Eugene Johnson	Thelma Hamil
Vincent Kernes	Shirley Henderson
Walter Larson	LaVonne Hitsman
Burton Morgan	Josephine Hornick
Edward Pagliai	Mary Ellen Jones
Milford Stafford	Bette Lane
Robert Whitmore	Theresa Madison
	Evelyn Maxwell
	Anna Mary Miller
	Barbara Mullane
	Fern Nash
	Mary Ann O'Deay
	Betty Ann Peterson
	Marcellina Ranieri
	Zita Santi
	Bylle Mae Sexauer
	Mildred Stafford
	Beverly Sutherland

Total Graduates - 35

1945-46 - Superintendent Thompson reported that shop material had been requisitioned from the War Surplus Properties Board valued at approximately \$1,500. The Board approved raising all teacher salaries by \$45 for the coming year. Madrid was Boone County Boys' Basketball Champion.

### Seniors 1947

Joseph Benbow	Betty Ann Christianson
Robert Benson	Ruth Erickson
Charles Cavanaugh	Norma Johnson
Roderick Ellis	Jane Joslin
Kenneth Engstrom	Georgia Kruzich
Paul Friedel	Sally Lanning
Louis Galetich	Lois McCormick
Jack Gibson	Helen Miles
Derrald Hoffman	Meridee Nelson
Allan Perrier	Arline Nordine
Bill Peterson	Rubie Santi
Ted Sandberg	Donna Sarver
Jack Sturdivant	Myrtle Soregaroli
Derald Swisher	Betty Jean Wallace

Total Graduates - 28

1946-47 - Madrid Lumber Company was awarded the contract to construct a garage 32' x 36' to house the buses at a cost of \$2,706.79. A 7' Frigidaire was purchased for \$129.60 under the Frigidaire Purchase Plan for Schools. Girls basketball began again.

### Seniors 1948

Geno Battani	Rosemary Bertini
Raymond Erickson	Joanne Butler
Bill Gibbons	Drucilla Cima
Richard Gioffredi	Faye Crabtree
Eugene Gwinn	Darlene English
Jack Hamil	Kathryn Jensen
Duwane Hitsman	Arlene Johnson
Richard Madison	Phyllis Lepovitz
John D. Maxwell	Norma Jeanne Lincoln
Walter Maxwell	Rosie Pagliai
Bernard Nordine	Joan Perrier
Frances O'Deay	Erma Sutherland
Arnold Patrick	Angelina Ugolini
Albert Romitti	Wilma Ugolini
Dean Rose	Jo Ann Weems
Marvin Samuelson	Marilyn Young
James Tolyan	
David Woolley	

Total Graduates - 34

1947-48 - Budget for the year was \$67,100, with \$46,000 raised by taxation. Fluorescent lighting was installed in the grade school building at a cost of \$488.77.

### Seniors 1949

Frank Birdsall	Grace Altemeier
David Clevon	Jacqueline Brown
Roland Davis	Mariana Ellis
Clayton Drake	June Frey
Thomas Gibbons	Maxine Howard
Eugene Lucas	Pauline Johnson
Robert McClelland	June Landals

Armand Magnani  
Lloyd Miles  
William Ross  
Raymond Sundberg  
Joe Ugolini  
Dean Wilson

Donna Laycock  
Marvel McCormick  
Angelina Righi  
Bonnie Webster  
Patricia Yaske

Total Graduates - 25

1948-49 - A contract was let to build the superintendent's home at a cost of \$9,500. Salary for the new high school principal, Virgil Kellogg, was set at \$3,200. Fifteen credits, as required by law, was set as the minimum to graduate from Madrid High School. Howard H. Lease was the new superintendent.

### Seniors 1950

Ronald Alsin	Gay Bingman
Walter Berry	Julia Boone
Darwin Berglund	Leola Bowers
William Boone	Mary Friedel
Dale Clabaugh	Rose Marie Madison
Bill Daugherty	Norma Rose
Bob Gibbons	June Tingley
John Halsey	Janet Wilson
Edward Hoffman	Yvonne York
Jim Hurst	
Charles Konchar	
Wendell Lehman	
Don Leonard	
Clyde Nash	
Daniel O'Deay	
Glenn Tyrrel	
Ray Whitmore	

Total Graduates - 26

1949-50 - The Board set the policy that all non-resident students who were personally liable for their own tuition and transportation costs, pay those costs one semester in advance. Mileage increased from 5¢ to 7¢. Peoples Natural Gas Company discussed the possibility of installing a gas unit in the school heating system.

### Seniors 1951

George Barbatti	Beverly Adams
Bruno Isolini	Betty Benson
Aldo Lombardi	Mary Brabbs
Tullio Mordini	Judy Ellis
John Munson	Leta Ellis
Eugene Nelson	Phyllis Howard
Jack Patrick	Patricia Hutt
Larry Polich	Joanne Jones
Marion Romitti	Karolyn Kendig
Arthur Soregaroli	Rosalie Kernes
Dean Stanley	Betty Kocur
Robert Webster	Emma Nizzi
James Wikstrom	Donna Steinick
Jon Yaske	Audrey Todd
	Donna Ware
	Lois Welder
	Helen Welder

Total Graduates - 31

1950-51 - The Board approved the use of the school building for adult education. Thirty-one credits

were set as the requirement for graduation. H. H. Lease resigned as superintendent; Virgil Kellogg was hired as superintendent at a salary of \$4,200 with house rent-free. Duane Little was hired as principal. The baseball team won the sectional tournament.

### Seniors 1952

Harold Alsin	Barbara Anderson
Dixon Benshoof	Evelyn Barclay
Leo Bimbi	Mary Jane Benson
Paul Birdsall	Margaret Bozich
Ronald Cadman	Hester Cavanaugh
Ted Foster	Rose Marie Galetich
Floyd Gibbons	Joanne Guigli
John Gossett	Rosemary Jackson
Leland Hodges	Bonnie Johnson
Ted Jensen	Ramona Lunn
Ronald Laycock	Louise Madison
Ralph Mataya	Carolyn Mataya
Rico Milani	Janet Palmeri
Raymond Neimier	Christina Santi
Wayne Nissen	Beverly Thoren
Carl Peterson	

Total Graduates - 31

1951-52 - R. S. Lantz was hired as architect to draw preliminary plans for the proposed gym, shop and classrooms building; a \$125,000 bond issue was approved for those additions. The Madrid girls' basketball team won the Boone County Consolation Trophy. The boys' baseball team won the sectional tournament. The first yearbook was published. Edith Norris retired after 40 years of teaching in the Madrid Schools.

### Seniors 1953

Richard Bolton	Shirley Adams
Victor Brown	Mary Sue Anderson
Bruce Crabtree	Mable Bettini
Merrill Daugherty	Betty Birdsall
Bill Garton	Alice Burgan
Norman Isolini	Judy Cleven
John Ladurini	Doris Comstock
Leo Langland	Marilyn Daugherty
Charles Lumsdon	Radene Hurst
Johnny Romitti	Juanita Jones
Dick Stanley	Joyce Lehman
Gene Tingley	Gloria Lombardi
	Christine Mataya
	Lydia Mordini
	LaVerne Steinick
	Pat White
	Loris Wicker

Total Graduates - 29

1952-53 - Asphalt tile was approved for the gym floor and 80' bleachers were purchased for \$3,244. Bill Garton won first place and Eleanor Burgan was runner-up in the Boone County "I Speak for Democracy" contest.

### Seniors 1954

Charles Bart	Mary Aarons
John Biza	Kathryn Bergar

Vincent Cambruzzi  
Clark Douglas  
Duane Lombardi  
Andy Lumsdon  
Edward Peterson  
Richard Spring  
James Tingley  
Marion Ugolini  
Derrald Walling  
Donald Welder  
Jimmy Welder  
John Whitmore

Beverly Brock  
Eleanor Burgan  
Ramona Charter  
Myra Fraulini  
Phyllis Gibbons  
Jeanne Hodges  
Patty Lawson  
Phyllis Long  
Dolores Mataya  
Kathleen Meehan  
Norma Romitti  
Judith Rose  
Joann Stone  
Patty Ann Sturdivant

Total Graduates - 30

1953-54 - Edith Norris Day - October 16, 1953 - Friends and students paid tribute to Miss Norris on her day. Two gas burners were installed by Northern Natural Gas. A 64' section of bleachers was purchased for \$2,548. The new gymnasium opened at the Elementary-Junior High Building. Sam Despotovich became principal.

### Seniors 1955

Alvin Barclay  
William Barrow  
Gene Bertini  
Edwin Birdsall  
Jim Biza  
Ronald Dennis  
Ernest Foster  
Johnny Galetich  
Joseph Gossett  
Jerry Hurst  
Harvey Jackson  
Larry Lepovitz  
Edward Mataya  
Ronald Nelson  
John Spence  
Donald Walling

Mary Lou Bolton  
Carole Gibbons  
Margaret Madison  
Barbara Mataya  
Betty Jean Williams

Total Graduates - 21

1954-55 - The yearbook was called the "Orange Peel." Madrid athletic teams were in the Hawkeye Central Eight Conference. Bert Shutes was given a \$75 memento for 40 years of service to the district. I. B. Welder's bid was accepted to remove the grade building at a cost of \$500. On March 21, 1955, the school became affiliated with the Raccoon Valley Athletic Conference. The school purchased 250 folding chairs.

### Seniors 1956

Norman Altemeier  
Ronald Anderson  
Paul Bertini  
Jay Bellinger  
James Benson  
George Bowers  
Kenneth Bregar  
Jerry Hamil  
Robert Janovick  
Joseph Kruzich  
Bernard McCormick

Carlene Ackerlund  
Janet Ames  
Karen Austin  
Nancy Berry  
Virginia Cummins  
Leora Daugherty  
Lora Grow  
Catherine Johnson  
Verva Mayer  
Carita McGee  
Janice Rockwell

Merwyn Ripley  
Robert Rose  
LeRoy Anderson  
John Sliger  
Duane Swenson

Betty Lou Ryan  
Betty Snider  
Shirley Welder  
Peggy White  
Ramona Whitmore  
June Wilson  
Wilma Wirtz

Correspondence: Robert Aarons

Total Graduates - 35

1955-56 - Remodeling plans were being discussed with an architect regarding the old gym area. The Board approved that MYRA be allowed to use the buses for swimming. The following stipulations were set up for organizations using the school building: 1) non-profit 2) free of admission charge 3) for the welfare of the public 4) liable for any and all damages to the building 5) \$50 rental fee per night and 6) each case must be submitted in writing for approval by the school board. Approval was given by the Board to order materials necessary for setting up a chemistry program.

### Seniors 1957

Leroy Anderson  
Robert Bartholomew  
Marlowe Carlson  
Merrill Clark  
Robert Cummins  
Gary Hermann  
Harold Jensen  
Roger Laycock  
Jan Lepovitz  
Kenneth Magnani  
John McIntosh  
Garry Mitchell  
Donald Nelson  
Daniel Spence  
David Spring  
Larry Swain  
Michael Swanson  
Dennis Walling  
Donald Welder  
Larry Welder

Judith Anderson  
Sally Couch  
Mary Ellen Goodman  
Jackie Janovick  
Janet Lanning  
Rita Lombardi  
Marilyn Mitchell  
Nancy Olson  
Antoinette Radosevich  
Sandra Sexauer  
Judith Smith

Total Graduates - 31

1956-57 - Milton K. Schultz became principal. The Junior-Senior Banquet was held at the Boone Country Club. A contract for gymnasium remodeling was let for \$19,516. All overnight trips of school classes were to be abolished.

### Seniors 1958

David Applegate  
Marion Battani  
Frank Bell  
John Bolton  
Joseph Boresi  
Leonard Burch  
Jimmy Drummond  
Ernest Ensley  
Ronnie Fisher  
Dennis Ford  
William Hegberg  
William Hessel

Karen Ackerslund  
Sharon Adams  
Sharon Baskett  
Mary Ann Bregar  
Patricia Dennis  
Jeri Grant  
Sharon Hurley  
Donna Long  
Mona Loudenback  
Peggy McGee  
Jo Elaine McIntosh  
Claudette Milani

Richard Huffstutler  
Charles Johnson  
Darwin Knox  
Charles Loomis  
Paul Lucas  
David Martin  
Thomas Matthewson  
David Mullane  
Larry Smith  
Larry Snider  
David Spence  
Walter White  
Richard Wirtz

Correspondence: Donald Miles

Joan Pugel  
Mary Seiler  
Dolores Swarthout  
Linda Tancredi  
Helen VanCannon  
Rose Marie Verchio  
Karen Welder  
Sonya Williams  
Joyce Wisecup  
Jeannie Whitmore

Total Graduates - 48

1957-58 - Omaha Mutual School Pupil Insurance was given a trial period of one year. The Madrid football team was undefeated conference champion. The baseball and track teams were also conference champs. The basketball team won the sectional tournament. Music boosters bought new choir robes - black with white satin-lined sleeves and white satin stoles.

### Seniors 1959

Craig Baskett  
Gary Biondi  
Ralph Carlson  
Russell Comstock  
Robert Comstock  
Jack Gibbons  
Ron Grant  
Larry Helphrey  
Carroll Hurst  
Donald Lunn  
Marvin Magnani  
Kenneth Martin  
Harry Mataya  
Ronald Rose  
Ronald Santi  
Ronald Seehusen  
David Titus

Faye Birdsall  
Rebecca Carlson  
Judith Clabaugh  
Charlene Crabtree  
Charleen Good  
Joan Goodman  
Cheryll Hermann  
Rosemary Ladurini  
Connie Lawson  
Sandra Lawson  
Sue Loudenback  
Ardis Packard  
Frances Pickell  
Janet Schumer  
Roberta Spring  
Carolyn Survis  
Patricia Swanson  
Judith Swarthout  
Sandra Tesdahl  
Connie Udorvich  
Janice Webb

Total Graduates - 38

1958-59 - The Board held a joint meeting with the United Board regarding East Boone County reorganization. The first teacher salary schedule was adopted by the Board with a B.A. base of \$4,000. Ethel Tassi was hired as school secretary. Girls basketball was temporarily discontinued due to the resignation of the coach.

### Seniors 1960

James Anderson  
Leroy Barclay  
Keith Bolton  
Robert Ceretti  
Craig Ford  
Paul Johnson  
Frank Lawson

Carolyn Anderson  
Susan Butler  
Marietta Flickinger  
Rita Johnson  
Sandra Kellogg  
Susan Kovich  
Mary Kruse

David Mataya  
Richard Matthewson  
Russell Seiler  
Richard Steinick  
Merrill Wicker

Lynnette Lucas  
Janice McCauley  
Marlene McCormick  
Patricia Miller  
Suzanne Paul  
Dorothy Perry  
Sue Radosevich  
Barbara Ripley

Total Graduates - 27

1959-60 - Substitute teachers received \$15 per day flat rate. Charles Irvin became high school principal. The school lunch program was authorized to serve one adequate lunch to all and to discontinue second helpings. There was a Board policy that all teachers shall live in Madrid except those now employed living out of town. Skip Day was at the Ozarks.

### Seniors 1961

Keith Anderson  
Roger Biondi  
Donald Cambuzzi  
Dean Loomis  
Allen Martin  
John Mataya  
Carl Peterson  
Richard Ryan  
Ray Santi  
Jerry Snider  
Joseph Vignovich  
Rex Wilcox

Connie Birdsall  
Carole Carlson  
Janice Carlson  
Miriam Couch  
Sharon Dennis  
Patricia Ervine  
Kaye Grant  
Carol Jensen  
Elsie Anne Kinney  
Carol Mullane  
Donna Pagliai  
Roxanna Samuelson  
Mary Ann Seghi  
Barbara Van Hoesen

Correspondence Graduates: Jackie Smith Barber and Marion Walling

Total Graduates - 28

1960-61 - Clifford Prall was appointed architect for the proposed new K-3 elementary addition (1963 building).

### Seniors 1962

Clyde Adams  
Roger Alleman  
Lawrence Anderson  
Robert Bain  
Lawrence Battani  
Eldon Ernest Boone, Jr.  
John Day  
Gary Drumm  
Marlyn Fisher  
Duane Ford  
Kenny Gayer  
Larry Hall  
Dennis Lawson  
Charles McClurg  
Joseph Pugel  
Joseph Radosovich  
Brett Riggen  
Richard Santi  
Jack Titus  
Dennis Vest  
Dante Vignaroli  
Donald Wikstrom  
Randy Wisecup

Carolyn Ackerlund  
Dona Sharene Barrow  
Barbara Blake  
Ruth Ann Carlson  
Delores Christensen  
Constance Harrison  
Barbara Helphrey  
Judy Janovick  
Barbara Kemmerer  
Nancy Kiefer  
Ethel Kolenz  
Juneal Long  
Judy Reynoldson  
Wanda Seeman  
Nancy Seiler  
Sally Sundberg  
Connie Tweedt  
Marilyn Vignovich

Total Graduates - 41

1961-62 - There was a contract to send the educable mentally retarded to the Boone Schools. From theme was "Stairway to the Stars."

### Seniors 1963

Paul Bingman  
Alan Burch  
Rollin Cronk  
Lawrence Mott  
John O'Deay  
Roger Rose  
Wilbert Santi  
Fred McKinley Shearer  
Gary Vignovich  
Dennis Wicker  
George Wirtz  
Maurice Wisecup

Patricia Allen  
Linda Benshoff  
Diane Bertini  
Jill Harrison  
Jane Harshbarger  
Judy Loudenback  
Phyllis Magnani  
Patricia McIntosh  
Joyce Pickell  
Linda Rigger  
Connie Simmer  
Sandra Swanson  
Andrea Yaske

Total Graduate - 25

1962-63 - The elementary school physical fitness obstacle course was purchased from the Miracle Equipment Company for \$1,680. The Kirton Heating Equipment Service was paid \$16,450 for boiler replacement. Virgil Kellogg resigned after serving the District as principal for two years and superintendent for twelve years.

### Seniors 1964

Richard Baldwin  
Bill Bain  
Gary Edwards  
Richard Grant  
Richard Harshbarger  
William Johnson  
Ray Killion  
Phillip Kooker  
Terry Magnani  
Dallas Kruse Morelock  
Ronald Miller  
Keith Peterson  
Rodney Peterson  
Jerry Phipps  
William Polich  
Roger Rieck  
Joseph Santi  
Douglas Short  
James Vignaroli

Sue Bolton  
Merris Boone  
Jeanne Burich  
Nancy Clark  
Karen Erickson  
Nancy Fronsdaahl  
Vickie Gibson  
Judy Goodson  
Linda Gosek  
Jerilyn Grilli  
Donna Harris  
Rose Marie Hellickson  
Shona Jagerson  
Audrey Johnson  
Mary Lou Pies  
Judy Roby  
Linda Seemann  
Janice Shoeman  
Sandra Simmer  
Phyllis White  
Charlene Wilcox  
Sandra Williams

Total Graduates - 42

Completed Correspondence Courses: Marilyn Maxwell

1963-64 - Don Flynn became superintendent of schools and Robert Huntington became high school principal. The football team was Raccoon Conference co-champions. The Elk Rapids School Board met with the Madrid Board regarding students going to the Madrid District. The Board approved the merger of Douglas No. 1 District to the Madrid District. Contracts were let for the new elementary building: general contract-\$78,850; mechanical contract-\$16,995; and electrical contract-\$6,896. Pickell was

1965 State Class B Track Champions. Left to right: Dick Jensen, Mike Simmer, Bob Kinney, Dan Woodland, Kenny Woodland and Rod Murtle, coach.



awarded the school shop building contract at a cost of \$21,806. Denny Wicker was the State Class C 180-yard Low Hurdle Champion with a time of 21.1.

(Winters), Charles Bowers, Carol Boone (Long).  
1964-65 - The football team was Raccoon Conference Champion. The French Club was organized.

**Seniors 1965**

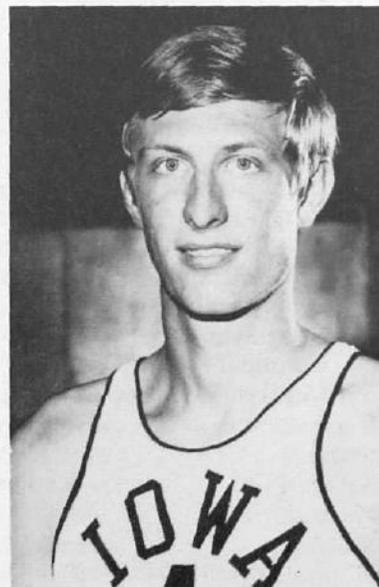
- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Donald Barrow     | Arlene Anderson     |
| Richard Benson    | Juliana Battani     |
| Jim Bingman       | Connie Bell         |
| Kenneth Bowers    | Bonnie Bergman      |
| Robert "Mike" Day | Sharon Burich       |
| Jerry Free        | Linda Butelli       |
| Todd Harrison     | LaJean Engquist     |
| John Janovick     | Catherine Ervine    |
| Marlin Johnsen    | Della Farley        |
| Michael Mataya    | Jean Hedlund        |
| Larry McCormick   | Peggy Hoover        |
| Duilio Mordini    | Janis Jesse         |
| Stephen Paul      | Margaret Jones      |
| Victor Pearson    | Janet Kendall       |
| Robert Ranieri    | Joyce Kendall       |
| Roger Santi       | JaAnn Lawrence      |
| Stephen Sundberg  | Judy Lewis          |
| Richard White     | Donna Livingston    |
|                   | Marlene Pickell     |
|                   | Jo Ellen Pies       |
|                   | Linda Polich        |
|                   | Linda Rieck         |
|                   | Donna Rinker        |
|                   | June Ripley         |
|                   | Christine Samuelson |
|                   | Cathryn Stoelk      |
|                   | Judy Walker         |
|                   | Judy Waisner        |
|                   | Patricia Wilcox     |
|                   | Susan Wisecup       |

Total Graduates - 53

Completed Correspondance Courses: Kathleen Ahrens, Teresa Galetich (Henry), Barbara Nash

**Seniors 1966**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Paul Berry       | Cheryl Anderson |
| Danny Biondi     | Vickie Bingman  |
| Gregory Erickson | Carolyn Bowman  |
| Melvin Hall      | Diane Buhrman   |
| Ross Harrison    | Mary Burich     |
| LaVern Houseman  | Cathy Burke     |
| Richard Jensen   | Connie Crabtree |
| Daniel Johnson   | Karen Gillman   |
| Carol Johnston   | Alberta Gosek   |
| Stephen Kinney   | Darlene Hall    |
| James Lewis      | Mary Hurley     |
| Steve Martin     | Carolyn Johnson |



Dick Jensen

Louis Mataya  
 Paul Miller  
 John Piziali  
 Dean Poindexter  
 Mark Polich  
 Tom Polich  
 Ronald Rathbun  
 Dennis Ringgenberg  
 Robert Santi  
 Gordon (Dick) Shoeman  
 Michael Ugolini  
 Roger Wikstrom

Sandra Lund  
 Virginia Milani  
 Linda Mills  
 Pam Polich  
 Marlene Reinertson  
 Lana Riggen  
 Wanda Shearer  
 Ava Stock  
 Linda Swanson  
 Madalynn Ugolini  
 Gail Winter  
 Sheila Wisecup

Total Graduates - 48

1965-66 - Drivers Education approved for the first time. Home Economics Club and Biology Club organized. The basketball team was Raccoon Conference Champion. In Cross-Country, Madrid won the 1965 State Class B team title and Dick Jensen was the State Individual Champion in the same event. Dick Jensen was named to the All State Boys' Basketball Team selected by the Des Moines Register.

### Seniors 1967

Robert Anderson  
 Michael Barker  
 Danny Boone  
 Bill Burch  
 Louis Butelli  
 Ronald Carlson  
 Roger Fronsdahl  
 Larry Galetich  
 Mark Hite  
 Robert Kinney  
 Joseph Kolenz  
 Doyle Kooker  
 Jerry Lincoln  
 Perry Miller  
 George Patrick  
 Kenneth Preston  
 Robert Ripley  
 Galen Ross  
 Michael Santi  
 George (Mike) Simmer  
 Carl Swanson  
 Larry Williams  
 Mark Wirtz  
 Dan Woodlund

Diane Boone  
 Dianne Battani  
 Barbara Burke  
 Jane Burton  
 Jerilyn Engquist  
 JoEllyn Geneser  
 Kathleen Gilbert  
 Gloria Hall  
 Pamela Harrison  
 Phyllis Jagerson  
 Jean Johnson  
 Carolyn Johnson  
 Dianne Konchar  
 Kathryn McFarlane  
 Annette Madison  
 Patricia Leonard  
 Audrey Nelson  
 Carol Nelson  
 Terri Novy  
 Colleen O'Toole  
 Carla Peterson  
 Bonnie Pierce  
 Belinda Sly  
 Linda Stoneburner  
 Rae Jean Udorvich  
 Joann Waisner  
 Gwendolyn Wylie

Total Graduates - 51

1966-67 - Substitute teacher pay was raised to \$18 per day. Whitehall, Prairie, Garden Center, West Center, Douglas No. 2, Hopkins Grove, Pleasant Hill, Hillsdale and Garden Prairie attached to the Madrid District. Dan Boone and Robert Anderson painted Tiger mascot on gymnasium floor. Karin Clevon retired after 40 years of teaching. Pamela Harrison was named to the All State Girls' Basketball Team selected by the Des Moines Register.

### Seniors 1968

Gregory Bell

Kristin Ackerlund



Pam Harrison, named to the All State Girls' Basketball Team in 1967.

William Burke  
 Douglas Carlson  
 Kenneth Carlson  
 Dennis Edwards  
 Greg Friedmeyer  
 Steven Galetich  
 Dennis Gibson  
 Robert Gohn  
 Lonnie Grail  
 James Hurley  
 James Janovick  
 Ronald Johnsen  
 Curtis Maddux  
 Richard Madison  
 Joe Mataya  
 Frank Milani  
 Stephen Mitchell  
 Robert Moore  
 James Mott  
 Allen Olson  
 Armand Perrier  
 Dennis Polich  
 Bobbie Simmer  
 Donald Steinick  
 Michael Tassi  
 Richard Toepfer  
 Dean Vest  
 Ronald Welder  
 James White  
 Dennis Wilcox  
 Kenneth Woodlund

Patricia Ahrens  
 Rebecca Allen  
 Mary Baskett  
 Susan Battani  
 Cheryl Bimbi  
 Cathy (Reynolds) Burke  
 Jeanne Carlson  
 Patricia Clabaugh  
 Guyneth Gillman  
 Barbara Jensen  
 Diane Kruzich  
 Sandra Lamb  
 Neta Lawrence  
 Joan Loudenback  
 Tilda Milani  
 Julie Murry  
 Nancy Peterson  
 Barbara Rieck  
 Jeanne Shoeman  
 Vickie Sly  
 Marilyn Steinick  
 Arnice Strickland  
 Deanna Tweedt  
 Linda White  
 Susan Whitmore  
 Nancy Young

Total Graduates - 65

Adult Education & Correspondence Graduates: Betty Sturdivant Bregar, Janice Modt Hitsman, Phyllis Avery Lamping, Susann Galetich Nelson, James Smithers and Mary Morrison Vokes.

1967-68 - An agreement was made with Mrs. Reynoldson on the purchase of her property for a high school site. The Home Economics Club served "Tiger Burger Bash" to fall athletic teams, coaches and cheerleaders. The school was accepted by the National Honor Society. It was voted by the Board to adopt the recommendation of a student committee that the length of a skirt be two inches above the

knee. Louise Zenor retired after 46 years of teaching; 43 years in the Madrid Schools.

### Seniors 1969

Charles Baldwin	Joan Bimbi
Steve Barker	Frances Burich
Dave Battani	Vicki Butelli
David Berry	Karen Campbell
Bill Bregar	Sharon Campbell
Doug Brown	Linda Cox
Steve Burich	Sharon Engle
Dave Carlson	Carolyn Kurtz
Ray Cervetti	Nancy Livingston
Dave Geneser	Debbie Lucas
Steve Gibbons	Jacque McCormick
Dave Johnson	Marie Nicoletto
Fred Johnson	Pam Peterson
George Kruse	Marjorie Polich
James Larson	Marilyn Radosevich
Dennis Manchester	Joyce Rathbun
John Nardini	Sara Reddish
Larry Nelson	Joyce Rinker
Harold Olson	Marla Samuelson
Gary Ostrander	Sue Shearer
Jeff Polich	Sharon Sidmore
Bob Ripley	Judy Smith
Dennis Smith	Kathleen Swalla
Dan Snider	Janice Woodlund
Dave Swanson	
Doug Tassi	
Mike Wisecup	
Chuck Wylie	

Total Graduates - 55

Adult Education Graduates: Lorraine Ladurini Madison, Betty Rose Brown and Sharon Walker Long.

1968-69 - A petition for a new school building was received. On September 30, 1968, a measure passed to build and furnish a high school building and gymnasium not to exceed \$755,000; a total of 1,288 ballots cast with 860 voting yes, 363 voting no, and 5 ballots were spoiled. The art students visited the Des Moines Art Center. The girls' golf team finished fourth in the state meet. The Photography Club was organized.

### Seniors 1970

William Bell	Betty Bregar
Wayne Benson	Jana Buhrman
Steve Burkheimer	Susan Burke
Ron Cervetti	Patricia Campbell
Larry Cox	Jane Engle
Virgil Danielson	Lynette Erickson
Tom Galetich	Debbie Galetich
Larry Hall	Mary Beth Gibbons
Ronald Harris	Nancy Gibbons
John Harshbarger	Vickie Jagerson
Genon Howard	Nancy Kendall
Donald Jagerson	Marianne Konchar
John Kruzich	Becky Maddux
Robert Lincoln	Kathy Manchester
Bennie Lund	Jana Novy
Stephen Madison	Carolyn Pope
Darwin Mills	Rhonda Reynolds
Vern Pearson	Jana Rieck

John Pickell  
Steve Pies  
Herman Polich  
Dean Ringgenberg  
Gerald Ross  
Bill Sidmore  
Steven Steinkamp  
Daniel Swalla  
Steven Todd  
Dale Vest  
James Wendell  
Tom Wilcox  
Dennis Williams  
Merrill Wisecup  
Rick Wisecup

Connie Samuelson  
Joan Shoeman  
Mary Toepfer  
Billie Jo Udorvich  
Delores Ugolini  
Sandra Vokes  
Sharon Woodlund

Total Graduates - 62

Adult Education Graduates: Dualla McClelland Carlson, Cindy Gibbons O'Connell, Debbie McCormick Taylor and Marlene Weir Snider.

1969-70 - Bids were let for the new high school and awarded to the following: Higley, general contract-\$49,360; Siglin, mechanical-\$164,910; Jensen, electrical-\$47,945. The District purchased the Ernie Lawson property for the purpose of access to the new high school site. Morris Smith became the high school principal and Delbert Jensen was the elementary-junior high principal. The Prom was held at the 4-H campground. The Band played for the groundbreaking of the new high school and at the dedication of the new firehouse and community room. The Tigers played in the longest game in Raccoon Conference history losing to I-35 in a 14-inning baseball game by one run. Doloris Bellinger retired after teaching 27 years; 22 in the Madrid school system.

### Seniors 1971

Harry Barber  
Scott Bowman  
John Burich  
Robert Carlson  
Frederick Erickson  
Larry Geneser  
Gary Gibson  
William Hermann  
Robert Howard  
John Kinney  
Robert Long  
Michael Maddux  
Michael Pickell  
Jerry Rufsholm  
John Schulte  
Garry Seemann  
Joseph Simpson  
David Smith  
Ronald Snider  
Ronald Swanson  
David Zenor  
Michael Maxwell

Connie Allen  
Pamela Alexander  
Mary Battani  
Nancy Biondi  
Pamela Bozich  
Sharon Erickson  
Sue Farley  
Kathleen Friedel  
Janise Gayer  
Lezlie Gibbons  
Vickey Gibbons  
Suzanne Gioffredi  
Mary Guigli  
MaBelle Hoff  
Pamela Jesse  
Martha Johnson  
Joy Lynn Lawrence  
Marcia Mataya  
Rita Mills  
Gail Munson  
Kathleen Nelson  
Norma Nicoletto  
Sonja O'Connell  
Genta Peterson  
Marsha Peterson  
Rhonda Raineri  
Carol Swalla

Paula Wade  
Deborah Wylie

Total Graduates - 53

Adult Education Graduates: Agnes Jeannie Curnes and Joan Lumsdon Berry

1970-71 - Book fees were \$6.50. The Student Council met with the Board to discuss the "Dress Code"; as a result, girls were allowed to wear slacks and boys could wear sideburns extending to the bottom of the ear lobes. A mock wedding was held by the Home Economics Club. The Tigerettes tied with Adel for the Softball Conference Championship. Wrestling mat and necessary protective equipment were approved for purchase in May. The last two days of school were used to move furniture and materials to the new site.

### Seniors 1972

David Anderson	Paula Babberl
Steve Bagatti	Theresa Bimbi
Dennis Barrett	Laura Bowman
David Burke	Joyce Brown
Gerald Carlson	Martha Cox
Kevin Crabtree	Sherri Downing
Mark Flynn	Peggy Duysen
Darwin Gordon	Caroline Gilbert
Donald Houseman	Jeannie Ingersoll
Stephen Lamb	Thelma Jo Hampton
Rickey Maddux	Bette Jagerson
Randy Magnani	Carol Latta
Randy Mordini	Kay Myers
Michael Piziali	Marla Olson
David Polich	Lois Ostrander
Arthur Reinertson	Kathy Patrick
Mike Rieck	Dana Peterson
Robert Toepfer	Pam Poindexter
	Terri Reynolds
	Susan Rinker
	Lorri Sarver
	Patti Shearer
	Christina Cowles Simpson
	Jennifer Smith

Total Graduates - 42

1971-72 - \$9,148.35 was raised for the new gym floor. New high school in use. Work-study program was initiated. Kay Myers scored 72 points to set a school record in the first basketball game held on the new gym floor. Home Economics Department began FHA. Ecology Club was formed. Dana Peterson was the State Low Hurdles Champion. Fall softball was begun. The student council was given the privilege of a pop machine at the student center. The Junior-Senior Banquet was held at the Imperial Inn in Boone. Mascot was painted on gymnasium floor by Genta Peterson and David Anderson. Pearl Johnson retired after teaching 24 years; 16 years in the Madrid Schools.

### Seniors 1973

Larry Allen	Nancy Armstrong
Jerry Anderson	Brenda Baker
Robert Barker	Donna Barber
Alan Berry	Rebecca Barker
Steve Brown	Sylvia Barrow

Robert Burke, Jr.  
William Charo  
Robert Carlson  
Randy Crannell  
John Friedel  
Criss Gilbert  
Tony Hampton  
Terry Hite  
David Kendall  
Mark Larson  
Tommy McClelland  
Jay Magnani  
Doug Manchester  
Curtis Miller  
Billy Perrier  
Ronald Peterson  
Steven Pickell  
Mark Renoux  
John Romitti  
Harry Vignovich  
John Alan Wade  
Timothy Wisecup  
Donald Woodlund  
Brent Perrier

Carolyn Battani  
Rebecca Bostrom  
Kathy Butelli  
Kathy Pierce Canelos  
Debra Carlson  
Kimberly Carlson  
Cynthia Chapman  
MyLeah Clabaugh  
Mary Cowles  
Elizabeth Crannell  
Peggy DeArmond  
Suzanne Gibbons  
Candace Grilli  
Elizabeth Guigli  
Dana Herrstrom  
Kim M. Inman  
Jaynee Lehman  
Laura Long  
Laurie Magnani  
Linda Moore  
Crystal Ann Munson  
Cynthia Nordini  
Darlene Pate  
Carolyn Radke  
Linda Maxwell Ramsey  
Debbie Simmer  
Cheryl Simons  
Charlotte Stone  
Jane Stoneburner  
Rose White  
Carol Wikstrom  
Wilhelmina Wylie

Total Graduates - 66

1972-73 - Byron Hofmeister was superintendent of schools and Stephen Bradley became the elementary-junior high principal. Learning Disabilities Program was added. The World of Construction Program was approved for junior high. The Board sold lots to the city for a water tower site for \$3,500. A summer school program in math and reading was begun.

### Seniors 1974

Rollo Berg	Sandy Anthony
David Cox	Elaine Armstrong
Reid Downing	Camille Bagatti
Ryan Downing	Dena Barrett
Rick Dunshee	Susan Carlson
Robbie Frey	Patti Christensen
Mike Friedel	Karen Cowles
Kerry Gibbons	Laurie Duysen
Bruce Hunter	Paula Gibbons
Danny Johnson	Kathy Gohn
Bruce Knuth	Dana Guigli
Pat Lawlor	Debbie Harshbarger
Dennis Lawrence	Debra Horton
Don Lincoln	Carla Ingersoll
Mike Long	Kim Johnson
Allen Longhenry	Christine Kruzich
Rico Milani	Christie Latta
Kenny Morgan	Brenda Lenzini
Kevin Munson	Melody McCoy
Paul Myers	Deborah Morning
Jim Nicoletto	Theresa Murtle
Craig Pickell	Rose Anne Novy

Bob Shoeman  
David Sturdivant  
Mark Sundberg  
Richard Tweedt  
Doug Williams

Jill Ostberg  
Jackie Patrick  
Lynn Polich  
Sharon Reynolds  
Jane Ann Smith  
Suann Soderstrum  
Karen Steinkamp  
Joanne Toepfer  
Rosanne Ugolini  
Cheryl Woolery

Total Graduates - 59

1973-74 - Marion Romitti became superintendent of schools and Carl Reno was named high school principal. The basketball team won the conference and was ranked eighth in the state. The Drill Tam made its debut. Varsity wrestling was begun. A bid of \$43,259.12 was accepted for the paving of the high school drive and \$27,651.40 was accepted for blacktopping the parking lot. The curb around the track was begun. Golf was added to the athletic program. Jim Nicoletto was the State Class B discus throw champion with a toss of 153'7".

### Seniors 1975

James Allen  
Thomas Babberl  
Johnny Bregar  
Richard Brown  
Thomas Burke  
Donald Burton  
Richard Cervetti  
Robert Cervetti  
Danny Curnes  
Rodney Dalton  
Ronald Ewing  
Kevin Frey  
Jeffrey Hampton  
Stephen Holmes  
Ricky Isolini  
Roger Jagerson  
Gregory Konchar  
Michael Latta  
Timothy Lawlor  
Matthew McCoy  
Charles McFarlane  
Michael Miller  
Mark Munson  
Brian Myers  
William Pate  
Jeffrey Patrick  
Roger Peterson  
James Polish  
Richard Sandegren  
Dennis Simons  
Larry Steinkamp  
Gary Udorvich

Marlene Banks  
Christine Bell  
Mindy Berglund  
Stacey Bowman  
Lori Burich  
Carol Carlson  
Lynnette Carlson  
Belle Cowles  
Jeanne Flynn  
Jackie Gibson  
Mona Grail  
Kris Grilli  
JoAnn Horton Zenor  
Janice Janovick  
Olivia Janovick  
Tyra Johnson  
Rebecca King  
Patty Lincoln  
Robin Lincoln  
Wendy White  
Vicki Maxwell  
Rene' Morgan  
Deborah Peterson  
Debra Robinett  
Mary Romitti  
Theresa Simmer  
Kimala Smiley  
Peggy Smith  
Recca Snider  
Lori Sowder  
Penny Streight  
Mary Swalla  
Wendy Wade

Total Graduates - 65

1974-75 - K-8 library remodeling was approved. A dishwasher was purchased for the high school kitchen. A Needs Assessment was done on March 20. The Jazz Band was organized. Madvich (Madrid Arts, Drama, Vocal, Instrumental, Crafts and Home-Ec Show) made its debut. Two foreign exchange students

- Graciela de las Mercedes Barros of Ecuador and Antonio Carlos Silva of Brazil - attended school.

### Seniors 1976

Ronald Berg  
Carl Berry  
James Burke  
LuVerne Burke  
Brian Burton  
Phillip Gibson  
Gregory Gioffredi  
Timothy Gioffredi  
Steve Hall  
Nathan Hanson  
Timothy Heinen  
Brian Herrstrom  
Christopher Holmes  
Dennis Houseman  
Rockford Hurst  
Kenneth Jagerson  
Timothy Latta  
Daniel Little  
Mark Lombardi  
David Martin  
Douglas Murtle  
David Novotny  
Stuart Reinertson  
Monty Rouzer  
Douglas Sturdivant  
John Sundberg  
Paul Swanson  
Armand Udorvich  
Rusty Welder  
Robert Woolery

Kimberly Bart  
Barbara Battani  
Roxana Benson  
Tamara Blackwell  
Patricia Burke  
Debra Chapman Chiri  
Teresa Cowles  
Cindy Graham  
Martha Guigli  
Pamela Hampton  
Rachel Howard  
Laurel Kenoyer  
Christine Lawrence  
LeAnn Mahlow  
Karla McBurney  
Susan Morgan  
Mary Myers  
Rene' Nelson  
Victoria Niemier  
Cynthia Patrick  
Denise Pies  
Susan Reddish  
Charlene Simons  
Janet Soderstrum  
Sheryl Stanley  
Sharna Strickland  
Billie Joanne Swalla  
Robin Ugolini

Total Graduates - 58

1975-76 - Thomas Engler was named high school principal. Football bleachers were purchased for \$9,265. A Chevrolet truck was purchased for \$3,522. Towel service was added to the P.E. program. Football field fencing cost \$5,592. The Drama Club presented "Hello Dolly" and "The Diary of Anne Frank." The bicentennial was celebrated by the school. America's Youth in Concert toured Europe - Madrid students participating were Kim Bart, Mike Robinett and Paul Romitti.

### Seniors 1977

Bret Bollie  
Keith Bregar  
Keith Busbee  
Curt Chapman  
Mac Cowles  
Paul Flynn  
Kevin Gibbons  
Mark Gibbons  
Mike Gibbons  
Terry Gordon  
Rod Isolini  
Steve Johnsen  
Pete Lawlor  
Scott Lombardi  
John Long  
Paul Mott

Doris Anderson  
Betty Babberl  
Melody Bartholomew  
Betty Battani  
Carla Bertini  
Mary Bimbi  
Kathleen Bowers  
Pam Bowers  
Diane Brown  
Tammy Burch  
Mari Burke  
Linda Carlson  
Joni Dalton  
Jan Dunshee  
Debbie Frey  
Myra Janovick

Dennis Paul  
 Mike Robinett  
 Paul Romitti  
 Norman Simons  
 Dennis Udorvich  
 Ronnie Ugolini

Laurie Jensen  
 Kelly Johnson  
 Carolyn Kinney  
 Deborah Ewing Kruse  
 Claudia Latta  
 Melody Latta  
 Marla Merkel  
 Marcelle Moore  
 Cindy Newman  
 Carol Ostrander  
 Melanie Perdue  
 Debbie Peterson  
 Shelley Peterson  
 Debbie Poling  
 Melva Ringgenberg  
 Lynne Sandegren  
 Pam Simmer  
 Kim Snider  
 Tami Streight  
 Nancy Tolyan  
 Sandy Ugolini  
 Shaela Young

Total Graduates - 61

Adult Education Graduate: Patricia Burke Carlson

1976-77 - Ron Bromert became elementary-junior high principal. New band uniforms were purchased by the Band Boosters organization. Florinne Lucas retired after 38 years of teaching. A station wagon was purchased for transportation of special education students at a cost of \$4,985.

### Seniors 1978

Doug Ames  
 Kenneth Carlson  
 Craig Fyler  
 Jamie Graham  
 Shane Johnson  
 Troy Kilzer  
 Tony Lombardi  
 Rick McVey  
 Scot Martin  
 Mark Reddish  
 Steve Willis  
 Jeff Wilcox

Mindy Aarons  
 Laura Babberl  
 Lori Baker  
 Diane Bart  
 Kim Benshoff  
 Roanna Berg  
 Joyce Berry  
 Ann Blair  
 Brenda Burton  
 Kim Cox  
 Roxann Endriss  
 Donna Fischer  
 Dorothy Friedmeyer  
 Carol Guilgi  
 Kellie Hanson  
 Becky Hurst  
 Cathy Hochstetler  
 Cindy Latta  
 Vicky LaValley  
 Carla Long  
 Sher Magnani  
 Kim Maki  
 Pam Mercer  
 Denise Moore  
 Deanna Morning  
 Marlys Nehring  
 Susan Niemier  
 Rhonda Novotny  
 Paula Olson  
 Jo Ostrander  
 Kirsten Smith  
 Sally Soderstrum

Donna Steinkamp  
 Lynn Sarver  
 Ann Sundberg  
 Tammy Tweedt

Total Graduates - 48

1977-78 - The first collective bargaining agreement was ratified between the Madrid Education Association and the school district. The school donated the old lockers to the Fire Department. New outside doors were put on the 1915-25 buildings. Immunization law was passed by the State. Forty-eight seniors graduated with Bill Reichardt as Commencement speaker.

### Seniors 1979

Jeffrey Adams  
 Kevin Bradley  
 Stuart Busbee  
 Charles Coglizer  
 Pat Cowles  
 Greg Drake  
 Jerry Fischer  
 David Friedel  
 Kevin Gordon  
 John Guigli  
 Cecil Halterman  
 Robert Jacobsen  
 Joe Lawlor  
 Mark Mahlow  
 David Snider  
 Alan Swanson  
 Arne Swanson  
 Dan Voth  
 Scott Williams

Becky Ahrens  
 Barbara Burch  
 Lori Comstock  
 Kelly Benshoff Friedmeyer  
 Julie Ewing Gibbons  
 Peggy Gibbons  
 Loretta Gohn  
 Mindi Harvey  
 Polly Jensen  
 Laurie Larson  
 Katherine Long  
 Tammi McCormick  
 Kyle Maki  
 Rosie Milani  
 Kimberly Muehlenthaler  
 Brenda Poling  
 Jodi Shaw  
 Beth Swanson  
 Jackie Wade  
 Cindy Welder  
 Tammy Winters

Total Graduates - 40

1978-79 - David Haggard became the high school principal. Junior high restrooms were remodeled. Varsity wrestling had its last season. Joe Ugolini received an award at the Athletic Banquet for 20 years of service to the Madrid Athletic Program. Water and sewer line run to concession stand. Restrooms were built at the athletic field by the Booster Club. David Friedel was a participant in the National High School Rodeo held at Fargo, South Dakota.

### Seniors 1980

Danny Ames  
 Emil "Bill" Bozich  
 Jim Broyles  
 Chris Carlson  
 Mark Dalton  
 Jeff Harrington  
 Marvin Nehring  
 Alan Newman  
 Kurt Niemier  
 Marvin Ostrander  
 Kent Pies  
 Todd Walter  
 Darren Welder

Connie Aarons  
 Joyce Bregar  
 Paula Carlson  
 Susan Check  
 April Cooper  
 Julia Flynn  
 Paula Friedel  
 Pamela Fuller  
 Christine Houseman  
 Lori Isolini  
 Ellen Jacobsen  
 Kimberly Johnson  
 Cherri Latta

Jeff Welder

Lori Latta  
Elizabeth Lawlor  
Julie Snider  
Jodi Snodgrass  
Kelley Sowder  
Shelley Sowder  
Suzanne Swanson  
Chris Ugolini  
Vicky Walker  
Kathy Welder  
Lori Winters

Terry Hart  
Todd Kilzer  
Alan Magnani  
Kris Magnani  
Dung Nguyen  
Daniel Peterson  
Bryan Swain  
Larry Thompson  
Steven Voth  
Timothy Williams

Michele Hamil  
Margie (Cannon) Heinen  
Deanna Hurst  
Sandra Long  
Dana Lovik  
Nancy McVey  
Carla Pies  
Tracy Shepard  
Carla Simons  
Michelle Vest  
Debra Welder  
Michelle Williams  
Kelly Young  
Shari Zander

Total Graduates - 38

1979-80 - Further energy conservation measures were implemented by installing inside doors in the west and south hallways of the high school, forming a lobby entrance. Junior-high wrestling program was dropped. Substitute teacher pay was set at \$32 per day. The spring play toured elementary schools at I-35, Maxwell and Carlisle. FBLA travelled to St. Louis. Prom theme was "Precious and Few" and was held at the Memorial Union at Iowa State University. Bessie Wolfe retired from teaching after serving 19 years in the Madrid Schools. School dismissed at 11:30 a.m. on October 4 as large numbers went to view papal visit at Living History Farms.

Total Graduates - 42

1980-81 - The Tiger Marching Band participated at the Winterset Covered Bridge Festival. DeWayne Tweedt donated and planted 29 maple trees along the high school property. School employees insurance changed from Blue Cross/Blue Shield to Bankers Life. Jose Martinez from Mexico was a foreign exchange student. Kurt Matthewson won third place in State 1A golf meet. Sally Sundberg was a candidate for Iowa State Teacher of the Year.

### Seniors 1981

Timothy Bartholomew	LuAnn Bagatti
Bradley Benshoff	Cathy Barclay
Joseph Biondi	Jan Barrett
Bart Bollie	Shelley Baxter
Curtis Carlson	Cindy Fyler
David Carlson	Ann Gibbons
Kenny Coglizer	Kellie Gibbons
Kenneth Graham	Paige Gladfelter
Robert Harrington	Sharonetta Halterman

### Seniors 1982

Rodney Adams	Tammy Alleman
David Comstock	Janine Baxter
Michael Cooper	Wendy Blackwell
K. C. Farnsworth	Jean Blair
Cory Fyler	Teresa Burch
Roger Gallagher	Mildred Cowles
Kyle Gerhard	Lisa Dalton
David Scott Hamil	Shellie Lawrence
Scott David Hammond	Brenda Mercer
Thomas Hansen	Crystal Merkel

The 1982 class "A" bowling champions were from Madrid High School. Left to right: Diane Wikstrom, Rena Mills, Darcey Eckard, Patty Smith and Kari Young. Rosella Mills, the coach or team captian.



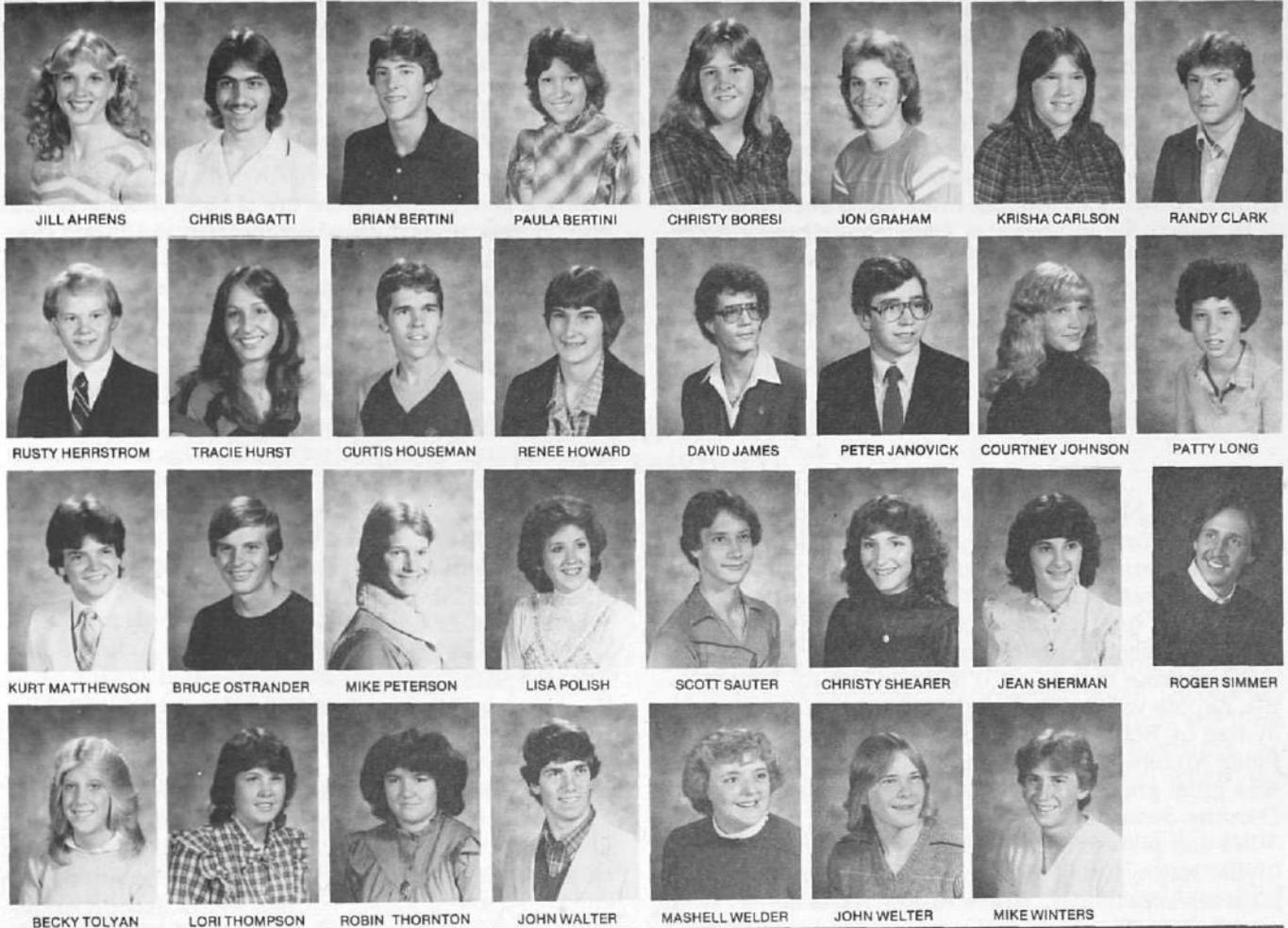
Keith Harvey  
 Ricky Huffstutler  
 Paul David Jensen  
 John Kirkpatrick  
 Jeffrey Langan  
 Daniel Socarras  
 William Sowder  
 Tony Stamper  
 Shannon Swain  
 Ronald Winters  
 Timothy Woolery

Rena Mills  
 Melanie Nehring  
 Lori Novotny  
 Linda Paul  
 Lisa Pickell  
 Teresea Ringler  
 Janet Samuelson  
 Diane Tassin  
 Brenda Thompson  
 Lisa Williams

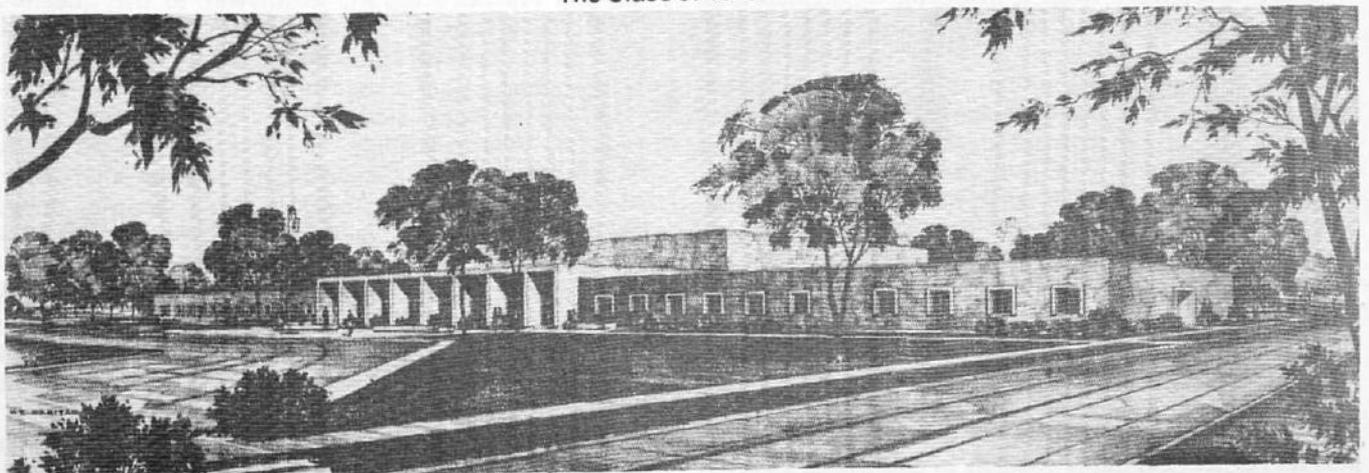
1981-82 – Madrid Band earns I rating at State Contest. A softball field was constructed at the high school by the Athletic Booster Club under the direction of Lamar Lovik and Don Swain. Kurt Matthewson again wins third place in 1A State golf meet. The Madrid girls bowling team – Rena Mills, Darcey Eckard, Diane Wikstrom, Kari Young and Patti Smith – were the State Girls' 1A Bowling Champions. Computer orientation classes added to the high school curriculum.

1982-83 – Madrid drops from the Raccoon River Conference.

Total Graduates – 41



The Class of 1983



The new Madrid High School building constructed in 1971. The new building is located on Highway 17 at the north edge of town.

## The Schools of Douglas Township

The records kept by the Co. Supt. of Schools only go back to 1890. Surely these country schools were all established by the late '50s. There are so many things we would like to know – even the exact locations of several are questionable. Time did not permit a visit with several of the oldest residents who might have helped. There may be some in each of these historic districts who will gather and preserve the records and nostalgia while there is still chance.

The large number of teachers for the years 1890-1905 is partly due to the fall, winter and spring terms that comprised the year. After 1905, there was one official term, eight months, for many years.

The reports give evidence that by 1890 the buildings were badly worn and in need of repair. Most of the reports stated, no globe, maps, or library yet. These pioneer teachers and scholars did so much with so little. The schools must have been supplied with new dictionaries in 1896, but three of the districts reported them stolen.

There were terms when the large number of absences made one wonder if the weather and roads made attendance impossible, or if an epidemic of

childhood diseases occurred. Were the cases of tardiness due to chores, weather, or reluctance to attend? Were boys checking their trap lines?

This report would not be complete without a tribute to the long suffering school board members who gave much time and energy to better the children's future while remembering whence the money came. Also we would fondly recall the faithful Mothers' Groups, later PTAs', which gave so much support. The life of our communities was richer because of them.

The rural school districts had a tie with the Madrid Community from the earliest beginnings. Even the farthest residents shared the business, religious, educational and social life it offered. There was friendly rivalry of course, but they needed each other. We still do.

Progress decreed that the era of rural schools should end. In our township, some joined the Luther Consolidated District; our Elk Rapids School combined with Madrid. Those of us who experienced the country school days have a heritage, richly unique, for our own.

### The Beginning of Elk Rapids (Douglas No. 1)

In 1851, Mr. Williams laid out the town of Elk Rapids below the river hill in the area where Hiway 210 is now routed. The school, known as Shady Dell, was in the east part of 'town' and remained there until 1870. Early teachers were H. R. Wilson, Phillip Ever-soll, J. Madison Williams and John A. Keys.

We assume that in 1870 the new school known as Elk Rapids was built above the hill on property now owned by Bob Howard. It is understood that Andrew Peter Anderson donated the land for the school. He was great-grandfather of Loren, Carl, Elizabeth and Dorothy Swanson.

We can picture both of these early schools in their idyllic settings. In a 1894 teacher's report, there were 20 trees mentioned. Other things were not so well supplied – "No maps or library yet."

There must have been a mingling of English and non-English speaking children of several nationalities. No doubt some of these were older persons eager to get a start in their new country. The fact that school terms were seasonal, gave some an opportunity to attend when work slacked a bit.

The Shady Dell – Elk Rapids alumni had two wonderful reunions in the early '30s. Emma Dalander and B. F. Anderson were chiefly responsible. Among those attending were former teachers Zack Dalander, (John's son), Inda Hoop and Tillie Gordon. The latter was part Indian and a credit to the race and her profession.

An early immigrant's son and a native Iowan had shared the work of educating the pioneers' children west of Swede Point.

The earliest available records in the Boone County Court list these pupils with Emma Dalander as teacher, winter term, December 2, 1889.

March 26, 1890 – B. P. Holst, Co. Supt.

Clara, Mary, John Dalander

Zachariah, Minnie Dalander, cousins of the above

Sam, Joseph, Ida Anderson

Chas., Isaac, Edward Anderson

August, Osian Johnson

Ben and Sarah Gulick

Rosa, Laura, Maggie, Nancy Ritchart

Adam, Joseph, Isaac, Clara Hoop

Nils, Ernest Jacobson

The students' ages ranged from 8-20.

The next term began April 14 and ended July 3 with Ellen Burrel as teacher. A number of the older children must have passed along and a group of five and six year-olds joined – Chas. Wirtz, Joseph Anderson, George Gulick, Annie Hoop and Julia Ritchart. On the teacher's report, in answer to the question "Will you attend teacher's meetings (in Boone)?" was the reply, "No sir, it is too far to come." That was surely true, using a horse and buggy and uncertain roads.

Others teachers listed for the years 1890-1905 (1903 register was missing) – Hattie Spratford, Inda McPheeters Hoop, Carrie Bennett, Hannah Norris, Mary Sigler, Sara McPheeters, Mae Dennis, Frank Coulter, Mary Williams, Ada McPheeters, Daisy Hutzel, Carrie Holcomb, Blanche Latham, Mary Carrel (who had 47 pupils), Margaret Longshore, Ada Wheeler, Frayne Hutzel, Elsie McCaskey, Esther Perkett, Blanche Simmons, Cliff Luther. The oldest living teacher, Birdie Bryant (Moss), taught at Elk Rapids from March to June in 1909.

Memories shared by Dorothy Swanson Boresi who attended around 1925-1930: She rode with her dad, Vetus, to Madrid Schools later as he delivered milk.

She recalls: "The wonderful strings of red-haws

gathered from our beloved timber. We were so close to nature in those days. The haws were eaten on the sly during school which made them all the more delicious. And school programs, especially sister Peggy being a bride in a lace curtain-train, being married to Earl Erickson while Elsie Berglund played the pump organ. Also brother Loren dressed as a girl and singing 'I Don't Want to Get Married.' Little Dorothy sang 'I'm a Little Teapot.' The scary experience of having a BB gun pellet draw blood as it grazed a youngster's head and put a hole through her coat. The memory of measles and carrying the pupils' messages home in a matchbox. Several romantic notes were sent to the shut-ins. Murray Luther's tiny Shetland

pony and cart which pulled its share of the kiddies. One morning there was a tiny new colt on the seat of Roy Luther's car when he brought his son to school. The thrilling Halloween experiences and the traditional upending of outhouses, harnessed cows and machinery on roofs. Note - At one Halloween program Dorothy rescued me from burns when my papier-mache pumpkin caught fire.' A final memory was of the County Spelling Contest. She 'went down' on the word 'alfalfa' and was chided by her father, 'And you were raised on a farm!' Teacher, Katherine Udovich, and the class were mighty proud of her second place."

## Memories of Elk Rapids

*By Evelyn Williams Lindahl*

In the late thirties, Elk Rapids was the largest one-room school in Boone County. We had students in all grades, K-8. Yes, kindergarten children stayed in school all day. Sometimes they had an extra long recess if the weather cooperated.

Because of the large enrollment, nearly 40 students, Miss Elizabeth Bell was hired as a clerk helper. I'm sure we were both busy. At the most, classes were 10 minutes in length with some subjects alternated in the weekly schedule. However, these children learned independence and responsibility.

Seventh and eighth grade students had to pass a state examination before entering high school.

We participated in county chorus, spelling contests, as well as providing big holiday programs for the community. Christmas programs and Santa's visit were always highlights. Mrs. Ray Hurst was a faithful accompanist for our programs.

I am proud to say all of the children who I have been privileged to know about have made fine, responsible, self-supporting citizens. Many have excelled in their chosen work.

A few glimpses -

Each year we had some program to make money for "hot lunches". Friday was hot lunch day. The oil stove in the kitchen was lighted and older students were the

"cooks". Some hot dishes I remember were chili, hot cocoa and tomato soup. If we were short of some ingredients, some helpful mother would donate. The old coal stove also held a large blue kettle with water in it - one reason, for proper humidity. Individuals would bring soup or the like in a mason jar and put the jars in the kettle at morning recess. By noon it would be hot - hot lunch. A potato may lay on the stove all forenoon and be "baked" for lunch. We didn't know then of all the dangers in barely warm food. However, we all survived.

Recesses and noons were times to play "Kitten Ball," "Black Man," "May I," "Last Couple Out" and "Cat-and-Mouse" games today's children have never had the opportunity to play.

In the late forties a big improvement was made. A gas-burning stove was installed. This was a delight for both students and teachers. In cold weather, we didn't have to stand around the stove until noon. There were no ashes to take out or coal to carry in from the little coal house. With the old stove, many mornings the temperature was zero in the building when the teacher got to school.

Since I taught two different periods at Elk Rapids, this expresses my appreciation of community, parents, children and, of course, the school boards of Elk Rapids.

## Bygone Days at Elk Rapids School Douglas No. 1 - Elk Rapids

*By June Weidman Perrier*

My school days at Elk Rapids began in 1931 when I was seven years old. Having attended Madrid Public School for two years, I had no idea what to expect that first September day I walked, with my new green lunch bucket, a half a mile on a gravel road to the little white schoolhouse on the corner.

When I first arrived, all the children through eighth grade were outside playing games and having fun together. I was readily accepted and soon joined in the merriment. It was unusual to have both older and younger children playing so amicably. The older

children seem to watch out and protect the younger ones. We were like one big happy family.

At nine o'clock the teacher came ringing a hand bell which was a signal for all of us to line up at the doorway. When we had all quieted down we gave the "Pledge of Allegiance" to the flag, which had been raised by the teacher upon her arrival in the morning.

We were given word to pass quietly into the cloak room, where we hung up our wraps, and then went into our one room for all grades. When the students were seated at their appointed desks, we stood and said the "Lord's Prayer." This was followed by music class, which consisted of singing either with the wind-

up victrola or piano, depending on whether the teacher was a pianist.

Our teacher would begin classes with the kindergartners first and then work through all of the grades. Each grade sat in a semi-circle on little chairs in the front of the room with the teacher facing them, so she could monitor the other students while teaching the class. The rest of the students were busy studying and preparing their lessons at their desks.

Besides the basic subjects of reading, arithmetic, spelling, hygiene, geography and history, our teacher was also responsible for teaching us the Palmer Method of penmanship and art. We all practiced our penmanship exercises making each letter with clarity.

All of us looked forward to Friday. This was not the beginning of the weekend holiday, but the last hour in the afternoon was set aside for art. Everyone was busy with their tracing paper, boxes of crayons, paste and scissors.

A fifteen-minute recess was given in the morning and afternoon and an hour lunch period. During lunch hour we sat at our desk and ate. We were permitted to go outside and play for the remainder of the hour. Sometimes the teacher would have organized games like "Run Sheep Run," "Drop the Hankie" or "The Farmer in the Dell." Other times we would play baseball or "Anne-Over." In the winter time we would play "Fox and Geese," making snow forts and snowmen. On special occasions we would slide down a nearby hill on sleds or scoop shovels.

Probably my most enjoyable years at Elk Rapids School was during the time Mildred Hook was our teacher. She came when I was in fifth grade and stayed until I graduated from eighth grade. It was during these years our school had such a large enrollment that we had an assistant teacher to help Miss Hook. Some of these assistants were Merle (Jenkins) Reedholm, Margaret (Shaw) Kelly, Elizabeth (Reid) Peterson and Olga Linari.

Mildred Hook was an exceptional teacher – always patient and cheery. We all loved her and enjoyed listening to her play the piano which she did beautifully. She did extra special things for us like the homemade soups she would make for us during the cold winter months, or the hot chocolate. These were depression days and the children really considered this a special treat.

In the spring of the year, Miss Hook would dismiss school for one afternoon and the students would go with her on a field trip in Isacc Anderson's timber behind Will and Ellen Webb's farm. There we would pick the lovely spring flowers and enjoy the first signs of spring. We all looked forward to this special event

and had so much fun. As I look back now, I realize what a responsibility she shouldered to take all of us on this venture, but we were good children and I'm sure she enjoyed taking us on this outing.

P.T.A. meetings were a great event every month. The whole family would attend and we all had a good time. After the business meeting, the students gave a program. They would recite pieces, sing solos or have singing groups. Often we would put on plays, which we had practiced on for weeks. A few times the parents would put on a play. This was always exciting. Lunch was served and the older people enjoyed visiting while the children played outside.

There was always a cozy feeling on P.T.A. nights as our school room took on a soft glow brought on by the kerosene Aladin lamps. There was no electricity and water was brought in from the pump outside.

Frequently inspection visits were made to our school by County Superintendent, Marvin Cooper. We were all warned to be especially well behaved when he arrived at the school. Needless to say, the tension was tight while he was there. I remember during one of his visits one of the older boys got the giggles and this almost set a chain reaction of giggling. Of course we were all reprimanded after Mr. Cooper was gone.

The State law required all country school students to take state exams during their seventh and eighth grade year in order for them to enroll in high school. Our teacher drilled us for many weeks preparing us for this event. The tests for Elk Rapid students were given at the Madrid High School under strict supervision. We were in terror at going to that big building and finding our way to the special room. In May, we had a country graduation at the Boone High School for the students who passed the tests.

The country school teacher holds a special distinction in our country's history, because they not only taught the children but were janitors and nurses. Their day began early in the morning when they carried coal and cobs from the shed to start a fire in the heating stove so the school would be warm by the time the students arrived for class.

After the children had gone home, the floors had to be swept, blackboards washed and sometimes lamps had to be cleaned and filled with kerosene ready for the next gloomy day or P.T.A. meeting. Often the boys would help with the coal and cobs and sometimes students would help sweep the floor.

There was a special closeness in our Elk Rapids family, and as the years have gone by I am especially grateful to have had the experience of attending an Iowa Country School.

## Douglas No. 1 – Elk Rapids

*By Alice Burgan Lane*

We moved to Madrid when I was about half-way through first grade; December, 1941, and Elk Rapids was the fifth school I had attended.

The school didn't have electricity then. We were playing keep-away one rainy day, and the teacher had

cautioned us not to throw the ball too high and hit the hang-down lamps. And (horrors!) when it was my turn to throw the ball, instead of the graceful arc I had planned, the ball shot straight up and bumped one of the lamps. An eternity passed before everything stopped swinging and settled back into place. I don't think it broke, but I could have died! I suppose they were

kerosene lamps, but I was very relieved when the school got electricity and they were removed.

How I envied the primary kids who got to play at the sand table.

Heat was provided by a stove which sat in the middle of the back part of the schoolroom, and usually there was a big kettle of water on the stove; I assume for hot water and humidity. Water was carried from the well, and in later years when the well was no longer considered safe, water was carried from Webb's.

Bathroom facilities consisted of outside toilets – the boys in the southeast corner of the schoolyard – the girls in the southwest corner.

Elk Rapids had a marvelous library, and eventually I read almost every book in it.

Recess was always an exciting time – the mix of various ages made for some interesting games; "May I?," "Annie, Annie Over" (we usually lost the ball down the chimney and had to wait weeks until another child managed to get a ball), "Red Rover," "Rotten Egg," "Kick the Can," "Hide and Seek," and one game which seemed to be an Elk Rapids Original – "Put 'Em in the Pen." The pen was the merry-go-round, and the larger students chased and caught the little ones. Once we had been caught and dragged to the merry-go-round, we were not to escape.

The first snow meant a fast game of "Fox and Geese."

There was a basketball hoop on the coal shed, so we played basketball.

I can remember dizzying rides on the merry-go-round when the big boys could be coaxed to push.

We played softball – the corner of the schoolhouse was first base, a root of the big elm tree was second base and a fence post was third base. I was a terrible player, and usually struck out, and never could catch fly balls to get up to bat; I had to "work up". Eleanor was a marvelous batter, and would hit home runs across the road. Finally the teacher made a home run across the road an "out", so Eleanor got the nickname "Casey" (from Casey at the Bat) because she still kept hitting the ball across the road.

The road ran north of the schoolyard, then curved and formed the west boundary of the schoolyard.

There were almost 30 students in Elk Rapids when I first started, but enrollment declined over the years. When I graduated in 1949, I was the only one in eighth grade, because Pat White and Radene Hurst had moved.

Teachers – I recall a Miss Reese, Mrs. Lindahl, Mrs. Brice North and Miss Gladys Greif.

I can't remember the kids who were in school when I was smaller, except the Frey boys. Eddie and I squared off one day, and we haven't spoken since. Maxine Howard, Buddy Whitmore and Phyllis Howard. Bob Whitmore must have gone to Elk Rapids – I don't remember him being there.

I can give you the students in 1945 – Primary, Betty Jean Whitmore; First, Ronald Dalton and Larry Snider; Second, Ramona Whitmore, Alfred Dalton and Betty Snider; Third, Ralph Dalton, Kenny Engstrom, Maxine Engstrom, Jackie White, Ernest Foster, Jerry Hurst and Billy Snider; Fourth, Eleanor Burgan and Johnny Whitmore; Fifth, Alice Burgan,

Radene Hurst and Pat White and Sixth, Teddy Foster and Russell Dalton.

Seventh and eighth grades were sent to Madrid that year.

Donald and Larry Swain were also there during that year.

Music was from a wind-up Victrola – "Now the music box will play, someone took the key and wound it –"

When lessons had to be duplicated, we had a hectograph, a small wooden tray of jelly-like material. The lesson had to be carefully traced or written in indelible pencil, then we moistened the jelly and carefully smoothed the original on. Copies had to be smoothed carefully on, and carefully peeled off, one at a time. Of course the hectograph could only be used once in 24 hours, because the ink had to sink to the bottom before it could be re-used. I was musing about this one day when I was working as a volunteer at my son's school. Now, you just zip the lesson through the 3M copier, and it makes the master, and a flip of the switch runs off 40 copies on the Ditto machine. What a change.

School was called to order by a hand-rung bell, and the boys took great deal in hiding it, especially at the beginning of each school year. One year they removed the clapper, which created a great deal of merriment.

At the beginning of one school year, the teacher couldn't find the flag. I was anxious to impress the new teacher, and remembered seeing red and white stripes in the cabinet in the coat room. I returned happily to the classroom and shook out what turned out to be Uncle Sam's pants!

The highlight of every spring was a field trip to the Anderson's lovely woods. I particularly remember one year. It was Miss Greif's first year, and no doubt she had been a bit sterner with us than we thought necessary. We finally convinced her that a field trip was indeed an annual event, and she reluctantly agreed. Somewhere along the way, either before she agreed to take us, or on the walk to the woods, she elicited a promise from me that I would stay nearby. I'm not sure it was vocalized, but there was pretty much a consensus among the children that the minute we got to the woods, everyone would disappear. It was a glorious green and gold day; the trees and bushes had new green leaves. With bright sunshine and shadows, it didn't take more than an instant for the whole school to melt into the woods. Happy shouts and laughter would drift back, but Miss Grief was suddenly alone, except for me. Since I had promised, I did stay nearby, but it was so easy to step behind a tree, or behind a bush, or around the side of a hill. I would let a note of panic slip into teacher's voice and a delicious 30 seconds or so slip by before I would answer nonchalantly, "I'm right over here." The woods were so beautiful and it was such a delightful day that it was hard to understand how Miss Greif could be apprehensive. She explained that there were no woods where she had grown up, and she felt completely lost. When it was time to go back, everyone reappeared, except the older boys, who slipped on ahead to re-hide their bikes. They were miffed because they hadn't been allowed to bring them

along. Miss Greif had them hide the bikes in the coal shed, and the boys attempted to convince her the bikes had been stolen. To her credit she didn't fall for their prank. Miss Greif showed a great deal of poise and good sense, considering her youth; she was just a few years older than some of her students.

Penmanship was with ink pens. Pages and pages of up and downs, and Os. Ball point pens appeared after the war. The blackboards were really black (some are green now) and erasers had to be dusted and the boards washed. It was a privilege to be allowed to help.

To me, the most important thing about Elk Rapids was the marvelous education we received there. The teachers gave us an excellent education in spite of having few teaching aids other than good books. They had to prepare lessons for nine grades, clean the school and sweep the floors, carry water, carry coal and build the fire in the stove to warm the school before we arrived. The older students helped, but there was still an incredible amount of work to be done.

Of my schoolmates, Ted and Ernest Foster have college educations. I believe both have a Masters Degrees. Ted lives in California. Ernest is a counselor at Ankeny. Jerry Hurst got a degree. Johnny Whitmore, who wouldn't talk during his first year of

school, is an air traffic controller.

What a lot of happy memories this has brought back. Those were such happy times. Although few of us had any money (Eleanor and I sure didn't), it was a wholesome way of life.

My memories are a bit dim. I started to Elk Rapids almost 41 year ago. I could have sworn that the south wall of the schoolhouse was all windows; there seemed to be so many blinds to pull on sunny days. But when I checked old pictures, there were only three. There were blackboards across the front of the room and on the north wall. Teacher's desk sat at the front of the room, with a semi-circle of small chairs where each class would sit and recite their lessons while the rest of the school studied. Perhaps that is why we learned so well; we heard the same lessons, year after year, until finally it was our turn. The piano was on the left as we entered the schoolroom, and the huge cabinet of books was at the back of the room. I loved the *Prose and Poetry* books. I'm sorry I was not around when they were sold. The *Prose and Poetry* books had been replaced by newer books which were not as interesting.

We usually went out for recess unless the weather was bitter. The big concrete step on the south side of the coat room was such a nice place to sit in the sun on a cool day.



Reunion picture from the Shady Dell school (later Elk Rapids). The picture was taken in September of 1932.

## Douglas No. 2

By Burnice Anderson Wolf

The Douglas No. 2 Schoolhouse was two miles north of Madrid on the "Old State Road." It was also known as the Luther School.

When I taught there in the mid-Thirties, one pupil was Murray Luther, who is now Dallas County Treasurer. Later Doris Luther taught there.

The school was built in 1899 and closed in 1945.

The largest attendance was 17, and then, like many rural schools, attendance declined and it was more economical to send pupils to town.

The schoolhouse was set in a pleasant, shady yard. The interior was typical of standard schools of that era. The coalhouse was to the back of the schoolhouse and it was a long, cold walk to carry fuel in cold weather.

Later teachers remembered by Luther patrons include - Miss Swallow, Myrtle Kellism Carlson, Car-

rie Morlan Scott, Mildred Jacobson, John Wheeler, Bessie Hitsman, Vera Sexauer Zenor, Clara Luther, Jean Watson, Pearl Olson, Velma Gordon, Ferne Hurley Rosene, Marvel Killion, Florence Reynoldson Gustafson, Helen Southern, Dorothy Nowell, Bernice Anderson Wolf and Doris Luther.



## Douglas No. 2, 1925-27

By Pearl Olson Johnson

When I began teaching at Douglas No. 2 in 1925, I had a normal training certificate and one session of summer school at Des Moines University. I well remember Miss Oldfather, our Normal Training teacher. I began teaching again in 1950 at Luther Consolidated School and later in the Madrid Public School. There was quite a change in teaching after those twenty-three years in between.

Douglas No. 2 was a one-room school heated by a furnace with a jacket around it. This stood to one side in the back of the room where the kitchen cabinet and three-burner kerosene cook stoves and water cooler were located. The coalhouse was back of the schoolhouse from where the teacher or older boys carried the coal. The teacher was her own janitor, built her own fires, dusted and each night sprinkled sweeping compound on the wooden floors before she swept.

My contract called for three hot meals a week to be served during the winter months.

Nina Hurley and Margaret Spence were usually the girls who helped get things ready for the hot meal.

Water was carried from the neighbors before the well was dug on the school ground in later years.

We always had opening exercises with singing, reciting "The Lord's Prayer" and "Pledge of the Flag."

A long recitation bench sat at the front of the room by the teacher's desk. The entire wall in back of the desk was a blackboard with the flag and Washington and Lincoln's pictures above it.

Recitation periods were short; 5, 10 and 15 minutes. The beginners read from Primers and at Christmas time or soon after they began reading from their first readers. We used phonics flash cards at that time.

The older boys and girls were like big brothers and sisters to the smaller ones, making a family-type situation.

Library books and kitchen equipment were purchased from money raised when we had box suppers.

We always had a program for the parents one night during the year and the families always had a picnic the last day of school.

## Douglas No. 3, Belle Point

The first enrollment listed in the Boone, 1890, County Register was taught by Hannah Norris.

Nellie, Maude, Claude Barrett

May, Lucy, Sammy, Josie Throckmorton

Eva, Gracie, John Long

Nora, Ellen Van Cannon

Dora, Callie, Zylph Luther

Oliver, Nellie, Jessie Halstead

Alice, Mary, Clor Myers

Ray and Ina Keigley

Lucy Wheeler

Allie, Mattie, Effie Dyer

Edwin, Harry Carlson

Maudie and Zephur Purcell

Harvey Nutt

Teachers listed from 1890-1905 - Lillian Norris, Carrie Bennett, Frances Dennis, Cora Wright, Ellen

Anderson, C. M. Wheeler, H. C. Graves, Mary Sigler, Ada McPheeter, Dollie Norris, Sada Murphy, Frayne Hutzel, Edith Norris, Ida Crank, Otis Summers, Zephur Purcell, Margaret Longshore, Allie Payne, Clifford Luther. Several taught succeeding terms, others returned during the years.

Blanche Check also taught at Belle's Point.



Students at Belle Point School around 1905.

## Sugar Valley – Douglas No. 4

The Boone County Register for 1890 lists Ida Hull and Flora Lucas as teachers (each year had three terms) and these scholars: Mary and Guy Thompson, Eliza and Alva Cunningham, Cora and Edna Burce, Anna and Malinda King, Emma, Alma, and Ross Hurley, Nettie, Ernest, Robert, Asa, Bertha and Lena Williams, Eddie Jones, Harrison and Ross Myers.

Early teachers were C. A. Epperson, H. K. Royer, Katie Page, F. H. Buckwalter, Maude Hoffman, William C. Alban, Effie Davis, Mary Stoakman, Birdie Crum, Daisy Hutzel, Ada McPheeter, Mary Williams, Cora Morlan Hurley, Ethel Faber, Mary Myers, Charles Burrell, Millie Montress, Walter Foster, Daisy Boone, Lucy Hoffman, J. R. Zenor, Mil-

ly Vontrees.

The report in 1902 first called the school, "Sugar Valley." In 1902 or 1903, there were 47 pupils.

From the Paul Nutts', this information:

Teachers of more recent years: Virginia Moorman, Maxine Nygren, Gwen McElroy, Ferne Barrett, Annie Roney, Nettie Bossler, Edna Olson, Maxine Akers, Elsie Bentley and Juanita Hubby.

These families are remembered as having children in school – James Cromwell, Cliff Williams, Art Harrington, Bert Gibson, George Hubby, Ival Pierce, Tom Mills, W. J. Nutt, John Garvin, Ray Smith, John Williams, Paul Williams, Bill Danielson and Leo Long.

## White Hall School District

The following history applies to all three schools in the White Hall School District.

As the mining industry developed in the White Hall School District, more families moved into the area creating a need for more schools. Through state mining aid, the High Bridge and Zookspur Schools were built. Tuition was paid by the school district for the children who lived more than two miles from the White Hall School to attend the schools that were nearer to their homes. With the increase in population, two additional school directors were elected in 1926, making a school board of five members.

In the 1920s the salaries ranged from \$75 to \$90 a month, with the exception of \$150 per month paid to a male teacher. Throughout the following years the salaries ranged from \$40 to \$105 per month. The

higher salaries were usually paid to the teachers who had some college education.

Normal training was offered in the Madrid Public School from 1919 through 1939, allowing young men and women the opportunity to obtain a teaching certificate for teaching in the rural schools. The White Hall School District gave them an opportunity to teach in the local schools. Upon obtaining her normal training certificate, Louise Zenor started her long teaching career in the High Bridge and Zookspur Schools.

The eighth grade students in the rural schools were required to pass the state exams as a requirement for entrance into any high school. This practice was followed until the early 1950s.

## The White Hall School District

The White Hall school district of Des Moines Township, Dallas County, consisted of land bounded by the Des Moines River on the west and south, east to Polk County and north to Boone County.

### White Hall School

*By Mildred Latta Rockwell*

The original school building was located three miles south of what is now Edgewood Park in Madrid and called the White Hall School. The first board of directors were H. Wood, A. J. Davidson, J. M. Stover, elected June 5, 1875. Secretary was James Stover and treasurer was William Dennis. The school year was divided into three terms, fall, winter and spring. The school board decided the beginning and end of each term and who the teacher would be for that particular term. In 1875-1876, the teachers were Florence Raybourn, G. H. Kerr and Anna Hardy with a salary range of \$25-\$35 a month.

On June 16, 1881, J. Warnie was paid \$77.50 for moving the schoolhouse to a new site one mile north of the original location. In 1886, \$110.50 was spent for brick to veneer the schoolhouse. It was sometimes

referred to as the "red brick schoolhouse."

The number of pupils attending White Hall varied from year to year. From 20-65 students were taught all elementary grades, including primary.

A cloak room with wood siding and sealed on the inside, was added to the building in 1901. The same year J. M. Stoner was paid \$40 for a 99-year lease for half an acre of ground that the schoolhouse had been placed on. A warrant was made out March 21, 1928 to pay J. M. Carlson (Referee) and G. C. Carlson V.P., \$200 for the cost of the school site.

White Hall remained a one-room school until 1944. In the summer of 1944, the old building was sold to W. V. Latta and moved to his property. Mr. Latta had been a director or an officer for this school district for over 40 years. A basement was dug and a two-room school building from High Bridge was moved in to replace the old one. A furnace and electric lights were installed. Except for a very few years, two teachers were hired to instruct the children.

When the High Bridge and Zookspur coal mines closed, most of the miners and their families moved away. Eventually this caused the closing of the two camp schools. The students who remained in these two areas attended White Hall.



White Hall School. This building was sold to W. V. Latta and moved to his farm.

May 1966 marked the closing of White Hall School, the last of the rural schools in this community and one of the last to close in Dallas Co. Mrs. Florence Polich and Mrs. Fern Wiant were the last two teachers.

White Hall School District residents, as well as several other school districts in the local area, reorganized with the Madrid Public School District. The building and lot became a part of this newly

organized district. The 61st General Assembly passed a law requiring all non-high school districts to become a part of a high school district by July 1, 1966.

In November 1966, this former High Bridge and White Hall School building was on the move again. This time to become an extra classroom for the Madrid Community School District.

## High Bridge School

*By Elsie Henderson Johnson*

High Bridge School opened in November of 1908. C. L. Warden was paid \$100.00 for the site located on his farm east of the mining camp. Several of the early teachers were Mary Quigley, Frank Simmons and Carl Anderson.

As more coal was mined, the population of the camp grew, requiring more space and teachers. During its peak, four teachers were employed.

On December 16, 1926, High Bridge School was destroyed by fire. All of the pupils were able to get out of the school in time, but without their wraps and books. A special meeting was called on December 16. A motion was made and passed to inquire about using

camp houses for a school. Another special meeting was held on January 5, 1927. At this meeting an offer was made by Ren Lister and accepted by the school board to use the dance pavillion floor at High Bridge. Temporary rooms were built on the platform. Later in 1927, a new two-room building was erected. A camp house was also used for the primary grades.

As less coal was mined in the 1930s, many families moved to other areas for employment. In 1937, only one teacher was hired. In 1941, Mary Polish Moore had only seven pupils. When the school closed in 1942, Alice Powell Santi had eight students. In the fall of 1942, the High Bridge students attended White Hall and continued to do so until the closing of White Hall School.

## Zookspur School

*By Dora Pagliai Romitti*

On September 12, 1912, A. S. Bilney was paid \$810.00 for building the Zookspur schoolhouse and closets. The one-room school was located in the north central part of the mining camp. Byrdie Bryant Moss was the first teacher in the Zookspur School. She was paid \$50.00 a month and had 65 pupils in the primary through the eighth grades. Prior to the construction of Zookspur School in 1912, the children attended classes at White Hall School.

Albert T. Jaden moved a house into Zookspur for \$100.00 on September 15, 1915. This was the begin-

ning of the four-room schoolhouse in Zookspur. In 1917, a bid by A. S. Bilney was accepted for an addition to the Zookspur School, and by 1922 there was a three-room school.

Because of the large enrollment in 1923, the primary class was taught in a camp house, thus creating the need for more expansion. In 1926, a large four-room schoolhouse with four teachers was in operation on the south hill. Each teacher had an average of 30 pupils in each of the two-grade classrooms.

The highest enrollment was the school year of 1929-1930 with 131 pupils, followed by 124 students

during the school year of 1930-1931. By 1935, the enrollment began to decline. The families were moving to the Granger Homestead and the larger cities. In the school year of 1936-1937, Zookspur School became a three-room school. In 1941, it was again a

one-room school until it closed in 1945. Alice Powell Santi was the last teacher who taught in Zookspur. After 1945, the children attended school at White Hall School.

## Hopkins Grove School History

By Catherine Wylie, Roberta Meneough  
and Aileen Reinertson

The Hopkins Grove School, also known as the Union School, closed in May 1947, with Mrs. Elsie Johnson the teacher. There were seven pupils enrolled at the time, five boys and two girls. The students were to attend the Madrid School in the fall.

At one time, there were two school buildings. One was located on the northeast corner of the Hunt-Reinertson intersection, which is one mile west of the Hopkins Grove Church. This building has been moved one quarter of a mile east to the former W.L. Wylie estate, and is used as a dwelling today. The other building was the former home of the late Mr. and Mrs. Willie Lewis. Later, a new school was built at a more central location. The site of this building was the Hopkins Grove School which closed in 1947. Several years after the school closed, an auction was held and the building and contents sold. Marion Wright, of the community, purchased the building for \$100. The building has since been demolished.

In the school term of 1918-1919, daylight savings time was first adopted. The Board at Hopkins Grove elected not to adapt it. Consequently, beginning time for school at Hopkins Grove was 10:00 a.m., and closing at 5:00 p.m.

The first P.T.A. Organization of the Hopkins Grove School was started in the late 1920s. Two rural schools of Polk County united to form this organization. They were Hopkins Grove of Union Township and the Fairview School of Madison Township.

The oldest resident of the Madrid Community to attend Hopkins Grove School is Jack Henderson, who entered school the fall term of 1906, with Blanche Simmons as the teacher. Jack graduated from the Madrid High School in the class of 1919.

A basement was put under the school and a furnace installed in the mid 1920s. A well was also dug at about the same time. These improvements helped rate it a *Standard School*, a rating it maintained until it closed in 1947. The plaque on the east front of the building bearing the words 'Standard School' was evidence of this fact. It was rated as one of the finer and better equipped schools in Polk County by the County Superintendent of Schools.

In the very earliest days of the school, it was in ses-

sion all year round. The older boys attended only in the winter term as they were needed to work on the farms during the farming season.

The late George Hutton taught here between 1900-1905. He boarded with Will Lamb, who was a bachelor at that time and residing about a mile east of Snider Hill.

Dosia Stover taught during the fall term of 1896 with 49 pupils enrolled. Her salary was the whole sum of \$25.00 a month.

One of the highlights for the students from the early 1900s through the early 1940s was *Township Day*, held early in the fall of each school year. Hopkins Grove met with the other schools of the township, Prairie and Pierce Grove. The meeting place was alternated between the schools from year to year. The County Superintendent officiated at these meetings. Each of the three schools contributed numbers for a program. Other activities included spelling contests, ciphering matches, athletic events and a bountiful basket dinner. The winner of the eighth grade spelling contest would represent the township at the Polk County Spelling Contest held in Des Moines in the spring. It was truly a "fun" day.

Some interesting information was learned by visiting with Mrs. Bessie Bullard, 95, who was a pupil at Hopkins Grove in the early 1900s. Mrs. Bullard now resides in Grand Junction. She tells that at the noon hour, they hurried through their lunches, pushed back the desks and proceeded to have a very lively square dance. Bessie Wylie Hunt played very snappy numbers on the organ. Bessie was only eight or nine years old at the time, but she was playing "The Pig in the Parlor" when she was only four years old.

On August 1, 1948, the Hopkins Grove-Union School had their first annual picnic and reunion held at Edgewood Park in Madrid, Iowa. Clyde Shearer was elected president for the first year. These picnics and reunions continued for 16 years. They were very well attended for several years until the older ones became disabled and many passed away. The attendance dwindled and it was decided in August, 1964, to dispense with the reunions.

At each reunion, the group recognized the oldest member attending and the one traveling the farthest to meet with his old school mates and friends. At one time, Mrs. Hattie Connor came 600 miles.

## Garden Center

By Florence Reynoldson Gustafson

Garden Center was, as its name implies, located in the center of Garden Township, two miles north and three miles east of Madrid. It was also two miles east of West Center School; two miles west of Liberty School; and two miles south (as the crow flies) of

Garden Prairie School. It was located on one of the highest points in Garden Township with a good hill for both "store-boughten" and homemade sleds in the pasture across the west fence with Big Creek at the foot. Many times in winter the driveway was better for sliding than for driving. The north edge of Hat Grove began a half mile south and extended another

half mile to the next road. It provided places to explore in the Spring, a swimming hole at the north edge for summer recreation, and squirrel hunting in the Fall.

Garden Center was one of the many one-room rural schools that had all nine elementary grades (including "primary"). At least one family, the Checks, sent three generations of students to this school, the first two generations completing their formal education there.

The Eighth Graders went into Madrid for the final examinations (later Seventh and Eighth Graders went to Boone) that had to be passed before entering High School. The late Mrs. Frank (Nell) Keninson supervised many of those examinations. What an anxious time that was waiting for the returns to be mailed back!!

In earlier days, when boys often went to school only in the winter term, the teachers were often men. The upper-class boys were often men by that time, too. A few of the teachers I recall were Eunice Longworth, Margaret Smith, Agnes Carroll, Ann Roney, Elsie Gorden, Vera Sutter, Opal Nelson, and Margaret Goodrich. Retta Soderstrum taught the last three years (1943-1946). Those before her were Dora Pagliai (1942-1943), Merna Spence (1938-1941) and Verna

James before that.

I recall that it was once decided to add to the curriculum of readin', writin', and 'rithmetic by giving the older girls some Home Economics. This didn't work out too well. In a one-room school, the activities of cooking (even though curtained off from the rest of the room) proved too distracting to the rest of the pupils and caused too many problems, so it was dropped.

The township voting machine was stored in the school, later in a new entryway, and elections were held there. In winter, the furnace was the favorite spot and the water jug would sometimes freeze.

The usual programs and, later, P.T.A. meetings, were well attended. These included entertainment by both local and hired entertainers, from tap dancing and fiddling, accordian and piano playing, to mouth harps and group singing. Box suppers were held and a lot of good memories remain of this old one-room country school. Of course, the outside toilets would be upset frequently at Halloween.

Garden Center was the next-to-last school in Garden Township. (Liberty was the last). The building was sold to Adolph Hermann for \$240 and torn down.

## Garden Township West Center School

*By Annetta Peterson*

I attended West Center School for eight years. The largest number of pupils attending was 15 in the Winter Term. The boys worked at home in the fields in the spring and fall. Some teachers I had were Fraynel Hutzel and Terresa Swanson. Other teachers in early days were Clara Jacobson and Edward Jacobson. School Board members I recall were Sam Sundberg, Oscar Sanders and August Johnson. Some of my classmates were Grace Peterson, Freddie, Roy, Hattie and Gus Johnson and Milton Sundberg. There was a very active PTA. The parents, teachers and children worked together to have good programs and lunch would be served afterward.

In the year 1936, we moved to West Center School District with our family. Dorothy graduated from 8th grade there. She took exams in Boone to go to high school in Madrid. Bill went to West Center School for

nine years. Carl went for seven years and Ed went for two years. Teachers, when our family lived in Country School, were Edith Morgan, Mary Spence, Elizabeth Reid, Janet and Ethel Hamilton and Esther Goodman.

School Board members were Ernest Hoffman, Milton Sundberg and Angus Berkley. Other students were Mary Louise and June Berkley, Jimmy Wickstrom, Wayne, Lloyd and Stanley Erickson, Bob, Ronald and Ray Sundberg and Dean and Derrald Hoffman.

When the school was closed in the fall of 1943, the children took the school bus to Madrid. There was a sale of the contents. Many of the books were sent to Des Moines Children's Home and the Methodist Hospital. After a few years, a family bought the schoolhouse and moved it to Polk City. It is now a pretty home.

## Pleasant Hill School

*By Hattie Sundberg*

Pleasant Hill School was located approximately three miles east of Madrid on the Slater Road. Like all country schools, it was served by many teachers. Among those remembered were Marie Sexauer Legvold, Hattie Johnson Sundberg, Esther Brown Teigen, Edna Burkey Reistter, Myrtle Carlson, Ethel Hamilton, Ada Check and Kathryn Lucas. The accompanying picture taken during the 1920-1921 school

season shows the children attending during that time.

Back row: Milford Hedlund, William Miller, Everett Hedlund, Hugo Hansen (deceased) teacher, Hattie Johnson Sundberg, Pearl Miller, Agnes Hansen, Jennie Hansen, Edith Hedlund.

Front row: Clarence Alsin, Alvin Hedlund, Gladys Peterson and Elsie Hedlund.

The school closed in the 1930s and was sold to Bill Latta who moved it in 1947 south of Madrid and converted it into a home.

Pleasant Hill  
School pupils dur-  
ing the 1921-1922  
school year.



## Prairie Center

*By Alice Powell Santi*

Prairie Center School was located one and one half miles south and one mile east of Madrid. It was served by many teachers. Among those remembered were Pearl Reynoldson Brown, Florinne Harshbarger Lucas, Cathryn Grigsby Criner, Elsie Henderson Johnson and Alice Powell Santi.

This was the typical country school where the teacher had many extra duties beside teaching eight grades. The teacher was responsible for starting the fire each morning in the pot-bellied stove, pumping the water, keeping the school room clean and seeing

that the children's lunch was heated by the stove in the winter time. Each teacher was plagued with the usual pranks of mice in the teacher's desk, mannequins sitting in her chair and many April fools jokes.

Alice Powell Santi, who taught there from 1937-1939, remembers exchanging programs with several other country schools and trying to start a teacher's association in an effort to increase the wages of teachers in the district.

Prairie Center was closed as a school in 1946, but the building continued to be used as a voting place until July 4, 1964, when it was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

## Hillsdale School

The Hillsdale School was located one mile east of Madrid, on the Slater Road, at the corner adjacent to the Milwaukee railroad track crossing. It was a one-room building, with a small entrance hall where the children could hang their coats. There were three windows on each side of the main room, and a large wood and coal stove was located in the center. The children carried coal and wood in for the teacher. There was a long, wooden bench in the front of the room, next to the teacher's desk, where some of the children could write their lessons. Wood and coal were stored outside of the school in a small shed. A cave provided tornado protection for the children, and a well furnished the pupils with water. Again, the children took turns carrying in the day's supply of water.

Louis Jesse built a barn for the horse his children rode every day to school. He also had a bus-like vehicle built, in which the Jesse children rode. There were eight Jesse children, five girls and three boys. In winter, when there was snow, the bus was put on

runners, like a sled. There were benches on each side and the driver's seat in front. The children climbed in from the back and there was glass on both sides of the "bus". After these children graduated from Hillsdale, the barn structure was converted to the wood and coal shed mentioned earlier.

The school term was three months in the spring, and four months in winter. Not all children attended both, since farm work often had a priority and some students did not enter the winter session until the fall work was done.

Most of the teachers lived in town and walked to the schoolhouse to teach. Since the pupils had to pass an eighth grade exam before they could enter high school in town, the teachers often put in long hours coaching their students for that important test. The teachers were also responsible for custodial work in the building and generally taught all of the pupils in grades one through eight. The efforts of these teachers can be more fully appreciated when one realizes that they were often young and inexperienced girls, fresh

out of high school. They were armed only with a Normal Training Certificate which accredited them for teaching in the public schools for a two-year period.

Catheryn Suer O'Deay was one such teacher, and she recalls that her first contract (in 1925) was for \$80.00 per year. She planned programs and socials to help earn money for books and equipment for the students, and remembers the box socials often held for such a purpose. The ladies and girls decorated boxes and filled them with goodies. They were displayed but the owner of the box was kept a secret. An auction was held and the purchaser of the box then learned who had prepared the dinner and decorated the box and shared the lunch with the

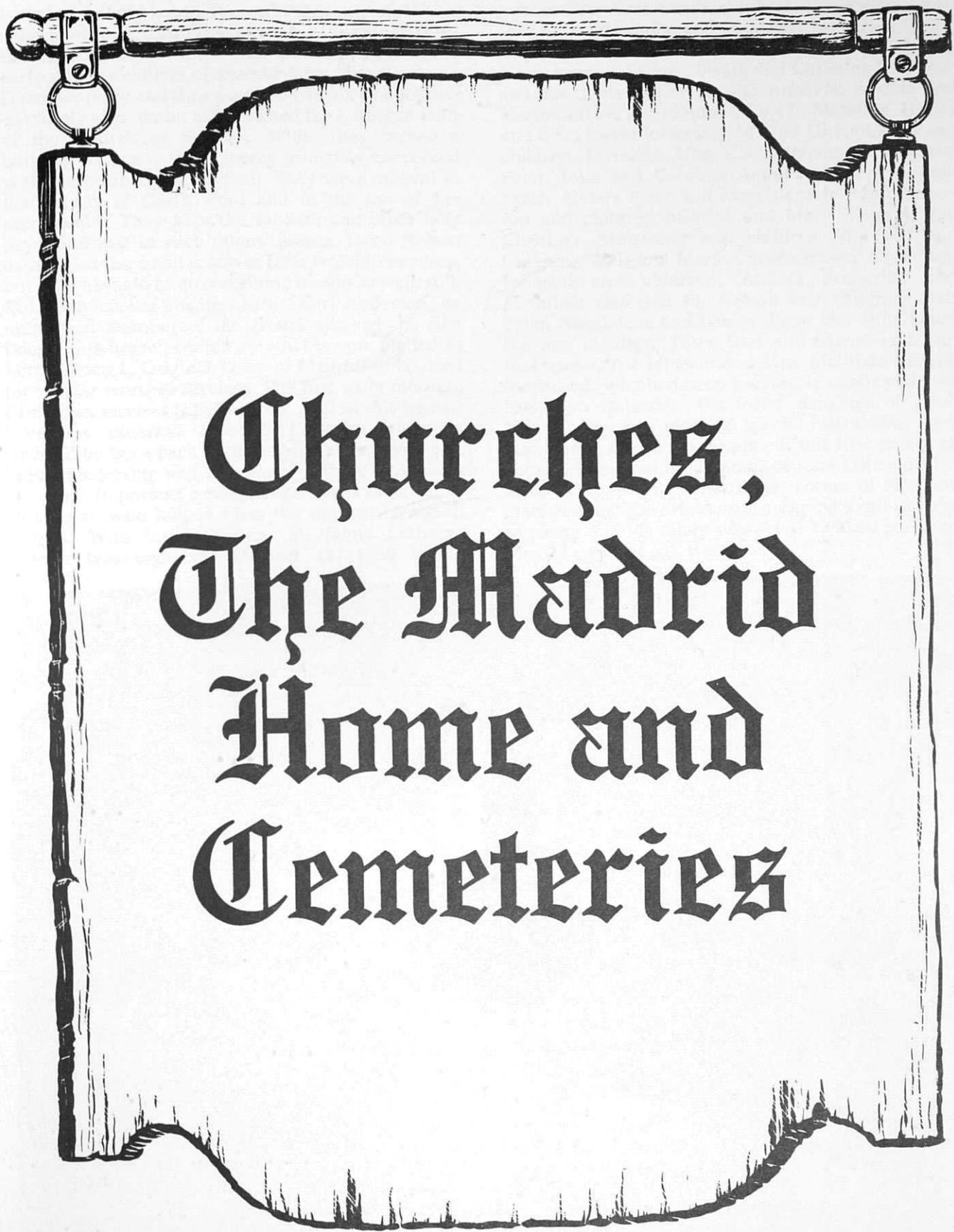
young lady. Other early teachers include Edna Miller, Hattie Wyeth Johnson, Blanche Frise, Ada Check, Louise Brown, Lorraine Peitcher, Leone Stiner, Greta Johnson and Alice Crank.

There were many pupils and teachers at Hillsdale over the years. Space does not permit mentioning all of them. In addition to the Jesse family, children from the Anderson, Fetter, Johnson, Peterson, Berg, Jacobson, Lundahl, Grigsby, Armstrong, Hammond, Scott, Hook, Nelson, Swanson and Hansen families attended Hillsdale School. Roy Anderson was board president at the time the school district consolidated with the Madrid school district.



Early school bus which was referred to as a "Kidmobile." The Luther Consolidated School had bus service long before Madrid did. It is interesting to note that a Luther bus like the one shown here came as far south as the Madrid-Slater road. In the winter a stove provided warmth.





Churches,  
The Madrid  
Home and  
Cemeteries

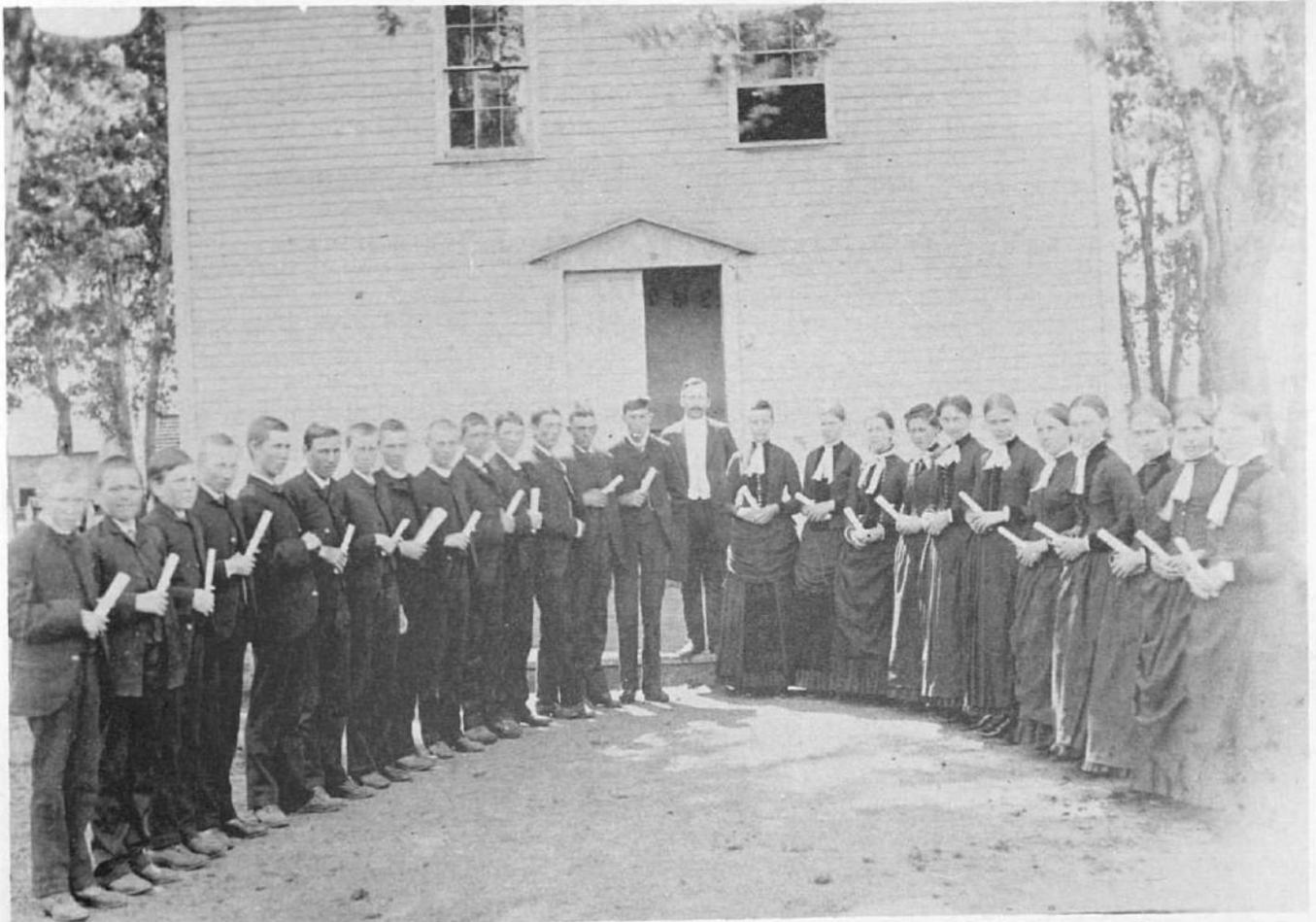


## St. John's Lutheran Church

The history of St. John's Lutheran Church is uniquely tied to that of Madrid, for it was the founders of this church who were also the founders of the small frontier settlement first known as "Swede Point." These early pioneer settlers of Madrid, including the Anna Dalander party and their Swedish friends who followed closely after them, all professed the Lutheran faith of the Church of Sweden. While they lacked a building for many years (being primarily concerned with the business of survival), "they were diligent in their study of God's word and in the use of the sacraments." They kept the Sabbath and other holy days, and met in each others' homes. Jacob Nelson usually led the small group in their worship services, but others would often contribute insight as well. A. J. Dalander led the singing. Later, Carl Anderson, an unmarried member of the group, allowed the first floor of his home (located on what is now platted as Lot 7, Block 1, Original Town of Madrid) to be used for regular worship services. The first early morning Christmas services (Julotta) were held in this home.

Various itinerant Swedish Lutheran ministers traveled by horseback to the small congregation, providing leadership and direction for these early worshippers. Important among these was Pastor M. F. Hokanson, who helped form the original chartered church. With his assistance, St. John's Lutheran Church was organized October 18, 1859 by 13

families of the original settlers of Swede Point, with a total of 36 communicant members. These were : A. J. and Anna Dalander and children, Zachariah, Erick and Anna; Erick and Eva Dalander and children, John, Anna and Clara; Swain and Christina Dalander and daughters, Mathilda and Amanda; Anders and Marie Carlson and children, Carl J., Mathilda, Hedda and Eric; Ingrid Johnson; C. J. and Ulrica Cassel and children, Mathilda, Ulla, Clara, Johannah, John and Peter; John and Carolina Anderson and son, John Peter; Anders Peter and Magdalena Johnson Anderson and children Magnus and Mary; Peter J. and Christina Armstrong and children, A. Fred and Christina; Nels and Marie Christofferson; Greta Lisa Johnson and children, Anders Frederick and Mathilda; Kathrina M. Nelson and children, Nels Peter, Magdalena and Louisa; Peter and Stina Peterson and children, Peter Olof and Maria; and Carl Anderson. Fred Johnson and Mrs. Mathilda Carlson Martinson, who had been previously confirmed, and Mrs. Eva Dalander, the foster daughter of Jacob Nelson, who had received special instruction, were also among the communicants in this first organized church. They met in the home of John Dalander (Lot 5, Block 10 - on the northwest corner of First and State Streets). Rev. Hokanson accepted a call to serve as pastor and his salary was set at \$250.00 per year, plus 13 cords of oak wood.



Members of "Swede School" holding their diplomas in front of the original St. John's Lutheran Church building in Madrid.

In May, 1868, the congregation started building its first church which was dedicated in August, 1871. The building was financed by member subscriptions of work and lumber, plus a levy of \$1.00 per year per member, until the funds were obtained. Of particular architectural interest was the steeple, "some 60 feet high, with a spire in the shape of an unfolded lily whose stem was pierced by an arrow, a sign of 'peace and good will to men.'" It is now housed in the museum at Augustana College. All services conducted in this church were in the Swedish language, and it was customary for the men to be seated on the right side of the church and the ladies and small children to the left. This seating arrangement continued until the turn of the century.

In 1892, the church building was moved to its present location and remodeled and enlarged. In 1903, a new parsonage was built in the same location as the present parsonage. In 1908, the church was again enlarged and the pipe organ installed. During the pastorate of Dr. G. E. Benson (1901-1906), once-a-month English language services began. In February 1907, it was voted by the congregation to have twice-a-month English language services and two English communion services during the year. Following Governor Harding's proclamation in 1919, regarding the use of foreign languages, English became the predominant language. However, two Sunday services were held, one in Swedish and the other in English, for some time. The first annual meeting reported in English was in 1921. In 1926, it was resolved that future services of the church should be held in English, although those desiring Swedish could make special arrangements with the pastor.

The first votes of women of the church were cast and counted at a special meeting on April 3, 1922.

The present church was built in 1924 and was first used on Christmas morning Julotta, 1924. The old parsonage was sold in 1945, and the existing one was built at an approximate cost of \$16,000.00.

Julotta is no longer celebrated at St. John's; however the beauty and nostalgia of those early morning services will remain in the hearts of generations to come. The stories of walking to church across crisply frozen snow in the early morning darkness are retold again and again.

St. John's celebrated its hundredth year of organization in 1959 under the pastorate of H. C. Johnson. From its modest beginnings, the church has grown in size, number, and outreach. The Christian education department included 21 officers and teachers, serving a membership of 164, including Cradle Roll, Nursery, Primary, Junior and Intermediate, High School, Adult, Confirmation and Bible School classes. In addition, they had active Luther League, Augustana Lutheran Church Women and Augustana Churchmen groups. The Lutheran church, known since the Reformation as the "singing church," has maintained its tradition in Madrid with active Senior and Junior choirs.

Four men have been called into the Holy Ministry from St. John's over the years. Pastor H. Milton Lundahl of Duluth, Minnesota, was ordained in 1939. Pastor Carl O. Nelson, Jr. of Minneapolis, was ordained in 1945. Mr. Kaye E. Olson was ordained at Augustana Theological Seminary of Rock Island, Illinois, in 1959. Finally, Harvey Jackson was ordained in St. John's own sanctuary, in 1964.

In 1966, an educational addition was constructed containing classrooms, church offices and a fellowship room.

In addition to its other Christian endeavors, St. John's has always had a close association with the local Home for the Aging, formerly known as the Iowa Lutheran Home. When, in 1904, the Iowa Conference decided to establish such a home, Madrid Lutherans became determined to locate the home here. Dr. C. E. Benson urged the congregation and other local businessmen to raise funds and donate land for the location of the proposed home. When the Conference met in Boone in 1906, they were successful in the achievement of their goal. The exciting history of the present Madrid Home for the Aging is told elsewhere in this volume, and is a story worthy of note and repetition. St. John's is proud to have been influential in its history and in service to the Home through the years.

Seventeen pastors have served the congregation during its 126-year history. The present Pastor is Rev. Eugene Schipper. The church has grown to its present number of 668 members, and continues to seek new avenues of mission in this, its second century.

Present Building



## St. Paul's United Church, U.C.C.

Madrid's present-day St. Paul's United Church is a relative newcomer to Madrid, having been formed April 11, 1974. The church was born following the yoking of the congregation of the former United Methodist Church, formerly the Methodist Episcopal Church and, later, the First Methodist Church, and the First Christian Church, both of Madrid. St. Paul's remains associated with her sister, Garden Prairie Church, whose story appears elsewhere in this chapter.

### The United Methodist Church

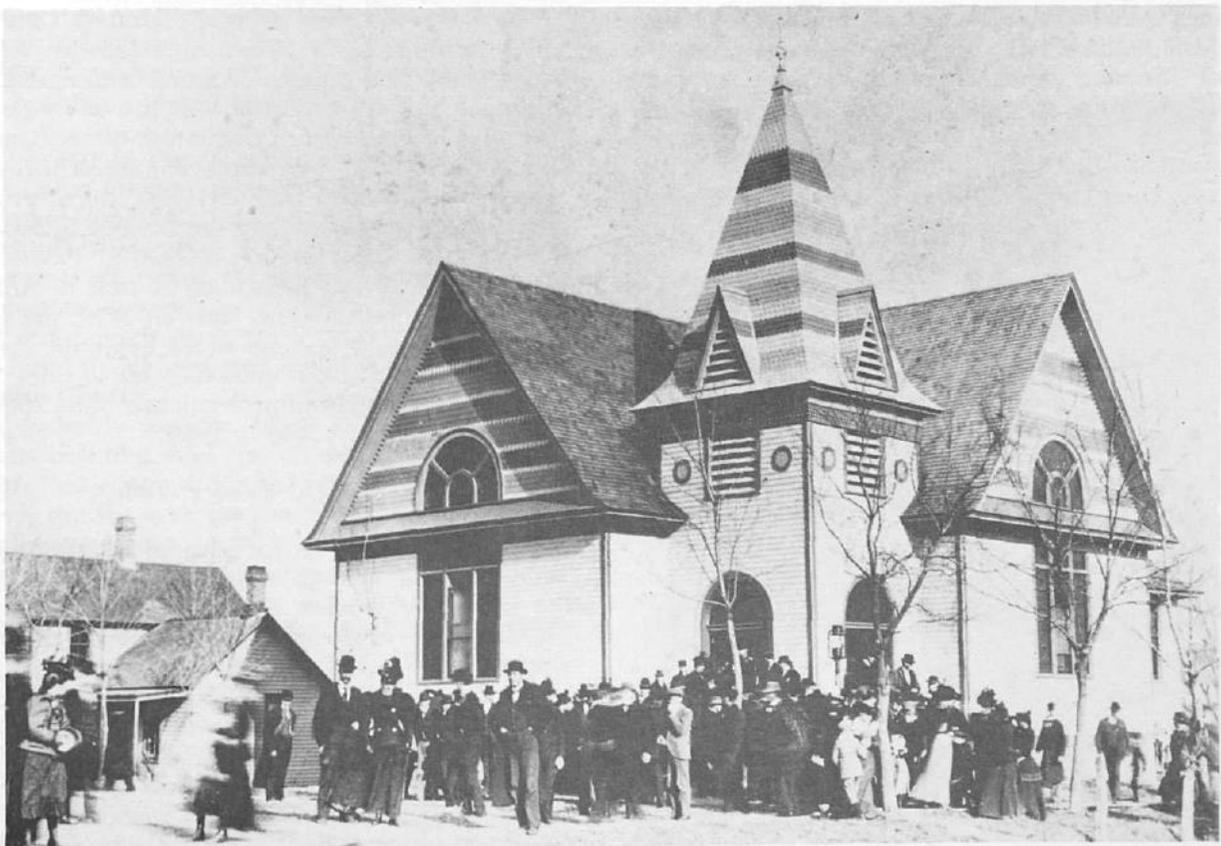
It was about ten years before the regional organization of the Methodist Church that the first settlers came to Madrid. The first preacher, Ezra Rathbun, was here between 1846 and 1847. Joseph Okerman was another early pioneer preacher. Judge Montgomery of Boone preached on behalf of Methodism in the area between 1851-53. Then, between 1853 and 1855, the country west of the "river" (the Mississippi) was divided into circuits by the Methodist Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church, as it was then called, began in Swede Point in 1856. Bible study classes were formed and preaching was provided primarily by Methodist circuit riders who served the "Rock River Conference." Rev. Enoch Wood was especially instrumental in organizing the congregation in the Madrid area. At that time, the people met in the first schoolhouse in the town of Madrid (at the present corner of Second and South Market Streets). Later, the Baptist Church loaned its facilities to the Methodist

congregation. Conference areas changed and the church was served by circuit ministers Darwin, Murphy, Lane, Lakin, Snodgrass, Shelby, Smith, Stevens, Soreman, Posturn, Twink and Elliot before 1886. At that time, a religious revival was held by Rev. A. W. Walker, the current circuit minister. The membership grew and the church was established. Rev. S. S. Todd was assigned to a permanent position as minister for Madrid's congregation.

In 1895, the church acquired the property where St. Paul's is presently located. The property included two



The Methodist Church was but seven years old when it burned January 1, 1905. The fire also destroyed the adjoining parsonage.



The Madrid Methodist Church built in 1898, with adjoining parsonage.

lots, one with a house valued at \$3,000.00. Under the direction of Rev. A. O. Ellet, a church was erected some three years later at a cost of nearly \$5,000.00. At that time, Madrid was part of a circuit which also served the towns of Luther and Liberty.

On January 1, 1905, a fire destroyed both the church building and the neighboring parsonage. Total insurance carried on both buildings amounted to \$3,000.00, which, together with \$500.00 from the Church Extension Society, was the nucleus for the erection of the present facility costing \$8,000.00. On January 1, 1906, Dr. Forbes dedicated this church building. Rev. J. D. Cain was pastor at that time.

The First Methodist Church celebrated its centennial anniversary in October and November, 1957, under the pastorate of Rev. Robert C. Pattison.

### **First Christian Church (United Church of Christ)**

The First Christian Church of Madrid was organized September 9, 1856, when Madrid was then Swede Point. A visiting minister, Rev. A. D. Kellison, was influential in organizing the Christian Church. He and his wife came to Madrid to visit Mrs. Kellison's sister, Mrs. G. W. Kearby, and remained to minister to the church until 1859. Whether this was by accident or by the strong urging of Rev. Summerbell, an influential Iowa Christian pastor, has never been determined. Early services were held in the same school building at Second and Market Streets which the Methodists used. Charter members of Rev. Kellison's church were: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rohr, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stover, Mrs. Sallie Murphy, Mrs. Phebus and Mrs. Weir.

Times were hard for the new church, and after Rev. and Mrs. Kellison left, they were unable to procure a pastor. Itinerant ministers helped keep the congregation together until the brothers Neal came to Madrid and opened a store. They sought to energize and respiritualize the membership. Tradition has it that one was an ordained minister, but both were men of deep faith and were diligent workers in the church.



**First Christian Church built in 1899 and razed in 1976.**

Through their efforts and determination to build a house of worship, the congregation obtained a small loan from the general conference. The original plat of Madrid had specific requests. Certain lots were dedicated to the First Christian Church and to other churches. Thus, in 1862, during the Civil War, a church was erected on lots 6 and 7 of the original town plat, at what is now the corner of South Sixth and Main Streets, near the entrance of Edgewood Park. The Neals left the area in 1865 and nothing further is known about them. They left behind a spirit of vigor in the church which enabled it to carry on.

During the years from 1871-1878, there was no regular pastor, but, in 1879, the Rev. W. B. Golden came to hold revival services and stayed on to become the pastor. Members built him a home just east of the original church, at the corner of South Sixth and Water Streets.

A building was ultimately erected at the corner of Second and Union Streets in 1899. Rev. Carlyle Summerbell, a grandson of the Summerbell referred to earlier, spoke at the dedication of this new church. The church was extensively remodeled in 1913, and again in 1936. In 1908, a parsonage was built west of the church, at the corner of Second and Union Streets. The church building remains visible to the mind's eye of many Madrid residents, but was razed in 1976.

The Sunday School was organized in 1890, as well as a Christian Endeavor Society, which later became denominationally oriented into the Pilgrim Fellowship. The organization of the ladies in the Missionary Society, the Ladies Aid, Women's Fellowship and kindred organizations, came later. Exact dates are indefinite. Choirs have contributed over the years to increasingly meaningful worship services.

The First Christian Church, United Church of Christ, embraced a broad heritage in religious background. The National Council of Congregational Churches of early America, plus the "Iowa Band" of 1840, and the General Convention of the Christian Church from 1830, united in 1931 to form the Congregational Christian Council. Also, the Evangelical Synod of North America and the General Synod of the Reformed Churches in U.S. merged in 1934 to form the Evangelical and Reformed Church in America. These church bonds grew, until in 1957, the United Church of Christ became a reality, with the four denominational backgrounds merging as one.

The First Christian Church celebrated its 100th Anniversary here in Madrid in 1956.

### **Madrid Yoke Parish**

The Madrid Yoke Parish became a reality in 1969, when the congregations of the First Christian Church, the United Methodist Church and Garden Prairie Church voted, in separate elections, to join together in working toward their common goals. Pastor Lynn J. King was assigned the pastorate by the United Methodist Church, and came to Madrid in June of that year to begin service to the fellowship. Pastor King remained to serve the congregations of each church, living in the Methodist parsonage with his study and office at the Christian Church, until their ultimate decision to merge in 1974. At that time, the

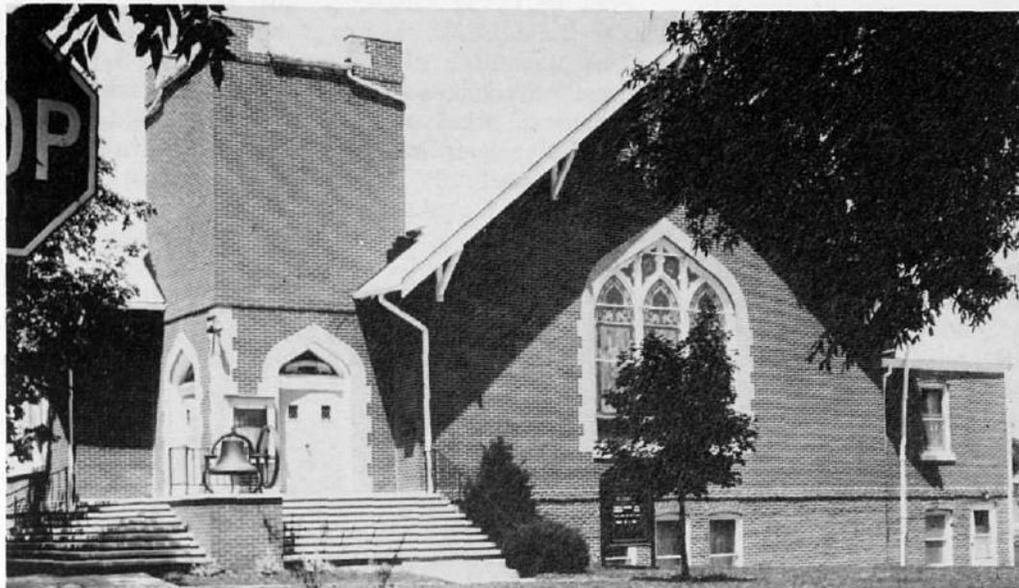
congregations of the United Methodist Church and the First Christian Church voted to retain the identity of the Christian denomination and to retain the Methodist Church building and parsonage.

### St. Paul's United Church, U.C.C.

St. Paul's began its existence like the phoenix rising out of the fire of its own conflagration – battle-worn and scarred, but stronger and with renewed vigor. Rev. Ira S. Williams came to serve the parish in the

fall of 1975, and he and his wife, Carol, and children Anne and David, remain with us.

The church enjoys an active life in the community of Madrid and has actively supported the growth of the Madrid Home, the Senior Associates of Madrid and the Tiger Tots Day Care Center. A strong program of music, youth and Sunday School work, together with innovative approaches to worship have enabled St. Paul's to reach out and respond to a variety of interest and needs in the area. With faith in the Lord, we move forward.



Present Building

## Hopkins Grove United Methodist Church

It was in 1849 or 1850 that John DeMoss, a United Brethren preacher, came into the Hopkins Grove area, preaching to anyone who would listen. There were other preachers in that area, namely Josiah Hopkins and A. Pierce. These three men decided to hold a union camp meeting in Hopkins' timber, hence the name Hopkins Grove. At these meetings, held under the leadership of Reverend De Moss, the question arose: "Why don't we build a church?" The burning question, however, was "What denomination shall it be?" After much discussion and prayer, it was decided to build the church, and that it should be a United Brethren Church.

These hardy settlers began the job of cutting lumber, building, and shortly afterwards a building was erected which did both church and schoolhouse service, until it was supplanted by a more modern schoolhouse erected in the early sixties. Mr. Hopkins executed a deed of land for the church and cemetery purposes.

During the Civil War, sickness, death, falsehood, and jealousy all occurred. These, combined with other unfavorable conditions brought nearly all churches to the brink of dissolution. For five years, this condition continued, but in 1866, a revival was held, at which 150 persons joined the church. At this revival, the frame church house at Hopkins Grove was started. The first services in the new church were held on the 30th and 31st days of August, 1866.



The church was still not without its troubles, however, and attendance again started to fall.

In 1902, Bidly Eslick Snyder died. She had been a great supporter of the church, and in her will she left \$500.00 toward the building of a new church. This church was erected in 1904. The first services were held there September 3, 1904. Some of the familiar names in the choir that Dedication Sunday were: Aletha and Basil Pierce; Lottie and Lizzie McLean; Hattie, Bessie and Edith McIntire; Mina Thomas;

Ethel Rutherford; Edna Provolt; Roscoe and Walter Bieghler; Harry Wylie; Oliver Snyder and Etta Gibson.

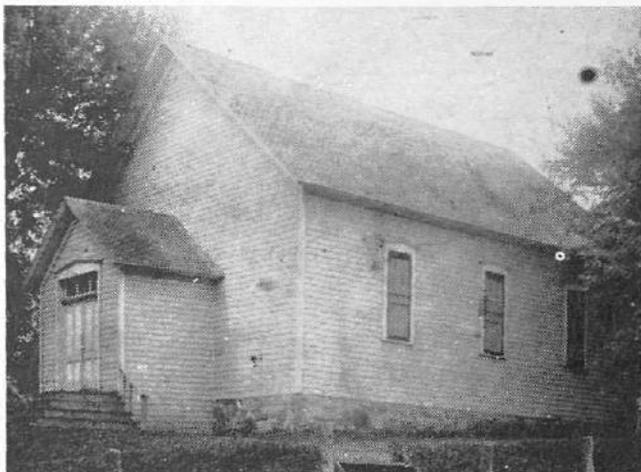
The little church in the lovely setting has been a strong influence in the community for many years. Attendance remains strong. Several years ago, the E.U.B. Church became affiliated with the Methodist Church, and this remains the denomination of the worshipers attending. The church is presently under the pastorate of Rev. Phillip Deucker.

## Evangelical Free Church

The christian work to organize the Swedish Mission Free Church in Swede Point began in 1870. The S. G. Bengtson and Jonas Johnson families came from Sweden that year, and were the principal founders of the local church. It is the second oldest church of the denomination, the oldest being in Boone, Iowa. In 1873, regular church worship began under Rev. John N. Peterson, and Rev. Erick Hedlund became the first resident pastor in 1875.

Pastors who have served the church for the last 110 years are as follows: Reverends A. L. Anderson, John N. Peterson, Erick Hedlund, N. Wickstrom, Alex Klint, A. L. Stone, David Anderson, Carl Hedlund, C. F. Lavin, F. O. Dahlberg, C. M. Anderson, L. E. Coleman, A. E. Carlson, Frank Lavine, Ben Clover, George Bloomgren, B. O. Johnson, Folke D. Ekblad, W. C. Berggren, Clifford E. Nordine, Paul Berggren, W. F. Rodman, Henry Nyberg, Victor Scalise, Allen Zierke, Albert Kurtz, and James M. Anderson.

The Swedish language was spoken entirely during the early years of the church, and for many years the congregation was divided with men seated on one side, and ladies on the other. In 1930, the constitution was rewritten, and translated from Swedish to the English language. At that time, the name of the church was also changed to "The Evangelical Free Church."



Original building built in 1882

Services in the early days were held in the homes. Later, the congregation gathered in a schoolhouse, which stood approximately where the present fire station is located. In 1882, the first church building was erected at First and Cedar Streets. This building was replaced in 1911, by the building that served the con-

gregation until 1980. In October 1969, the church purchased 20 acres of land just north of Madrid on Highway 17 from Frank Kenison, as a possible building site.



Second church built in 1911 and used until 1980.

When the average attendance in the church at First and Cedar reached 80 persons, making both sanctuary and Sunday School rooms crowded, it was decided to build. On October 25, 1978, it was voted to proceed with the building program. At that point, surveys were made of other churches, and an architect and several construction contractors were contacted. Plans were voted on and the ground breaking ceremony was held on October 21, 1979. Much of the labor of the new building was provided by volunteers in the church, knitting the ties of Christian fellowship even closer (1 John 1:3).

The first service was held in the new building on December 7, 1980. On January 18, 1981, the congregation dedicated their new church home to the glory of God with nearly 300 persons attending. Dr. Thomas McDill, President of the Evangelical Free Church of America was the special guest speaker,

with Rev. Ray Johnson, District Superintendent, Pastor James Anderson, and many church members participating. The building at First and Cedar, and its contents, were sold on July 10, 1981. The site is now part of the parsonage yard. Average attendance in August, 1981 was 103. The congregation continues to grow, "as all that is taught originates from God's Holy Word, and involves a personalized faith in the Lord Jesus Christ with His Spirit flowing the lives of the members. But all is based on the grace of our Lord, and all glory is His." (Eph 4:15-16).

Several have gone from the Madrid Free Church into Christian service. The first was Oscar A. Anderson, whose last known address was in California. Also, Lester Johnson went to South Africa as a missionary under the Zulu Basutaland Mission and served there faithfully until his death in 1967. His wife, Virginia, remained to carry on God's work. Vera Ewaldt left in 1969 as a missionary to the Phillipines. More recently, she has worked at the Evangelical Free Church of America Mission headquarters. In 1982, Bob and Doris Blair left to direct the East Iowa Bible Camp at Deep River, Iowa. Their abundant knowledge of the Bible and love for others has guided their evangelistic call.

It is believed that the first Sunday School began simultaneously with the preaching services. It continues to be an integral part of the Christian growth process. One of the outgrowths of Sunday School is the summer program of Vacation Bible School, designed to reach both the children of the church and of the community.

Sunday night services continue to be held. Less formal than Sunday morning services, they may feature musical numbers by the children, a time of testimony, a Christian film, or a visiting musical group.

Wednesday night prayer meeting has changed its structure, but not its purpose. It presently alternates between Bible study and prayer at church and small group fellowships. The small groups meet in homes for Bible study, prayer, and fellowship in an informal, friendly setting.

Other outreaches of the church include:

### Women's Missionary Society (WMS)

In 1892, the forerunner of W.M.S. was organized, and called Syfarening (Sewing Society). The ladies met in homes and sewed articles which were sold once a year at a church auction. In 1910, it was decided to discontinue this practice, as there was much disapproval.

W.M.S. was organized in January, 1940, at the

home of Mrs. C. E. Nordine. The motto "Always abounding in the Work of the Lord" has characterized the activities of the organization.

The ladies of the church are active in two programs at this time - Women's Missionary Society and White Cross. The W.M.S. has a devotional, a program, and handles the business aspect. The White Cross replaces the Ladies Aid programs of former times. Much sewing is still done, and many items that missionaries need at home and abroad are collected. Volunteer work and support of missionaries are still the primary purposes. Volunteer work is done at the Evangelical Free Church Home in Boone, the Madrid Home for the Aging, and the Woodward State Hospital School.

### F.C.Y.F.

The Young Peoples Society of the Madrid Evangelical Free Church, then known as the Swedish Mission Church, was organized in 1903. This Society was composed of young marrieds and singles. When the church at First and Cedar was erected in 1911, the Society presented the church with the large stained glass windows. The three major windows are preserved for use in the new church on Highway 17.

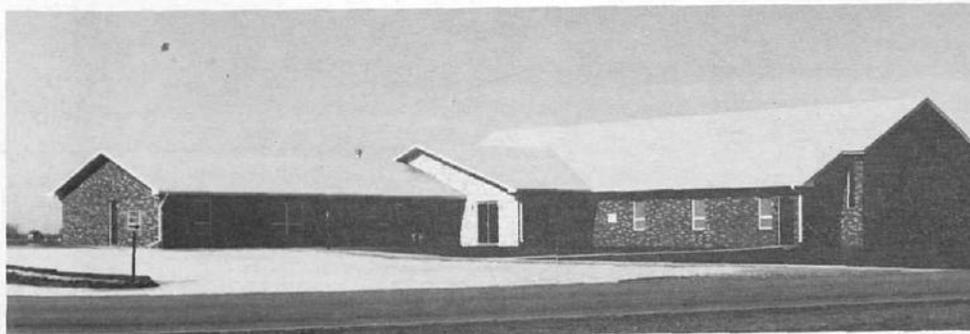
In 1927, the local society was reorganized. In 1941, the national organization, known as F.C.Y.F. (Free Church Youth Fellowship) came into being. Soon after, the Madrid group took F.C.Y.F. as their name.

The F.C.Y.F. meets every Sunday evening and at other times during the week. In the past, a musical group called the "Joyful Sound" entered national F.C.Y.F. competition at the F.C.Y.F. conference. "Fifth Quarter" was a Christ-centered meeting, held after the fall football games on Friday evenings. Now, the "Glory Gang", a puppet ministry, helps the group express their Biblical knowledge and yet produces spiritual growth.

### A.W.A.N.A.

A.W.A.N.A. (Approved Workmen Are Not Ashamed; II Timothy 2:15) is the current children's program. Its forerunner was Jr. F.C.Y.F., started on Wednesday nights for children to learn Bible truths while parents attended prayer meeting. In 1978, Seekers was organized to teach children specific Bible verses and to provide fellowship time. In 1981, the Church became affiliated with the A.W.A.N.A. Although it is an international organization, it is organized and controlled by the local church.

The A.W.A.N.A. program has been raised up by the



New Evangelical Free Church on Highway 17, just north of present city limits.

Lord to provide an evangelistic program for youth in kindergarten through eighth grades. It is not to teach church doctrine, but the spiritual truths of the Bible.

A.W.A.N.A. seeks to minister to both the social and spiritual needs of youth. It emphasizes the Bible drills, Sunday School attendance and Christian crafts. The guest speakers and memory work are designed to establish a personal relationship between the clubber and Jesus Christ, build up his Biblical knowledge and instill in him a love and respect for God and His Word. Awards are given for Sunday School attendance, crafts, memory work and participation (both quality and quantity).

A.W.A.N.A. meets every Tuesday night from 6:30 to 8:30 during the school year and is open to all youth in the community.

### Men's Breakfast

Each month, the Men's Breakfast program provides

## Garden Prairie Church

Garden Prairie Church was founded in 1870. The Garden Prairie Community was settled by people from the eastern states, who, following Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West", came here to establish homes where land was cheap.

Here they came - a bunch of hardy pioneers, with a mixture of nationalities and of various religious backgrounds and beliefs. All agreed that they had reached the garden spot of their dreams. The wide prairies, the wooded streams and the colors of the wild flowers suggested the name of "Garden Prairie."

Many denominational beliefs were represented among those early settlers, but Methodists and Congregationalists predominated, and were pretty equally divided. Congregational churches had been organized at Boonesboro, Ogden and at Polk City. From these places, ministers came from time to time, and held services in the homes which were opened to them, and later in the Garden Prairie house which had been built in the meantime.

Rev. C. O. Dickerson of Boonesboro, Rev. Palmer of Ogden, Rev. Baker of Ames, and Rev. C. O. Parmenter of Des Moines were some of the ministers who visited the Garden Prairie Community in those early days and held services in the homes and the schoolhouse, before the church was built.

It was at a meeting at the schoolhouse, February 7, 1870, that the Congregational Church at Garden Prairie was organized, five years before the building of the church began in 1875. The Rev. O. C. Dickerson of Boonesboro, was in charge of the meeting, and Rev. Palmer of Ogden also was present and assisted in the organization.

At this early meeting, the Constitution and By-Laws and the Articles of Faith were submitted and adopted, and a membership of 27 charter members were enrolled. The names of the charter members are: A. T. Lyman, Emerah T. Lyman, Howard T. Lyman, Eldredge G. Clark, Polly Clark, Horace T. Healy, Sarah J. Healy, Ruphus Thompson, Elizabeth Thrapp, Ebenezer Knapp, Plimpton A. Babcock, Martha Bab-

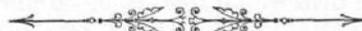
cock, a time of fellowship and learning. The men of the church cook their own breakfast, then enjoy a special speaker, or special activities, or have a work day.

### Choir

Joy Bells is a choir group for children in first through sixth grades. At times through the church's history, a permanent choir for adults has been established, but there are also many opportunities for solos, duets, trios, quartets, etc. Music is an ongoing vital part of the life of the congregation.

Whether it was called the Swedish Free Church, the Swedish Mission Church, or the Swedish Mission Free Church in 1911, or whether today it's called the Madrid Evangelical Free Church, the E. Free Church, or the Free Church, it's still a Swedish-founded, Bible-based, dedicated church. The congregation thanks God for His Grace and gives him glory for their spirit.

## Corn Festival.

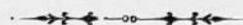


### Bill of Fare.



- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Bread.               |                        |
| Steamed Loaf.        | "Gems." "Johnny Cake." |
| Corn                 | "Dodgers." "Hoe Cake." |
| Griddle Cakes.       |                        |
| Meat.                |                        |
| Corned Beef.         | Corned Pork.           |
| Mush and Milk.       |                        |
| Lye Hominy.          | Hulled Corn.           |
| Fried Mush.          | Sweet Corn, (dried.)   |
| Corn starch Pudding. |                        |
| Pies.                | Cakes.                 |
| Pop Corn.            |                        |
| "Corn" Coffee.       | Tea, (without corn.)   |
| Cornstalk Music.     |                        |

Given by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Garden Prairie, April 28, 1893, at Mr. John Hamilton's. Supper served from 5 to 9 p. m., 15 cents.



1893 menu for Corn Festival by Garden Prairie Ladies Society. Note the price of the meal.

cock, Emily Bagwell, John Gutteridge, Minervia Gutteridge, Wm. Jacob Keigly, Mrs. E. T. Keigly, Edward W. Palmer, Mrs. H. O. Palmer, Frederick Reichenback, Rachel B. Reichenback, Edith Patterson, David Robinson, Mrs. Manda Robinson, Emma Knapp, Wesley Guthridge and O. N. Bagwell.

At a meeting one month later, Rev. O. C. Dickerson was called to be the first regular pastor, coming down from Boonesboro to preach in the schoolhouse. At a meeting in the Spring of 1875, it was decided to build a church house, and H. W. Knapp was appointed to solicit subscriptions for building purposes, with instructions to go ahead with the building.

During the Summer of 1875, the farmers volunteered their services with their teams and wagons, hauling material and otherwise assisting in whatever way they could. By the first of the year, they were far enough along with it to set a day for the dedication, which was February 6, 1876.

The dedication sermon was preached from Psalms 26:8, by J. W. Pickett, home missionary agent from Des Moines. The singing was led by H. L. Page, with Ora Goble at the organ. At the close of the service, \$786.00 had been raised to pay on the building and for the organ. At the next meeting, Rev. O. C. Dickerson was again called to become their first minister in their new home. At this time, the church membership increased with the following names: J. F. Hamilton, Rebecca Hamilton, James Barclay, Rebecca Barclay, W. V. McElhany, Jennie McElhany, Isaac Barrett, Jennie Barrett, Ora B. Robinson, John D. McKinnie, Mareno Twing, Jessie Goble, Libbie Simmons, Eva Hart, Charles Lyman, Henry Twing and Eliza Twing.

From the beginning, the memership has grown,

with descendants attending faithfully onto the fifth generation. Many new friends have joined the fellowship, and many have moved away. Altogether, a strong bond of brotherhood has made this church a living landmark in the center of Garden Prairie, Iowa.

In 1944, plans were made to remodel the church. In 1945, a basement was dug. While awaiting electricity to run the furnace, we once again used the facilities of a country schoolhouse for a Christmas program. On April 21, 1946, Easter Services were held in the new church. In July of that year, we installed a new 10-burner gas stove in the kitchen. We held services during the months we needed no heat. In 1948, we held candlelight services. We also dedicated the Bible, Altar, Cross, candleholders and choir robes. Christmas programs were presented each year by the Sunday School. Harvest Home suppers were held every fall by the women, even by lamplight. July, 1949, we received electric power from the R.E.A. We equipped the kitchen with cupboards and dishes and other necessities. More people became members. On May 3, 1953, an electric organ was dedicated. Thirty-five members were added to the church rolls. Rev. Shult placed roses on the altar in the names of infants he baptized at that time.

In 1954, various improvements, including a bathroom, were added to the parsonage.

In 1955, several memorial gifts were given to add to our worship center. September 8, 1957, Rev. Shult preached his last sermon and resigned because of failing health. He had given his life to service to the church. In that year, the congregation voted unanimously to confer upon Rev. Pearley E. Shult the title of Pastor Emeritus of the Garden Prairie Con-



Congregation of Garden Prairie Church taken in 1920.

gregational Church.

In 1960, we purchased new Pilgrim Hymnals as memorials.

In 1961, we honored Rev. and Mrs. Shult for their 50th Wedding Anniversary.

In 1963, we converted our oil furnace to gas. We purchased new pews and flags. More memorials were given, and in 1966, we purchased a projector to aid our educational department.

We have an active youth program, women's fellowship groups, and an active participation in all activities of the church by a majority of the members. In this faith and strength, we will continue to grow spiritually.

During these first 112 years, we have been served by the following ministers: O. C. Dickerson, C. D. Palmer, S. A. Arnold, C. E. Marsh, Tillet, Warner,

McDouglas, Stoddard, McNeal, Stephens, Grinnell, Taylor, Martin, Violet, Alexander, Howard, Wolcott, Ekblad, Fay Jones, Todd, Meloy, P. E. Shult, Dr. Fulcomer, Homer Perry, Georhing, Angove, Robert Webber, Dr. John Thompson, Robert Kurtz, Arthur Pappenmeier, Lynn King, Gary Lenhart, and our current minister, Ira S. Williams, Jr., who came to us on September 7, 1975. Reverend Violet and Reverend McDougall were ordained in the church. During all these years, the church has been open to all for continuous worship service.

Eternity alone will reveal to us the good that has been accomplished – the pleasant hours of social gatherings, worthwhile entertainments, lesson in Christian instruction and the influences that have brought men and women into better relationship with one another and their God.

## St. Malachy's Catholic Church

St. Malachy's Catholic Church in Madrid dates back to 1885, when a Father Smith offered Mass to the faithful in a room over a saloon. There were only two Catholics in Madrid. From time to time thereafter, until 1923, Mass was held in the Odd Fellows Hall, and later, in the homes of Dan and Ann Finane, John and Mary Martin, Roy Lepovitz, Louis Ashley, Markum and Tilly's.

The first baptism in the parish was that of Dorothy Martin. The First Communion class of two or four girls was in the Martin residence. Mrs. Tilly started the first catechism classes in the new parish.

In 1923, a small frame church was built in Madrid on East Ninth Street. The lumber from the old frame Sodality Hall in Boone was donated by the Catholic Parish in Boone to become the church in Madrid. The building was 30' x 50', with a garage attached for the pastor's car. The basement was dug by the Burke Boys of Madrid. This basement was nine feet high, finished off, and had a seating capacity of 130. The men of the parish helped in the construction of this church. The first Mass was held in the basement chapel on Sunday, December 16, 1923, at 10:30 a.m., when Mass was said by Father A. J. Nuel of Ogden, on an altar which was the gift of Father Nuel's home parish of LeMars, Iowa, through its' pastor, the Rt. Rev. Mon-

signor W. A. Pape. The pews were purchased from St. John's Lutheran Church in Madrid.

Here, 75 children, some from the mining camps of Zookspur, High Bridge and Dallas, gathered every Sunday morning for instructions under Mrs. Ann Finane and Miss Lucille Girton. The first choir was under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Girton and her daughter.

An interesting fact about St. Malachy's Church is the way it received its name. The Catholic Extension Society of Chicago furnished a donation of \$1,000.00 toward the building of the church, with the promise that it be given the name "St. Malachy's." The Society made it a point to call on people and to suggest that instead of erecting costly but useless monuments to the memory of deceased loved ones, they give the money towards the erection of a church in some needy place. Bishop Edmund Heelan of Sioux City helped the church with a donation of \$500.00.

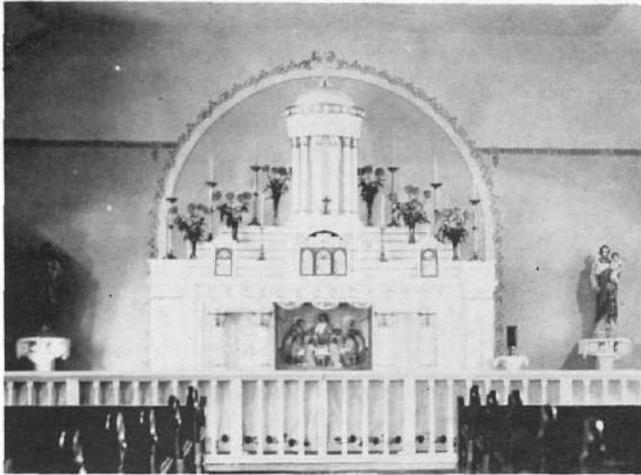
The first resident Catholic pastor of St. Malachy's was the Reverend Neuman Flanagan. It was during his time as pastor here (1927-1933) that the congregation paid off the mortgage on the church, purchased the rectory at 815 South Union Street and enlarged the church because of the steady growth in the congregation. The priest had formerly rented the house at

First Communion Class at St. Malachy's included, back row, left to right, Lucy Kurzick, Marjorie Ervine, Art Ballentini, Geneva Ervine, Fr. Flanagan, Eva Grilli, Lawrence Jackovich, Benny Pagliai, David Lepovitz and Miss Welsh. In the front row are Eileen Luther, Della Crnkovich, Marie Ervine, Jennie Ervine, Virginia Ervine, Opal Hornick, Velma Jackovich, Goldie Blaskovich, Joseph Tomich and Charles Eskra.



211 East Ninth Street as his residence.

The enlarged church needed a new altar, and this was donated to St. Malachy's by Father Mastersons of Boone. This altar, which was dedicated in October, 1930, was unique, in that it was a duplicate of the altar in the first Cathedral of Iowa, located in Iowa City, and was copied by a Boone architect. Father Samuel Mazzuchelli had been the architect for the first Cathedral and Iowa's first Capitol building.



The altar from the church on Ninth Street which was dedicated October 1930. The altar is an exact copy of the altar in Iowa's first cathedral. The hand carving in the first cathedral was executed by Father Mazzuchelli, architect for Iowa's first capitol building in Iowa City.

The first baptism by the new resident pastor, Father Flanagan, was that of Robert William Pierce, in August, 1927. The first funeral conducted by the resident priest was for Jessie Ora Ervine, who was buried October 10, 1928.

Father Arthur Poeckes succeeded Father Flanagan, in 1933, and served until 1940, through times of economic stress.

In 1940, Father Louis J. Lynch became pastor, and served until he entered the Armed Forces as Chaplain, in 1943.

Father A. J. Huewe served St. Malachy's from 1943 until 1950. The members of the parish donated \$2,278.40 for the Hammond electric organ that St. Malachy's continues to use. St. Malachy's choir, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hummer, with Mrs.

Helen Bozich as organist, was known to be one of the finest choirs in the area.

In 1950, Father James A. Kane was appointed pastor. He began a fund drive for a much-needed building program.

In 1957, Father John Doherty succeeded Kane. Father Doherty continued the drive for funds, and made the first step towards building by purchasing ten acres in the northeast section of Madrid.

In 1959, Father Karl P. Hansen became the new pastor. In the spring of 1960, he officiated at the ground breaking ceremonies for the new church. Construction was by the Milani brothers. On Palm Sunday, 1961, the Most Rev. Joseph M. Mueller, Bishop of Sioux City, blessed and dedicated the new church, which was used the next Sunday, Easter Sunday, by the congregation. In 1962, Father Hansen was able to move into the new rectory built at 207 Gerald Street, south of the church. The old rectory and church on the south side of town were sold. In 1964, the pastor of St. Malachy's was also named pastor of St. John of God Parish at the Woodward State Hospital and School.

On December 12, 1969, Father John F. Cain was appointed pastor, following the death of Father Hansen of leukemia. Father Cain served Madrid and the Woodward State Hospital School until 1980.

Father J. Charles Yetmar was appointed pastor at Madrid on July 29, 1980. During the 1980s, many remodeling projects have been accomplished at the Church. These include new restrooms, five classrooms in the basement and an up-to-date kitchen.

The parish family now consists of approximately 210 families. It is hoped that in the near future, a new church can be constructed, and the present church will become the parish hall.

### Sisters from St. Malachy's Parish

Sister Mary Hornick was born September 13, 1919. She entered the Congregation of the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual Adoration at St. Rose Convent in LaCrosse, Wisconsin on August 5, 1935. She obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Education in 1963.

Sister Mary Ann O'Deay, formerly known as Sister Timothy, joined the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in August, 1946 after gradua-



Present St. Malachy's structure, built in 1961.

Priests who have served at St. Malachy's



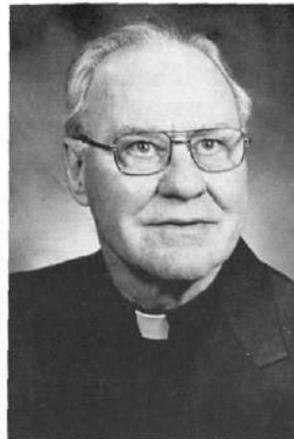
Father A. J. Nuel  
(1923-1927)



Father Newman Flanagan  
(1927-1933)



Father Arthur Poeckes  
(1933-1940)



Father Louis J. Lynch  
(1940-1943)



Father A. J. Huewe  
(1943-1950)



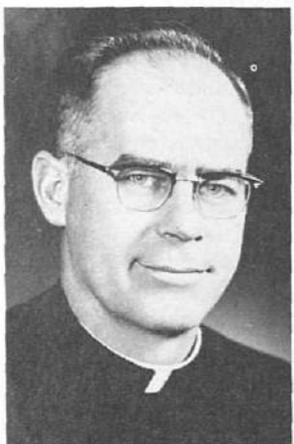
Father James A. Kane  
(1950-1957)



Father John Doherty  
(1957-1959)



Father Karl Hansen  
(1959-1969)



Father John F. Cain  
(1969-1980)



Father J. Charles Yetmar  
(1980- )

Rock Island, Illinois on October 4, 1959. She graduated from St. Anthony School of Nursing in Rock Island, becoming a registered nurse on September 30, 1964. She received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Pharmacy from Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska on June 1, 1969. On July 7, 1974, she began her service as a missionary in Kenya, East Africa. Returning in 1975, she joined the sisters of St. Francis of Assisi in Rochester, Minnesota. From March until October, 1980, she served in Thailand. In February, 1982, she began her work at the missionary hospital as a home health nurse in Lajolia, Texas.

tion from high school. She received a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Special Education in May, 1967. She has taught at St. Coletta School in Jefferson, Wisconsin; Kennedy School at Palos Park, Illinois; Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center, Hanover, Massachusetts, and at the present time is at the Mother House in Milwaukee in administrative duties.

Sister Rosemary Ladurini was born November 28, 1940. She joined the Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Conception of the Order of St. Francis in



## First Church of God

The First Church of God in Madrid came into existence primarily through the efforts of one man, Frank Bengtson, who will long be remembered by many of the community residents. He had been a Christian for several years in both Sweden and America. He was influenced to the church by a tract by D. S. Warner, entitled "Salvation Present, Perfect, Now or Never."

In 1909, he began receiving "The Gospel Trumpet" both in English and Swedish, and he found it to be a great blessing to his family. In 1912, when the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad went through Madrid, Mrs. Margarell, wife of the engineer of the work train, was another influence on him. She started holding Sunday School each Sunday afternoon in a tent in which they lived on Bengtson's land. Here, the Bengtson family learned new songs, and for the first time used Church of God quarterlies and a youth paper called "Young People's Friend."

When fall came, the railroad workers moved on, but Mrs. Margarell challenged Frank Bengtson to keep the Sunday School alive, so they held the meetings in his front room all winter.

The Bengtsons had five children of their own, and as other people began to attend, they moved the Sunday School to Elk Rapids schoolhouse, two miles west of Madrid. As the group grew, there was the need for a permanent building and work soon began on the original Church of God at 319 East First Street. It still stands basically the same structure, and serves as the place of worship for the Church of Christ. The land on which the church was constructed was given by Albert and Anna Tjaden to the Church for \$150.00 on February 9, 1915. The Tjadens also gave the adjoining lots to the Church.

Through the "Gospel Trumpet," Mr. Bengtson became acquainted with Rev. Carl J. Forsberg of St. Paul Park, Minnesota. Rev. Forsberg visited the Bengtsons and held a two-week revival in their home. Through the "Gospel Trumpet," they learned of a Church of God at Herndon, and asked their pastor, George Greene, to meet with them once a month. He later became Madrid's first pastor. In 1915, the Iowa Camp Meeting was first held at the Madrid Church. The women did the cooking in a barn at the back of

the lot and the preaching services were held in a big tent.

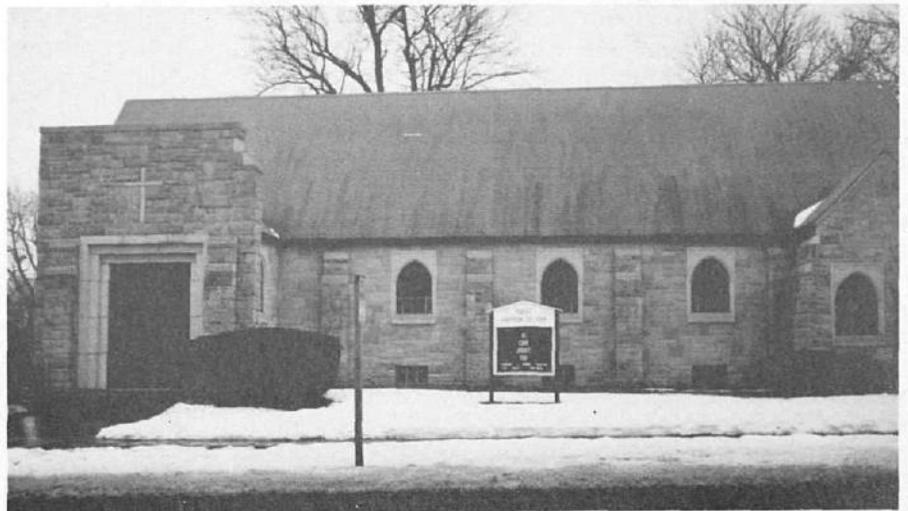
The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was formed February 7, 1934, with 14 charter members, an outgrowth of a sewing circle. Now called the Women of the Church of God, it is a strong force within the Church.

As the church grew, and after much saving of funds, it was decided to build again at First and State Streets. The cornerstone was laid in September, 1950, with people of the church doing as much work as possible. The building was dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1952, with Dr. Robert Reardon, vice-president of Anderson College, as the dedication speaker. Reverend Hugh Bishop was pastor during the construction period. The mortgage was burned on November 17, 1957. In 1958, the church purchased a large, roomy home across the street, making this the new parsonage. The old parsonage just south of the church was the former Lucas property, and it was rented before it was eventually torn down.

Through the years, the Madrid Church has been served by Rev. George Greene, Rev. Elmer Lawson, Rev. Emil Krutz, Rev. William Moore, Rev. R. A. Owens, Rev. R. V. Willey, Rev. Edgar A. Thompson, Rev. A. H. Claxton, Rev. Wesley Hutchins, Rev. Wilbert Nelson, Rev. Dean Flora, Rev. Philip Drake, Rev. Myron Myers, Rev. S. C. Ritchhart, Rev. Albert Crupper, Rev. Wilbur King, Rev. Gleason Hackett, Rev. Terry Robinson, and at present is being served by Rev. Robert Simms, formerly of LaJunta, Colorado, his wife, Stella and daughter, Debbie.

The Madrid Church has grown in many ways not reflected by numbers. They have shared their young people with other churches around the state, and now see strong, able leaders with Madrid roots working in Clinton, Des Moines and Cedar Rapids. Madrid is proud of the contributions of their youth in their work in DeSoto, Missouri, Anderson, Indiana and the music department at Anderson College. Thomas and Henry Hall have gone out of the Church as Church of God ministers. The Madrid Church has been heavily involved in state work and has served as host church for the state campground, Inspiration Acres, located five miles northwest of Madrid. Over the years, they

Present building



have invested much of their time in youth camps, WCG, camp meetings and as members of boards and committees. Their pastors have also borne a heavy responsibility for state work. During the past few years, the church has been completely remodeled and more parking space has been made available. The old parsonage was sold and a new home constructed and made available to the serving pastor. The present pastor and his family purchased a new home in the Reddish Addition.

The church has a good music program and their singing has attracted many people to their services. Church choir director is Donna Ostberg, with Jill King as accompanist. The Gospel Team, including Donna and Bill Ostberg, Larry Nelson and Janee Headley,

have served the church and have travelled to many places with their ministry of music. A puppeteer team has been added to the church ministry, furnishing programs to the home church, the Madrid Home for the Aging and other places.

Children's Church has proven to be a successful and beneficial part of the church, as it ministers to children with a worship service at their level of understanding. The staff of teachers is an excellent one, their requirements being that they be Christians with a goal of teaching children obedience to God as He directs in His Word.

The Madrid Church of God believes in Christian unity and extends a hand of fellowship to anyone who would care to worship with them.

## The Church of Christ

On February 11, 1951, a congregation of the Church of Christ began meeting in the I.O.O.F. hall, above the drugstore on Second Street. There were eight members present, six from Madrid, two from Jefferson, Iowa, and visitors.

On September 7, 1952, the church began meeting in the building at 315 East First Street which was purchased from the Church of God. A new addition was built on the front of the building in 1956. In 1958, an addition was built on the rear, as well as a new baptistry. The inside was remodeled in recent years and pews and air conditioning were installed.

Many special gospel meetings have been held here. Scores have been baptized into Christ down through the years. Some have passed on. Many have moved away. Nolan Anderson preaches for the congregation, as well as several men who preach good lessons. We look forward to much work being done in the next century.



## Madrid Home for the Aging

Seventy-seven years ago, the Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aged, now the Madrid Home for the Aging, was founded for the express purpose of providing a haven where older people could live out their lives in peace and harmony, receiving the blessing of Christian care.

Its present goal, "To add life to years to those served through Christ" continues the original endeavor.

Conceived in the minds of Dr. C. E. Benson and A. M. Sundberg, and supported by St. John's Lutheran Church, the Iowa Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Synod, and the business people of the City of Madrid, the Madrid Home was established. The Home grew from a tiny beginning in rented quarters in the year 1906, into one of the outstanding homes of its kind in the state and in the nation. It is now owned by 21 Christian churches. Blessed with able leadership, it has weathered some storms and has moved from one major accomplishment to another. The end is not yet in sight. Sept. 12, 1982, the Madrid Home broke ground for a \$1.4 million addition that will modernize the existing facility and provide a skilled nursing facility for our community.

The first rented building located at 116 East Sixth Street, accommodated 25 people. The first resident was Mrs. Christina Magnuson, a 54 year old lady from Burlington. She arrived by train September 16, 1906, and was met at the train by J. Harold Peterson, the father of Mrs. Gloria Lamb, who presently serves as receptionist-secretary at the Home.



Iowa Lutheran Home building constructed in 1908, showing the west wing addition which was added in 1916.

Photo taken at the height of the fire, January 16, 1948.



In 1905, land was donated by St. John's Lutheran Church for the purpose of establishing a home for the aging. In 1908, a brick building was constructed to accommodate 48 people.

The Home was enlarged in 1916, with the addition of a west wing, increasing the capacity to 60 residents.

Through the years, the Home has been served by many faithful workers. Sister Christine Monson was the first superintendent and served for 10 years.

On a bitter cold day on January 16, 1948, the Home was destroyed by fire. Sixty-three residents, 23 of them bedfast, were moved safely when flames were discovered coming from the attic by Maude Brown, an employee of the Home. Rescue operations were directed by Martha (Mrs. Gust) Sanborn, Matron of the Home. St. John's Lutheran Church was utilized as a temporary facility for most of the residents who were not living in private homes, until the problem was alleviated by Governor Blue's offer to use temporary quarters at Camp Dodge. In April, the move to Camp Dodge was made, and the family unit happily restored. For more than two years, Camp Dodge was "home."

Immediately following the fire, Lutherans and non-Lutherans alike joined forces in the task of raising funds for the erection of a new Home.

Built literally upon the ashes of the old, the new Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aged was made possible by the united prayers, gifts, and services of the constituency of the Iowa Conference, Pastor and layman

alike.

Groundbreaking ceremony took place on November 17, 1948, and on July 31, 1949, the cornerstone of the new Lutheran Home for the Aged was set in place. On April 23, 1950, the new building was dedicated as an enduring monument to the success of the goal of providing Christian care for elderly people, regardless of race, color, creed, or ability to pay.

In the fall of 1959, a formal dedication of yet another expansion of the Home took place. The expansion included the construction of three additional floors on the west wing of the Home, a new elevator at the east end of the building, enlargement of the existing kitchen, and a dining area for the staff.

In 1962, was fulfilled the realization of another dream. The dedication of the beautiful Sanborn Memorial Chapel, named in memory of the untiring work of Superintendent Gust Sanborn, and in grateful appreciation for the dedicated work of his wife, Martha, took place on June 10, 1962. The Sanborns will long be appreciated.

Distinctive among the beauties of the chapel are the symbols found in the stained glass art windows. As the saints from the Home come to worship, they cannot help being other than inspired by the rich messages from God as they are observed when light shines through these windows.

In February, 1976, the Iowa Lutheran Homes for the Aging Board of Directors appointed a corporate structure Task Force. The work of this Task Force was completed January 1, 1978, when the Madrid

Home for the Aging assumed responsibility for the operations of the Home. The Iowa Synod of the Lutheran Church of America and the Iowa Lutheran Home Board worked together on this Task Force. The principle finding was that, after 70 years of ownership by the Synod, the future of the Home would be best served by turning the ownership and operation of the Home over to a group of surrounding Christian churches. The 21 churches who own the Madrid Homes have continued the Christian service of the past, and have increased the interest and volunteerism in the Home.

In 1979, Sally A. Sundberg, president of the Madrid Home Board of Directors, appointed a Physician Recruitment Committee and a Fund Raising Committee, chaired by A. Merrill Sundberg. The task was to construct a clinic and to find a physician to locate in Madrid.

Two hundred fifty thousand dollars was raised to complete the Sandhouse Clinic and in August of 1981, Dr. Robert Bender opened his practice to the Home and to the community.

The Sandhouse Clinic is connected to the Madrid Home via an enclosed walkway. Residents and employees have easy access to medical care through this walkway. This clinic is one of the best equipped clinics in the state with an x-ray, lab, and emergency equipment. The Madrid Home is unique in being one of the very few homes in the nation to have such easy access to physicians services.

The Madrid Home Guild organized in 1947 by Martha Sanborn is another shining light in the historical accomplishments and in the program today. Their loving care has provided a continually improved program and facility. The recent redecoration of the dining room was a 1980 project.

Many worthwhile and beneficial projects have been carried out with the help of the Madrid Home Guild

to make life more meaningful for the residents of the Home.

Membership in this fine organization is open to men and women who are interested in the spiritual and physical welfare of the residents.

The residents of the Home are represented by their peers at regular Resident Council meetings. During these meetings, ideas are exchanged, complaints listened to, and recommendations made to the Administrator. Many worthwhile changes have been forthcoming as a result of Resident Council involvement.

The bright light of Christian care shines ever so brightly in the program and appearance of the Home today.

Space for 148 residents is used to the maximum. The first and fourth floors offer independent living areas and small apartments. Floors two and three are equipped for those who need nursing services.

Volunteers have enriched the lives of residents over the past years. They are still doing a tremendous job.

The initial ideals and aspirations of providing a Christian Home for the elderly people have been continued for more than 75 years. Able leadership has been provided throughout by the following administrators:

1906-1916 – Matron Sister Christine Monson

1926-1942 – Mr. C. J. Cleven

1942-1960 – Superintendent and Matron Gust and Martha Sanborn

1960-1963 – Superintendent Rev. Ruben Spang

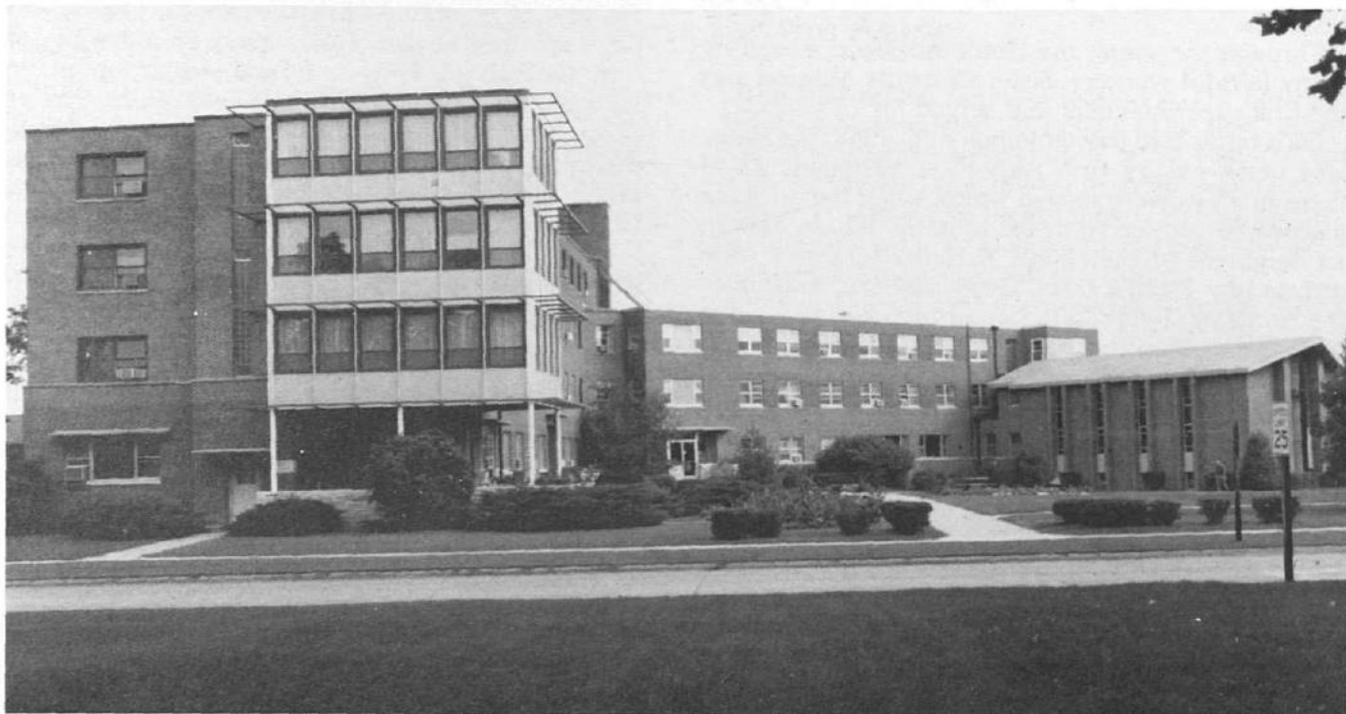
1953-present – Assistant to and Interim Administrator, Lillian Johnson

1963-1968 – Administrator Rev. J. Milton Nelson

1968-1970 – Administrator Jerry McConnell

1970-1976 – Administrator Rev. Charles Terrell

1977-present – Administrator William Thayer



Present building

## The Madrid Ministerial Association

From its beginning, the MMA's purpose has been to foster Christian fellowship, to work out opportunities for Christian service, and to help strengthen the spiritual life of the Madrid Community. They have always provided a strong support for each other in fellowship, and having dinners welcoming new pastors and their families.

No existing records give a starting date, but since the early 1930s, there has been an informal gathering of the protestant clergy of the community. The first recorded minutes, in 1941, indicate that the participating churches were: the Lutheran Church, the Church of God, the Evangelical Free Church, the Christian Church, the Evangelical Brethern, the Methodist Church, and the Lutheran Home. St. Malachy's Catholic Church was formally invited to join the MMA in April, 1953, and since has been very much a part of it. By 1976, the Administrator of the Madrid Home (formerly the Lutheran Home) and the Superintendent of Schools became a part of the group.

From its beginning and until the early '60s, the MMA was responsible for setting programs for Assembly time at the schools and for directing the weekly Character Education (later called Release Time Religious Education) at the public schools. During the more than 40 years of community involvement, they have sponsored ecumenical services for

Good Friday, Easter Sunrise, Baccalaureate and Commencement, Memorial Day, World Day of Prayer, Labor Day Service and have contributed the devotions for the local newspaper column entitled the "Madrid Pulpit."

During and after the war years, their concerns for those in need were reflected in their involvement in supporting overseas relief programs through American Friends Service and CROP. They have shared with the community a concern for family life, recreation for youth and the building of a better community.

Through the years, some of the programs have been discontinued, including the united Thanksgiving services and Good Friday services. New traditions have been initiated, such as the weekly Lenten Luncheons, with the various churches and the Madrid Home taking turns as host. The involvement with CROP has been changed from a community canvass to a walking and biking event. Monies received in the various offerings are used to support projects representing the variety of ministries that are a part of Christian outreach locally and around the world. The MMA members were instrumental in creating the Mature Citizens Program, that ultimately developed into what is now known as S.A.M.

## Cemeteries in Madrid

The Madrid area contained examples of work of the mound builders, thought for years to have been a prehistoric race that preceded the Indians. According to C. L. Lucas, "West of Madrid there is a string of mounds two miles in length, which give plain traces of having been the abode of a colony of this prehistoric race. On the west side of the river, a little south of the Elk Rapids bridge, are two very remarkable mounds. One of them is round in shape, about 20 rods, (330 feet), in circumference and 25 feet high . . . The other is of elongated shape, being about 500 feet long, 250 feet wide and 50 feet high." Modern archeologists have divided mounds built by these prehistoric people into two groups; burial mounds and temple mounds. Both types were probably represented here.

The Madrid Register News reported May 11, 1922, that I. T. Pierce and another man opened a mound on the old J. B. Dyer farm in northwest Douglas Township where they found partial remains of two Indians. The thigh bone was 15 inches long and is that of a full grown man, while a skull and upper jaw must have been that of a child not more than 10 or 12 years of age. These relics were given to the Madrid Historical Society.

However, Indian graves were not as numerous in Boone County as in places where larger, more permanent villages were located. One burial site was found near the mouth of Honey Creek and another in western Worth Township.

The first death of a white person in Boone County was that of Milton Lott in December, 1846, whose

story is told in a pervious chapter. The first death in this community was that of Alley Williams in 1847, wife of Benjamin Williams the second permanent settler in Boone County. She was buried in a plot her husband set aside on their property, the first burial in the Elk Rapids Cemetery.



The tomb stone at the grave site of Anna Dalander, founder of Swede Point.

Most of the cemeteries of the Madrid area began as private burial plots placed in a corner of a family farm. As time passed, members of the family and their descendants used the plot and more land was required. Sometimes neighbors and friends asked to use space in these family plots and they gradually expanded into public cemeteries. Other cemeteries were established by church groups for the use of their members. These too were later expanded for use by the general public.

**Dalander Cemetery:** Located one mile west and one mile north of Madrid. This cemetery was founded in the late 1840s by the families of Anna Dalander, Magnus Anderson and Jacob Nelson, the original settlers of this area. This cemetery was used by the early Scandanavian settlers from the 1840s. Most of the original settlers of the Madrid area are buried in this cemetery.



The tomb stone of Charles Gaston.

**Elk Rapids Cemetery:** Located about two miles west of Madrid. This cemetery was used by the people of Elk Rapids, a settlement along the Des Moines River. It was founded in 1847 and used by the residents of Elk Rapids and their descendants until 1912, when the coming of the Milwaukee railroad necessitated the moving of the south half of the cemetery. In 1973, because of the building of the Saylorville Reservoir, the remaining graves were moved into the Dalander Cemetery.

**Fairview Cemetery:** Located one mile north of Madrid. This cemetery was founded by Sam Luther. Originally, it was only used by the Luther family but has been used by the general public for many years. A section of the cemetery is still reserved for the Luther family and their descendants.

**Mt. Hope Cemetery:** Located one mile south of Madrid. Mt. Hope Cemetery was first used in the 1870s, but little is known of its early history. In 1901, the cemetery was incorporated and surveyed by a group of women called the M. B. Club. These ladies managed the cemetery and added the first addition. In 1921, the cemetery was reorganized and new articles of incorporation were drawn up. Since that time it has been used as a public cemetery by the Madrid Community.

**Hull Cemetery:** Located northwest of Madrid. This cemetery was formed in the 1850-1860 time period by the Hull family. It is still used today, mostly by descendants and relatives of the Hull family.

**Cassel Cemetery:** Located one-fourth mile west of Madrid. This was originally a one-acre plot for the use of the Cassel family. The west half of the cemetery was given to the Lutheran Home for the Aging for use when a resident of the Home died with no relatives or a place for burial.

**Hillsdale Cemetery:** Located one and one-fourth miles east of Madrid, Hillsdale Cemetery was organized in 1878 as the East Cemetery Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Swede Point.

The Fairview Cemetery Association purchased flags in memory of the 35 veterans who are buried there in 1970. The avenue of flags was on display for the first time on Memorial Day. The fence which surrounds the cemetery was erected about 1890.





War Memorial erected at Mount Hope Cemetery south of Madrid was sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary, when Mrs. Robert (Louise) Barrow was the president of the organization.

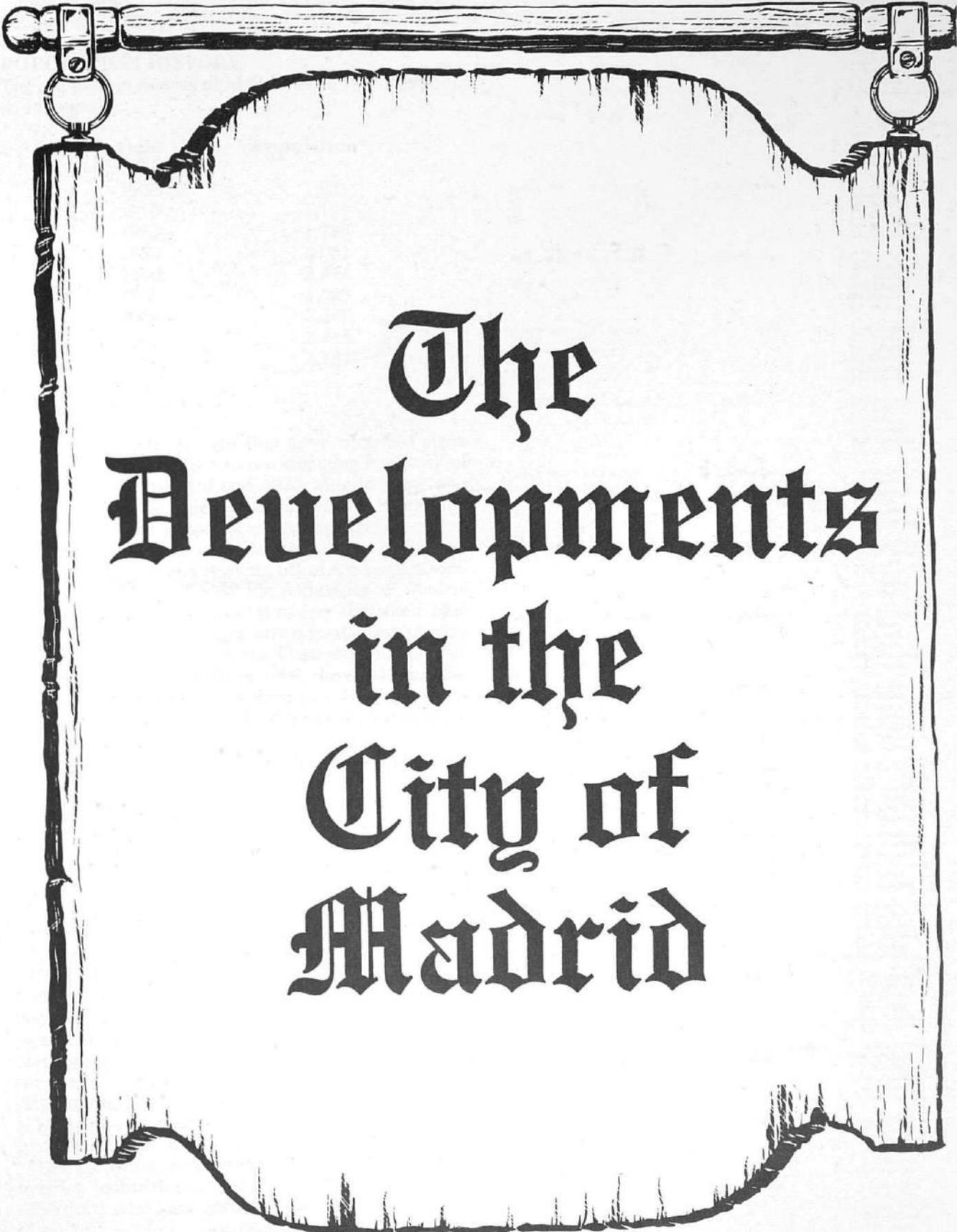
The plot of ground was 13 rods square on the northeast corner of Jon Peterson's land. The land was divided into 48 blocks and the members drew lots for the blocks. Block 48 was reserved for "necessary funerals for outsiders." Lots were 49 feet 1½ inches long and 16 feet 4½ inches wide and sold for \$5.00. Annual assessments of \$1.00 per lot were made. In 1897, the name was changed to Hillsdale Cemetery and the price of lots raised to \$10.00. In 1903, an acre of land was purchased for \$100.00 to expand the cemetery. In 1909 it was voted to "mow the grass at least twice a year." The original officers were A. P. Alsin, S.

Carlson, Abraham Jacobson and Olaf Nyman.

Hopkins Grove Cemetery, located six miles southeast of Madrid, was founded in the 1850-1860 period by the Hopkins family and the Allen family. Most of the burials in this cemetery have been relatives and friends of these two early families.

Hopkins Grove United Bretheren Cemetery, located five miles southeast of Madrid, was founded in the early 1850s in conjunction with the Hopkins Grove U. B. Church. The cemetery has been used by members of the church and neighbors living in the surrounding area.





The  
Developments  
in the  
City of  
Madrid



# The Developments In the City of Madrid

From a study included in the Comprehensive Plan adopted in 1973.

## POPULATION HISTORY

The population history of Madrid since 1900 has been as follows:

Date	Population*
1900	1,021
1910	1,191
1920	1,783
1930	2,061
1940	2,074
1950	1,829
1960	2,286
1970	2,448
1980	2,281

\*U.S. Census Reports.

The population changes that have occurred since 1900 are closely related to the changing economy of Madrid. Between 1900 and 1930 Madrid grew and developed as a mining community. Population growth consisted mainly of miners and their families. During the 1930s and early '40s the decline of the coal industry resulted in a leveling off of the population.

Between 1940 and 1950 the population of Madrid decreased by 11.8 percent. However, between 1950 and 1960, with the trend of urban population moving to suburban communities the Madrid population increased by 20 percent. Since 1960, the population has further increased by 7.1 percent to 2,448.

Two factors may be involved in the drop in population during the 1970s:

- 1) The decline in the birthrate (the number of houses has increased).
- 2) The fuel shortages and drastic increase in gasoline prices made bedroom towns as far as Madrid is from centers of employment, a less attractive choice.

From 1883 to 1910, the terms of elected officials in Madrid were one year and elections were held every year. In 1910, terms were extended to two years so elections were held every other year. The pattern of city elections every two years continues, although in 1966 the terms of elected officials were lengthened to four years. The council terms are staggered so that two are elected with the mayor in one election and two years later three councilmen are elected. City elections are held on odd numbered years to simplify the ballot so that choices are not required for local, state and national offices in the same election.

Three councilmen are elected by ward. The other two are at large, representing the entire town.

The following list gives the names and terms of all mayors, councilmen and clerks, (originally called recorders) who have served Madrid.

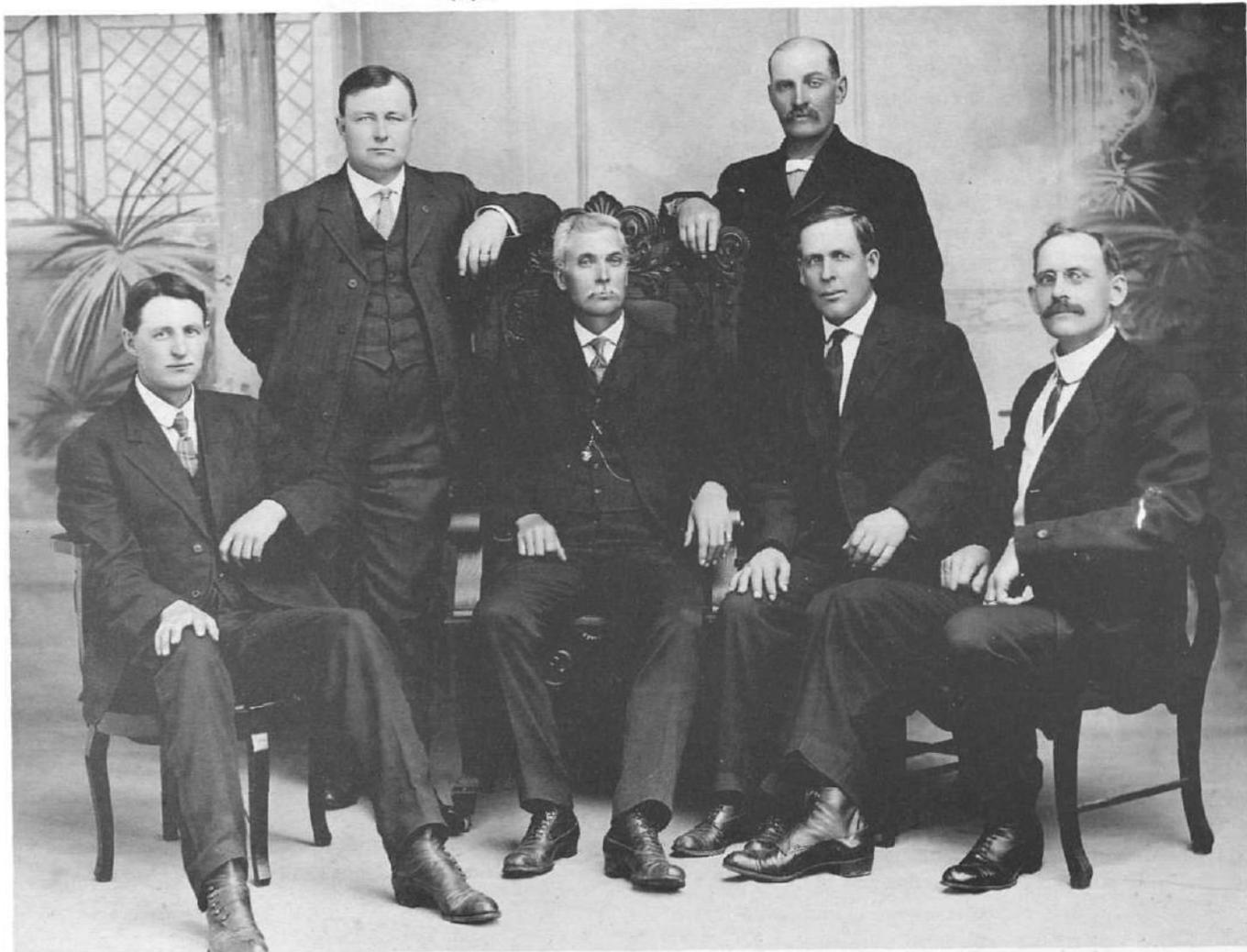
### CITY OF MADRID

#### City Officials

	MAYOR	RECORDER	COUNCILMEN
June 28, 1883	C.L. Lucas (resigned) A. Perrier	A.F. Rutherford	A. Rutherford William Johnson

April 1, 1884	D.B. Davidson	Peter Cassell (resigned) E.J. Dalander	D.W. Edwards George A. Young Aug Peterson C.J. Cassell
April 1, 1885	D.B. Davidson	M. Keith	D.W. Bagwill George A. Young Aug Peterson A. Rutherford C.J. Cassell D.W. Edwards (resigned)
April 1, 1886	D.B. Davidson	M.N. Tomblin	L.F. Chaffee D.W. Bagwill (resigned) George A. Young C.J. Cassell Aug Peterson A. Rutherford
April 1, 1887	W.D. Moore	M.N. Tomblin	W.J. Keigley A.J. Spence John Belisland C.J. Cassell George A. Young F.L. Chaffee
April 1, 1888	A.J. Spence	Frank B. Spence	C.J. Cassell George A. Young W.J. Keigley John Belisland L.F. Chaffee A.J. Spence
April 1, 1889	C.L. Lucas	J.W. Miller	A.M. Sundberg C.L. Warden W.J. Keigley C.J. Cassell John Belisland J.W. Near
April 1, 1890	C.L. Lucas	S.A. Bengston	John Belisland J.W. Near W.J. Keigley C.L. Warden A.M. Sundberg C.J. Cassell
April 1, 1891	Carl Godding	S.A. Bengston	C.J. Cassell A.J. Spence John Belisland J.W. Near C.L. Warden A.M. Sundberg
April 1, 1892	Carl Godding	S.A. Bengston	A.M. Sundberg John Belisland C.J. Cassell A.J. Spence C.L. Warden J.W. Near
April 1, 1893	E. Lawbaugh	S.A. Bengston	John Belisland J.W. Near C.J. Cassell A.J. Spence A.M. Sundberg C.L. Warden B.F. Anderson
April 1, 1894	E. Lawbaugh	S.A. Bengston	J.M. Carlson John Belisland (resigned) A.J. Spence J.W. Near A.M. Sundberg C.L. Warden B.F. Anderson
April 1, 1895	E. Lawbaugh	S.A. Bengston	J.M. Carlson George A. Young A.M. Sundberg C.L. Warden A.J. Spence B.F. Anderson
April 1, 1896	S.A. Bengston	F.H. Graves	C.L. Warden A.M. Sundberg J.M. Carlson George A. Young A.J. Spence B.F. Anderson
April 1, 1897	S.A. Bengston	F.H. Graves	A.J. Spence Lee Welby C.L. Warden A.M. Sundberg J.M. Carlson George A. Young
April 1, 1898	E. Lawbaugh	S.V. Davidson (resigned) C.S. Adams	L. Bullington J.M. Carlson A.J. Spence Lee Welby C.L. Warden A.M. Sundberg
April 1, 1899	E. Lawbaugh	C.S. Adams	George A. Young W.H. Casper L. Bullington J.M. Carlson A.J. Spence Lee Welby
April 1, 1900	A.J. Spence	S.A. Dalander	A.J. Spence W.H. Casper William Labarde George Crank L. Bullington J.M. Carlson
April 1, 1901	A.J. Spence	C.S. Adams	S.A. Bengston C.M. Rayburn William Labarde George Crank W.H. Casper George A. Young (resigned) A.T. Davis
April 1, 1901	A.J. Spence	C.S. Adams	Peter Cassell C.E. Peterson

			John O. Wilson S.A. Bengtson (resigned) C.M. Rayburn William Labarde George Crank (resigned)	April 1, 1909	E. Lawbaugh	C.S. Adams	S.A. Dalander A.J. Spence S.A. Bengtson F.H. Graves A.E. Skortsman John O. Wilson
April 1, 1902	J.W. Garwood	C.S. Adams	S.L. Miles A.M. Sundberg John O. Wilson Peter Cassell C.E. Peterson C.M. Rayburn	April 1, 1910	G.W. Crank	C.S. Adams	F.H. Graves A.E. Skortsman Bert Vilas C.G. Johnson John O. Wilson
April 1, 1903	J.H. Garwood	C.S. Adams	John O. Wilson G.W. Fehleison S.L. Miles A.M. Sundberg Peter Cassell C.E. Peterson	April 1, 1912	C.J. Cederquist	C.S. Adams	C.G. Johnson A.E. Skortsman F.H. Graves John O. Wilson H.D. Lucas
April 1, 1904	E. Lawbaugh	C.S. Adams	C.E. Peterson C.J. Cassell John O. Wilson G.W. Fehleison S.L. Miles A.M. Sundberg	April 1, 1914	E. Lawbaugh	C.S. Adams	F.H. Graves A.E. Skortsman H.D. Lucas C.E. Peterson C.G. Johnson
April 1, 1905	E. Lawbaugh	C.S. Adams	A.M. Sundberg S.L. Miles C.E. Peterson Peter Cassell John O. Wilson G.W. Fehleison	April 1, 1916	G.W. Crank	C.S. Adams	H.W. Lucas F.H. Graves C.E. Peterson C.G. Johnson Sam Bryant
April 1, 1906	George H. Simmons	C.S. Adams	J.A. Miller John O. Milsen A.M. Sundberg S.L. Miles C.E. Peterson Peter Cassell	April 1, 1918	G.W. Crank	C.S. Adams	H.D. Lucas F.H. Graves C.E. Peterson C.G. Johnson Sam Bryant
April 1, 1907	George H. Simmons	C.S. Adams	C.E. Peterson Peter Cassell J.A. Miller John O. Wilson A.M. Sundberg S.L. Miles	April 1, 1920	D.E. Ward	C.S. Adams	F.H. Graves H.D. Lucas Sam Bryant D.W. Grigsby A.E. Steinkamp
April 1, 1908	E. Lawbaugh	C.S. Adams	C.E. Peterson (resigned) S.A. Bengtson F.H. Graves A.E. Skortsman Peter Cassell (resigned) J.O. Miller (resigned) John O. Wilson S.A. Dalander A.J. Spence	April 1, 1922	F.H. Graves	C.S. Adams	D.W. Grigsby Thomas Reese Everett Holcomb C.E. Peterson C.E. Yearnshaw
				April 1, 1924	Ernest Carlson	C.S. Adams	J.E. Reedholm C.O. Erickson A.R. Miles M.E. Smith H.J. King
				April 1, 1926	C.E. Peterson	C.S. Adams	Armand Perrier A.R. Miles



Madrid Mayor and City Council, 1910, seated, left to right: Bert Vilas, Mayor George Crank, Axel Skortman and C.G. Johnson. Standing are Frank Graves and John Wilson.

			J.E. Reedholm M.A. Early E.P. Nichols	January 1, 1966	Guy O. Lamb	Mary E. Paul	Cleo Ahrens* Gene Hite* Marion Ugolini* Francis O. Jones Fred E. Anderson	
April 1, 1928	C.E. Peterson	C.S. Adams	A. Perrier J.E. Reedholm Gomer Evans A.R. Miles J.P. Reid	January 1, 1970	Wm. J. Allen, Jr.	Mary E. Paul (resigned) Erma Steinick	Fred E. Anderson Roland J. Bimbi Robert L. Gibson Laurence F. Shepard Marion Ugolini (resigned) Dean Stanley	
April 1, 1930	C.E. Peterson	C.S. Adams	C.W. Lundahl J.M. Hart W.B. York G.W. Evans J.P. Reid	January 1, 1974	Wm. J. Allen, Jr.	Erma Steinick (resigned) Jo Hampton	Fred E. Anderson (resigned) Roland J. Bimbi (resigned) Carl Dunshee Rollin K. Cronk Laurence F. Shepard Frank Lawson Jack Pendroy	
April 1, 1932	J.O. Cook	C.S. Adams	C.A. Alsin Fred Burch Simon Barrick G.W. Evans J.J. White	January 1, 1976	Roger Rose (resigned)	Jo Hampton (resigned) Alfred Figuly	Mark Hite Rollin Cronk Carl Dunshee Jack Pendroy (resigned) Frank Lawson Dennis Wilcox (appointed)	
April 1, 1934	J.O. Cook	C.S. Adams	J.J. White F.H. Graves Fred Burch Simon Barrick C.A. Alsin	March 1, 1977	Robert Krukow (appointed)	Alfred Figuly (resigned) Gary Lago (11-77)	Mark Hite Rollin Cronk Carl Dunshee Frank Lawson Dennis Wilcox	
April 1, 1936	C.E. Peterson	C.S. Adams Z.W. Dalander (5-7-36)	F.H. Graves Fred Burch J.P. Reid J.J. White C.A. Alsin	January 1, 1978	Robert Krukow	Gary Lago	Mark Hite Frank Lawson (resigned) Tom Daugherty Frank Milani Dick Matthewson (resigned) Jan Neumann (appointed) Gary Grow (appointed)	
April 1, 1938	F.H. Graves	Z.W. Dalander	Elmer Carlson C.A. Alsin J.J. White Fred Burch (died) J.P. Reid Earl Brown	January 1, 1980	Wm. Allen, Jr.	Gary Lago (resigned)	Mark Hite Tom Daugherty Frank Milani Jan Neumann Gary Grow	
April 1, 1940	F.H. Graves	Z.W. Dalander	Elmer Carlson Earl Brown J.P. Reid J.J. White Edwin Sundberg	Sept. 10, 1980	A. Merrill Sundberg (resigned 5-1-81)	W. Bruce Bierma	Mark Hite Tom Daugherty Frank Milani Jan Neumann Gary Grow	
April 1, 1942	F.H. Graves (resigned) J.J. White	Murray Luther (resigned) F.H. Graves	J.J. White (resigned) James Berry Lewis Blacksmith Edwin Sundberg C.A. Alsin G.F. Miller	July 21, 1981	Thomas Daugherty	W. Bruce Bierma	Mark Hite Frank Milani Jan Neumann Annette Polish (appointed) Gary Grow	
April 1, 1944	J.J. White	F.H. Graves	C.F. Miller Charles Zook James Berry Earl Brown C.A. Alsin	January 1, 1982	Thomas Daugherty	W. Bruce Bierma (resigned) Shona Ringgenberg (6-82)	Mark Hite (resigned) Donald Lincoln John Piziali Martin Burke Gary Grow Robert Strub	
April 1, 1946	Charles Barrow	F.H. Graves	Ray Roe Floyd Scroggari Merrill Sundberg G.F. Miller John Galetich, Jr.	*Year elected for 4-year term				
April 1, 1948	L.N. Neff	F.H. Graves (resigned) Glenn E. Allen	G.F. Miller (resigned) John Galetich, Jr. L.A. Butler L.O. Gossett A.L. Leonard John Boda					
April 1, 1950	L.N. Neff	Glenn E. Allen	Earl Brown A.K. Johnson Charles Barrow James Berry John Galetich, Jr.					
January 1, 1952	John Galetich, Jr.	Cliff Luther (resigned) John O. Tolyan	A.L. Leonard Ray Girtton Floyd Johnson Tom Hamil Glenn Allen					
January 1, 1954	John Galetich, Jr.	O.H. Darby	William Stanley Floyd Johnson Tom Davis Edward Gilbert Adolph Hermann					
January 1, 1956	John Galetich, Jr.	O.H. Darby	Edward Gilbert (resigned) William A. Stanley (resigned) Tom A. Davis Adolph Hermann George Nelson Charles Peters Kenneth Akers					
January 1, 1958	John Galetich, Jr. (resigned) Tom A. Davis	Otho Darby Tom A. Davis	Tom A. Davis (resigned) Kenneth Akers Charles Peters (resigned) George Nelson (resigned) Adolph Hermann Ed W. Carlson Dartell Drumm Zack Smith (resigned) Harry Berry					
January 1, 1960	Tom A. Davis	Otho Darby (resigned) Mary E. Paul	George Welder (resigned) Lester Gibbons William Yaske Don Gilman Alfred Guigli (resigned) Joe Magnani, Jr. (resigned) Jack Matthewson Charles Gibbons, Jr.					
January 1, 1962	John Galetich, Jr.	Mary E. Paul	J.R. Farlow (resigned) Pete Nardini Guy Biondi (resigned) Emil Galetich Duncan Grant (resigned) Mrs. Helen Chader Ivan Pierce Fred Seitz					
January 2, 1964	Guy O. Lamb*	Mary E. Paul	Cleo Ahrens Fred Anderson* Otto Goodman* (resigned) Wayne Novotny Gene Hite Francis O. Jones					

1983 City Clerk, Shona Ringgenberg with co-workers Catherine Petersen and Linda Smith.



Madrid City Council, 1983:  
Don Lincoln, Thomas Daugherty, mayor; Gary Grow, John Piziali, Bob Strub and Martin Burke.



## Madrid, the City

On May 7, 1883, George A. Young presented a petition with 52 signatures to the Honorable D.D. Miracle, Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of the State of Iowa, asking that a commission be appointed to call an election to determine the question of the incorporation of the town of Madrid. The plat submitted with this petition showed several additions to the original 80 acres platted by Anna Dalander; (Stover's 1st addition, Hopkin's Addition, E. Hepburn's 40 acres, A.P. Anderson's 80 acres, an 80-acre addition west of the original town and Stover's 2nd addition in Garden Township). A census taken in April 1883 showed a population of 662 persons. Judge Miracle appointed C.J. Cassel, G.P. Lyman, J.P.A. Anderson, George A. Young and E.T. Bower to call the election which was then held on June 9, 1883. One hundred twenty-two men cast 99 votes in favor of and 23 votes against incorporation.

Up to that time, perhaps the citizens were so well behaved that police officers and civic improvements were not deemed necessary. However, until the railroad lines were established through Madrid, its future looked bleak and incorporation an exercise in futility.

Railroads had bypassed Madrid north, south, east and west during the previous 18 years. It seemed that the bypassed town would die, as did Xenia across the river, while Woodward was born where the railroad passed. Nevertheless, there had been some civic cooperation. At the very least, there had been a volunteer firemen's group that had accumulated fire fighting equipment before 1883.

After the election for a mayor and council on June 28, Madrid's first mayor, C.L. Lucas, and six-man council, C.J. Cassel, D.W. Edwards, William Johnson, A. Peterson, A. Rutherford and G. Young set to work to determine what needed to be done.

When the council asked for an inventory of fire equipment, the mayor found that there were two barrel fire engines, two ladders and four sections of hose. Research has not revealed where this equipment was maintained or who had accumulated and manned it.

There was no city hall and the council held its meeting in the Hutton store, paying \$75.00 per year rent. There was a town marshal, D.W. Roberts, appointed July 3, at a salary of \$15.00 per month, but there was no jail. The frontier village atmosphere ended as growth and prosperity came. A special council meeting was called in June of 1887 to discuss the need of building a "calaboose" that could be located in the fire engine room, and in 1890, they even provided a stove, mattress, and the "necessary comforts" for the calaboose.

The east-west railroad grade through Madrid raised a need for bridges to allow travel between the north and south parts of town. It is not clear whether the railroad company or the county built the first bridge across the tracks at Main Street before the city was incorporated.

In March 1888, a committee was appointed to determine the length and height requirements for a bridge that would be located approximately where the Highway 17 viaduct is located. When the committee reported that it would require a 130-foot span with a 195-foot approach and recommended against it, the idea was dropped.

It wasn't until the 1930s, when the State Highway Commission built the present viaduct, that a crossing was provided at that location. Until that time, travel through Madrid was routed across the bridges at Main and State Streets.

In November of 1888, a petition was circulated asking the council to provide street lights, but the committee appointed to study the possibilities was discharged in January. However, the mayor was authorized to buy an oil lamp and a two-gallon can of oil for the council room.

Later, street lamps were installed and it was one of the duties of the town marshal to light the lamps in the evening. The marshal was given permission to ride his bicycle on the sidewalks of the town while lighting the street lamps. The sidewalks at that time were boardwalks and it was one of the duties of the street commissioner to see that sidewalks were built

Beginning at the North East corner of Stovers first addition to Madrid, thence North Eighty (80) rods thence <sup>North</sup> two hundred and forty (240) rods thence South two hundred and forty (240) rods rods, thence East eighty (80) rods, thence South eighty (80) rods, (excepting small corner occupied as garden by J. F. Hopkins) thence East along South line of Hopkins's addition to town of Madrid to township line, thence North eighty (80) rods, thence East into Garden Tr. forty (40) rods, thence North one hundred and sixty (160) rods thence West forty (40) rods to place of beginning: all in said Boone County Iowa. Said election was called and conducted by C. J. Bassel, J. P. Lyman, J. P. A. Anderson, G. A. Young and E. F. Bower, commissioners appointed for said purpose, by the Circuit Court of Boone County Iowa at the May Term thereof, A. D. 1883, and the commissioners aforesaid, having this day reported and returned that at said election one hundred and twenty two (122) votes were cast of which ninety nine (99) were for incorporation and twenty three (23) were against incorporation, Now therefore in pursuance of law I do hereby designate said limits as an incorporate town.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of said Circuit Court at my office in Booneboro in said County, this 13<sup>th</sup> day of June, A. D. 1883.

E. L. S.

J. Jackson Snel  
Clerk Circuit Court

State of Iowa } ss,  
Boone County }

with three stringers to support them, not just two outside ones. He also was charged with keeping livestock off the streets.

It wasn't until October 1892 that the committee, which had been appointed eighteen months earlier to find a suitable location for a town hall, made its report. They recommended that the city accept the offer of W.D. Mons to sell his west lot, (115 West Second, where the present SAM center is located) in the

Madrid Register News, 1911

Charles Kinsey was arrested for riding his bicycle on the sidewalk. In Mayor's court he pleaded guilty and was fined \$1.00 and the usual \$3.85 court costs.

After paying his fine, he took the mayor and council out to the locality where he had performed the misdemeanor and showed them the condition of the street. The council and mayor agreed that the street was not in condition for riding a bicycle and refunded the fine to Kinsey.

"Bank Block" for \$250.00. Specifications for the building were adopted and the low bid for construction for \$3,000.00 by George A. Young was accepted two days later.

On March 6, 1893, an historic election was held in the still unfinished new town hall. This was the first election held under the "Australian ballot system," in which each voter marks a printed ballot in secret in a curtained booth. The first council meeting in the new building was on May 1. The plans for the new City Hall Fire Station included jail cells which the council decided should be placed upstairs. Then, after paying \$232.20 for the cells and an additional \$6.50 for moving them upstairs, a petition was granted asking that they be placed on the ground floor.

On the last day of December 1894, the council received the report that the wagon bridge across the railroad cut at Water Street was completed to specifications. They had let the contract for construc-



Wooden bridge on Water Street, completed in 1894.

tion of this bridge for \$375.00 after a petition had been circulated requesting that it be built. There had been a meeting in August with the county Board of Supervisors to try to get them to build the bridge, but apparently it had failed. The best evidence that the county had built the bridges across the railroad cut at Main Street and State Street, is that on June 6, 1905, the city clerk was instructed to notify the Board of Supervisors that the two county bridges in Madrid were in bad condition.

Photographs show that these original bridges were wooden structures that have been replaced long



Dud Lucas, Madrid policeman, shown with "Big Oley," another local police. The bearded gentleman's identity is unknown.

The story is told about "Big Oley" that he was walking across a railroad bridge on a very narrow board when the train approached, and he was advised to jump.

Oley responded, "How can I yump, when I have no for to stood?"

since. In fact, they were remarkably short-lived because in 1911 and 1912 the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad made its main line between Chicago and Omaha a double-track line. Since it ran through Madrid, the cut had to be widened and new bridges built. The agreement with the railroad company required it to replace the wooden bridges with concrete. The minutes are not clear on why the council entered into an agreement with the county that the city would build the Main Street bridge and the county would build one at Water Street. Perhaps it referred only to the approaches. The street lamps lighted by the town marshal on his bicycle provided the first glow of what became a flare of activity in public utilities during the last decade of the 19th century.

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*On August 10, 1894, the council was called for a special meeting to consider a resolution of consent to sell liquors. The resolution was adopted; and a petition from Hurley and Arie for a permit to open a saloon on block 9, Madrid was granted.*

*This may have been the first saloon permitted in Madrid as indicated by the fact that three special policemen were appointed to cover the opening night.*

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In 1893, a franchise was granted to E.T. Porter to construct and maintain a system of "electrical conductors and appliances in all streets, alleys and public places in the town of Madrid." But this effort was not successful. After receiving the first permit to install a phone, in 1894, to run between his business and his home, J.P.A. Anderson with J.P. Anderson, asked for a franchise to provide telephones and electricity to the residents of Madrid. In the proposal for this franchise, the city would agree to buy \$400.00 of lighting each year.

Times were bad, so on June 18, 1896, a one-year extension was granted on the phone and electric franchises. But, it wasn't until March 1898, that the telephone exchange was completed. At this time the Andersons announced that due to the Depression they would not be able to build the electric power plant. In August, a permit for an acetylene plant to produce gas for public and private lighting was



Interior of Johnson and Johnson General Store. Note that both gas and electric fixtures are shown. The owners retained both types of fixtures since the electricity often failed, and the gas lights would then be used.

issued, but the gas light era was short-lived. Finally in April 1899, A.P. Westerberg asked for a franchise to provide electricity. A special election was held to decide if the people wanted electric power and light. One hundred two voted for, 49 against. In September, a group came before the council asking that twelve electric street lights be installed. The first bill for these lights was in February, 1900. In those early days the electricity was turned off at midnight.

It is probably no surprise that costs and prices came into dispute as they do now. In January of 1905, the Power Company asked permission to raise its price to the city to \$40.00 per lamp per year. The council angrily voted the proposal down and asked that all the street lamps be disconnected. In actuality, the street lights were left on at the old rate on a month-to-month basis and the franchise of the Madrid Electric Light and Power Company was renewed for 25 years in a public election the following year. From time to time the council was called upon to deal with problems concerning electrical power, such as fuel shortages caused by strikes in the coal mines. Generally, a resolution calling for a cut-back on the use of electricity was sufficient in those cases.

### MAYOR'S REPORT

To The Honorable Common Council of Madrid.

Gentlemen:—I herewith transmit a statement of the financial condition of the town May 1, 1908, as required by ordinance and have added thereto other information as I consider of general interest to the welfare of the town.

### FINANCIAL CONDITION

The total indebtedness of the town outstanding April 30, 1908:

Town hall bonds.....	\$ 2000.00
Water works bonds.....	14000.00
Total indebtedness.....	16000.00
Less cash in treasury.....	2508.57
Net indebtedness.....	13491.43

To counterbalance the above indebtedness the town has the following property:

Real estate.....	\$ 4150.00
Water works system.....	13850.00
Fire department.....	819.00
Police and jail.....	378.00
Mayor's official furniture.....	49.00
Engineering department.....	191.00
Street tools.....	52.50
Town hall safe and furniture.....	96.30
Total.....	19585.80

In this estimate of the town property I have taken the value as placed on the real and personal by the committee on town property. A fact I wish to call your attention to is that the town is the owner of more property by \$6094.37 than its indebtedness.

### STATEMENT OF BONDS OUTSTANDING

6 per cent twenty-year bonds due May 1, 1914, optional after five years.....	\$2 000.00
4½ per cent ten-year water works bonds due Oct. 2 1915, optional after 5 years	14000.00
Total.....	16000.00

As shown by the assessor's books of 1908 the taxable property valuation of the town on which our taxes are

levied is	
Real estate.....	\$101080.00
Personal.....	60427.00
Total.....	161507.00

### WATER WORKS

It is gratifying to be able to state that our water system has proven of much value to the town in the way of protection to property from the fire since its installment. However there is still much to do to put our water works system in such condition as to meet the demands of the town and to bring the system upon a paying basis. The most important work to be done will be the construction of a reservoir to obviate the presence of sand that is now a menace to the system. This will be the greatest and most difficult problem you will have to contend with but the work is imperative and must not be delayed any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Our fire department demands your immediate attention. Our water works are of little value as a protection against fire unless we have an efficient and well equipped fire company connected with it. Our volunteer fire company has done excellent service in the past in saving property and deserve great credit for their efforts but have labored under great difficulties for lack of sufficient equipments. I would suggest that their needs be supplied as soon as possible and the members be paid for their services when on duty a reasonable compensation. I also suggest the construction of a suitable hose tower. It will add much to the efficiency of the fire company in the way of convenience as well as a matter of economy. Hose is costly and is of short duration if not properly cared for.

### STREET LIGHTING

The town is now using fifteen arc lights of 2000 candle power so located that the streets are fairly well lighted but would suggest that immediate steps be taken to extend the system of lighting the more remote streets and new lights be established wherever public safety demands them.

### STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

Much remains to be done to bring our streets to proper grade and advise wherever work is done it be of a permanent character and complete. The uniformity of our sidewalks will add much to the beautifying of the streets and would advise replacing all brick with cement walks as soon as practicable.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The town authorities have had considerable trouble the past year on account of quarantine but happily all cases with a few exceptions were not of a virulent nature and by insisting on the strict enforcement of the sanitary regulations of the state board of health the local board of health

has succeeded in eradicating all cases and the town is now entirely free from any infectious diseases. However, the board of health regulations will have to be carried with a firm hand in all cases of contagious diseases.

### CONCLUSION

In submitting this report and suggestions for your consideration I crave your hearty support. Let us conduct all the affairs of the town with the same care and economy we would manifest in our own concerns.

E. Lawbaugh, Mayor.

The streets were dirt and the sidewalks, where there were sidewalks, were wood. Then in March 1896, (probably a wet spring and the dirt streets muddy), the Council had brick walks laid across the streets at Second and State. It wasn't until June 3, 1901, that they approved a resolution permitting cement sidewalks, and seven years later required that sidewalks be made of concrete.

The water supply was from individual private wells, until August 1886, when Councilman Spence initiated the public water system when he proposed that the city provide wells on Second Street at State and Water Streets. As noted before, in 1895 J.P.A. Anderson and J.P. Anderson had asked for a franchise to provide phones, electricity and water to the residents of Madrid, but an economic depression prevented them from building more than the telephone system. A "water works" committee had been appointed in 1892 to produce a plan and specifications for a city waterworks and in the ensuing years a well was dug, and water lines installed. A 1905 ordinance created a municipal waterworks and the water tower (dismanteled in 1982) was built in 1905. It was discovered that the pump was being ruined by the presence of sand in the water as reported by the *Madrid Register News* on October 10, 1907.

### Council at Monday evening's Meeting Decides That a Receptacle Near City Well is a Necessity

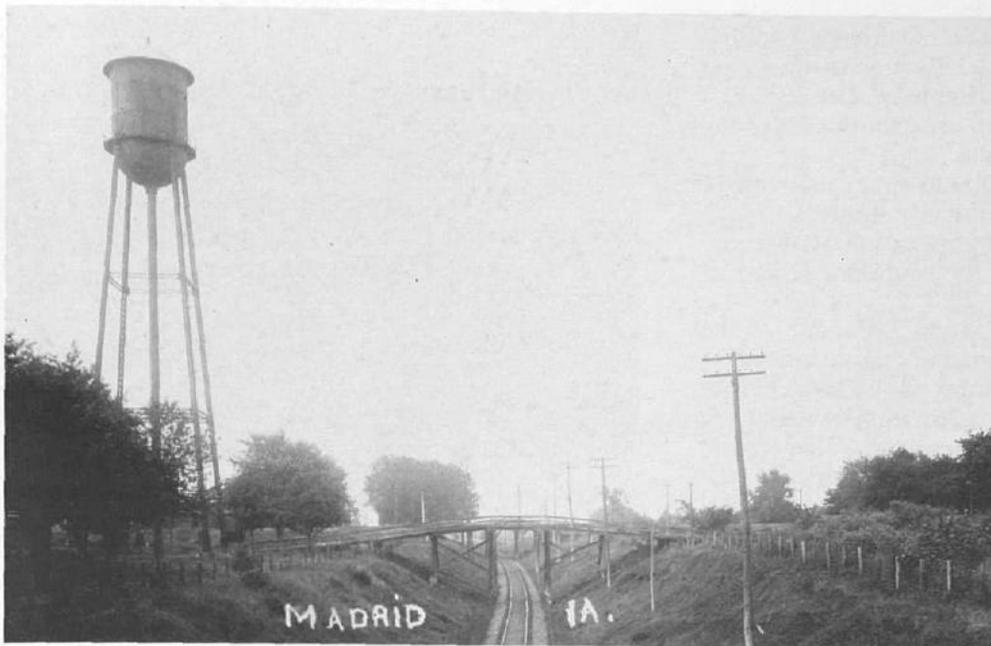
"The city council at their Monday evening's meeting decided to proceed in the erection of a receptacle near the city well and will advertise for bids for the work in the next issue.

The receptacle will be about 50 feet deep and eight feet in diameter. Its service, as explained in a recent issue, has become necessary because of the presence of sand in the well which is ruining the pump and is causing a large expense bill monthly for repairs.

The water will be forced into the receptacle from the



The corner of State and Second Streets showing the brick walkways which were installed following a muddy spring.



City water tower, built in 1905 and used until 1982 when it was torn down. Notice that the railroad is single track.

well and pumped from there into the mains. It will be large enough to allow the water to be cleared and the damage resulting from the sand will in this way be stopped.

*It is the intention to begin the work just as soon as possible so the improvement can be placed in use this fall."*

In 1897, the Waterworks Committee duties were expanded when it became the Waterworks and Sewage Committee. In May it was empowered to set specifications and receive bids for construction of a sewer, commencing at Main Street and running east (this probably refers only to a storm sewer since there was no provision for sewage treatment). The low bid, although only \$650.00, was rejected.

A storm sewer was built and expanded over the years, and in January 1920, the Council passed an ordinance establishing a sanitary sewer district, and providing for the construction of a sewage treatment plant. The low bid of \$94,319.96 was accepted in March and by year's end the disposal plant and all sewer lines had been completed and approved.

The 1920s was a period of improvement and expansion. The water system improvements included a new pump, pump engine, pumphouse and a storage tank. In 1925, an additional 4,462 feet of water mains were laid. Even into the great Depression years, expansion continued; water lines were extended into "Boxtown" and Edgewood Park in 1931. The sewer system was

not extended as rapidly. Boxtown did not get sewer lines until 1952, and a line to the north along Twenty-second Street was laid in 1955.

There were periods when problems existed for the Water Department. Water shortages were the most noticeable. In 1928, the Council asked that all but necessary use of water cease until the dry season ended. During the dry, hot years of the 1930s there seems to have been little need for reminders about the problem; perhaps because in the depressed economy, people were watching their money. Perhaps new wells had been added to increase the supply of water. But, in the drought of 1955-56, five wells were not able to keep up with the usage. During this drought the Water Department had a car with a portable public address system driven through the streets reminding the people of the need to conserve water. The engineer who studied the problem offered two options: 1) an expensive, deep well or 2) shallow wells near the river. The later option was chosen and even during the drought twenty years later when many towns had severe water problems, Madrid had an apparently plentiful supply. The wells had to be relocated to the top of the approach to the Highway 210 bridge so they wouldn't be inundated by high water of the Saylorville Dam when it was finished in 1976.

Estimates on a 200,000-gallon water tower were obtained in 1950 but it wasn't until 1973, when lots 10-11-12-13 and 14 of block 3 Oakleaf Addition were chosen as the site for a new water tower, that a contract was let for a 500,000-gallon tower and mains adapting it to the existing water system.

It is apparent that the town had grown over the years. It had increased in size as well as population. The following additions were made as time passed:

April 8, 1898.....	E.B. Hepburn's West Lawn Addition
May 7, 1900.....	Hopkin's Addition
December 3, 1900.....	Miles' Addition
May 6, 1901.....	C.J. Cassel's Addition
August 21, 1901.....	Canady's 1st Addition
April 3, 1911.....	Lawbaugh's Addition
May 1, 1919.....	Warden's Addition

September 29, 1927

### Water Low at Woodward

*The city of Madrid is not the only place where the municipal water supply is getting low. According to the Woodward Enterprise it has been discovered that the three wells sunk by the state a few years back for the purpose of providing water for the state colony at Woodward and selling water to the town of Woodward, are running low. Two additional wells are now being sunk by the state.*

- June 15, 1925.....Oakleaf's Addition
- November 5, 1957.....Election to annex, an area lying north of Highway 210 and east of Highway 17, and an area southwest of the Madrid Lutheran Home.
- October 6, 1969.....Election to annex new school grounds northeast of the city limits.
- October 11, 1971....Voluntary annexation of Meadow Estates home park at the southeast corner of the city.

The original 1852 plat by Anna Dalander of the town of SWEED POINT included only nine blocks occupying a square near the center of the west half of the NE quarter of section 36 in Township 82 (Douglas). The streets were unnamed. The second plat in 1853 added a row of blocks north of the original nine and a row along the west side of the plat making 16 blocks in all.

The east-west streets were numbered beginning with the southernmost being First Street. The next street north was Second and the last, Third. The easternmost street was and is, Water. The street west of Water was called Market and the last street, Main. In 1855, the town was replatted. When Charles Gaston became administrator for the estate of Anna Dalander, "deceased former proprietor of the town of SWEET POINT in the County of BOON," sixteen additional blocks were added south of the former 16 and a row of lots north of the north row of blocks was also added. The above spelling was by S. Underhill, surveyor for "BOON COUNTY."

The original numbering system was maintained. The streets to the south were numbered in sequence, with Fourth Street the first street south of First Street. At the same time, Main and Market Streets were switched in name. The new street to the north was left unnamed, and block 9, the center block of the original plat, was designated "Public Square." That designation was moved to Block 7 and later referred to as City Park, but was reduced in size when the railroad went through. Later, the City Council invited the residents of the town to plant trees in this park as part of an Arbor Day observance. The accompanying photograph shows how successful it was. The bandstand in the center can scarcely be seen.

It is still the site of the small City Park and the location of the present City Hall at the northeast corner of the park.



City Park

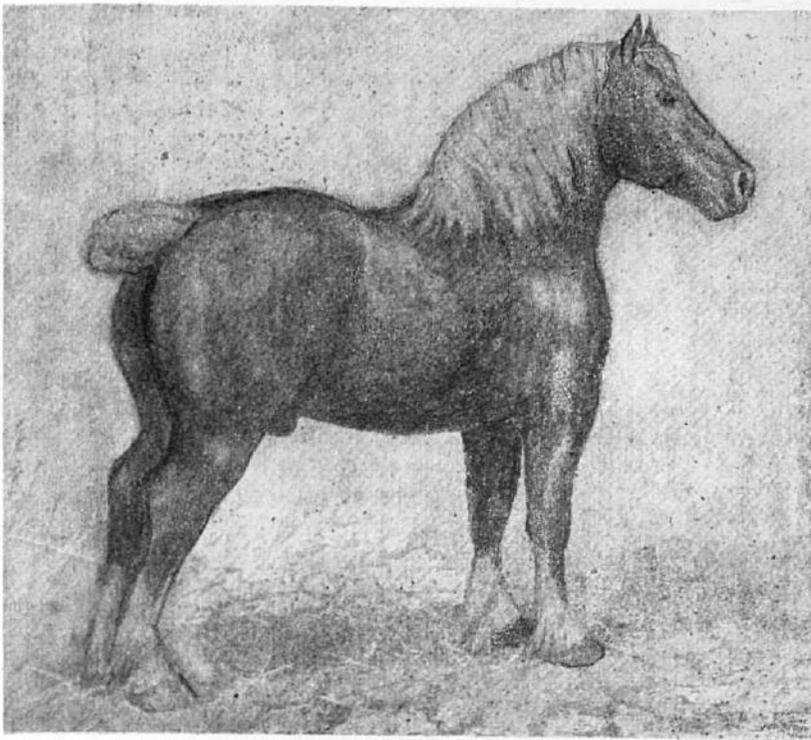
In the 1857 plat Mr. Gaston had made, he did not include street names or numbers but made the historic change in the name of the town from "SWEED POINT" or "SWEET POINT" or "SWEDE POINT" to Madrid. A 1896 county atlas shows the streets with the same names and numbering order with the streets east of State Street assigned the letters A, B, C, etc.

At some point, not yet discovered in the research for this history, between 1896 and 1919, there was a change made in some street names. A 1919 map of sewer and water lines shows the streets having their present names. In that year the post office made a request to have street signs posted to mark the streets. Perhaps it was then that the changes were made, switching the names of First, and Third Streets so that the numerical sequence was in proper order and streets A, B, and C were named Union, Cedar and Sycamore.

Although in May of 1909 the Standard Oil Company sent a representative to discuss with the City Council the prospects of establishing a plant in Madrid, the automobile was not yet in common use. In fact, on October 3, 1910, the Council passed a resolution allowing businesses to place hitching posts in the street in front of their establishment. Perhaps a sign that horses were being replaced is the appearance of a

Bill Carlson and Martin Cassel driving the first Standard Oil Company truck.





#### FOUR SPLENDID ANIMALS

Besides my Road Horse, Easter Castle, I have lately purchased three splendid Draft Horses, A Young Percheron, A Young Shire and a French Draft Horse and will stand the four animals during the season at my barn in Madrid. Come in and see these Horses and get prices. This Stock is Registered.

J. O. WILSON, Owner

petition April 22, 1914, asking that horse-breeding stables be moved out of town.

Along the same line and maybe an indication that the residents of Madrid no longer thought of themselves as rural, is the order to the railroad to move their stockyards outside the city limits. It was a common practice for farmers who had livestock ready for market to accompany them, sometimes riding in the stockcars, sometimes in the caboose, to the stockyards in Chicago to sell them to the packing houses there. There were two stockyards along the railroad tracks here.

Even while the horse still prevailed, the automobile was becoming a problem to be reckoned with. Speed limits for automobiles were set in 1912; 15 miles an hour in commercial districts, and 25 miles per hour in residential. And there was growing concern about the condition of the dirt streets. In 1913, after a pledge of 240 loads of gravel from individuals, the city agreed to gravel a large part of the streets in town. And, in

late 1918, the Council began to investigate the cost of purchasing a tractor for streetwork, turning it over to the Street Committee the next spring.

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*The city council at its special session Monday evening ordered a number of speed limitation signs which are to be posted at approaches to the city and approaches to the business districts notifying the public that they must not drive over fifteen miles per hour in the business district or twenty-five miles per hour in the residence district. Residential district signs will be placed at city limit points on all the highways. The state highway commission will take care of these signs clear through on primary 60, the city taking care of the balance.*

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In 1915, when the high school was built across the street from the existing school building, First Street was closed between Main and Water Streets to eliminate traffic from the area between the two

C. G. Johnson with his first car, a 1912 Model T Ford, purchased from Krantz Brothers Garage.



schools. In March 1926, it was reopened to traffic and later, even though both schools were still in use, became a part of Highway 89, (now 210) through Madrid.

With new gravel and grading, the streets may have looked good, but were unmarked. A request from the Post Office on June 2, 1919, asked that the streets be marked. Signs were available at \$1.48 each.

During the years of 1924 - 1926 when the water and sewer facilities were being expanded and improved, the downtown streets, too, were being improved.

In their original resolution in March 1925, the council proposed paving two blocks of Second Street from Main to State, but in April expanded the project to include the blocks north and south of Second which were Main, Water and State Streets. After the contract had been let for this project for \$25,455.00, several incidental improvements resulted: gas tanks and pumps that had been located on either the street or the sidewalk were required to be removed and all power and telephone poles had to be removed. While preparations were being made for this paving project, the Highway Commission met with the City Council to consider paving Highway 60, (now 17) through town. This did not come about, however, until 1930.

After the downtown paving had been completed, an ordinance was passed regulating automobile parking and later stop signs were purchased. Even a traffic signal was to be placed at Second and State Streets.

*Some or all of the signs to be used on primary 60 through Madrid have arrived, and are awaiting a convenient time for erection. The signs will not only include the stop and caution signs, but will also show an arrow pointing the way to be taken from the intersection at the corner of the Madrid State Bank, to the surrounding towns, and the distance to these towns.*

But when the sign arrived in April of 1927, it was returned. The sign was not what had been ordered. The council had ordered a signal with one light bulb, not twenty-four.

During the mid '20s there seemed to be dissatisfaction with the service from the Madrid Electric Light and Power Company. The Commercial Club met with the Council on October 17, 1924, to discuss the purchase of the Electric Company or to build a rival city plant. Then in June, 1925 a group, incorporated as the Madrid Community Light and Power Company, asked for support from the City Council in the purchase of Madrid Electric. Support was pledged but the matter was to remain "confidential."

Things moved slowly after that but options were being considered. In October there was a meeting with the Iowa Light and Railroad Company to discuss street lighting and in November they took bids on a power generator for the proposed light and power system. Low bid was \$1,102.00. Five days later the council accepted the offer of Iowa Light and Railroad



This is an aerial view of the city of Madrid as it looked in the year 1895.



Aerial view of Madrid taken at the same angle 35 years later.

to light the streets of Madrid and instructed the clerk to return all checks to the bidders on the generator.

According to an article in the Madrid Register written ten years later, in the opinion of the writer, life in this community was better during the depression years than it was in much of the rest of the country, except for the farmers. But there was unemployment and deprivation here, too. A federal grant for public works was used under a program in Madrid, referred to as C.W.A. (City Works Administration). Among the projects completed under this program were the bridges spanning the waterway on State and Union Streets north of First Street. Other federal programs included W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration), which provided help to the State Highway Commission for straightening Highway 60 (No. 17) through Madrid. That required the building of a viaduct over the railroad tracks.

*(Reprinted from the Madrid Register News 1929-1933)*

*"Life in Madrid wasn't really too bad during the Depression years of 1929-1933. Unemployment was low, the city's finances were in good shape, and the people in town seemed to make an adequate living in order to "just get by." The effects of the Depression were felt mostly by the farmers in the surrounding area. Many decided to quit farming and sold out through public auctions. With corn and bean prices hitting an all time low, except 1890s prices were lower, things looked bleak for the farmer. Having given up hope, their only escape was to sell out. With the exception of the farmer, life was fairly good in Madrid during 1929-1933.*

*"The city of Madrid, during these Depression years, never ran in the "red" and managed to maintain a balance of four to six thousand dollars every fiscal year.*

*"During 1933, the federal government allotted fifty one thousand dollars to the city of Madrid through Roosevelt's Public Works Program. The money was to be used to relieve unemployment in Boone County and to build cement viaducts over the railroad tracks that passed through Madrid. Also, primary sixty, the main road passing through Madrid was to be straightened. Unemployment in Boone County reached three hundred sixty nine in 1930 while Madrid had a total of seven unemployed citizens. Unemployment during the Depression years of 1939-1933, was never really a serious problem for the people of Madrid. When the coal mines shut down or went out on strike, other sources of employment could be found. Working section on the railroad, odd jobs around town, or coal mining work in the surrounding area were the usual alternatives.*

*"Wages and salaries during these times were very interesting. Coal miners, on the average, earned two dollars and seventy five cents to three dollars a day. In 1931, teachers in the Madrid School District made, on the average, one thousand thirty five dollars per year. The superintendent made three thousand dollars a year. In 1933, salaries dropped slightly. Teachers earned only nine hundred forty five dollars a year while the superintendent made two thousand four hundred dollars."*

It was interesting to note that when the railroad was widened in 1912, the dirt from the cut through town was piled along the top of the banks beside the tracks. This dirt was used for the fill to build the approaches to the Highway 60 viaduct.



Carl S. Thorne, shown in the early 1920s when he was Madrid police chief for several years.

Prohibition was enforced with varying degrees of enthusiasm according to the attitude of police officers and judges about the subject. The accompanying articles illustrate that enforcement was not consistent here in Boone County either.

### **Booze Offenders Handled Roughly by Judge Garfield**

#### **Give Aged Woman Four Months in Jail, and Chas. Benedict Three Months**

*The rough-going of booze offenders appears to be the outstanding incidents of the August session of the Boone county district court which is now nearing its close. Quite a bunch was indicted for liquor nuisances and as the verdict of guilty was pronounced the judge handed out rather severe jolts in the way of fines and sentences. The policy of Judge Garfield is somewhat of an innovation in Boone county, and without a question the policy is very largely welcomed.*

*Mrs. Cora Richardson, the aged woman referred to in lists of cases below in this column, drew the heaviest sentence. She was presented with a vacation of four months in the county jail in addition to a fine of \$400. If she doesn't pay the \$400 her sentence is extended to eight months. Mrs. Richardson lives in Boone.*

*Chas. Benedict, another Boone citizen, was sentenced to three months in the county jail and a fine of \$400. He also must serve four months if the fine is not paid.*

September 22, 1927

#### **Sold Liquor at Same Price Her Daughter Did**

*The other evening Deputy Sheriff Hanson was strolling down the streets of Boone. A woman well advanced in years stopped him.*

*"How would you like to buy some beer?" the woman argued.*

*"I don't believe I care for any," the deputy replied.*

*"It is good and cold, and mighty fine stuff," the woman argue.*

*"How much do you want for it?"*

*"I sell it at the same price my daughter does upstairs," the woman said.*

*The deputy purchased, and the woman was arrested. Later she was found guilty of a liquor nuisance.*

*Never again, she says, will she try to sell booze to a deputy sheriff.*

The city received another offer in 1933 for a project from the State Department of Justice asking that the Council consider allowing construction of a State Police radio broadcasting apparatus. When presented, the proposal didn't appear to the Mayor or the Council as advantageous to the city or the public. Almost two years later, the Council left the matter in the hands of the Mayor. Apparently the state was still interested, but the Mayor didn't change his mind.

In contrast, the following resolution was presented at the council meeting September 2, 1940. "Resolved that the Government in connection with its preparedness program in planning or establishing an ammunition plant in the midwest. We, the Mayor and City Council of Madrid, Iowa, respectfully petition the construction of a power plant in the central part of Iowa and especially endorse the movement to have same built near Madrid." The resolution was unanimously approved, and partially realized. An ordinance plant was built at Ankeny. It is now the John Deere Plant which employs many Madrid residents.

During the war years the entire country was geared to war production and local civic improvements were out of the question. But the war was scarcely over when in September 1945, a committee from the City Council went to Story City to look at black-top streets. The Council voted to have a large portion of the gravel streets in Madrid black-topped.

Again in 1951 and in 1957, resolutions were passed for more blacktopping. Then in April of 1961 the Council approved a project for 41 blocks of paving. The cost of such an extensive project disturbed many residents and in June a large, angry crowd attended the council meeting. The result was that the project was shelved, but the city was sued by McClure and Culver, engineers, for \$16,775.00 for work they had done on the project. On November 5, 1962, the Mayor read the judge's decision and suggested that proceedings be started to finance payment.

On February 15, 1965, a new paving project was approved but on a much smaller scale. It provided for only ten and one-half blocks to be paved.

Even before the end of World War II, there was discussion of a need for a larger municipal building with provision for a community meeting room. As it turned out, the road to this goal was long and twisted. It was first discussed by the City Council in September of 1944, and in May, 1945 the Council proposed buying the building next door to the existing City Hall, then known as the harness shop. But, in July a committee was appointed to obtain plans for a new building to see how much ground would be required. They did make an attempt to get an option on the harness shop, but were turned down.

Just after the war ended, the committee investigating plans for a new building were asked for specifications for a building that would not cost over \$40,000.00. In November the council called for a

special election to be held February 11, 1946, to approve a \$45,000.00 bond for a new city hall. The proposal carried 415 to 150 and on June 24 the bonds were sold. It seems that the steps taken up to that time were made with ease and (perhaps) some haste. A site for the new building had not been chosen and no further steps were taken until May, 1948, when a motion was adopted to take a 60-day option to buy the large lot owned by Frank Sexauer on the southwest corner of Second and Main.

On June 29, when bids were opened for construction of the new building, only one had been submitted. The date was extended to July 9 but there were only two bids at that time. No action was taken to accept the low bid, but there was a motion to build in the City Park. Then on the 12th, a meeting was called to study the plans and the Council decided to have new ones drawn up and to take new bids.

On September 6, the Council was pleased with the new plans but no bids were submitted when they were announced. Almost a year later the clerk again advertised for bids to be opened on August 29, 1949, but all bids were too high. The Council decided to call for a new election to increase the bond, and vote on the location.

In February of 1952 new plans were drawn and when bids were opened in April, the low bid of \$37,960 for construction by John Pickell was accepted. In May, bids for electrical and plumbing were let. Eight years had passed since a new municipal building was first discussed by the City Council.

The building contained city offices, jail, fire and police departments, library and a large council room. It wasn't long until it became obvious that the facilities were crowded. The Fire Department was acquiring additional equipment and the library was growing. By the 1960s there was a feeling that there should be separate facilities for the Fire Department.

In May 1968, a majority, but not the required 60%, of the voters favored a bond issue for a building to house the Fire Department and a community meeting room. In December, the required majority voted for the issue and on September 15, 1969, a dedication ceremony opened the new building with enlarged facilities for the Fire Department and a spacious community room.

There have been few changes in political structure during the history of Madrid. We have already noted the first use of the Australian ballot in the election that took place in the unfinished town hall in March 1893. Only adult males had the vote, but ladies were able to exert influence at times through petition.

Political events held great attraction in the 19th century when opportunities for diversion were few and far between. Circuit judges held court where facilities were available and men sometimes rode miles and slept in the open to hear court cases as entertainment, particularly if a circuit judge or lawyer of repute might be involved. Crowds enthusiastically attended gatherings at which the main feature was to be a speech or speeches of a political nature and the settlers of this area were no exception. In fact, there is an incident that indicates there was an element of fun in partisan political activity. If it were not fun for the participants, it has been for those of us who have



The present hall, erected in 1952. In 1983 a new roof was added to the building, correcting some leakage problems and giving an entirely different appearance.

followed as observers of history.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was the first presidential candidate of the Republican Party. Feelings ran high and the cause of abolition was strong in the north. In Iowa a majority supported the Republican cause. Even here in Douglas Township, named after Lincoln's Democratic opponent, "The Little Giant" Stephen A. Douglas, the Republicans were in the majority.

In Madrid, they planned a great political rally with well-known speakers, an ox roast and the raising of a flag pole. The largest crowd in the history of Madrid, up to that time, was present. After the feast and the speakers were heard, the flag pole was raised (on the second attempt) near the southeast corner of the City Park. The pole, over 112-feet long, had been built with oak trees cut from the timber west of town. Its

presence was an irritant to the Democrats through the following months. Lincoln was elected but couldn't take office until March 4. On the eve of his inauguration, shortly after midnight, the pole came crashing to the ground. Proof was never found who had quietly, under cover of darkness, weakened the base of the pole by using a large auger. Early the next morning work was already started on a replacement and the next day, the second pole, taller than the first, was raised. Armed guards were posted for a period of time but soon the Civil War united Democrats and Republicans of Madrid in the cause of restoring the Union.

When the railroad went through Madrid, the stump of the Lincoln flag pole was exposed by workmen digging the cut through City Park. A number of pieces of the Lincoln pole are owned by individuals and the



Looking east down Second Street. The date is approximately 1908.

## MADRID, IOWA.

Has a population of 1444 according to the 1915 census, and is located in almost the geographical center of the state, in the heart of the corn belt, the most prosperous section of the globe.

A crop failure was never known here.

Madrid is in the southern part of Boone county, near the border lines of Polk and Dallas counties, on the main and double-tracked and Des Moines-Boone lines of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. We have a 24-hour electric current.

Madrid has excellent schools, five good churches, the state home for the aged of the Swedish Lutheran denomination, a live commercial club, three garages, excellent hotel facilities, and other business institutions including the Sutherland Wagon Box Manufacturing Co.'s plant, the Madrid Chemical Co., wholesale barber supplies and preparatory manufacturers; flouring and feed mill, etc. The excellent railroad facilities and other conveniences make this an unusually desirable location for manufacturing institutions. Any individual or firm looking for a business opening not at present represented here will be shown every possible courtesy. Address, SECRETARY, COMMERCIAL CLUB, MADRID, IOWA.

Madrid has an excellent water works system, one of the largest independent telephone companies in the state, four coal mines within a radius of three miles employing one thousand miners, two city parks.

The accompanying envelope contained information which was probably updated from time to time.

Madrid Historical Museum has on display a large chunk and several smaller pieces including a gavel carved from one of the souvenir pieces.

For years, a tax known as the poll tax was levied as a condition of the right to vote. The Madrid ordinance providing for the poll tax required two days of labor on the streets per year, or payment in cash in lieu of the actual labor. Townships exacted a similar tax which, if not paid, resulted in denial of the vote in the year in which it was delinquent. Disabled and certain other persons could be exempt from the tax. The city of Madrid exempted volunteer firemen and on January 21, 1943, the Madrid City Council suspended the poll tax.

Women were granted the right to vote in presidential elections in 1919 by the State of Iowa and the following year the Nineteenth Amendment to the

U.S. Constitution became the law of the land. Women are still denied equal rights under the law, but the movement is alive in Madrid. It was the subject of a lively debate during the election campaign of 1980, when a proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Iowa Constitution failed to gain a majority in the general election. The Iowa General Assembly was among the first of the states to ratify an Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution but it failed to obtain ratification by three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Until 1972, when a state law created a system of magistrate courts below the existing state courts, mayors and locally elected justices of the peace heard cases in which infractions of local law were involved. Now these cases are tried in a magistrate's court at the county seat.

# THE CITY OF MADRID



## MADRID HAS

1400 cultured and intelligent citizens.  
One of the most thoroughly live Commercial Clubs in Iowa.  
Four large and flourishing churches.  
One of the best graded schools in Iowa.  
A splendid water works system.  
A fine electric light system.  
A well drilled and efficient fire company.  
A good telephone system.  
A good band.  
Three of the largest coal mines in the state within three miles.  
One of the best agricultural communities in the world surrounding.  
Two strong financial institutions.  
Every line of merchandise thoroughly represented.  
Two Automobile garages.  
A good newspaper and job printing plant.  
The Sutherland Combination Box and Rack factory.  
A cement block factory.  
A splendid creamery.  
An ice cream factory.  
A silo factory.  
Flouring mills.  
A cigar factory.  
Wholesale egg and poultry house.  
An immense quantity of clay soil suitable for brick and tile manufacture.  
A desire to co-operate in any enterprise which will aid in her growth and development.

## MADRID WANTS

More residents.  
An up to date hotel.  
An up to date opera house.  
A brick and tile plant.  
A good laundry.  
A canning factory.  
A washing machine factory.  
A cotton mitten and glove factory.  
A pop manufacturing establishment.  
Any factory or enterprise not at present represented which will make her grow.

Any one looking for a location with any legitimate enterprise will receive support and encouragement from the Madrid Booster Club.

This was produced on the back of city stationery during the first term of George Crank as mayor between 1910 and 1912.

## Write, SECRETARY BOOSTER CLUB, Madrid, Iowa

While the development of a downtown center of trade and commerce is natural and logical when a town is young, later growth may not provide such obvious choices. On June 20, 1955, a zoning ordinance was adopted to provide for the orderly growth and development of Madrid and to protect property-owners from objectionable developments that would tend to damage the character of their neighborhood and reduce property values. The first building permit under this ordinance was issued to Dairy Sweet to construct a building at the corner of Highway 60 (now 17) and Twenty-second Street.

In the 1960s, the state Legislature passed what was called the "home rule" bill which granted to cities and towns a number of powers that had been reserved to the state until that time. Among these powers was the authority to control development up to two miles outside a city's limits through zoning and subdivision ordinances. At the same time the federal government was encouraging the development of planning for orderly growth through grants to finance the costs of drawing up the plans and ordinances to accomplish this. Under these encouragements, the city of Madrid began studies in 1969 to develop a comprehensive plan and new zoning and subdivision ordinances which were adopted and became effective in March of 1974. Zoning authority was extended two miles outside the city and the Planning and Zoning Commis-

sion and the Board of Adjustment were expanded to include members from the unincorporated area involved.

After the resignation of the city clerk in 1977, the Council decided to create the position of City Administrator and hired a university graduate to fill the position. In less than four years, three city administrators had come and gone. Madrid was being used as a stepping stone to better positions. Therefore the ordinance creating the position of city administrator was revoked and the city returned to the mayor-council form of government.

Modernization is an almost constant process. The streets have been improved from the dirt streets of days gone by, a water system was built and developed, the sewer and sewage treatment facilities were provided and a new sewage treatment plant was built in 1967. There is currently the possibility that the city will be required by state and/or federal environmental regulations to further update the facility; and in 1945 Peoples Natural Gas received a franchise to provide natural gas service to the residences and businesses of Madrid.

There is an interesting side concerning energy utilities in the country as a whole. In a complicated series of domestic and international political maneuvering, the energy industry world wide created a fuel shortage in the early 1970s. In 1973, the

Christmas decorations in Madrid and many cities across the country were left unlighted and thermostats in public buildings were to be lowered to 65 degrees. In 1974, the Gas Company announced that in new construction, application for gas heat would be made on a first-come, first-serve basis. Now, less than 10 years later, there is excess capacity in all areas of energy supply. The shortage had inspired many conservation measures, development of more efficient equipment, use of alternate sources of energy and new sources of fuels.

Communications improved, especially in the area of emergency services. The telephone system was expanded and improved and radio came into use. On October 20, 1975, the Madrid City Council pledged participation in the Boone County Municipal Communications system and in 1977 approved adoption of the "911" emergency system.

At 3 p.m. on July 24, 1978, the 911 number became effective. In any emergency, help can be obtained by dialing the numbers 911 on the telephone and give information on the nature and location of the emergency and the dispatcher at the communications center will contact the nearest appropriate help by radio. In 1979, the paging system for the fire department was "plugged into" the 911 system. The city has helped provide the telemetry and new rescue unit used by the volunteer firemen in rescue work.

In 1979, the community was again involved in a major project, collecting \$125,000 to match a bequest by Carl Sandhouse to build a medical clinic. The city received an award in a statewide competition for community betterment that year as reported in the following new article.

*Madrid Register News - November 1979*

*The community of Madrid received Honorable Mention in the 1979 Iowa Community Betterment Program at the Recognition Day banquet held November 7th in Des Moines. "These Iowans", said Governor Robert Ray, "have shown that, in our state, we care about our homes, our history, our families and our future." About two hundred cities competed for \$18,000.00 in prizes. The competition was divided into nine categories by population.*

## The Volunteer Firemen

It wasn't easy being a member of the "Rescue Engine and Hose Co." in 1883. That was the name of the group that existed as the Volunteer Firemen's Organization in Madrid at the time of its incorporation.

It had to be hard work to drag the barrel cart through the streets that were sometimes very muddy or deep with snow.

Then to think the members had to pay an initiation fee of \$1.35 for the privilege of belonging to the organization! Another part of their job was to sit with the sick of the community, and sometimes to sit with the dead. If any member of the organization failed to take his turn at those tasks, he was fined 50¢.

For many years the group received no monetary support from the Madrid Council. The first recorded account of interest by the city government was on November 18, 1890. At that time the Mayor was



Employees of the city street and water departments, 1983. Left to right, John Wolf, Street Commissioner; Marion Cannon, Water Commissioner Steve Hiveley and Brain Burton.



Madrid police force, 1983: Dwight Winters, Chief; Wayne King, Asst. Chief; James Moffett and Charles Moore, Jr.

*A. Merrill Sundberg received Governor Ray's Leadership Award. He received the award for his outstanding contribution to Madrid's Community Betterment Program.*

In that same year, an election was called to grant a franchise for cable TV.

authorized to check that all apparatus be put in good repair and to be placed in the Fire House. Also he was to note if the town well pumps were in good repair. Two days later, a committee was formed to draft a Fire Ordinance. Then six days later, on November 24, an inventory was taken. The inventory showed two ladders, two fire barrel engines and four pieces of hose. On December 29, a fire ordinance was read for the third time and passed by the Council.

The first piece of equipment to be purchased by Madrid was a fire engine from Howe Pump & Engine Company. The purchase was made in May 1893 for the sum of \$648.60.

The Rescue Engine and Hose Co. was granted the use of the Town Hall for entertainment for the purpose of raising enough monies for uniforms. In May 1893, a fire alarm bell was purchased. In the same year, the new Town Hall was finished.



The Madrid Fire Department is shown in 1908 with the latest piece of fire-fighting equipment, powered by all weather horse-power.

A good supply of extension ladders were carried on the fire wagon and the ultimate in fire extinguishers were standard equipment. In case the department was called to answer a night fire, the outfit was lighted with kerosene lanterns on both front and rear. The wire cages on the top were filled with rain hats and coats. Other equipment included hose, pipes and pails for the bucket brigade.

Pictured are Harry Metcalf, driver, Edwin Sundberg, W. A. Carlson, Elmer Cassel, C. G. Johnson and Wally Morning.

In August 1894, the City Council received a report from a committee appointed to organize a fire company. It was about this time that some unrest between the Rescue Engine and Hose Co. and the City Council came to light. In an attempt to raise money, The Engine Co. held a dance at the Opera Hall in March. The rental fee was \$10.00. The union orchestra, a five-piece group, cost \$17.00 plus car fare from Des Moines, Iowa. The tickets to this affair were purchased by the public for \$1.00 each. The total receipts for the affair were \$47.95. Total expenses were \$36.95. The fire company sponsored dinners and other entertainments to raise money, but none was any more successful than the dance.

In December 1897, the firemen were granted permission to call a meeting by ringing of the alarm bell. By July 1898, they had a horse-drawn apparatus because the minutes of the company show that the wagon tongue was broken going to the Slaughter House fire. It was then the firemen decided to send the repair bill of \$2.00 to the City Council.

In May, 1901, the Council granted a 25¢ per-hr., per-fireman for each hour served. One year later, the Poll Tax was remitted for the firemen. In a joint meeting of the firemen and the Council in May 1906, it was decided that the chief be elected by ballot and he in turn would select his assistant.

In Oct. 1909 a committee was formed to set up a fire company. The committee reported back to the council on Oct. 11, 1909 with the names of 15 men and recommended that the men should receive fifty cents per hour. When water was not used, they should receive twenty five cents per hour. Finally on Oct. 25,

1909, by action of Mayor Lawbaugh and the town Council, the Rescue Engine and Hose Company was disbanded. The hose cart owned by the defunct company was duly presented to the City of Madrid. The new company was, at the same time, accepted as the Madrid Volunteer Fire Company. This City Council had a better relationship with the Fire Co. and in June of 1910, the firemen bought uniforms and sent the bill of \$50.00 to the Council. The billing was approved, and the Council agreed to pay the expenses of one fireman to attend the Red Oak, Iowa Firemen's convention held in July. In 1911, the records show a purchase of a Baldwin electric fire alarm.

The final blow to the old Rescue Engine and Hose Company came on March 2, 1914, when the Mayor appointed a committee to have the old hose-drying tower taken down. In May of 1916, the matter of securing a motorized fire truck was left in the hands of a fire committee (the truck was later purchased). At the same council meeting it was decided to place a cement floor in the fire station. (Today, this room is used by Senior Associates of Madrid, known as The S.A.M. Center, at 115 W. Second Street.) In that same year, in July, a phone was put in at the fire station for \$1.00 per month.

Things seemed to have moved quietly for a number of years, but during that time, the Fire Department acquired their new truck, and the city installed a water tower and hydrants throughout the town. In 1925, the Council granted the department \$200.00 to procure a chemical tank. Next year, a fire siren was purchased for \$260.00. There is reason to believe this siren was the one mounted on the water tower that

# JOHNSON & JOHNSON

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

MADRID, IOWA

We are living in an age of remarkable achievement. When I was a small boy I used to be in Swede Point and saw the men of town fight fires with a bucket brigade; then in the latter part of the 80's the citizens purchased two barrels on which a pump with handles attached so that four men could pump water and throw it up on a one and one half story building. When Madrid became a little more prosperous in 1892, the town purchased a new Ajax Fire Engine equipped with handles for sixteen men on each side to do the pumping and 300 feet of two inch hose. This fire fighting apparatus did service until about the year 1917 when the city plus the fire department bought the now famous Ford truck and equipped it with the necessary other paraphernalia to fight increasing fires which were occurring. This truck did service for a few years.

Later this same truck was equipped with a 40 gallon chemical soda and acid outfit which did excellent work with the help of the most loyal group of men I have ever worked with.

In September of 1929 the town of Madrid purchased the new Watrous Fire truck and it was first used at a fire at the Chittenden house, and has seen good use ever since.

*C. G. Johnson*

Testimonial written by Charles Johnson, a long time fire chief of Madrid.

was torn down in 1981. The replacement of the fire truck had been discussed at several Council meetings, but at a meeting in Oct. of 1927, a large number of objectors persuaded the Council not to buy a new truck at that time. However, a new truck was purchased in Sept. 1929. This may be the same truck that was

ordered in June of 1927, because the truck received was a 1927 model. The Mayor was authorized to have the station door altered to accommodate the new, bigger truck. The doors were to swing out, and have glass in the top half. The Mayor was also to advertise the old truck and bell for sale. But the truck was turned



The second fire truck purchased by the city of Madrid in 1929. The first truck was a Model T Ford purchased in 1916.

over to the firemen in Feb. 1930. On May 5, 1930, the council asked for as many firemen as possible to attend Fire School held in Ames, Iowa.

In March the council passed a resolution that allowed the firemen to go to fires no further than five miles out of the city limits. They were to charge \$35.00 plus \$2.00 for each fireman in attendance. This action may have been justification for keeping the old truck. The depression of the '30s shows up clearly when the records show the firemen made no requests of the city, and the Council purchased nothing for more than 10 years. Then in 1944, during W.W. II, the department bought a resuscitator for \$397.00.

In June 1945, a resolution was passed whereby the city asked the phone company to relay calls to the Fire Department in connection with fire alarms. We don't know how this worked but switchboard operators were on duty at all times.

In 1947, the farmers formed The Farmers Fire Co. Nearly all rural properties were members. This rural association purchased a new truck to be used for rural fires and in town, as needed, and housed and manned by the Madrid Volunteer Fire Department. The cost to the farmers was \$5,402.94.

It became necessary for Madrid to purchase a new city fire truck in 1954. The cost of the basic truck was \$2,141.55 and the equipment for the truck was \$4,942.60, for a total of \$7,084.15. At that time, the Fire Department had a 1927 Watrous, a 1947 International and the new 1954 Ford.

The firemen, in April 1968, paid \$1,860.65 to the Treasurer of Boone Co. for radios for fire trucks. This was a part of the Civil Defense Fire Communications Network. At this same meeting a resolution was passed for an election to be held to build a new fire station, bond to be no greater than \$55,000. The election was May 28, 1968. The vote 259 yes, 235 no, was not a 60% majority. A new election date was set for December 3. Results of this election were somewhat different. There were 589 votes cast. Three hundred eighty-eight voters saw the need for the fire station,

while 197 voted to reject the project. Plans and specifications for the station were approved, and the low bid of \$53,515 was allowed. In Sept. 1969, the Council accepted the new building and held a dedication ceremony.



The 1974 fire truck belonging to the Rural Fire Truck Association. It has four wheel drive, 1,500 gallon water tank, 1,000 gallon a minute pump, and custom designed storage cabinets on either side.

March of 1974 found the Council opening bids for a new fire truck. The fire chief recommended accepting the low bid of \$27,115.48. In June 1976, the Fire Department obtained a paging system at a cost of \$13,307.50. This system worked as follows: A "fire phone" was placed in each of seven firemen's homes. When a fire call came in, all seven phones would ring, all would get the message. The first fireman to the station would set off the paging system and send out the message to the remaining firemen. But in June of 1977, Madrid joined the county-wide 911 com-



The new 1954 Ford fire truck. In this picture children are being given rides in the new truck. They had been attending an open house at the fire station.

munications system at an additional cost of \$8,191.20. This system provided a single 3-digit number for any emergency for all of Boone County and was put into use July 24, 1978. Nevertheless, the department keeps the "fire phones," because it responds to calls in Polk and Dallas counties.

In August 1977, the firemen made a request to the city council for funding on a proposed Telemetry system. On Oct. 17, 1977, \$3,000 of Federal Revenue Sharing Money was ok'd for use on the unit. The balance of the funds needed was raised by private donations from concerned and caring citizens of Madrid and the Rural Fire Association. The Boone County Hospital covered a substantial part of the cost of the equipment required at the hospital because other communities in the county would be able to "plug into it," too.

The Madrid Volunteer Fire Department is one which any city or town could be proud. This group of people, backed by the citizens of Madrid and the surrounding rural area, have acquired through the years, many fine pieces of fire fighting equipment. They have purchased excellent rescue equipment and are trained in its use.

*Madrid Register News, September 4, 1980*

*Madrid Volunteer Firemen received their new rescue unit August 28, 1980 just in time to have it on display for the Labor Day Celebration. The design of the body was done by the firemen to handle equipment already owned by the department.*

*The rescue unit obtained by the volunteer firemen has the following features: four-wheeled drive with automatic transmission, an 8,000 pound winch powered by an electric motor, two portable quartz lights with their own generator, a telemetry unit compartment designed so that*



**Rescue Unit**

*the telemetry equipment can be used inside the rescue unit or out, radio equipment with which the unit can keep in contact with the Highway Patrol, Sheriff's office, the communications center and the hospital.*

*Direct communication with the hospital emergency room makes it possible for vital signs to be monitored at the hospital and instructions transmitted from doctors to rescue personnel who have received a prescribed course of training through the hospital. The Madrid volunteer fire-rescue team is capable of providing aid in almost any situation.*

*Madrid Register News, January 2, 1983*

*Madrid's Fire Chief Larry Swain in his report to the City Council Monday night said the personnel of the department gave 4,636 hours during 1982. This consisted of 3,058 man hours for rescue work and 1,578 man hours for fire.*

*During the year 1982 the department answered 125*



**Madrid Fire Department, 1983, front row, left to right: Jerry Wibe, Larry Swain, Joe Mataya, Mark Munson, Wayne Benson, Mark Renoux, Rex Messersmith and Pam Mercer. Back row, left to right: Bill Polish, Randy King, Larry Schultz, Cleo Ahrens, Aldo Lombardi, Melvin Madison, Jim (Oppie) Burke, Larry Hall, Terry Mercer and Rick Maddux. Several members of the department were missing when this picture was taken.**

# A Salute to the Madrid Volunteer Fire-Rescue Co.



We are Grateful for your Presence

Your Courage

Your Energies

Your Training

Your Time

Your Concern



and

Your Commitment to the Community



Madrid Rural Fire Truck Association

rescue calls of which 1,186 man hours were spent on calls; 1,440 man hours on EMT-I Training and 432 man hours on rescue drills for the total of 3,058 hours, says Chief Swain.



Fire Department members Randy King, Tim Heinen, Don Burton and Buck Muehlenthaler holding a trophy they had won in a water fight.

The long list of Modern Equipment now includes: The 1954 Ford Fire Truck, a 1964 Dodge that the

volunteers rebuilt as a tanker in 1975. They have a 1974 Chevrolet Suburban that was purchased in 1981. It is used as a manpower vehicle. It boasts of having four-wheel drive, as does the 1974 International Pumper, purchased by the Rural Fire Association, which like the city pumper, a 1975 Chevrolet, is capable of delivering one thousand gallons of water per minute. At this time, the department also has, on loan from the Civil Defense, a 1954 Jeep and trailer which has been converted and rigged to fight grass fires and timber fires.

The 1979 Rescue Unit that originally cost \$24,000, was purchased and is used jointly by the city, The Volunteer Firemen, and the Rural Fire Association. This unit and the trained personnel have helped many people in distress.

*Reprinted from the Madrid Register News, February 19, 1920.*

**Firemen Suffer.**—*The lot of the firemen who were called out early Sunday morning in the extreme cold to the fire at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Anderson, was not a happy one. The thermometer hovered several notches below the zero mark, and the water froze almost as soon as it left the hose. They were soon wet to the skin and suffering intensely, but they held on until the fire was out. Those who always find it an easy matter to criticize the work of the boys might have another view of the matter if they had participated in their work Sunday morning.*

## United States Post Office

The first post office was established on March 28, 1856 as "Swede Point, Iowa." Marcus B. Rutherford was the first postmaster. He was followed by Erwin Wheeler, John Bailey, Isah Wilkinson, William Rankin, Lucius Boudinot, Judson Purinton and Mrs. Margaret McCarthy.



At one time the Madrid Post Office was located at 140 West Second Street. In this picture, if you look closely, one can see the sign for the post office.

These early post offices were usually a small corner of some private home or business. When the postmaster changed, the location of the post office would often change. Wheeler had the post office in a small log house across the street east from St. John's Lutheran Church. In 1880 when Henry Hutton was appointed postmaster, he moved the office to the corner of Second and Main. From there it was moved to a series of buildings, finally finding a home at 107 West Second Street, where it remained until the present building was erected in 1961.

The name of the office was changed to Madrid on June 6, 1882. Squire Williams, George Young and

*September 22, 1927*

*John Dyer, one of the rural mail carriers, had his Ford run into and damaged near the Mt. Hope cemetery the first of the week. Mr. Dyer was turning east when a sedan driven by a lady from Des Moines crashed into him, breaking the front axle, damaging one tire, and breaking one or two small parts about the machine. The sedan came through the struggle with one damaged fender, and a badly demoralized driver. The sedan, following the collision, glided on down the road, and finally in an effort to stop the machine, the driver run it into a ditch from which she was powerless to remove it until Mr. Dyer came to her aid.*

Corydon L. Lucas followed as postmasters and it was in 1900 that rural delivery began. Eric (Pete) Dalander served as postmaster from 1902 until 1916, and it was Mr. Dalander who had Madrid designated a Postal Savings depository in 1911.

Village delivery service was established in 1919 when Harry C. Graves was postmaster. It was during this period that the rural stations of Scandia, Snyder,

High Bridge and Zookspur served the mining camps. Otha H. Darby was appointed in 1934 and served until his retirement in 1953, when Robert Steinick assumed the office of postmaster.

From a small beginning in 1856, the office now serves an area with 3,700 patrons through two city delivery routes and two rural routes.

# MADRID POSTMASTERS

OFFICE ESTABLISHED MARCH 28, 1856

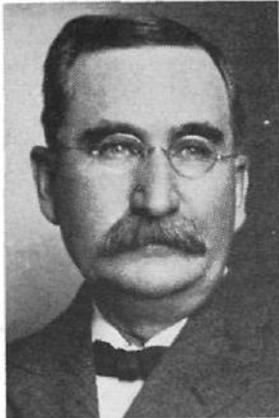


ROBERT STEINICK  
1953 - 1982

Marcus B. Rutherford	1856 - 1857
Erwin Wheeler	1857, 1861 - 1867
John Baily	1857 - 1860
Isah S. Wilkinson	1860 - 1861
William Rankin	1867
Lucius Boudino†	1867 - 1868
Judson Purinton	1868 - 1869
Mrs. Margaret McCarthy	1869 - 1880



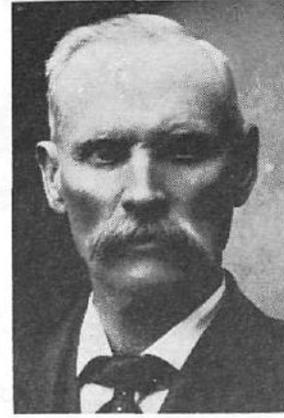
Robert N. Steinick 1953 -



HENRY HUTTON  
1880 - 1885



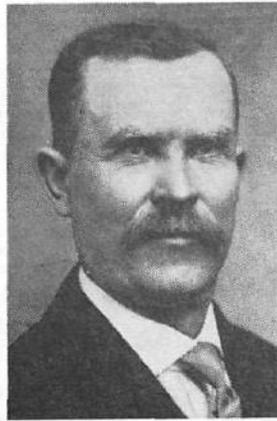
SQUIRE WILLIAMS  
1885 - 1889



GEORGE A. YOUNG  
1889 - 1893 1897 - 1902



CORYDON L. LUCAS



ERIC P. DALANDER

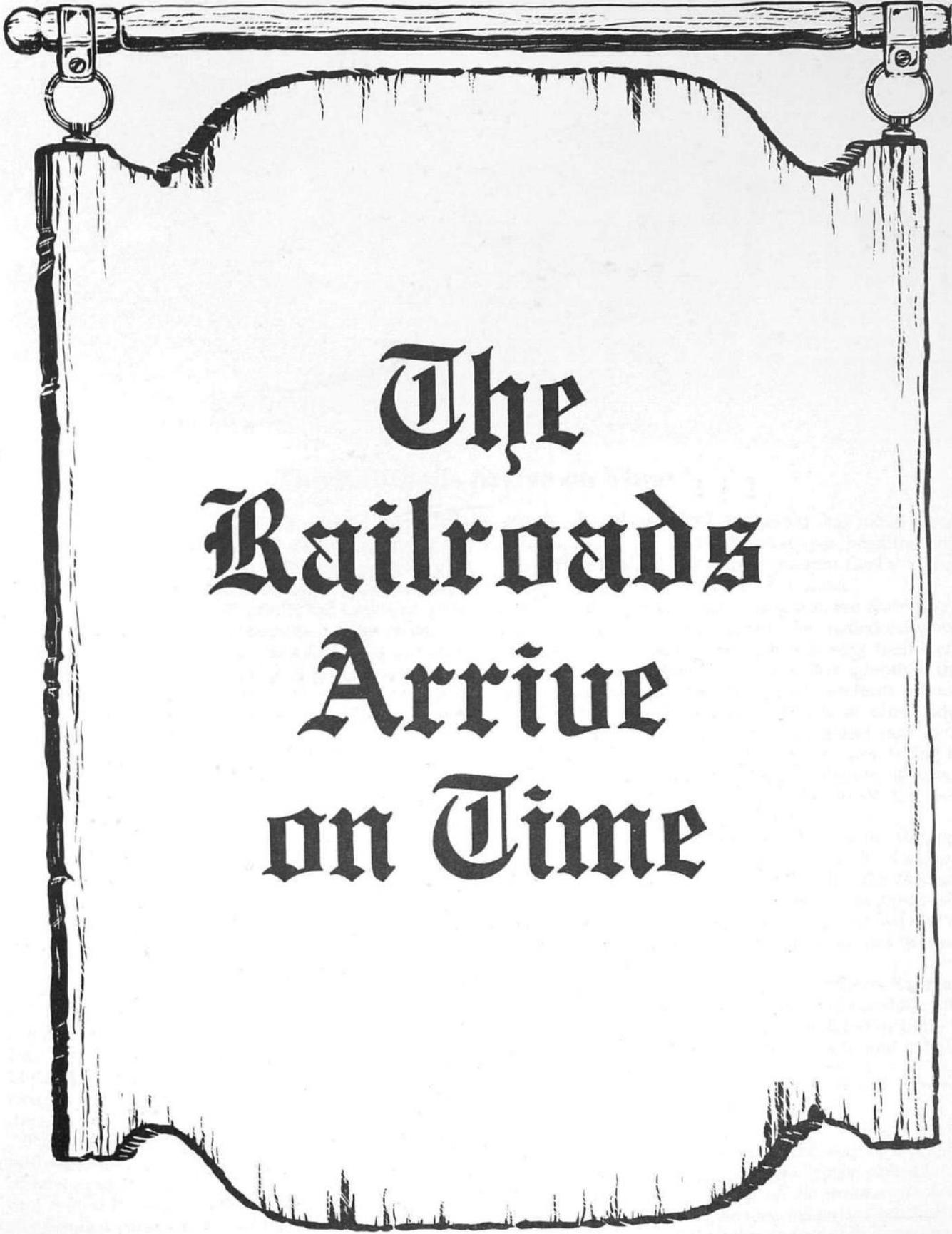


HARRY C. GRAVES



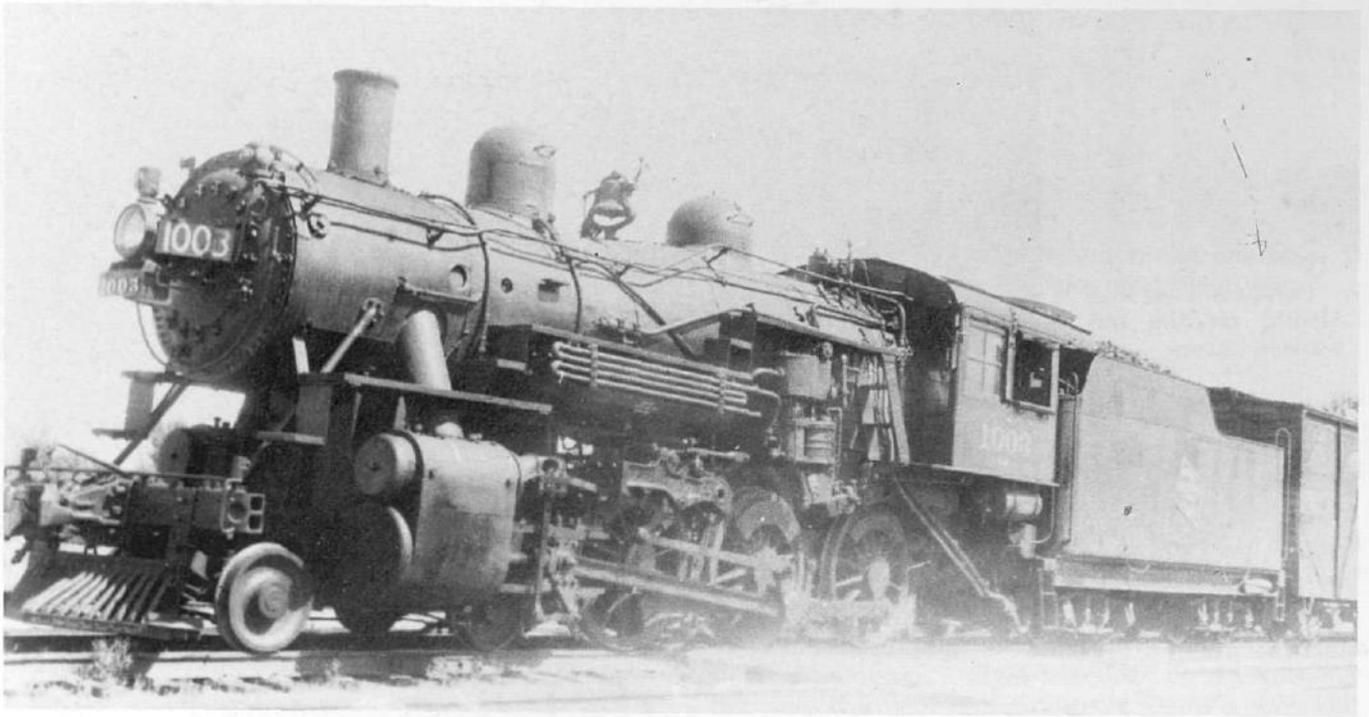
OTHA H. DARBY





The  
Railroads  
Arrive  
on Time





## The Railroads Arrive on Time

Madrid is one of the few Iowa towns that did not start on a railroad or other major transportation route, although, it probably would not have survived if a railroad hadn't come to town. Before 1865, Madrid appeared to be a growing community but from that time until 1881, it threatened to become a ghost town.

Railroad building in Iowa was going on at a record pace during those years and it appeared that there were to be railroad lines to every town in the state but Madrid. The Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad had built a line through Montana (now Boone) and Boonesboro in 1865. The people of Madrid had hoped that the Des Moines Valley Railroad would build its tracks along the timber on the east side of the Des Moines River but the line was constructed to cross the river at Des Moines and ran northwest through Dallas County. The town of Perry was laid out on that line. A few years later the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad constructed a north-south line seven miles east of town.

In 1881, hopes were raised that Madrid was on the map to stay when it was learned that representatives of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad were surveying six miles east of town. Knowing that the company planned to build an east-west line across the Des Moines River somewhere in this vicinity, John Bilsland and a number of other prominent Madrid citizens rode out to meet the surveyors to convince them to route the railroad through Madrid.

The map at the end of this chapter showing the railroads and coal mines of this area offers some proof of how convincing the committee was in getting the line routed through Madrid. Barely outside the west city limits it curved down into the deep valley formed by Murphy Creek and meandered along the valley floor crossing the creek where it was easier to build a bridge than to move large amounts of dirt. It bridged the Des Moines River south of the mouth of Murphy

Creek near Chestnut Ford where it was much easier to cross the river. A 1907 newspaper headline tells part of the story of this route: "Another Costly Wreck on the Hill and Curves West of Madrid."

The bridge carrying the rails across the river was a low, narrow, wooden structure that rested on wood pilings. This stretch of the line was very inefficient and became a bottleneck. Because of the depth of the valley, trains had to be broken into sections on one side of the river and reconnected on the other side. The engineers would build up steam and race their locomotives down the hill with a few cars, trying to make the grade on the other side. Because of heavy traffic, something had to be done about the bottleneck.

Shortly after the Milwaukee line came through Madrid, the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern Railway constructed a line to Boone through Madrid. The arrival of two railroads almost simultaneously brought new population, building lots sold fast and at good prices, new enterprises sprang up and Madrid started on a new era of prosperity.

The St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern Railroad Company was incorporated in May, 1881 and the line from Des Moines to Boone was completed in 1882. It was a narrow-gauge track for a decade and a half,

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*Reprinted from Madrid Register News*

*During the year after George Crank was in office as Mayor, there was a regular law enforcement campaign to stop passengers from jumping off the train as it went through Madrid. Several persons made it a practice to jump from the train in the business district as it slowed up for a crossing, rather than to ride it to the depot and then have to walk back. Some of the children began to do the same thing until things got out of hand.*

Derailment west of Madrid on the Milwaukee track.



bridging the river almost straight south of Madrid about one-quarter mile west of the present Highway 17 bridge. It was the first high bridge to be built in this area, a wooden structure one-half mile long and over 100 feet above the river with approaches one-half mile long on either end of the bridge span across the main stream of the Des Moines River. The 1907 history, *Dallas County, Iowa*, states that the high bridge crossing the Des Moines River in Section 25, Des Moines Township, is a "remarkable piece of engineering and is a famous resort for picnic parties." (This was even before the coal camp there known as "High Bridge" came into being.)

All of the pilings and 10 x 12 timbers used to build the bridge were hauled by horse-drawn wagons from the new town of Woodward. Woodward came into being because Xenia, located in the hills forming the west slope of the river valley, was not a suitable spot for the Milwaukee to establish a depot. The railroad passed near enough to town that Xenia should have prospered but the trains required more level ground for a depot area so that trains could be started and stopped more easily. Woodward was established one mile west for that reason.

Three miles north of Madrid was a siding switch called Wheeler Switch. In 1897, lumber was hauled from Wheeler by team and wagon to build a barn for J. H. Pies on the farm where later Angus Barclay and the Ackerlunds lived. Grain from north of Madrid, Wheeler, Luther, Worth Township and Boone was hauled into Madrid and the cars stopped on the trestle over the main line and dropped into standard-gauge cars on the tracks below. And the first street cars, (horse-drawn cars), to be shipped to Boone came over this line from St. Louis where they were built.

The problem of the bottleneck on the Milwaukee main line, described previously, was solved when in 1912 the company announced that it would build a double-track, steel, high bridge across the Des Moines River almost straight west of Madrid. It would make this Milwaukee line the shortest railroad route between Chicago and Omaha. Local newspapers reported that it would be the longest, highest railroad bridge in the United States, perhaps in the world. It was 2,380 feet long and 146 feet above the low water level

of the river.

Concrete foundations 20 feet into the ground were



In older times, the railroad had excursions for Des Moines people to picnic in the area of the new High Bridge. This bridge was built across the river south of Mrs. Warden's farm.

Beer was plentiful and eventually drunken brawls sometimes followed the picnics. The local families frowned on this as too much of a disturbance.

On August 4, 1892, the Des Moines Club sponsored the "Third Annual Gathering of the Clams" at High Bridge. A special train featuring a magnificent vestibule view, ran from Des Moines to High Bridge for the Annual Clam Bake. The notice stressed the fine cuisine that would be available, featuring prime beef, poultry and clams.



Picture shows one team of mules taking their "blow."

Quoting from a letter from E.S. Wheeler of Tuscan, Arizona, on the building of the bridge in 1912 and 1913:

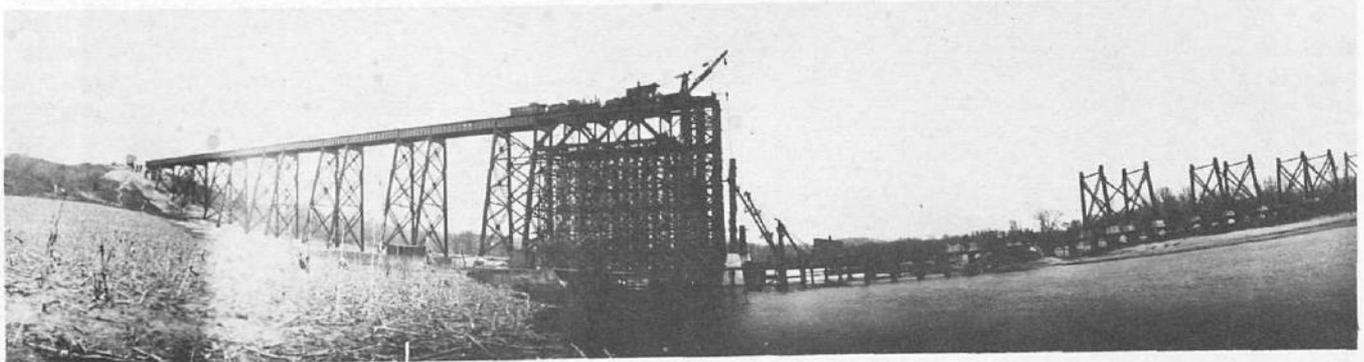
"To me, one of the interesting features of the building of the bridge is the fact that my father and I worked on the construction. My father, as a young man, was employed as a mule skinner, when the railroad first came through Madrid as a single track between Chicago and Omaha. He had many interesting stories of the mule teams and the large two-wheeled scrapers used to transport the dirt from the "Cuts to the fills." One of these stories concerned the smartness of the mules. Each hour during the day, the mule skimmers or drivers were allowed to let their teams take a "blow" or to use modern terms, take a "coffee break." Father said it was not necessary to stop the teams,

because they always "knew" when it was time for their "blow," so they would stop and wouldn't move on until their "blow" period was over."

strengthened by pilings driven down to bedrock. The fill forming the grade that brought the east approach up to the level of the west abutment was over one-half mile long and took one and one-half million cubic yards of dirt. Two hundred carloads of steel girders and beams from Gary, Indiana were required to complete the structure. This new bridge was about two miles upstream from the one it replaced, so a temporary, low, wooden bridge had to be constructed at the site for the use of cranes. In fact, for a distance of



Making the big fill on the east end of the river.



View from the west side of the Milwaukee bridge when under construction.

200 feet on both sides of the bridge, the ground was laced with track needed for the cranes whenever they were moved.

The massive fill on the east approach was accomplished by the use of an ingenious suspension system. Cables reported to be two and one-half inches in diameter were hung over a tower near the river bed and anchored to "dead men" at each end. From these, smaller cables were hung, each fitted with pulleys to raise and lower cross timbers upon which rested stringers supporting ties and rails. Enough stringers were hung to hold five dump cars. Each car was dumped at the edge of the fill and pushed out on the rails empty.

### ***When the Big Bridge Was Built***

*Register News 11-18-65*

*As I sat looking over some of my pictures of long time ago I wondered if many of us older folks remembered when this railroad bridge was built west of Madrid.*

*They started to build the big fill on the east side of the river in the summer of 1911. The abutments were made in early 1912. By summer the steel began to go up on the west side of the river.*

*One terribly windy day they started out with the derrick hooked to a large girder that was to span across the river. About half way out, the girder began to sway back and forth. The derrick went over on its side but luckily the hook let loose of the girder and it plunged into the river.*

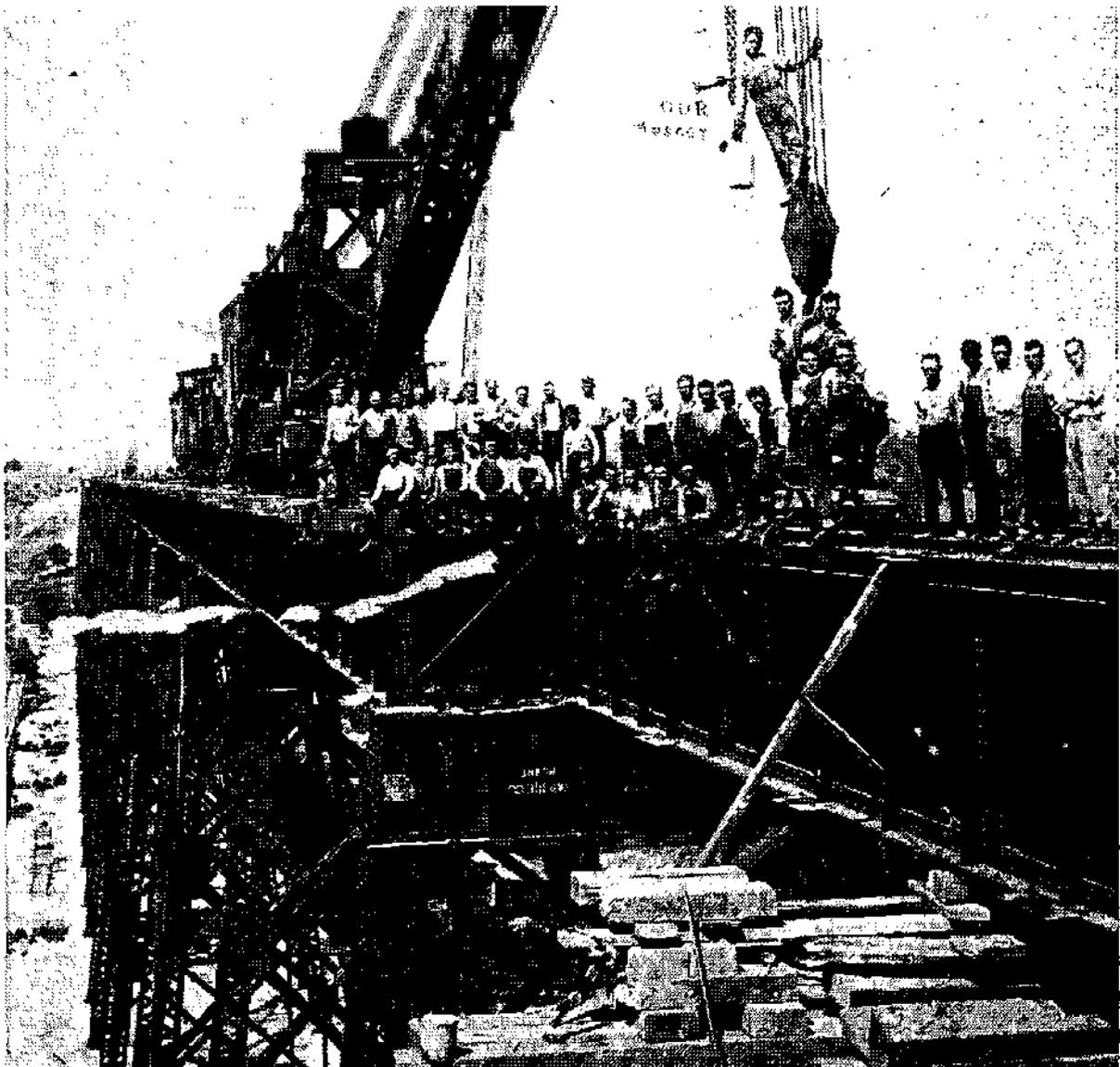
*My husband Robert Barrow was the man that handled the hook that held that girder. As the derrick was turning over the men jumped. No one was hurt. Next day they tried to locate the girder in the river but it had driven deep into the river bottom and is still there.*

*In the spring the ice and high water were bad. They had a temporary bridge built down under the big bridge to haul supplies across to the west side of the river. My father Elmer Brokaw of Perry, was the engineer on the work train and as they crossed this bridge he heard a cracking noise, so he opened up the throttle of the engine and got off just as the bridge went out.*

*There were just these two accidents but no one was seriously hurt.*

*This picture, taken by Alice and Ruth Peelstrom's father in 1913, shows them just before they set the last girder connecting the west with the east side.*

*The boy that is marked mascot was their water boy, Stirley Wheeler of Madrid. The man just below that bucket is Robert Barrow of Madrid. The other 5 men to the right of picture were the bosses. The rest are steel*



## MEMBERS OF RAINBOW DIVISION GUARD BRIDGE



From April 10 until July 10, 1917, 21 men of Company H, 1st Iowa Infantry were assigned to guard the Milwaukee Railroad bridge across the Des Moines River two miles west of Madrid.

"Everyone thought the Germans would try to blow up the bridge. Yet when we assembled later at Camp Logan at the Iowa State Fairgrounds, not even a track walker was left to guard the bridge."

The bridge, built in 1913, was 2,600 feet long and 140 feet above the river and was reportedly the longest double-track bridge in the nation at the time.

"We lived in tents near the bridge. Our meals were brought out from Woodward on a railroad side car," said Ivan Midkiff in an interview by the Des Moines Register some 58 years after the guard experience.

workers and train crew.

*When the bridge was completed in 1913 it was the longest and highest double-track bridge in the United States. During World War II half of the girders and rails were torn out as the government needed the steel. So now it is single track.*

*As our world turns each day I wonder what is the future for this beautiful structure. Sometime drive down the river hill on No. 89 and take a good look at this bridge and you too will see the beauty of it. It brings back many memories to me, because it railroaded me to a happy married life. I met my husband – down by the Old Des Moines Stream.*

*Mrs. Louise Barrow*

The construction project was not without problems. The Elk Rapids cemetery was in the path of the construction and the base of the fill would cover 50 feet of the cemetery including 30 graves. They were eventually moved from that area but not before much heated discussion between some citizens and the railroad company. The project employed several hundred men, mule teams and wagons and there were a number of accidents, including fatalities. The bridge was a magnificent structure and people drove for miles to view it.

It was completed in the summer of 1913 and was of such importance that during both World War I and World War II it was patrolled by guards 24 hours a day.

When the Saylorville dam project was approved by Congress, it was determined that the high bridge should be replaced because the old structure had not been designed to withstand being inundated. In 1974, The Jensen Construction Company of Des Moines, Iowa completed the new single-track railroad bridge over the river west of Madrid. The work which had kept 55 men busy for a period of two years included driving 66,800 feet of steel piling down to anchor the

structure into the limestone bedrock and provide a foundation for the 22 reinforced concrete piers. The piers raising to an average height of 120 feet above the river contain 22,000 cubic yards of concrete and 2,650,000 pounds of reinforcing steel.

Stretching 2,526 feet, the bridge contains twenty-three 110-foot deck girder spans with 2,000 tons of natural weathering steel. The deck is made of precast concrete pans with walkways on either side. Total cost of the project was \$5.5 million.

The first train passed over the new bridge in November 1973, and the old bridge, scheduled to be demolished later that year, was blasted with charges set so that it would collapse almost straight down upon itself. The center span was felled first.

It is ironic that within about five years of the completion of this expensive structure, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company declared bankruptcy. Much of its track was sold and much abandoned. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad bought the portion of line running through Madrid but have dismantled all but the stretch from Woodward to their connection to the north-south line at Slater. Few trains pass through Madrid now. The track is almost exclusively used for moving grain from the elevators at Madrid and Woodward.

Because the Earl Madison family perhaps has been connected with railroading in Madrid longer than any other family, the history book committee was delighted that they would share memories with us. The following are things they especially remembered.

*The train bearing President Warren Harding's body stopped in Madrid, probably to refuel and take on water. Everyone got into their horse-drawn buggies and came from miles around to the depot in his honor. Persons from Boone and Des Moines often came to Madrid to see or greet celebrities, as Madrid was on the main line of the Milwaukee Railroad.*

In the early 1900s, there was freight and passenger service from Des Moines to Boone. Passenger trains made stops in Madrid and Luther.

The east-west Milwaukee line was a double track, giving freight service 24 hours a day. The freight included autos, heavy equipment, refrigerator cars, coal, grain, livestock and orders for local merchants. The C. M. & St. Paul serviced two elevators, the Standard Oil Company, the Red Ball factory, McRay's plant, the two coal mines, the stockyards and the lumberyards.

In the steam engine days, a reservoir west of Madrid supplied the water for the engines. The water was piped to storage tanks along the tracks on Fifth Street between Water and State Streets and to pumps east of the depot where the engines would take on water. They would also stoke their engines from coal shutes located east of the depot.

The "Yards" were always full of boxcars to be loaded awaiting shipment. During World War I and World War II, troop trains and trains carrying tanks and other war equipment also went through Madrid. At the beginning of World War II, the C. M. & St. Paul posted armed guards at their bridges. George Welder and Earl Madison were guards at High Bridge, Hedlund, Noring and Lincoln were guards on the bridge west of Madrid.

Madrid also had mail and passenger service east and west. The Hiawatha and City of Los Angeles were fascinating with the sleeping and dining cars and porters. A mail-passenger train from Des Moines met

each train to accommodate the transfer of passengers and mail. "Red Caps" were on duty to handle luggage. The Red Caps were Dick Reckseen, Steve and Lou Galetich.

During World War II, because of the shortage of gasoline and tires, driving even short distances was out of the question. The local entertainment on many a Sunday afternoon was to go to the depot and watch the trains come in. Since Madrid was on the main line of the Milwaukee Railroad, a small "puddle jumper" came up from Des Moines three times a day to connect with the main train. Often there would be prominent people making the change at Madrid, and there were always lots of servicemen on the train.

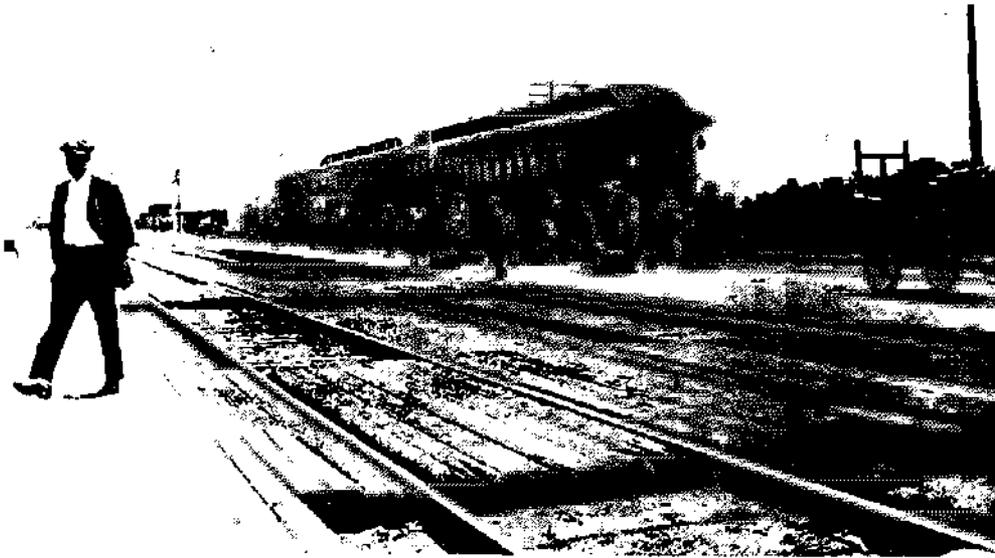
Mail service was handled by Curly Barrows, Charles Borrows, George Welder, Earl Madison and Francis Carroll. Bill Barrows was coal shed and engine tender.

The depot was open 24 hours a day with a dispatcher on duty to handle messages, passenger tickets and freight service. Nate Embry, Jim Mullen, Frank Mullane, Lyle Butler and Ed Lee were some of the agents. Orval Byrd was the last agent in Madrid. At one time two maintenance-way crews worked out of Madrid. Dan Finane, Joe Vavra, Lester Fiala and Tony Stier were some of the foremen. Melvin Madison was the last foreman when the Milwaukee ceased operations.

The old Milwaukee Railroad house was purchased and remodeled by Earl Madison in 1942. The Madison family has occupied this house for 47 years.



The depot in Madrid before the second story was removed. The upper story was used for sleeping rooms for trainmen.



The "puddle jumper" train that commuted between Madrid and Des Moines several times a day.



The "old Milwaukee Railroad" house purchased and remodeled by Earl Madison in 1942.

Mr. Madison began working for the Milwaukee in 1927 and stayed until his retirement 43 years later.

February 8, 1936  
 Madrid Register-News

### LOCAL COMMUNITY SNOWBOUND

Boone, Polk, Dallas and Story counties and the whole state of Iowa and the entire northwestern sections of the country for that matter, are still busy digging themselves out from under the drifting snows incidental to one of the worst blizzards in the history of the country which began Friday night and lasted until Saturday night.

Traffic on practically all the state's railroads and all of its highways was entirely abandoned. No mail came into Madrid from Friday night until Monday night. The main highways of the state were blockaded from Saturday until Monday night. The Des Moines line of the Milwaukee was opened Tuesday and the Boone line Tuesday night.

The Madrid mines started at work Saturday morning, but before long it was impossible for trucks to operate. The state highway commission opened the road to the mines Monday. Each day trucks stand and wait for their turn at the loading bins, at some hours they reach almost up town from No. 4 mine.

The fuel situation is acute, not locally so much, but in

many places. Last evening Governor Herring appealed to the mayors of towns and cities to appoint committees to parcel out the coal they had and could secure. In Des Moines public buildings were closed, including schools, except those needed to keep warm the families unable to secure coal.

Railroad traffic is again moving on most lines. Coal is being hurried to isolated towns without fuel.

On Tuesday many trains on the side lines were still under snow. Stranded cars were so numerous on highways they excited no comment.

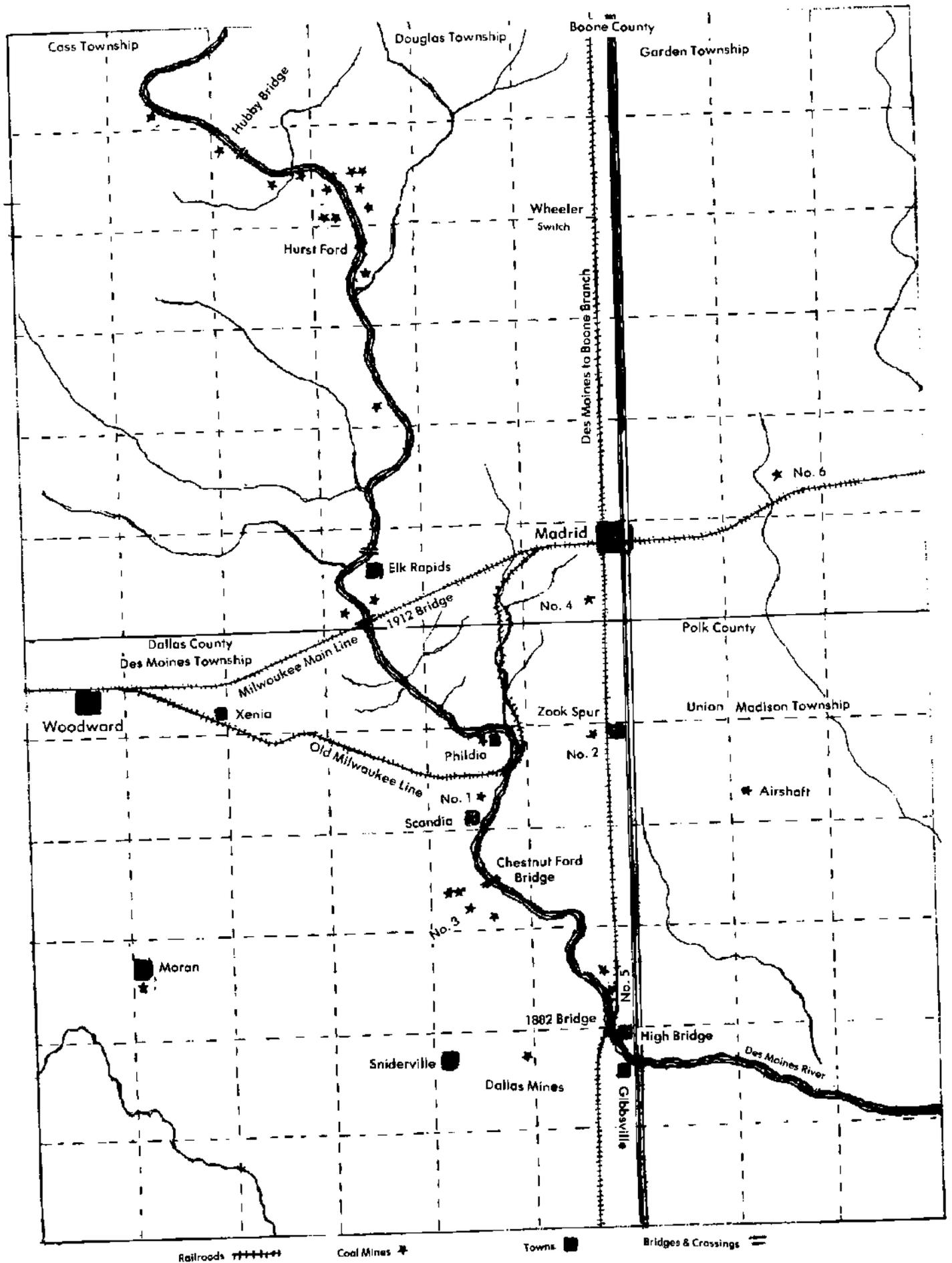
Drifts as high as automobiles or higher are to be found every block or so on any highway. Many businesses depending on salesmen for orders have closed down entirely.

One engine at the Milwaukee station became frozen to the tracks and was unable to move under its own power Sunday. One other engine after repeated "bumpings" and pushing was able to break it loose. Freezing to the track was caused by the grease on the wheels freezing and then the other parts freezing together due to snow and ice.

Section crews numbering about 25 obtained their first sleep Sunday evening after battling the drifts along with the snow plows for about 36 hours. The average crew around Madrid is about five men.



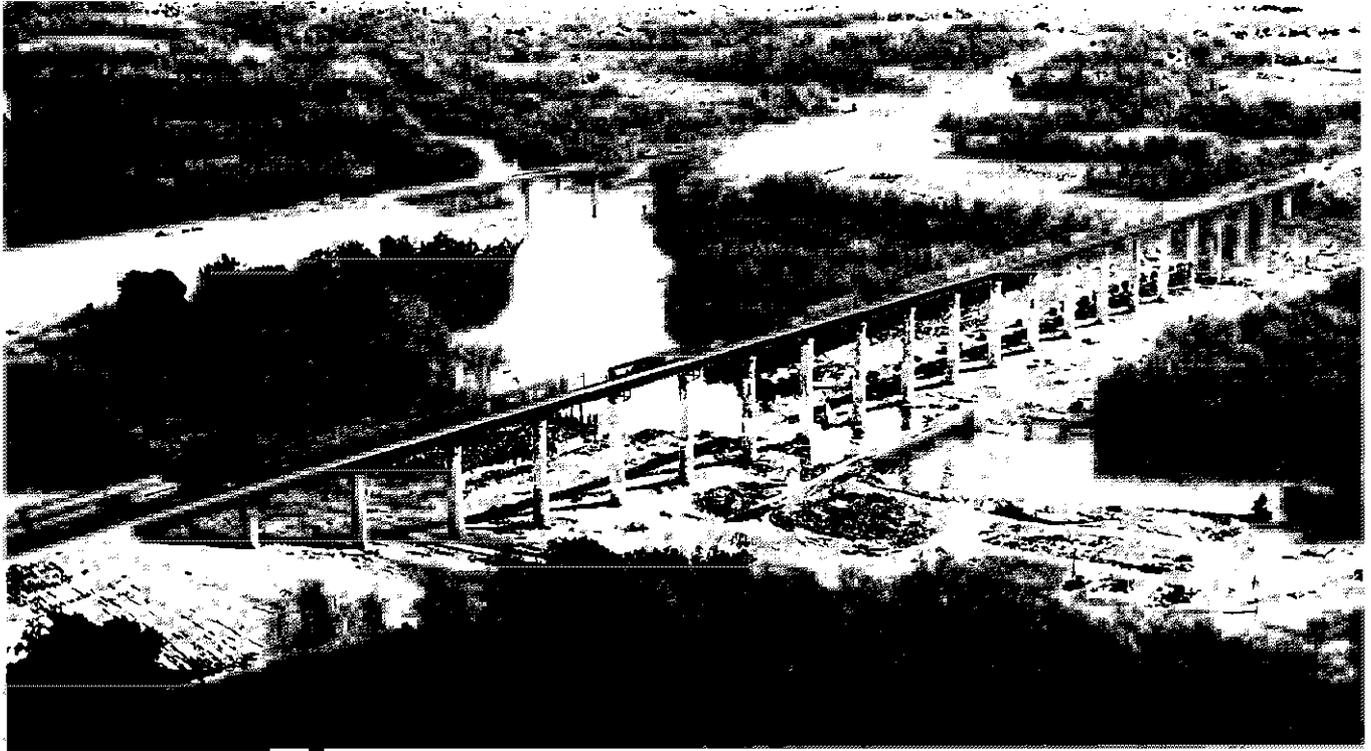
The Madrid depot and railroad yards, looking toward the east.



*One engine pushing a snow plow hit a drift about fifteen feet deep just about a quarter of a mile south of Mine No. 4 Sunday in an attempt to get the Madrid-Des Moines train out of here after it had been marooned since Friday evening. When hitting the drift,, the sides caved in upon the engine covering everything up to the smokestack. Two other engines out of the yards here were sent to get it out and after uncoupling the engine from the plow they were able to free it. About fifteen men then shoveled the plow out.*

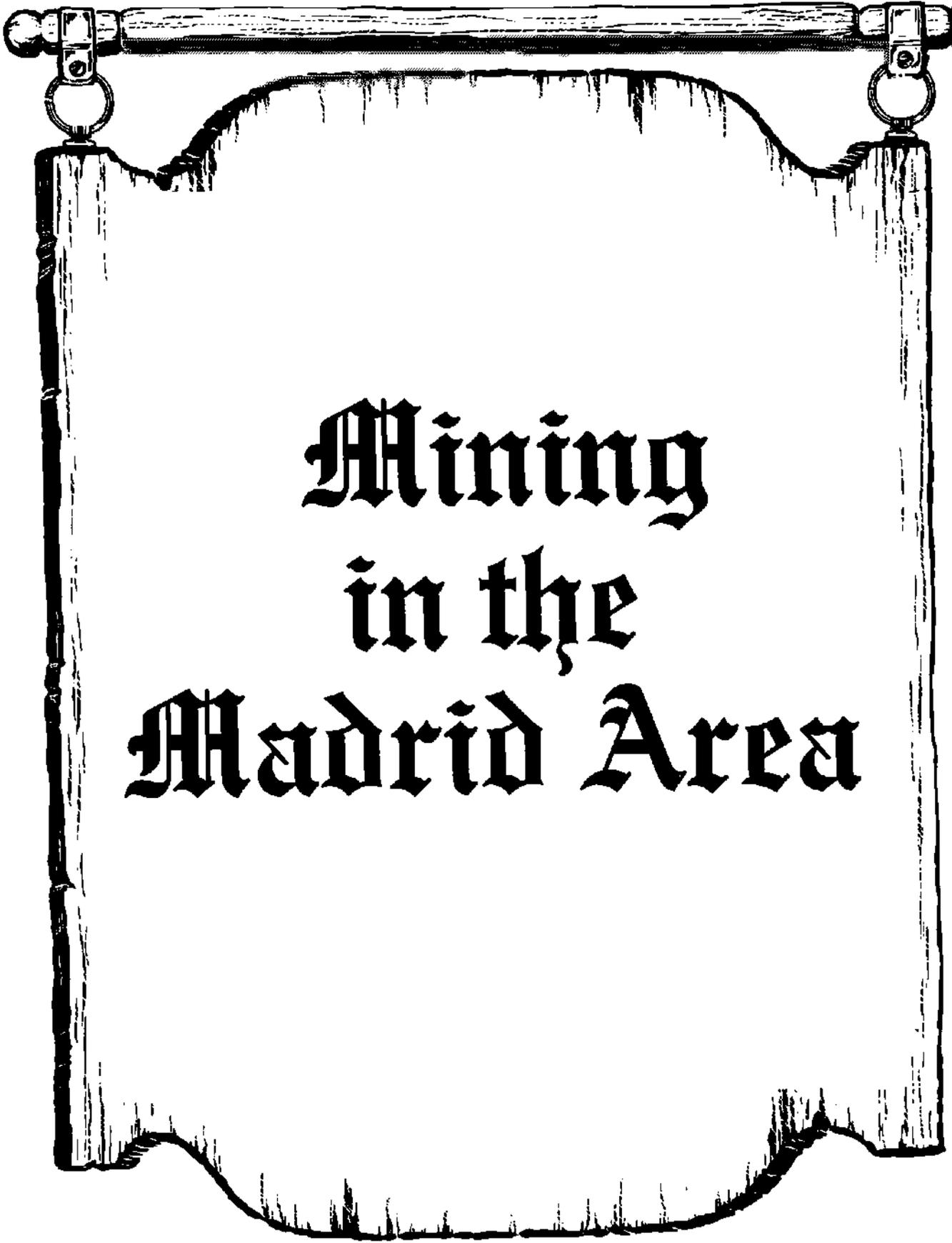
*Troy Homesly and Earl Snider and one or two others*

*succeeded in getting into Madrid Sunday morning with a bob sled for food stuffs for folks in Cass township, on the other side of the river. A local grocer opened his store to let them have what they wanted. They were asked how large the snow drifts were they had come over. One of them said that just on the other side of the Des Moines River one was 55 feet high. Their listeners were wonder struck for a moment. "How did you get over it?" one of them asked. "We didn't, we tunneled through," was the reply.*



The new, 1973, Milwaukee railroad bridge that spans the Des Moines River (now Saylorville Lake) west of Madrid.





**Mining  
in the  
Madrid Area**



## Mining in the Madrid Area

Mining in the Madrid area before 1880 was on a small scale, usually no more than three men.

In August of 1881, mine inspection began, but it was the duty of one inspector to cover the entire state. The law at this time did not require inspections where less than 15 men were employed.

Madrid mines weren't inspected at this time because of the small number employed. In the late 1800s the following laws were adopted:

1. Mine owner or agent shall make a map or plan for each mine.
2. There shall be two separate outlets to every seam of coal worked.
3. Mine owners or agents shall provide ventilation of not less than 100 cubic feet per minute for each miner.
4. A metal tube shall be put in the shaft for communication from top to bottom.
5. Engineers must be experienced, competent and sober.
6. The number of persons on cages is to be determined by the inspector.
7. No boys under 12 will be permitted to work.
8. Mine owners or agents are liable for damages in case of negligence.
9. It shall be a misdemeanor for a miner to neglect to prop the roof of rooms in their charge.

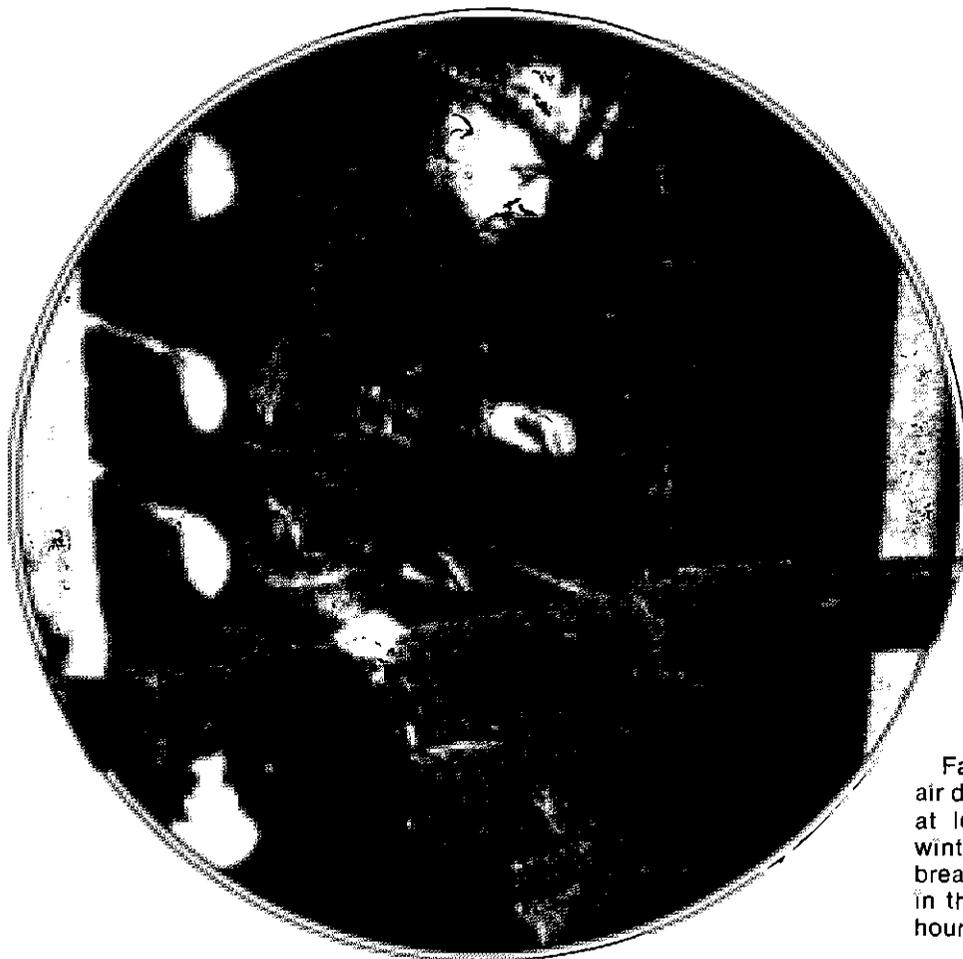
10. Owners of mines or their agents shall furnish lumber for props when required.

Many of our Madrid area residents worked in the local mines during the period from 1910 until 1945. Many young men entered the mine at an early age. It was the law, however, that any new employee working for the first time in a mine had to work with his father or guardian for the first two years to learn the trade.

Usually the first job learned was digging coal in the mine room. Pay was based upon the tonnage extracted from the mine each day, and usually averaged out to be between 80¢-83¢ per ton of coal taken out.

Madrid became a mining center without mines located in town, but there were commercial deposits of coal under the city. In late 1907, test holes were made in the north part of town and the newspaper announced the results under the heading "Struck Paying Vein." Later news stories reported the men who had made these tests leased about 1,300 acres of mineral rights, but no additional stories covered what was done with these rights. It is possible they were sold to a mining company and were worked from the mine outside of town.

In March of 1918, there was a meeting to draw up a petition to property owners asking them to sell or donate their coal rights to the city. Then in December



Fan at top of mine which drives air down shaft. Steam pipes seen at left heat the air during the winter months. In case the fan breaks down, there is enough air in the tunnels below to last two hours. Pictured is Elmer Carlson.

of 1923 the council discussed the possibility of a coal company extending into the southeast part of the town. The next month they passed a resolution granting the coal mining company the right to the coal under all the streets and alleys in the southeast part of the city. Four years later, in May 1928, the city council received a report from the mining company that all coal had been removed from under the streets and alleys on the east side of town.

One of the most useful "rocks" dug from the ground is coal. The use of coal dates back to the Bronze Age, three to four thousands years ago.

There are two methods used in the mining of coal; strip or surface mining and underground or deep mining. An underground mine is a system of underground tunneling to remove coal from sometimes extreme depths to the surface.

When the coal seam has been reached in an underground mine, two methods can be used in removing it; the longwall method and the room and pillar method. The method used depends on the thickness of the seam, depth of coal and the type of rock forming the roof of the mine. In room and pillar systems, tunnels are carved into the seam, leaving pillars of coal for support. In the longwall mining, widely spaced tunnels are driven, saving large blocks of coal. These blocks are later extracted allowing roof material to collapse behind the coal face as it is removed. Both processes were used in Boone County.

Coal production in Boone County dates back as far as the 1840s. These early mines were small drift and slope mines, usually found along the Des Moines River.

The Madrid area coal fields were found in southern Boone and northeast Dallas County. In the Madrid area, the Driscoll Mine, a slope operation, was located about four miles north of Madrid, as were the Wisecup Mine and the Knox Mine. South of Madrid, the Pritchard Mine and the W. H. Bernard Coal Company, the Carpenter Coal Company, the Reese



Down below, George Kruzich is hammering a timber into place. As the tunnels are dug, timbers are placed to support and brace them. This photo was taken two miles from the shaft and 300 feet underground.

Brothers Coal Company, the J. R. Strange Mining Company and the Chestnut Valley Mine, sold coal for local use.

At the Chestnut Valley mine, a drill discovered a coal vein four foot thick at the depth of 171 feet, but that mine never extracted this vein. In 1906, the Scandia Coal Company sank a shaft at this spot and large-scale mining began in the Madrid area. The company acquired the mineral rights for 1,400 acres of adjoining land and this became known as Scandia No. 1, shown on the map at the beginning of this section. This vein was worked out about 1921 and the mine was abandoned.

Meanwhile, in 1907 at High Bridge, the High Bridge Coal Company sank a 220-foot shaft and found a four-



Charles Webb is drilling a hole in the wall of coal in which powder is to be placed. At night, after everyone is out of the mine, firers set off the discharge.



Underground in a local mine showing the use of donkey power. In some mines donkeys were kept underground for long periods of time. Space for stables and feed storage was provided and regulations required that they be brought to the surface periodically to prevent them from going blind in the constant darkness.

foot thick vein. In 1913, a second shaft was sunk and High Bridge No. 2 was opened. This operation ceased about 1914. By 1926, Scandia Coal Company had acquired the High Bridge operation and the mine

*The Scandia correspondent to the Madrid Register News often injected humor and a friendly sense of rivalry into his news items. Nov. 21, 1907, Scandia.*

*The only thing that will make a Madrid man swear is to tell him he looks like a Scandia man, and it is the same with a Scandia man if you ask if he is a Madrid man. Still either one will not be killed for good looks.*

*Scandia . . . November 21, 1907*

*The prohibition has taken hold of Scandia and there is only 40 barrels of beer drank now compared to sixty last summer. This will decrease as cold weather comes.*

became known as Scandia No. 5. This mine operated until 1932.

Scandia Coal Company opened four mines in the Madrid Area, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 6. Mine No. 2 was at Zookspur, and No. 3 opened near the old Strange Mine, but was short-lived because in 1917 the Des Moines River flooded the passages and the mine closed.

Mine No. 4 was the largest operation. It was located one half mile south of Madrid. The mine used electric mining equipment and steam engines to provide the power for hauling coal out of the mine. The annual output often was more than 250,000 short tons. This mine operated until 1943, but was still producing about 67,000 tons annually.

No. 6 mine, two miles east of Madrid, operated from 1926 until 1939. Its annual tonnage was approximately 50,000 tons. The coal was shipped by the Milwaukee Railroad to points east.

Because large amounts of coal were found in the

L. E. Ashley is picking away at lumps of coal. He is getting them down to the size in which they can be placed in cars and carried out of the mine.



Madrid area, several other companies prospected here, but only one company, the Phillips Fuel Company of Ottumwa, sank a shaft. This operation one mile north of Scandia No. 1 was called Phildia, and lasted for five years, from 1910 until 1915.

*Madrid Register News*  
March 20, 1930

### FORMER COAL MAN IS NOW A LEADING OIL MAGNATE

Several years ago a coal company operating north of old Scandia mine, southwest of Madrid, was known as the Phillips Coal Co. It was a concern largely composed of Ottumwa men.

Local miners will be interested in knowing that Mr.

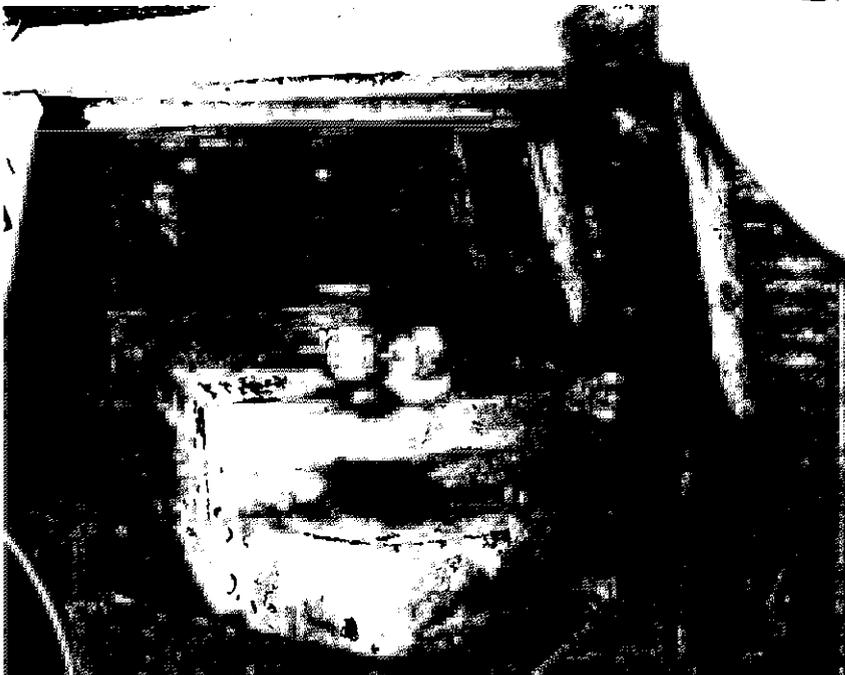
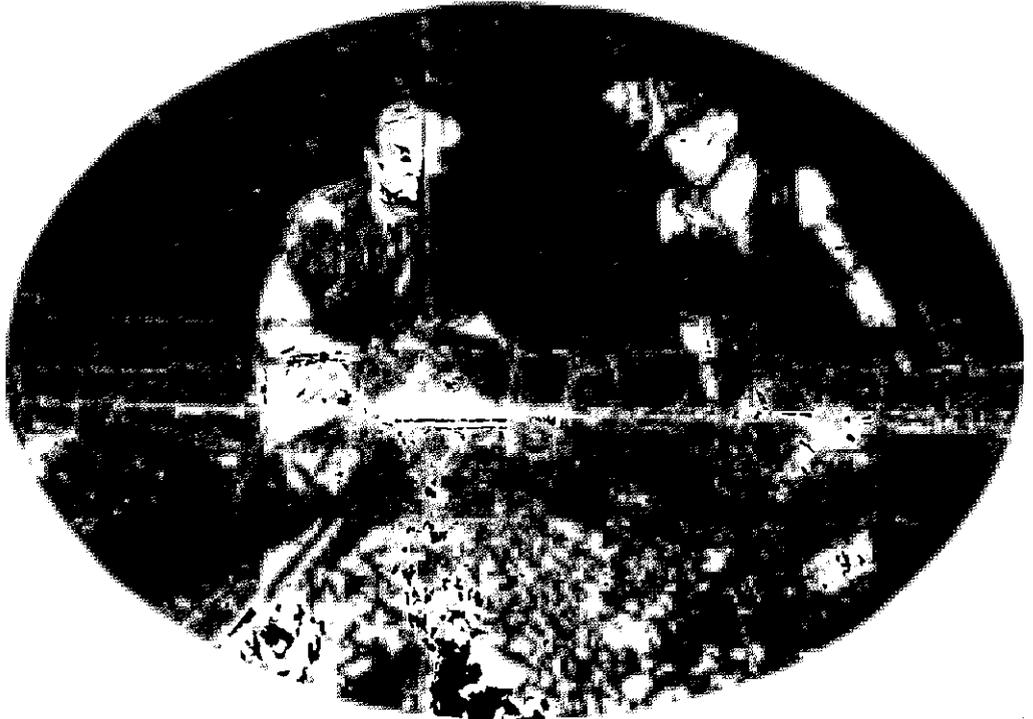
Phillips, the then President of the Phillips Coal Co., is now one of the leading independent oil magnates in the United States.

He is President of the Mid-Continental Oil Co. with offices in Oklahoma, Kansas City and a number of other points scattered over the country. The office of the President, Mr. Phillips, is in Tulsa. It is stated by those visiting his office that amid the luxuries of the splendidly appointed and equipped office is a picture hanging directly back of Mr. Phillip's desk which shows miners in overalls with a miner's lamp on his head and a pick in his hands.

The picture was taken during Mr. Phillips' earlier years when he worked in the Iowa mines. Later he embarked in business for himself. A lucky venture in Oklahoma oil fields brought him in millions. Now he is many times a millionaire.

**Who's Who** lists Waite Phillips an industrialist born

Joe Romitti, left, and John Biondi are loading a coal car, lifting two big lumps of coal into it.



The electric car is cheaper and faster than mules. George Borich is seen in front operating the car, while J. B. Wilson is on the trailer.



Coal cars being loaded on elevators at bottom of shaft. Thus, they are carried rapidly to the top of the mine structure, known as the tippie.

at Conway, Iowa who started as an employee of coal companies in Knoxville and Creston and went on through a list of enterprises until his retirement about 1945 from his positions as chief executive officer of Independent Gas and Oil Co. and First National Bank and Trust Co., Tulsa, Okla.

He is credited with having made donations worth millions of dollars including the multi-storied Philtower Building and the Philmont Ranch to the Boys Scouts of America. (The Philmont Ranch covers 127,000 acres of mountains and valleys near Cimarron, N. Mex. and plays an important part in the Explorer Scout program); the Philbrook Art Center and the Beacon Building to the Southwestern Art Association; The Petroleum Engineering Building and an endowment to the University of Tulsa; a Community Welfare Center, a Children's Home, a building and X-ray equipment to St. John's Hospital and the Junior League Building in support of crippled children at Tulsa, Okla.

He was elected to the Oklahoma hall of fame in 1943.

After the closing of the Scandia Coal Company, several small mining operations sprang up, supplying coal for local consumption. The No. 6 mine was reopened as The East Madrid Co-op Coal Company. Twenty to thirty miners were employed, but this operation also ceased and the mine closed in 1949.

In 1928, S. Carney purchased the Scandia Coal Company. Upon his death in 1932, the mines were handed on to his son, C. T. Carney. Mr. C. T. Carney had planned to open a mine near Luther, Iowa, where a five and one-half foot vein had been discovered earlier. He planned to use the latest in mining equipment, and had wanted to hand pick his workers, basing his selection on the competence and ability of the men. However, the union set down the rules that men must be picked by seniority. Because of this conflict,

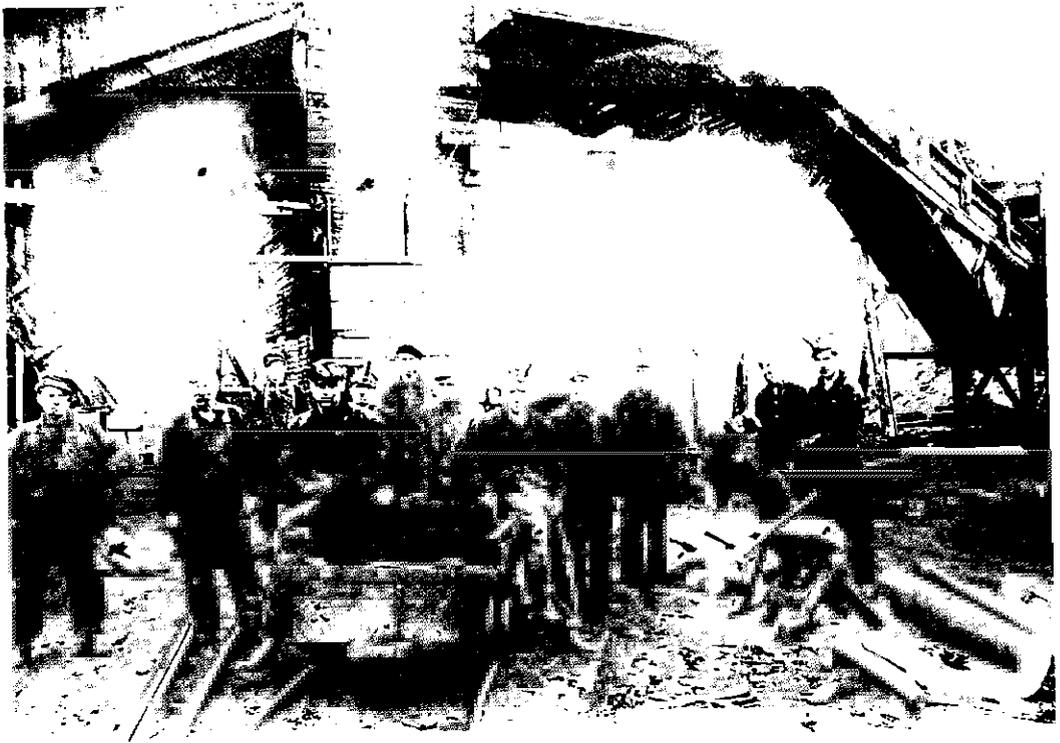
Carney visited with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, to present his grievance. The problem could not be resolved, so construction of the new mine did not materialize.

During World War II, the miners went on strike against No. 4 and No. 6 mines. Various Madrid area miners were interviewed about the strike by a Register and Tribune reporter. About 1945, the coal mines closed and these men, for the most part, became workers at John Deere, Firestone Rubber Company and other manufacturing plants in Des Moines.

Quoting from an article which appeared in the Des Moines Register, June 4, 1943:

*Union miners in and near Madrid weren't digging coal Thursday like those in other mines in Iowa and throughout the country. Instead they were working around their homes, in their Victory Gardens or playing boccie. They aren't talkative about the situation, but insist that they are not on strike. John Sliger, who has worked in the mines of Iowa, Missouri and Colorado for nearly 40 years, expressed their sentiment this way: "John L. Lewis never called us out. We just don't have a contract." Hand plowing the rows in his large, neat Victory garden, Sliger stopped to say that he knew President Roosevelt could order the miners to return to work, but in his opinion, "it would be with poor success. I just know the miners won't do as much as they could," he said. Sliger insists the men should have "portal to portal" pay, which at Madrid would be \$1 to \$1.50 and which would about make the basic rate that was an early Lewis demand. Concessions ordered by the war labor board, following refusal of the \$2 a day in basic pay increase, might give the miners an additional dollar daily, it has been*

Scene from High Bridge coal mine.



*estimated. "Sure I would rather get that \$1 than strike, but you can't be sure we'll get anything. We never thought we'd get that \$2 figuring maybe John L. Lewis would split it with the operators, but we don't have a contract and we aren't sure of anything."*

*Sliger is opposed to the use of troops, and he hopes some agreement can be reached without bringing in the soldiers. "I've been in lots of strikes, and I don't believe in the militia." Les Corieri, who*

*has a service star in his window for Eitlo Corieri, his Navy son, has been a miner for some 30 years. "You are sure you go in the mine, but not sure you come out," he said. "I don't think a dollar more on my part would be enough, but I don't think it's right to buck the government. "We are paid by the ton, sometimes \$3.00 a day, sometimes \$5.00, you never know. We need more money, but don't ask me the question, how much."*

*Tony Santi, back from four months at Camp*



**And here it is! Car has arrived at tipple. It is being dumped into chute. Charley Allen is reaching in car to get the check placed there by the miner who loaded car. Thus he is given credit for the load.**

Barkley, Kentucky, to enter an essential industry, sees the other side of the coal question. "I know what it means to the Army, it needs coal. They had to drive 40 or 50 miles sometimes because the supplies were low. We should not be out in time of war. It hurts the miners. But it's justified for we need more money. I think we are entitled to a bit of raise according to food prices."

Santi sitting on the edge of the boccie court back of the Viaduct Cafe in Madrid, where the young Italian and Croatian miners gather in the evening, and the older ones watch from the sidelines, said it had been a couple of years since the miners there had had a pay increase.

Lack of a working contract gave S. Palmieri a chance to do other work. He was operating his gas station two miles south of Madrid, a job taken over by his wife when the mines are in operation. "I would like to work, and was never in favor of stopping. We operate our own mine, The East Madrid Co-operative Mine, but we belong to the union."

The following are some of the men connected with the Scandia Coal Company during the 1930s:

- Owen Reese, Sr. . . . . Supt.
- Elmer Carlson . . . . . Mining Engineer
- William Iley . . . . . Foreman No. 4 Mine
- Thomas Newton . . . . . Asst. Foreman No. 4 Mine
- John White . . . . . Asst. Foreman No. 4 Mine
- Floyd McElheney . . . . . Asst. Foreman No. 4 Mine
- Gerald Lane . . . . . Asst. Foreman No. 4 Mine
- Thomas Davis . . . . . Asst. Foreman No. 4 Mine
- Gaylord F. Weems . . . . . Top Foreman No. 4 Mine
- Evan Reese . . . . . Weighmaster No. 4 Mine
- Charles Zook . . . . . Office Man No. 4 Mine
- Percy Brown . . . . . Office Man No. 4 Mine
- Fred Burch . . . . . Foreman No. 6 Mine
- Carl Wassgren . . . . . Top Foreman No. 6 Mine
- D. John Lewis . . . . . Office Man No. 6 Mine

- Ray Todd . . . . . Asst. Foreman No. 6 Mine
- William J. Evans . . . . . Salesman
- Clemence Vorhies . . . . . Store Manager

Coal mining in Boone County and Madrid during the depression years 1929-1933 was an important source of employment and income for many families. The major method of mining used in the Madrid area was the "room and pillar" method found mainly in shaft and slope mines where thick seams of coal were present. This method was dangerous and often resulted in a large number of accidents. It was commonplace to find many headlines in the Madrid Register News pertaining to fatal or near fatal coal mining accidents during the 1929-1933 period.

*Business men won't forget the armored car from Des Moines pulling up on the east side of Pettit's (now Terry Mercer's building) when the coal mines were operating. They brought the employees payroll in envelopes and paid in cash because at that time it wasn't too safe in the banks. Business flourished in Madrid during the time of the mines. The merchants were just as eager to see the armored car pull into town as the employees and their families, because it was pay day for everyone.*

Coal mines that developed in Boone County depended on the railroads, and to a lesser extent, on homeowners, as a market for their product. The major railroad that passed through Madrid during this period was the Milwaukee Road.

The railroads themselves were large consumers of coal and they also provided shipping facilities to supply distant markets. Production levels of coal in the 1930s was high in Boone County. The mines provided both coal and employment to surrounding communities. Below is a table of coal production in Boone County in the early 1930s:



Men are breaking up lumps and sorting impurities from the coal. Lumps shown here will be crushed later into proper sizes.

Scene in yard outside of mine, the coal cars.



Year	Number of Mines	Tonnage
1929	11	483,401
1930	10	421,552
1931	16	372,558
1932	18	405,906
1933	22	421,258

Boone County was the third largest producer of coal in the state in 1933 and maintained a high rank throughout the Depression when the demand for coal was at its peak. One-twelfth of Iowa's coal was produced in Madrid's local mines in 1929 according to the Madrid Register News.

*The friendly rivalry between Scandia and Madrid, (and between the Scandia correspondent and his publisher), is evident in this item:*

*April 30, 1908, Madrid Register News*

*Thomas Davis is the feather weight champion boxer of Scandia. He is limited to knock out anyone who weighs less than 400 and must be less than seven feet tall. It would be well if he would challenge the Madrid editor.*

*Note: Tom Davis was an almost painfully thin man. When Scandia closed down the Davises moved to Madrid and later Tom served term as mayor.*

*Scandia . . . November 14, 1907*

*There was some uneasiness among the miners at Scandia as to how they were to be paid off, and there were all kinds of rumors for a while. Still when the day came to receive their pay, they received it in currency the same as ever and all went away pleased. The pay roll last Saturday was \$6,751.73, the largest pay roll in Dallas County, except the Milwaukee at Perry which runs something over \$14,000.00 each month.*

Small mines existed at various times near Madrid along the Des Moines River. In 1918, large scale mining began with the opening of the Scandia Coal Company's No. 4 shaft. In 1926, this mine employed 320 miners and yielded 1,100 tons per day. The Scandia mines in 1930, employed nearly 800 local Madrid miners.

The coal produced was primarily in the form of prepared lump coal. Most of the coal was used by the railroads or shipped to various points within the state. The local mines were also important in supplying coal for local consumption. One interesting side note according to a Madrid Register News headline, was that the Scandia Coal Company of Madrid supplied Iowa State College with coal during the years 1931-32. According to the article, Iowa State College saved approximately \$35,000 by purchasing coal from the mines in Madrid. This was probably due to low shipping costs.

### SCANDIA, PHILDIA, HIGH BRIDGE

From 1906 until 1932, various coal camps were in existence in the Madrid area. These settlements were Scandia, Phildia and High Bridge.

Scandia sprang up when coal was discovered in the valley near the Chestnut Ford bridge. This camp, established around 1907, had a huge company store owned by the Carney Brothers, who owned the mine. The store sold everything, groceries, miners' supplies, shoes, clothing, even furniture. One miner's wife tells of furnishing her entire home from the company store.

Also in Scandia, King and Tomlinson operated a grocery store. Above the grocery store were apartments. If one were lucky enough to own a telephone, daily grocery orders were given by phone, to be delivered later in the day. If no phone was in the home, a clerk from the grocery store went from house

Nov. 14, 1907

Scandia: Mrs. Tom Davis, who has been quite poorly this fall, is some better.

to house, to take orders which were later delivered.

On the hill stood a large community building where union meetings were held as well as weekly dances.

Jeff Rees operated a pool hall in Scandia, which also sold ice cream and candy and was the general socializing spot of the camp.

Out in the country from Scandia, Tom Gordon owned a livery barn. Here one could rent a horse and buggy, drive to Woodward, leave the buggy at the depot and catch the interurban to Des Moines.

Scandia also had a huge brickyard that employed many workers, even after the mines closed.

Isador Ferderber, who later owned and operated a shoe store in Madrid, had a shoe repair shop in his home in Scandia.

June 19, 1913

Friday the 12th was an unlucky day for Andrew Pelko of Scandia. Andrew is sure that this is the combination which set the jinx on hm.

Andrew keeps a boarding house at Scandia. The warm weather, a burning thirst and sundry desires awoke a longing in Andrew's bosom to visit Boone. Arriving in Boone it was only natural for him to wish to take home something which would drive dull care away and remove the monotony of living. At least this is the way Andrew puts it. In any event, Sheriff John Reid of Boone saw him loading his wagon with an abundant quantity of thirst quenching beverage. John could not imagine what one man could want with so large a supply as this and decided that he would investigate.

The loading process completed, Andrew pulled out of Boone. He started toward Madrid and a short time later, Sheriff Reid in an automobile followed him. The Sheriff overtook Pelko on the outskirts of Madrid and placed him under arrest, charging illegal transportation of liquors.



High Bridge Mine - 1913 — mine structure photograph superimposed over a group picture of the mine crew. Front row: George Simpson, Fred Anderson, Ray Todd, Carl Ackerlund, Albert Holm, Pearl Cushman, Bill Ostberg, Johnson, Unknown, Phil Reid and John Lindbloom, hoist engineer. Second row: John Lindbloom, superintendant; unknown, unknown, Jody Wells, Norm Thomas, Hugh Timmons and Art Worell. Third row: Herman Strom, Jim Grant, George Corcion and Eli Brooks.



Scandia Coal Company

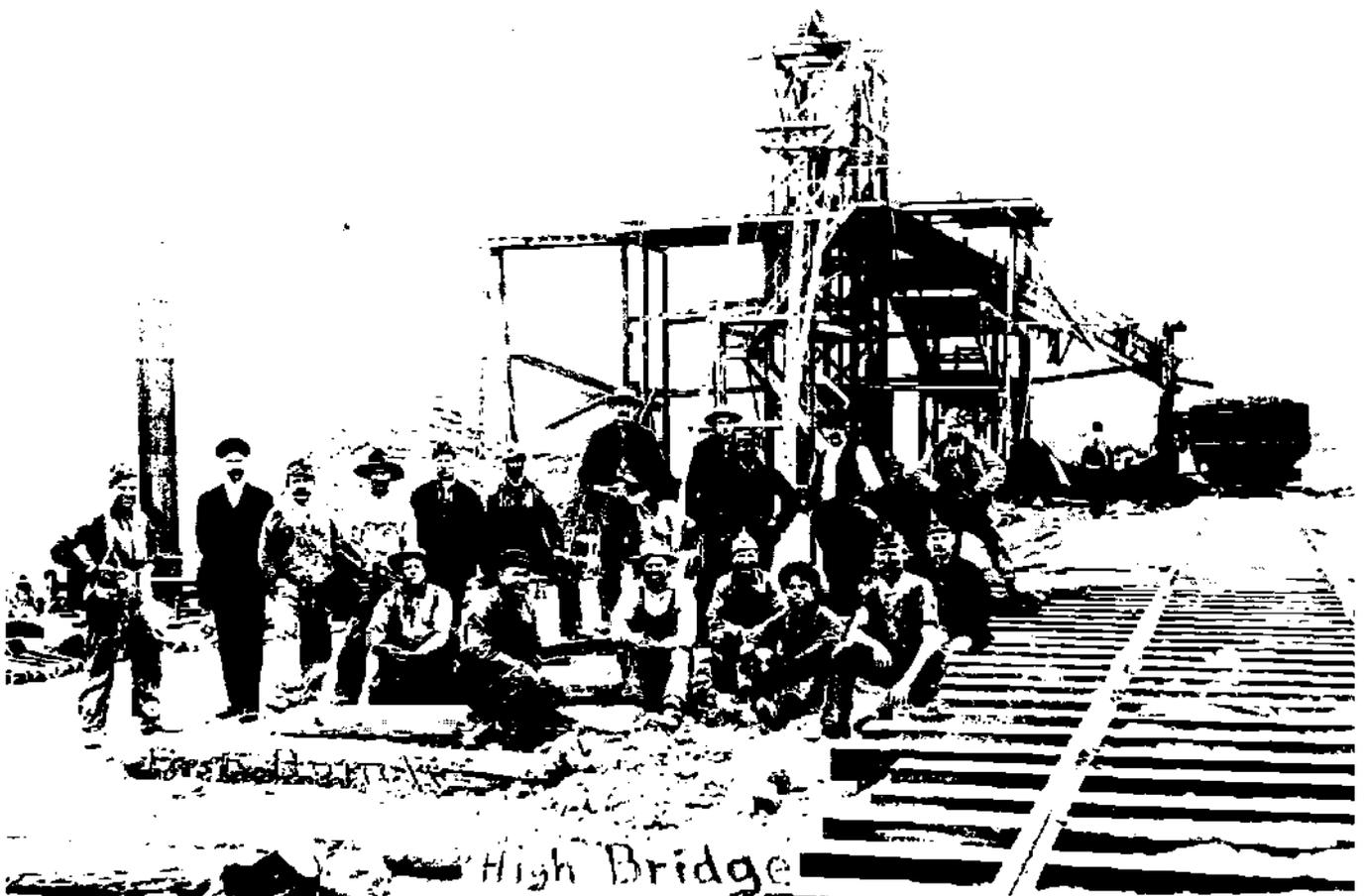
*Andrew protested, but his protests were in vain.*

*Andrew and his load, which consisted of sixteen cases of the liquid which is spoken of as making several cities famous, were brought to Madrid. Information was filed against the driver before Justice of the Peace C.L. Lucas and the beer was placed in the city jail. Pelko was fined \$60.00 including costs which someone of Pelko's friends paid. The beer was taken to Boone by Sheriff Reid and will be destroyed after the proper legal requirements have been met.*

At Phildia, the shortest-lived of the coal camps, only about five years, Mr. Turnick owned a grocery store.

Mr. Turnick liked to take a nip from the bottle every once in a while, in fact, quite often, and sometimes was a little tipsy. When in this condition, he told customers to pick up what they needed; each customer had a small order book and kept track of their purchases in their order books, then paid the entire bill on payday. This was the forerunner of today's self service grocery store.

One local lady tells of having to place an order for "pork butts" when she was a young girl. Not knowing exactly what they were, was too embarrassed to ask, and thinking this was not "lady like" talk, she wrote the order for the grocer.



High Bridge Mine

## BAD AIM SAVES LIFE

*Madrid Register News . . . March 28, 1912*

*The wobbly condition of a drunk man's nerves was the only thing which saved Clarence Davis of Phildia, from being seriously wounded or perhaps killed Monday.*

*One of the miners had been drunk for a couple of days and awoke from his debauch with shattered nerves and a terrible temper. Something went wrong and he stole a shot gun from his bunk mate and started out on the war path seeking whom he might devour.*

*He roamed over toward the Phillips mines and leveled his gun at the first man he chanced to sight, which happened to be Clarence Davis. The wretched condition of the man's nerves destroyed the accuracy of his aim and he missed. Before he could fire a second shot, someone landed upon him with his fist and the miner went down in a heap. Angered by the man's actions the crowd took a righteous delight in taking turns at mauling up the fellow, and by the time they had finished the miner needed the services of a physician and a nurse.*

*Dr. Walsh of Scandia combined the necessary elements, however, and fixed him up in time for an interview with Justice Gearhart.*

The only other business in Phildia was a pool hall operated by Dan Suer.

Phildia also had a one-room schoolhouse. For some

reason, the school at Scandia closed, so pupils then went to the Phildia school.

High Bridge was located south of Madrid where Highway 17 now crosses the river, then west before coming to the Des Moines River bridge. High Bridge had a company store, a school and a community hall. Dan Suer, upon closing his pool hall at Phildia, moved his business to High Bridge.

Up until after World War II, the Milwaukee ran through High Bridge, and former residents of the area said that you could get to anywhere in the world from High Bridge. Jack Henderson, who still resides close to the old High Bridge area tells of catching the train to ride to school to Madrid. It cost the entire sum of 10c. Going home from school, Jack always walked the tracks, and if the train happened along, the engineer would slow down enough to allow Jack to hop aboard.

Certain trains did not stop at High Bridge, but because of the steep incline they had to slow down, so active young boys could jump off the train, even if it didn't come to a complete stop.

*High Bridge....August 14, 1907*

*Mrs. D. W. Grigsby of near High Bridge entertained a party of ladies at her home yesterday. A number from Madrid were present, going down on the morning train and returning in the evening. A delightful day was passed.*

## ZOOKSPUR

*Sixteen tons, and what do you get?  
Another day older and deeper in debt.  
St. Peter don't call me,  
Cause I can't go  
I owe my soul to the company store.*

So goes the chorus of Tennessee Ernie's popular song about the mines and the company store. From 1910 until the middle 1930s, the company store

played an integral part in the lives of persons who lived in the mining camps of Zookspur, High Bridge and Scandia. The store offered good quality products at reasonable prices, and most important, it offered credit. As long as a man was employed by the mines, he had credit, but before his next pay check was received, the bill owed was deducted from his earnings.

Zookspur, the name taken from a mine boss, H. Zook and the spur of the railroad, was an active settlement for about 22 years from 1911 until approximately 1933. As the mines worked out, residents began moving on to other towns, and today (1983), Zookspur has a population of 21. However, the present "mayor" Bill Trucano informed this writer the other day that he had correspondence from companies wanting to sell Zookspur a fire truck and a new water system.

When an active town, Zookspur boasted a population of about 500. There were company houses, a four- or five-room structure, which rented for about \$8.00 per month, a few privately-owned homes, a school, five community wells, three churches, one for white protestants, one for colored protestants and a Catholic "mission" church, headed by a young man from Des Moines who was studying for the priesthood, a company store, a pool hall, a bakery and a baseball diamond.

Entertainment consisted of swimming in the Des Moines River, playing baseball, either walking or paying a dime to ride the train to Madrid to see a picture show, picnics and visiting with friends.

Many life-long friendships were formed in these



Sign located on the edge of Zook Spur, Iowa in 1982, a former mine town in the Madrid community.

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*Madrid Register News, Sept. 22, 1927*

**4 Foreigners Get Papers  
High Bridge, Woodward, Moran  
Men Are Naturalized**

*Four High Bridge, Moran and Woodward men were granted naturalization papers in the Dallas county courts the other day. They are:*

*Mary Krombol, of Moran, a native of Hungary.*

*Richard Battani, of Woodward, a native of Italy.*

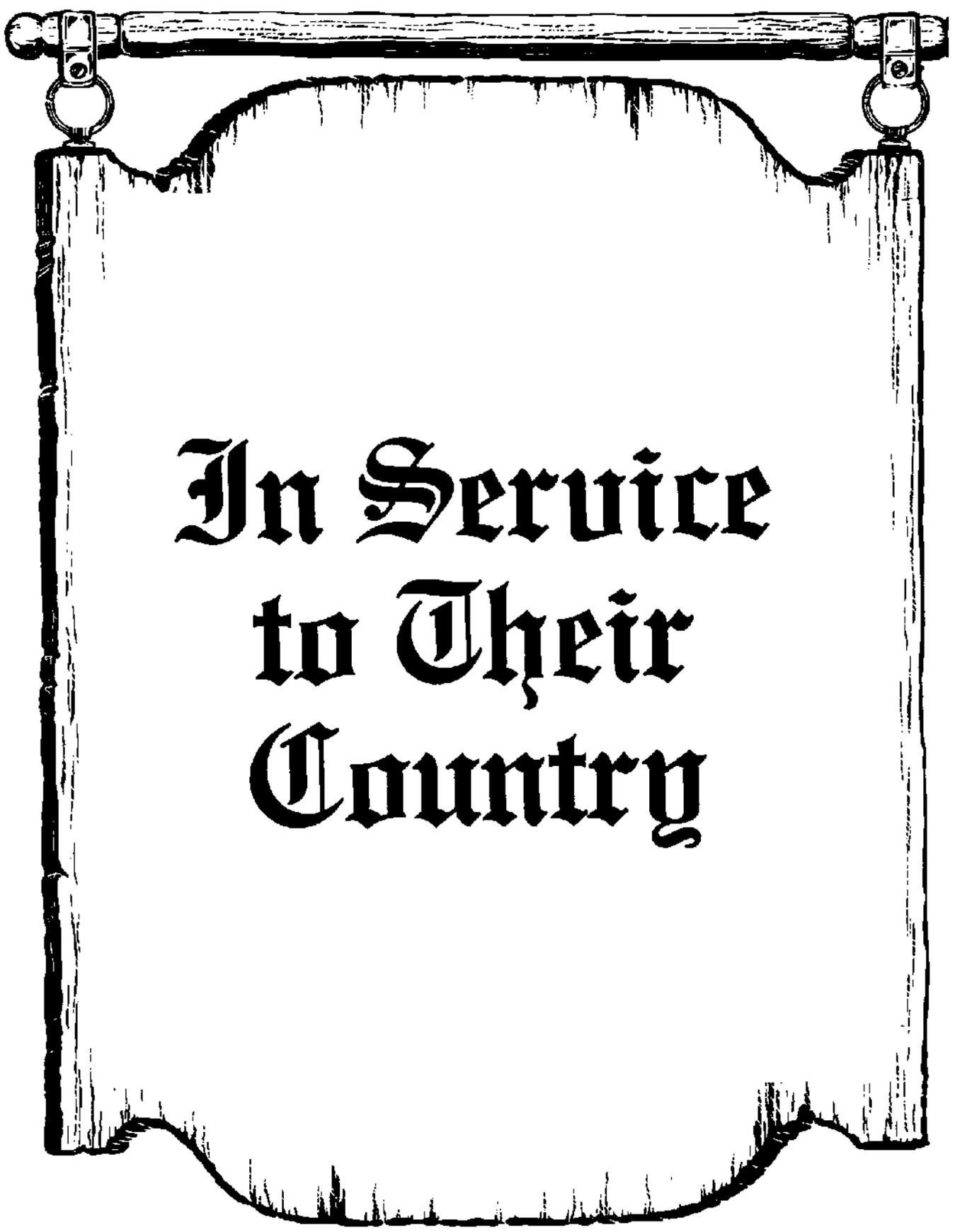
*Olivia Battani, of Woodward, mother of Richard Battani.*

*Valentine Radosevich, of High Bridge mining camp, a native of Croatia.*

*Frank Polich of High Bridge was too ill to attend court, and his hearing will come up later.*

---

mining camps. Quoting from an interview with Kathryn McClelland who lived in Zookspur for many years, "Zookspur was like the cross roads of the world. There were Croatians, Italians, Irish, Germans, Negroes, almost any ethnic group you could name. We were integrated."

A black and white illustration of a scroll. The scroll is unrolled and held by a wooden rod at the top, which is secured with metal rings. The scroll has a decorative, wavy top and bottom edge. The text is written in a bold, black Gothic font, centered on the scroll.

**In Service  
to Their  
Country**



## In Service to Their Country

The first permanent settler in this area, Charles Gaston, was a veteran of Company I, First Regiment, United States Dragoons. And, at least one of those who arrived shortly after him had served during the War of 1812. C. L. Lucas relates that one man, known as "Civil War Noah Van Cannon," had served in both the Confederate and Union armies during the Civil War. While serving as a Confederate soldier he was captured by Union forces and given the choice of the unpleasanties of a military prison or joining the United States Army to serve on the western frontier guarding against Indian uprisings. He chose the latter and when his enlistment was up he quickly left his post in the Dakotas and returned to the east to be mustered out. In a surprisingly short time he was settled here in Boone County.

During the Civil War, 29 citizens from Douglas Township and Madrid, 3 from Garden Township and 16 from Cass Township are known to have joined the Union Army. Josiah Fritz and Solomon Cunningham might be called our first "Gold Star" boys having both died while in service during that war.

Since then, in addition to the wars against the American Indians, the United States has fought in the Spanish-American War, two World Wars and two undeclared wars, referred to as United Nations police actions, in Korea and Vietnam. Citizens of this community have served their country in all of them, with the exception, perhaps, of the Spanish American War. When Congress declared on April 25, 1898 that a state of war had existed with Spain since April 21, President McKinley called for the National Guard to be activated. The Boone County Guard Company reported to Des Moines where it was mustered into the service of the United States as Company I, Fifty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. They were sent to a training camp at Chickamunga, Tennessee where they "frittered away" their time until they were returned to Des Moines and mustered out of "Uncle Sam's" army. An armistice had been signed August 12, less than four months after war was declared.

During the Twentieth Century women as well as men have answered the call to arms. We would like to present a list of everyone who has served in the military but the difficulty of compiling a complete and accurate list has discouraged us from making the

attempt. We are, however, in an effort to extend special honor to those who have died in war in service to their country, attempting to present a list of their names. We apologize for any omissions and hope our efforts to make the list will extend the honor to those who may be left out.

The two who are known to have given their lives to the cause of preserving the Union in the Civil War, Josiah Fritz and Solomon Cunningham, were previously referred to as our first "Gold Star" boys, and it appears that none from this community was lost in the Spanish American War. It also appears that few from the Madrid area lost their lives in World War I. In fact only one can be recalled, Gail Sutherland. Veterans and family members who were involved with organizing the American Legion just after that war cannot recall there being any other.

The World War II Gold Star Boys are:

Gene Ames	Frank Nicholson
Bill Borch	Marion Nordini
Milo Keeling	Donald Shearer
John Lewis	Eldon Wallace
Americo Nicolleto	Robert L. Blacksmith
Herman Santi	Marion Hornick
Tony Van Cannon	John Kruzich
Amelio Biondi	Harold Nicholson
Allen Hermann	Marlo Pickell
Wilfred Kernes	Theodore Todd
	Charles Webb

Deceased after discharge as a result of service connected causes:

Clarence Hegberg	Harold Olson
------------------	--------------

Korean Conflict Gold Star Boys:

Geno Battani	Joe Williams
Roland Davis	Charles Zenor

Gold Star Boys from the Vietnam Conflict:

Todd Harrison	William Schulte
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The American Legion is the largest organization of



Troop train at the Madrid depot during World War I.

American men and women who have served honorably in the United States armed forces. It seeks to advance the interests of veterans, to continue friendships formed in the service and to see that disabled veterans receive the care and help they need. Legion programs promote the American way of life at national, state and local levels, and sponsor patriotism and educational and charitable projects.

A group of 20 officers serving in the American Expeditionary Forces in France in World War I is credited with planning the American Legion. Being asked to improve morale, one of them, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., proposed an organization of veterans. The first organizational meeting took place in Paris in March, 1919, with about 1,000 officers and enlisted men attending. The first Post was formed in Washington, D.C. and took the title of Washington Post No. 1, Department of the District of Columbia.

After receiving the pictured charter December 18, 1919, the first meeting of Madrid's American Legion Post was held January 23, 1920 with C. D. Friday as temporary chairman. Officers were elected: commander, R. E. Lorimer; vice commander, C. A. English; adjutant, A. R. Miles; finance officer, C. D. Friday; chaplain, Carl Lundahl; sargent-at-arms, Ray Gibbons and an executive committee that included Dr. Cook, Harvey Bradley, E. L. Forslund, Charles

Yearnshaw and L. Stover. The Post name, LeMans No. 341 was adopted January 30.

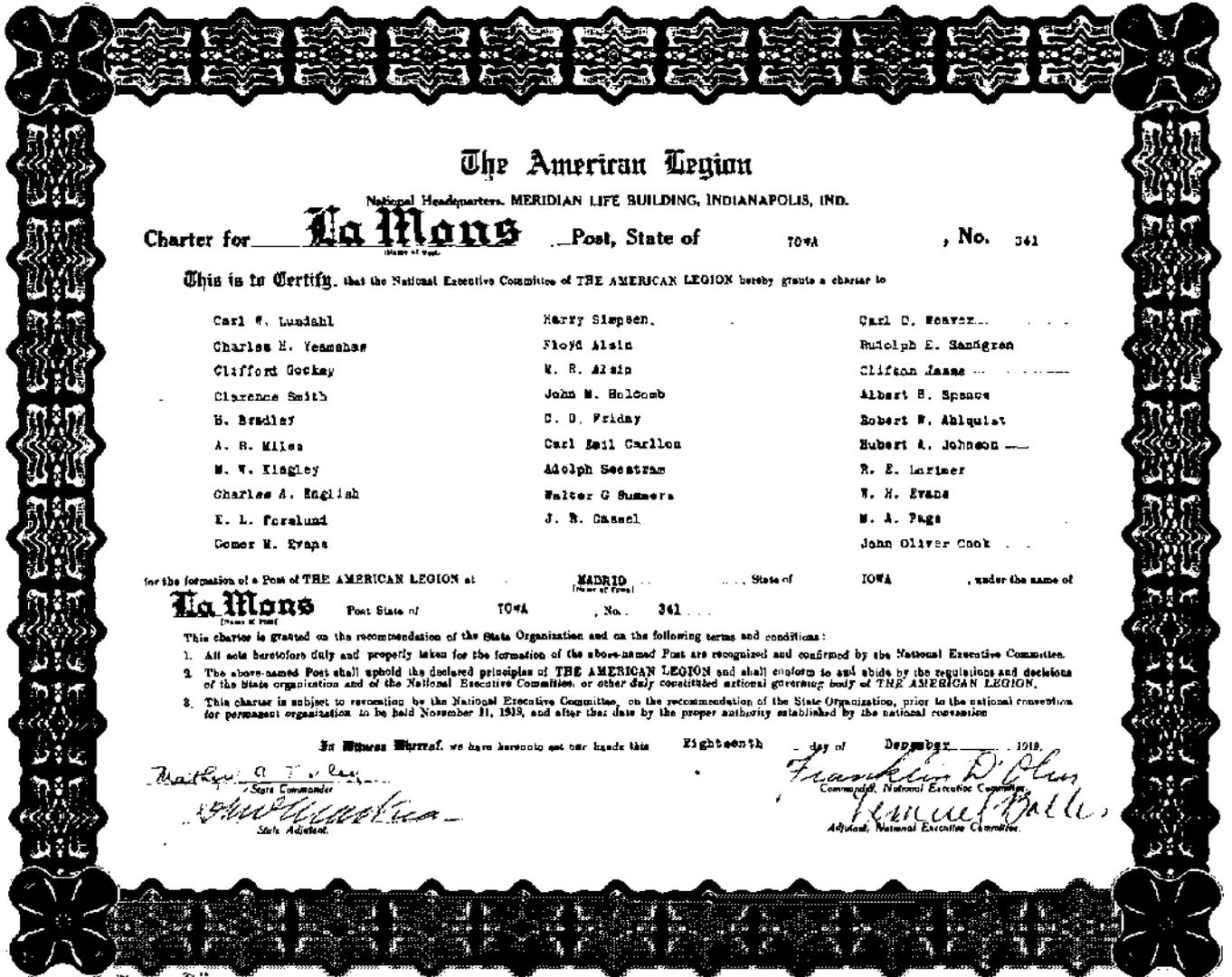
Until about 1945, there was no Post home and meetings were held in various locations. Then, the present building was purchased. When the LeMans Post hosted county Legion meetings the log cabin in Edgewood Park was used and in 1929 the Legion donated the concrete floor for the cabin.

In 1930, Legion baseball was organized with Mr. Sandquist as athletic director. Other projects initiated during the Depression were the fund-raising drives for money to buy Christmas packages for needy families. The Post held raffles and dances for this purpose.

During the '50s the Legion sponsored fund drives for the March of Dimes with an annual walk from Boone to Madrid with the local commander pushing a wheel chair and other members of the Post walking along to help collect donations from passing motorists.

The Madrid Post was the original annual sponsor of the Madrid Labor Day Celebration that is now organized by a special committee of volunteers from the community.

Post No. 341 is now made up of members who are veterans of four wars; World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam. The current officers are: commander, Gary Steffen; adjutant, Rick Grant; finance



## The American Legion

National Headquarters, MERIDIAN LIFE BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Charter for **Le Mans** Post, State of **IOWA**, No. **341**

This is to Certify, that the National Executive Committee of THE AMERICAN LEGION hereby grants a charter to

Carl W. Lundahl	Harry Simpson	Carl D. Yearnshaw
Charles H. Yearnshaw	Floyd Alsip	Rudolph E. Sandgren
Clifford Gockney	W. R. Alsip	Clifford Jaase
Clarence Smith	John M. Holcomb	Albert B. Spance
B. Bradley	C. D. Friday	Robert W. Ahlquist
A. R. Miles	Carl Emil Carllon	Hubert A. Johnson
W. V. Klingley	Adolph Seestram	R. E. Lorimer
Charles A. English	Walter G Summers	W. H. Evans
E. L. Forslund	J. R. Cassel	M. A. Page
Gomer H. Evans		John Oliver Cook

for the formation of a Post of THE AMERICAN LEGION at **MADRID** State of **IOWA**, under the name of

**Le Mans** Post State of **IOWA**, No. **341**

This charter is granted on the recommendation of the State Organization and on the following terms and conditions:

1. All acts heretofore duly and properly taken for the formation of the above-named Post are recognized and confirmed by the National Executive Committee.
2. The above-named Post shall uphold the declared principles of THE AMERICAN LEGION and shall conform to and abide by the regulations and decisions of the State Organization and of the National Executive Committee or other duly constituted national governing body of THE AMERICAN LEGION.
3. This charter is subject to revocation by the National Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the State Organization, prior to the national convention for permanent organization to be held November 11, 1919, and after that date by the proper authority established by the national convention.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this **Eighteenth** day of **December**, 1919.

*Matthew A. Tolson*  
Sergeant  
*Walter G. Summers*  
Serge Adjutant

*Franklin D. Blair*  
Commander, National Executive Committee  
*Harvey Bradley*  
Adjutant, National Executive Committee

officer, Jerry Burke; chaplain, Jim Pittman, and sargent-at-arms, John Janovick.

### The American Legion Auxiliary

The first National American Legion Convention, in 1919, authorized the formation of the Auxiliary. It is

made up of women eligible to join the Legion, and wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of Legion members or servicemen killed in war or after they were honorably discharged. Its interest is to promote the program of the American Legion.

The LeMans Post 341 of the American Legion Auxiliary in Madrid is named for the city in France where



THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

# AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

*The required number of persons duly qualified for membership having applied therefor and such application having been approved in due form.*

*Since therefore, pursuant to the powers conferred by the Constitution of the American Legion Auxiliary, this Charter is granted, and those applying together with such others as may unite with them, are hereby authorized to establish and maintain a Unit of the*

### AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

at *Madrid* of *LeMans* Post No. *341* Department of *Louisiana* and this instrument, unless revoked or suspended, shall be in full force and effect from the date of its execution thereof.

*By the acceptance of this Charter, the said Unit acknowledges irrevocable jurisdiction and defers itself to be bound by all things subject to the Constitution of the American Legion Auxiliary and of the Department of Louisiana and the rules, regulations, orders and laws of the American Legion Auxiliary, and further the said Unit pledges itself, its members and its officers, to uphold, protect and defend the Constitution of The United States and the principles of true Americanism, for the common welfare of the living and its solemn commemoration of those who died that liberty might not perish from the Earth.*

*In Witness Whereof, this Charter is given under the hand and seal of the National President, duly attested by the National Secretary, at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, this 28th day of April, 1922; and countersigned by the President and the Secretary for the Department of Louisiana at Des Moines the 5th day of May, 1922.*

Countersigned:

*Helene J. ...*  
Department President

*Blanche E. ...*  
Department Secretary



*Edith ...*  
National President

*Pauline C. ...*  
National Secretary

several Madrid fellows served and were stationed at the field hospital during World War I.

On August 4, 1921, Mrs. Josie Corbin of Madrid assumed the responsibility of organizing persons eligible to membership in the American Legion Auxiliary, and she was elected to serve as president of the Post until January 1, 1922. The first charter was dated September 7, 1921, with 33 members, one of whom was a Gold Star Mother. Charter members include: Maud Bradley, Beulah Bradley, Grace Brotebeck, Josie Corbin, Florence English, Mary Evans, Mary Holcomb, Gertrude Lackey, Mary Miles, Genta Miles, Belle Keigley, Marvel Keigley, Carrie Hurley, Fay Utley, Nanie Yearshaw, Helen Yearshaw, Mrs. Ben Luther, Mrs. Will Murray, Mrs. Charles Gilliam, Grace Yearshaw, Mrs. William Cumming, Lizzi Reed, Effie Reed, Georgia Weaver, Flo Holcomb, Mrs. Roy Blanchard, Mrs. James Bland, Mrs. M. Jones, Luella Swan, Mrs. Elmer Carlson, Mrs. Alex Thompson, Mrs. John Legvold, Mrs. Jacob Pickell, Emma Pickell, Mrs. Will Webb, Mrs. John Bowen and Mrs. J.O. Cook.

The only living charter member of the Post is Effie Reed, who, at 94, remains a member, and continues to help the Post in their sale of poppies. Effie was honored in May, 1980, for her volunteer work in the Veterans Hospital in Des Moines, where she had completed over 3,000 hours of service to veterans. She received the Myrton-Skelly Award for poppy sales in 1980 as well.

Through the years, the Post has served the community and state veterans in Armistice Day recognition, gifts of food and clothing to veterans and families, marking graves with crosses, supplying "canteen cards" for veterans in homes and hospitals throughout the state, purchasing therapeutic equipment for handicapped veterans, sending the local newspaper to men in service and maintaining a good historical Service Record Book for local men who have served their country in the armed forces. Baskets of fruit are delivered annually at Christmastime to elderly veterans or their widows.

The Auxiliary has also assisted the community at various times by donating to the Red Cross, the United Campaign, sponsoring the Camp Fire Girls, sponsoring students to both Boys and Girls State, purchasing band uniforms, providing treats to those at

the Woodward Hospital School, sponsoring scholarships, and in many other ways.

About 1950, the Post erected a stone memorial at Mount Hope Cemetery, as a memorial to all Veterans in the area. Since 1967, the Auxiliary has provided weekly volunteer service to the Veterans Hospital in Des Moines. To date, the Post has contributed more than 16,000 hours.

On May 10, 1982, four members from Madrid attended the Certificate of Service Awards held at the Botanical Center in Des Moines. The theme for that program was "Volunteers: Our Greatest Natural Resource." At this, the 35th annual awards ceremonial, Effie Reed received an award for 4,107 hours and 15 years of service, and Alice Cavanaugh received an award for 4,268 hours and 15 years of service. Zora Janovick and Vivian Anderson were also recognized at that meeting.

Current officers are: president, Zora Janovick; secretary, Vivian Anderson; treasurer, Charlotte Simons; historian, Daisy Howard; musician, Charlene Hurst.

### Veterans of Foreign Wars

The first attempts to form organizations of veterans of foreign wars began in the late 1890s. Three of these organizations combined in 1913 to form the V.F.W.

Any officer or enlisted man either on active duty in the armed services or honorably discharged, who fought in any foreign military campaign of the United States, may join the V.F.W. It seeks to develop comradeship among its members, assist needy veterans and their widows and children, organize memorial services for deceased veterans and promote patriotism.

The Madrid V.F.W. Post 5060 originated with the presentation of a charter on December 13, 1945. The post was planned and formed by Mike Beldrane, Emil Galetich, Mel Gioffredi and Richard Guthrie. Seventy-three members signed the original charter. The first commander was Verne E. Higgs and the first quartermaster was Richard Guthrie.

At the present time 165 veterans are members at Post 5060. Of this total, 26 are life members. Geno Donati is the commander and Bruno Isolini the quartermaster. The ladies auxiliary was formed and

During World War I, when troop trains passed through Madrid, they would stop and let the men off for exercise. Citizens of Madrid would fix sandwiches, cookies and drinks for the men. This picture was taken at the corner of Second and State Street, about 1918.





By the Authority of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States:

**Be it Known, that Comrades**

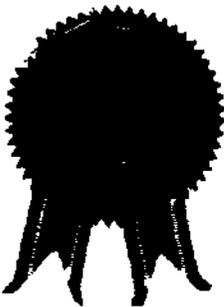
Fred W. Aman  
Joseph Amadio  
Nicholas J. Boidement  
Guy E. Biondi  
Joe Biondi, Jr.  
Joe Borich  
Nick Borich  
Anthony P. Bryzich  
Anthony D. Burich  
Frank R. Burich  
Johnnie C. Burich  
Ernest J. Caravannigh  
George Clavenger  
Thomas H. Daugherty  
Edwin D. Dean  
Harvey J. Frey  
Emil J. Galtsch  
Tony Galtsch  
William M. Galtsch  
Charles H. Gibbons  
Lester C. Gibbons  
Annette Giugredi  
Grant W. Grodzman  
Sigfred J. Guigli

Richard W. Guthrie  
Robert J. Hanick  
John R. Heasman  
Peter J. Heget  
Harmon M. Herndon  
John W. Higory  
Meru E. Higgs  
Carl D. Hinman  
Wlode J. Jurgensen  
Wm W. Jurgensen  
Harvey H. Johnson  
Oscar E. Johnson  
Arthur R. Kancher  
Francis J. Kancher  
Halt J. Kungick  
Herman J. Lambert  
Ralph J. Lambert  
Harvey E. Martin  
Elmer Miles  
Paul E. Miltone  
Robert W. Murray  
Mowest J. Nansen  
Carlo Vicotelli  
Clara Vicotelli

Harry Sordini  
Joe Sordini  
Michael W. C'Drag  
Edward R. Palmieri  
Raymond J. Palmieri  
John J. Parkins  
Charles J. Peterson  
John D. Pigott  
Walter J. Ralbkorn  
John H. Reas  
Dale D. Ringgenberg  
John Roe  
Clifford C. Simon  
Wloyd L. Inregarelli  
Andy J. Spletat  
Carl W. Swanson  
James J. Timmers  
Algo J. Tyloni  
Dwight D. Wheeler  
Paul E. Wylie  
Ralph B. Wylie  
William S. Wylie  
William E. Basser  
Bitty Young  
Gunnar D. Young

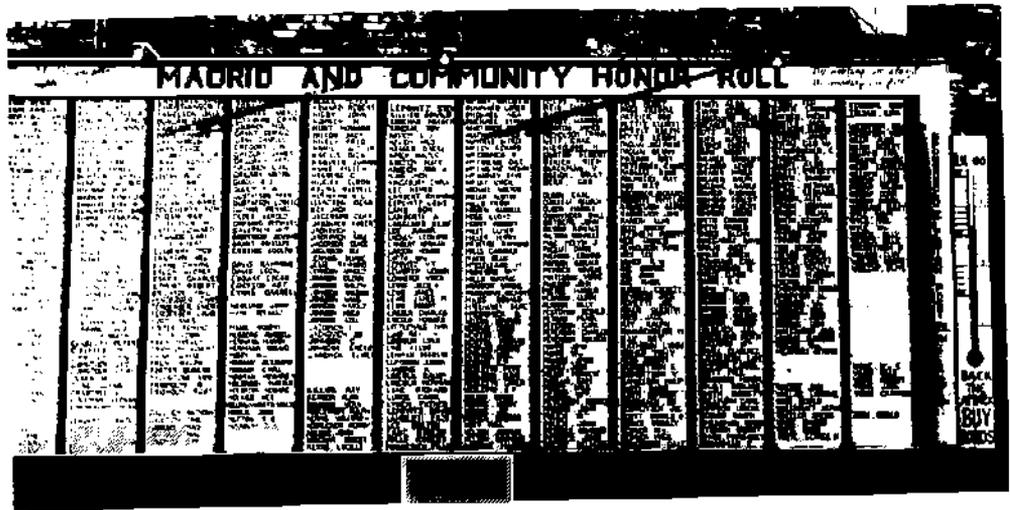
having served honorably in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America in foreign wars of the United States of America, are hereby authorized to organize and are constituted a Post in the City of **Madrid** in the State of **Iowa** to be known as **Madrid** Post No. 5060, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereto set our hands and the official seal of the association this 13th day of December, 1945



*[Signature]*  
Adjutant General

*[Signature]*  
Commander in Chief



The names of service men and women who served during World War II are listed on this Honor Roll which hung on the north side of the corner building at Second and State Streets.

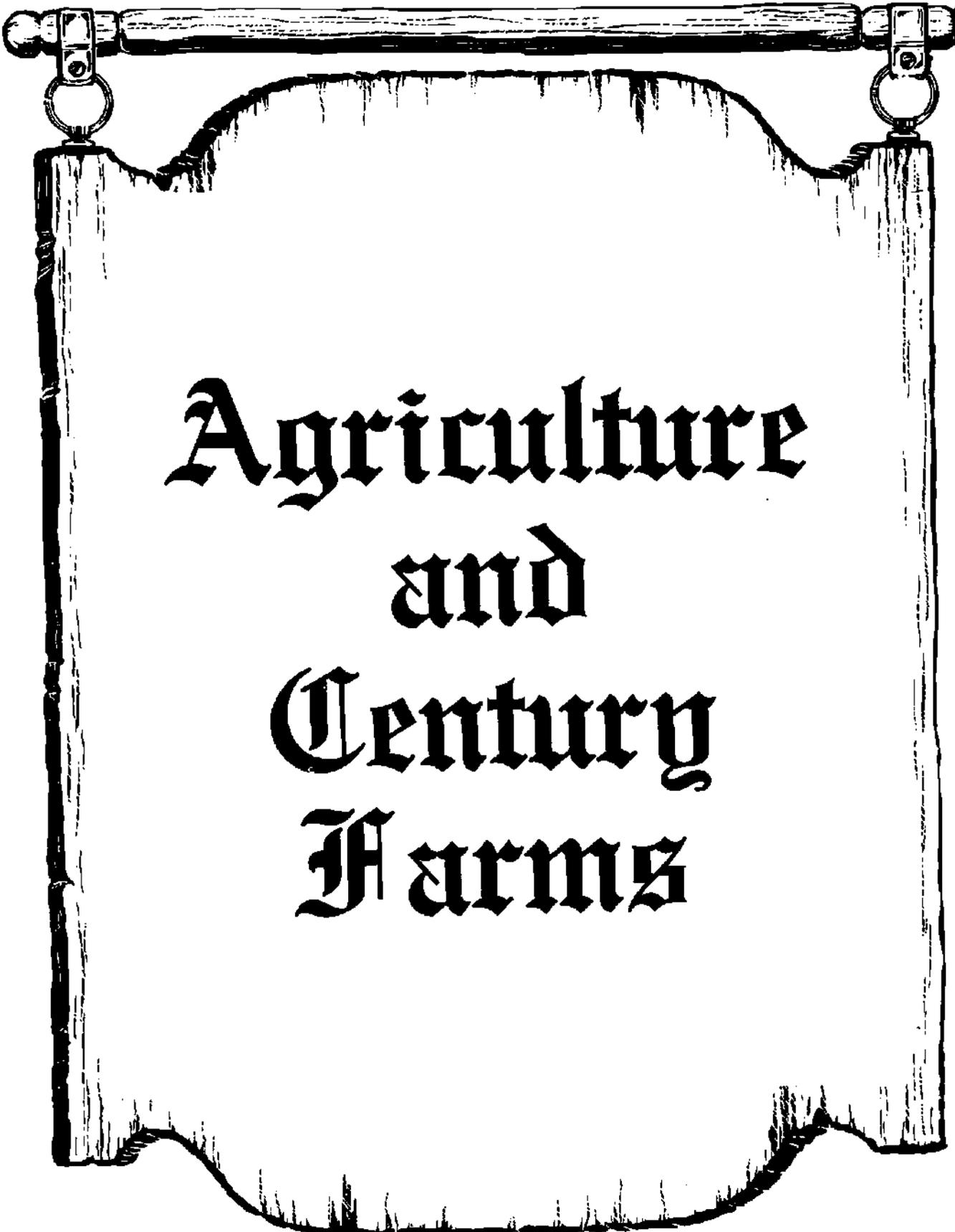
received its charter on April 8, 1947.

Madrid V.F.W. Post 5060 was formed to provide aid and comfort to our veterans and their dependents, to provide services and assistance to our community and to keep our United States of America strong and free. To qualify as a member a person must have served honorably overseas in a war zone as designated by Congress.

Some of the community services of Post 5060 are: donation of money and labor to aid in constructing a

baseball field at Edgewood Park; donations to the local school system for the purchase of band uniforms; participation in Memorial Day observances and other parades; and celebrations observing holidays and special events.

The Post home of the Madrid V.F.W. was originally above the present day Joe's Pharmacy. Then the building that is now the Post home was purchased from Grant Goodman. This building on South State Street has housed the Post for almost 30 years.



Agriculture  
and  
Century  
Farms



# Agriculture

Agriculture is often called Iowa's major industry, so the businesses classified under production and processing should include agriculture.

It would be impossible to list all the people who have been engaged in agriculture during the period of the history of Madrid. Much of this will be found in the family history section of our book. During this period the population of the United States changed from over 90% to less than 5% engaged in farming; from a farming industry in which the average farmer produced a little more than he needed for himself and his family to an astonishing productivity that allows the average farmer to produce enough food for 78 people.

The Swedish immigrants to this area arrived late in the season finding Charles Gaston with a harvest of potatoes, squash, corn and other goods he was willing to share with them. In the spring of 1847 they broke ground in open places along the lowlands with picks and spades. Corn, potatoes and other vegetables were planted. The first plow used here was bought in Oskaloosa. It was the old style bull plow with a wooden moldboard.

The steel moldboard plow had been invented by John Deere in 1837 and soon made its appearance here. The heavy, gummy prairie soil stuck to the rough surface of wood or iron plows instead of falling away from the moldboard cleanly in even furrows as it did from steel.

The following group of articles taken from the Madrid Register News shows an interesting collection of contrasts and similarities in agriculture through the years.

In 1846, homesteads were available at \$1.25 an acre. Larger tracts were also bought at the same price and there are some claims that land in this area during the pioneer days was obtained at less than \$1.00 per acre.

## *August 16, 1907, Madrid Register News* **Fancy Price For Story County Land**

*A forty-acre farm located a few miles south of Nevada, over in Story County, sold the other day for \$137.50 per acre. The farm was only fairly improved.*

*December 23, 1982*

*Boone County farmland declined in value during the past year to an estimated average of \$2,272 per acre, according to an Iowa State University study. That's down from \$2,685 per acre a year ago.*

*Story County has declined to an estimated average of \$2,355 from \$2,788; Polk County \$2,097 from \$2,473 and Dallas \$1,757 from \$2,087.*

*According to Iowa Secretary of Agriculture, Robert Lounsberry: "In 1983, Iowa is projected to have 33.8 million acres of land devoted to farming. The state will have 117,000 farms, with an average size of 289 acres.*

*In 1934, there were a record 223,000 farms in the state. In 1945, a record 35 million acres were under cultivation, Lounsberry said.*

*Madrid Register News, 1907*

## **Corn Never Cheap Again**

### **Register and Farmer Asks and Answers the Question — Thinks it Will Never Again be Cheap.**

*We have been asked the question, "Will corn ever be cheap again?" In the light of the present indications we are of the belief that the days of cheap corn have gone forever. We believe this because consumption is well up to production, and there is a tendency from abroad to buy this cereal as never before. We frankly admit that no man can see very far into the future on existing conditions and by past transactions.*

*Good corn land is steadily going up in value and such lands must go still higher. Owners of such land must put forth greater effort in the production of this staple crop. It is up to the grower to immediately incorporate into his management a system that will produce far above the average.*

*No, we are not looking for low prices of corn in the near future. Times when corn was used for fuel will not soon return. Too many other uses for corn have sprung up to forever preclude the use of corn as fuel.*

*The writer has grown and sold corn at 11 cents per bushel. He was then competing with millions of other corn growers on cheap land. Those millions have been reduced and many are now engaged in the production of other crops, and much of the land that frequently produced corn is over to meadow and pasture made necessary because the open prairie range was taken up and made into farms. We many see corn as low as 25 cents, but not lower. — Register and Farmer.*

*August 2, 1917*

## **Wagon Load of Corn Brings \$147.50**

*John D. Rockefeller and the bloomin' aristocrats of the east haven't much on a man who can shovel a load of corn onto his wagon and receive a check for \$147.50 in payment there of.*

*This is the sum paid Fred Swanson by Soderlund Brothers Tuesday morning, and the load was not so extraordinarily large, either. The price was \$2.15 per bushel. It's easy money if you have the corn.*

*So far as known this is the largest price ever received for a wagon load of corn in this community. This figures out to be 68.6 bushels of corn.*

Corn picking was done by hand with the use of a "husking peg" that fit across the fingers of the right hand or a hook that was on a metal plate strapped to the palm of the hand. The peg or hook was used to loosen the husk and the ear was then broken off the stalk using both hands. Some men used both a peg and a hook. The young men competing for the largest load would arrive in the field at daybreak. Some wore two pairs of cotton flannel mittens, some wore mittens made with two thumbs so that when the front of one wore out it could be turned over and worn on the other hand. Soon would be heard the rhythmic thud of ears of corn hitting the bangboard. A team of horses patiently pulled the wagon forward. When a wagon was filled, the picker had to empty it into the corn

crib using a scoop shovel. The wagons were designed so that the endgate could be lowered to form a platform for the man with the scroop shovel to stand on and to allow easier access to the ears of corn. An additional advantage was that this platform being a couple of feet off the ground placed the man closer to the height to which he had to pitch the corn to get it into the crib.

Madrid's champion corn husker was Ivyl Carlson. After he won the National Corn Husking Championship, Madrid held an Ivyl Carlson Day Celebration in his honor.

*Madrid Register-News, October 10, 1907  
Corn Crop is up to Average*

*Will Yield a Total of 300,000,000  
Bushels, According to Estimate Made  
by Secretary George A. Wells.*

*Unless Secretary George A. Wells of the Iowa Grain Dealers Association is unduly optimistic, the corn crop of Iowa this year will be up to the usual average with a total yield of 300,000,000 bushels.*

*Secretary Wells makes this report in his bulletin for September which was issued Monday. It is estimated that the warm, drying days in September added 20,000,000 bushels to the Iowa crop.*

*The average yield for this year Sec. Wells avers is 34 bushels to the acre. The central district in which Boone, Polk, Story, and Dallas counties are included, has a slightly larger yield than the state average, this district making an average of 35 bushels to the acre. 25 per cent of the corn will be soft according to Sec. Wells estimate.*

*According to the government's report the following are the total yields for the state during the past seven years:*

Year	Bushels
1902	297,686,016
1903	229,218,220
1904	303,039,266
1905	305,112,376
1906	373,275,000
Average	301,666,170
1907 [estimated]	300,000,000



Horse drawn cultivators in a field of checkrowed corn, planted in rows with a guide wire that had "buttons" spaced along it to trip the planter so that the seed dropped in hills spaced the same distance apart as the rows. The result was a checkerboard pattern with rows both directions. The purpose was to allow cultivation in both directions for better weed control.

**1982 Release from the Dept. of Agriculture.**

Iowa's 1981 corn production at a record 1.74 billion bushels was 19% higher than the 1980 crop. Iowa's average yield at 127 bushels per acre was 17 bushels above last year's drought-reduced yields and equals the previous 1979 record yield.

Soybean production in 1981 was 330 million bushels, a new record 4% above the previous record in 1980. The

When horse power was supplied by horses to provide the energy for agricultural activities, many farmers preferred the larger breeds of horses: Clydesdales, Belguims, Percherons and others. The horse in this picture was owned by Grant Good of Yell Township, near Ogden.

Brooklyn Supreme, a Percheron shown at the Iowa State Fair about 1940, was billed as the largest horse in the world. Pictured standing by the horse is Lester Good, son of Grant Good. Ralph Fogleman is holding the lead strap.



average yeild of 40.5 bushels per acre is two bushels above the previous record.

**Sometimes This Seems True.  
Sometimes it May be True.**

*The price of pig,  
Is something big,  
Because its corn, you'll understand,  
Is high priced too;  
Because it grew  
Upon the high-priced farming land.*

*If you'd know why  
That land is high,  
Consider this: its price is big  
Because it pays  
Thereon to raise  
The costly corn, the high-priced pig.*

H. J. Davenport

Few want to remember the terrible dust storms of the 1930s! There was no rain for months and high winds blew away the dry topsoil of southwestern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and points beyond. With windows tightly closed, housewives still had to scoop black or occasionally red dust (from Kansas) off the window sills into a dust pan. Sometimes at three o'clock in the afternoon the lights had to be turned on.

*Madrid people were mainly farmers, coal miners, or businessmen. During the Depression years of 1929-1933, the farmers seemed to be the most depressed of the three major groups in the Madrid area. The plight of the farmer was evident through the pages of the Madrid Register News. There were a large number of "Closing Out Sales" ads where the farmer would say "Having decided to quit farming, I will sell . . ." The farmer would auction off literally everything he had from livestock and farm equipment down to the hay in the barn. This was one of the main themes that was found in the local newspaper during 1929-1933. At least three "Closing Out Sales" appeared in each edition of the Madrid Register News during these times. The consumption of oleo-margarine instead of butter, in 1930, helped put the local dairy farmers out of business. The Madrid merchants ran a front page ad that read, "EAT BUTTER - We sell the butter manufactured by the Farmers Co-operative Creamery of Slater in order to help the dairy farmers of the state save their herds and their business."*

*The average price per acre of Madrid farm land in 1930, according to A. W. Larson Realty in Madrid, was one hundred sixty five dollars per acre. The average farm was worth about twenty one thousand dollars. The average bushel per acre of corn was twenty five and it sold for ten to fifteen cents a bushel.*

Price changes appear to be as revolutionary as changes in farming methods and machinery. Prices go into reverse from time to time when new methods are not widely adopted without some indication of an advantage. It is interesting to note that 25 cents per bushel for corn was not considered low in 1907 and \$2.15 was high in 1917. Now, in 1983, even with the astounding increase in yield and productivity, the

later price is considered almost disastrous in an economy that some spokesmen have described as an economic depression in agriculture.

Figures released by the United States government reveal that the average American family spends only 17 percent of its income on food. In no other country is the cost of food so low a percentage of the family budget. The American advantage is a result of the productivity of American farmers and is reflected in the fact that less than five percent of the population is employed in agriculture. In countries where half or more of the people earn their livelihood by agricultural production (sometimes inadequate to the needs of the population) it is easy to see that the cost of food is likely to exceed half of their income.

The United States was able to achieve this enviable bounty because of a number of natural advantages. This includes having 25 percent of the most productive soil in the world, large tracts of agricultural land in the temperate zone with an adequate growing season and an abundant water supply, an economic system that fosters growth and development and educational, industrial and technical advances.

Among the giant steps in the increasing productivity of agriculture following John Deere's steel moldboard was the invention of the McCormick reaper and the steam-powered threshing machine. These advances introduced a new age of farm machinery.

*Madrid Register News, July 26, 1917  
West Side News . . .*

*Harvesting is in full blast this week with ideal weather.  
Oats are good is the general report.*

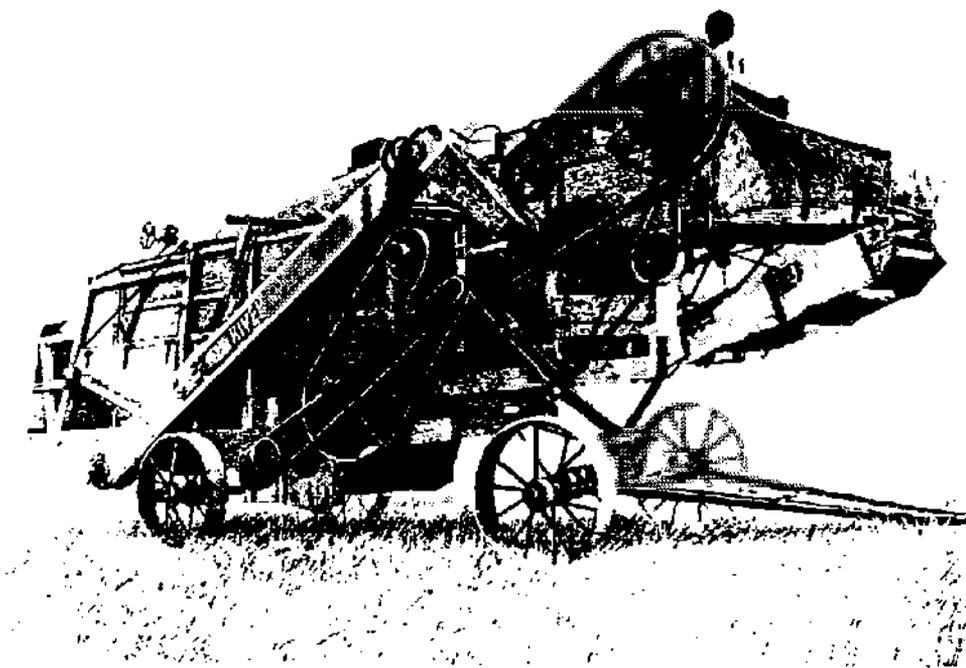
Can you imagine a woman cooking for a 20-man threshing crew while standing at a hot, wood-burning stove, wearing a floor-length dress over a couple of petticoats with the thermometer hovering up to 100 degrees? Our female ancestors deserve a lot of admiration.

When threshing time came, there were thrills for the younger set, watching a coal-powered giant steam engine move, oh so slowly, but gracefully into the barn yard. It was followed by many men and boys on hay racks drawn by teams of horses or sometimes teams of mules.

At dinner time all was hustle-bustle. Buckets, wash pans, towels and bars of soap were set out near the well for the men to wash up before the big threshing dinner cooked and served by the ladies. And what a feast! Even in hard times it was a matter of reputation to serve a meal worthy of grand company to the crew of sweaty, hurriedly, and sometimes carelessly washed threshers.

*Madrid Register News, July, 1936*

*Several farms around Madrid have reported good yields of oats, but among the best heard of yet are those at the Anton Jensen and Frank Pies farms where the oats went as high as 60 bushels per acre. They were also of good quality. The average yield here is about 35 bushels per acre.*



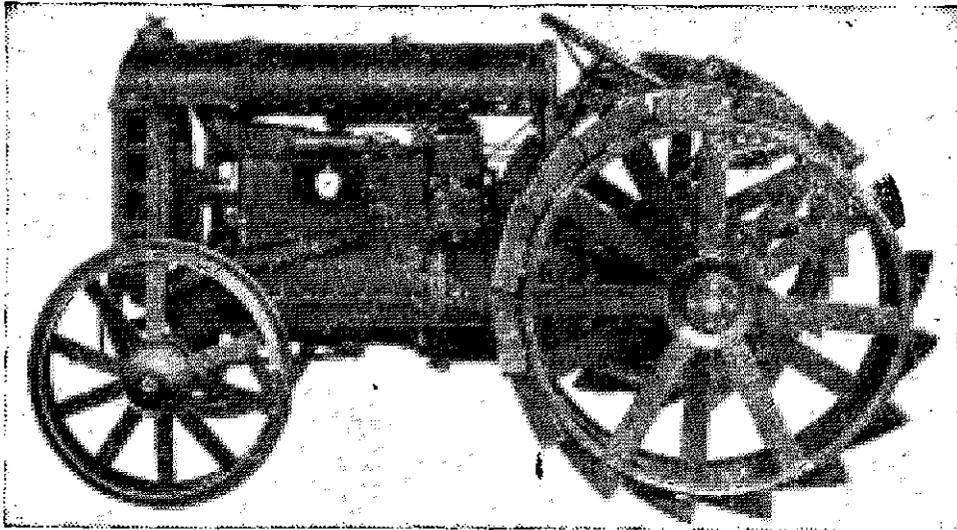
This "mechanical dinosaur" was called a threshing machine in its era. While it represented an important advance in agriculture, harvesting small grains was still hot, hard work, requiring a sizable crew of men and other equipment. The grain had to be cut and tied into bundles (the mechanical reaper helped here) and stacked into shocks to dry and mature. Then the bundles were pitched onto wagons, hauled to the threshing machine, powered by an equally awkward looking steam engine or tractor. It was then fed into the machine by hand, resulting in the separated grain being deposited into wagons from which it was scooped by hand into storage bins. The straw was blown from the threshing machine into a large pile at the threshing site.

Descendants of the threshing machine have evolved into efficient, self-propelled machines that move through fields of mature grain cutting and threshing in one operation, requiring only one person for the entire process. With adaptations, the same machine can pick and shell corn in the field in a single operation, too.



A threshing crew taking time out for a photograph. They are on or lined up beside a coal burning steam engine with the threshing machine and straw pile in the background.

# FORDSON TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS



Give us your order at once. Only a very few more Fordson Tractors are available for spring delivery. Act now. We shall not be able to deliver one-half of the Fordsons wanted during 1920.

## Madrid Auto Company

Gasoline-powered tractors and tractor-drawn machines came after World War I and electricity came to America's farms in the 1930s and 1940s.

*Madrid Register News, August 7, 1937*

*Hard luck seems to have come all in a day for Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Allen of near Sheldahl. Just recently Mr. Allen was working in the haymow of his barn and slipped and fell through to the ground, breaking several ribs. That same day after Mr. Allen's injury, Mrs. Allen took her husband's place milking the cows but the animals remonstrated and one kicked Mrs. Allen, breaking her ribs. Both are now confined to their home and are now some improved.*

*Madrid Register News, Summer 1938*

### **151 Head Stock Shipped Sunday**

*Eight cars of white faced herfords were shipped from the farms of William Reynoldson and Cliff Evans to the Chicago market Sunday.*

*There were 151 head of the animals and they filled eight cars. The entire 151 head were hauled by trucks into the Milwaukee yards and loaded Sunday morning, and Sunday afternoon they were picked up by a stock train and were on the market Monday morning. The 151 head came from a Montana ranch where they were picked up*

*as "doggies" by Mr. Reynoldson and Mr. Evans. It is estimated that their average weight in the car Sunday was 1,300 pounds.*

*They found an excellent market Monday morning, selling for \$12.25 and \$11.75 per cwt. This may be the last shipment Mr. Reynoldson, veteran stockman, will make. He said Sunday morning as the loading was finished that it would be, that he intended to retire. He has rented his farm and has it in his mind to take life easy. Whether one who has been as active as he has will find the job irksome or not, remains to be seen.*

*He carried a cane to Chicago Sunday that bore the figures "1896." That was the year he made his first shipment into Chicago and has made one almost every year since.*

The introduction of cheap commercial fertilizer permitted specialization in row crop farming without an accompanying livestock operation to provide manure for fertilizer. Crop rotation became less important and some of the elements (hay and oats) in the rotation sequence were given less space. Widespread use of tractors had already reduced oat planting because the number of horses had greatly diminished.

Soybeans were introduced and became an increasingly important crop and grain farmers established a corn-soybean rotations.

Recent concern about erosion losses and emphasis on conservation has resulted in the introduction of



The above picture was taken of the men who assisted and shipped a big consignment of cattle out of Madrid. Reading left to right: Will Reynoldson, who shipped 101 head; Cliff Evans, who shipped 50 head; "Slim" Clark, Ray Jesse, Ray Swim, Elmer Soderlund, George Edwards, George Anderson, Carl Lundahl, Victor Pearson and "Dad" Clark. The latter assisted in the shipment.

equipment and techniques that eliminate some of the traditional tillage steps for grain farming. Among these changes are the planting of a new crop without prior soil preparation, leaving the debris of the previous crop undisturbed or a single pass over the field with a disk, chisel plow or field cultivator before

the planting operation. These new methods are referred to as minimum till or no till farming. They conserve fuel, labor and time while reducing erosion and improving the soil. The chief drawback is the increased use of chemicals to control weeds and insects.



## THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas, in pursuance of the ACT OF CONGRESS, approved September 28th, 1850, entitled "AN ACT GRANTING BOUNTY LAND TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN ENGAGED IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES," Chapter No. 85, § 33 for 40 \_\_\_\_\_ acres, issued in favor of *Ellen Galbraith Widow of William Galbraith, Private in Duncan Morris Company Pennsylvania 1812-1812*

has been returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE, with evidence that the same has been duly located upon the *North West quarter of the South East quarter of section Twenty eight in Township Eighty Two North of Range Twenty Five West in the District of Lands subject to sale at Fort Le Moines Iowa containing Forty acres*

according to the OFFICIAL PLAT of the Survey of the said LAND returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, *which has been assigned to Duncan McVicker*

Now know ye, That there is therefore GRANTED by the UNITED STATES unto the said *Duncan McVicker*

the Tract of LAND above described; To HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract of LAND, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said *Duncan McVicker* and to his

heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, *Franklin Pierce*, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Witness under my hand at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the *First* day of *June* in the Year of OUR LORD one thousand eight hundred and *Eighty Five* and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-*ninth*

BY THE PRESIDENT:

*Franklin Pierce*

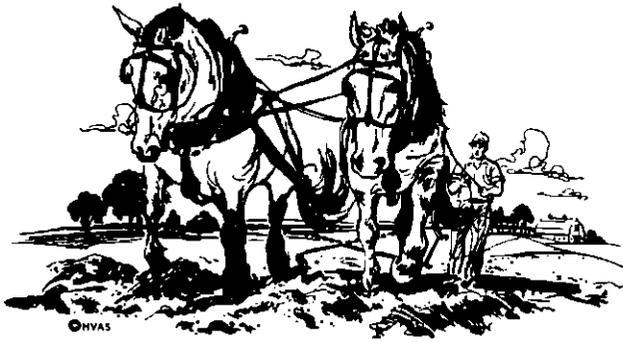
By *W. B. Aldrich* Secy.

RECORD OF MISCELLANEOUS, Military Grants, Vol. 288 Page 309

*W. B. Aldrich* Recorder of the General Land Office.

Ellen Galbraith, widow of William Galbraith was awarded this land as payment to veterans of the War of 1812. It was later sold to P. A. Alsin. The land is located in section 28 which lies two miles east of Madrid, north of the Slater road.

# Century Farms



The Century Farm program was started as a recognition of families who had tilled the same soil for 50 years or more, in conjunction with the Iowa Department of Agriculture's Golden Anniversary. In 1976, as part of the Bicentennial, the Iowa Department of Agriculture gave out certificates and farm signs honoring the owning and tilling of the same farm for 100 years. The certificate includes the following quote: "This family, having owned and been

the stewards of Iowa land for over 100 years, has significantly contributed to the growth and stability of Iowa Agriculture, truly making Iowa 'A Place to Grow.'"

These awards were presented at the Boone County Fair in 1976 and now are given each year at the Iowa State Fair as new farms qualify.

The following farms are included:

Anderson Farm.....	1849
Fairmont.....	1860
Grand Vu Acres.....	1861
Goodrich Farm.....	1862
Frederick Johnson Farm.....	1864
Andrew Johnson Farm.....	1868
Nelson Erickson Farm.....	1879
The Eldon Olson Farm.....	1877
Andrew J. Johnson Farm.....	1880

There are other century farms in our area. We have included those who submitted material. For additional listings, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and the Iowa Farm Bureau are willing to give information. The above two groups share in the sponsoring of this project in our state.

## Anderson Century Farm

Mrs. Joe Boresi, Sr. of Route 2, Madrid, lives on the first farm settled in Boone County. The farm was homesteaded by Mrs. Boresi's great grandfather, Andrew P. Anderson in 1849.

Mr. Anderson, who purchased 1,500 acres upon his arrival in America from Sweden, was the original clearer of the land. He removed all the trees and sold the timber to the railroad where they were used as fuel to run the steam engines. With the money he received from the railroad, he was able to buy all the land and have some money left over. Livestock, cattle and hogs were raised in abundance on the farm. This was necessary because 25 to 30 hogs were butchered each fall. This meat was smoked, cured and hung in a smokehouse that stood just north of the house. An interesting fact as to the abundant slaughtering of the animals was that the men Mr. Anderson hired to help him remove the trees from the land were not paid in money, but in meat.

Levi Anderson, Dorothy Boresi's uncle, lived on the farm as a child. The Indians would come to visit them and would actually sleep on the floor in the house. "It is very ironic," said Levi, "we took away their land then gave them handouts."

A.P. Anderson was also in the bee business, domesticating the bees and selling their honey. Additionally, he sold molasses made from cane sorghum grown on his farm. It was made into syrup at a mill located in a field below Camp Dunlap, now Swede Point Park.

Upon the death of Andrew P. Anderson in 1895, his land was divided among his children with Andrew Mongus Anderson taking over the Homestead.



Andrew Peters Anderson and his wife, Malinda. They homesteaded the land in 1849.



Andrew Mongus Anderson, son of Andrew Peter Anderson.

The Boone County History Book stated the following about Andrew Mongus Anderson: "Andrew Mongus Anderson, who was born on the farm in Douglas township which he owned and occupied, belonged to one of the early pioneer families of Boone County. He was born March 23, 1857. He was one of



Charles Anderson and his first wife, Lizzie, daughter of Andrew P. and Malinda Anderson.

12 children belonging to Andrew P. and Melinda Anderson. The farm comprises 260 acres of choice land on section 26, Douglas township, and included the old Anderson homestead. He has always followed the most modern agricultural methods, having up to

date equipment upon his land and having erected a large number of barns and sheds, all of which are substantially built and kept in good repair. One of the earliest buildings in Boone County is to be found on this farm. He was known for raising pure bred shorthorn cattle."



Levi Anderson, son of Charles Anderson and his second wife, Mary.

Upon Mongus' death, Mary Anderson became heir to the home farm. This was in 1917 and during the year Levi joined brother-in-law Vetus Swanson in helping with the farming. Plowing the grounds was done with horses, 22 in all, and oxen were sometimes used. The first plows were hand-carved wood.

Plowing with horse or oxen lasted nine more years, until 1926, when a used Titan tractor was purchased from Art Whitmore. The tractor was also used to pull a Wood threshing machine. After completing their own threshing, Levi and Vetus would go about the neighborhood with their machine, helping their neighbors. Plowing previously took a long time because the plows were small and couldn't cover much area. But in 1928, when a two-cylinder John



The Vetus Swanson family. Mrs. Swanson, Esther, was the daughter of Charles and Lizzie Anderson. The children pictured are, Carl, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Loren.

Deere was purchased, it pulled a newly bought three-bottom plow.

The Depression was just beginning and its effects were starting to be felt. A yield of 50-60 bushels of corn per acre was top quantity at that time, but prices were very poor, between 7 and 9 cents was the going market price for corn. This didn't seem a fitting price considering all the planting, plowing and picking by hand, but that was all it was worth.

Corn, oats, and wheat were the main farm crops. When beans were planted, they weren't harvested but cut and bailed to make hay.

Prices began to rise once more in the 1940s, as 35 to 40 cents was an outstanding price. All crops raised were taken to the Madrid elevator.

Life on the Swanson farm was pretty comfortable for the times. In 1917, the home that Dorothy is currently living in was constructed for the price of \$5,000. The first house occupied by Andrew P. Anderson is still standing and in use by a family in Madrid. The house constructed in 1917 had indoor plumbing, making it one of the most modern dwellings of its time. The installation cost of the plumbing was \$1,500. Electricity was also installed. Eighteen batteries kept in the basement provided lights and heat. Kerosene lamps and a wood stove however, were available in case of power failure.

The Swanson farm, for a time, was a big dairy producer. Between 30 and 40 cows were milked by hand in shifts, the first one starting at 4 a.m. For almost 25 years, the Swansons milked cows, and during this period they supplied the town of Madrid with fresh dairy supplies. The fresh milk was transferred from the cow to the milk house cooling tank. It was then put into glass bottles to be taken to town. Butter and cheese were also made from the milk by-products and sold to customers in town. Like the mail, the milk had to be delivered regardless of the weather. When heavy winter snows blocked the dirt roads, the milk was transported to town on bobsleds that went over the fence posts and drifts, making their own road. The milk kept by the farm for family use was hung by

ropes in the well to keep it cool.

Wheat raised in the fields was taken to a mill in Des Moines where it was ground into flour. Travel was by horse and buggy and it took almost two days for a round trip. When the cattle were ready for market, they were driven by way of the "Old State Road." This took two days, on foot.

Meat and vegetables were products of the farm, but bread, ironically, was sometimes bought in town at 5 cents per loaf. Family dinners and church attendance were the extent of the social life. In 1915, the family purchased a Model T Ford with a Rocky Mountain transmission that could reach a speed of 40 miles per hour. Travel by car was seldom done, however, due to the dirt and mud roads. When rain and snow occurred, the roads became impassable. From a diary kept by Dorothy's mother we read that more time was spent pulling the car out of the mud than it was actually traveling.

The first crystal radio set owned by the family was not bought, but made by Dorothy's mother. She also built the next two cabinet radios the family owned. The first television the family had was purchased in 1949. "Mom died shortly before that, or I would imagine she would have worked on that also," said Dorothy.

Four children were born to Vetus and Esther Swanson: Loren, who is deceased, Carl, Elizabeth (Peggy) and Dorothy.

Horse rustling and vandalism was on the upswing during early days. An incident was recalled where area farmers took the law into their own hands. A vandal had been rustling horses, so they formed a neighborhood posse, caught the robber, had their own jury trial, found him guilty and hung him. They buried the body in a field along Highway 415 leading into Polk City. His grave is still there today.

Dorothy's husband, Joe, now deceased, along with his son Joseph (Jody) farmed the Century Farm, along with other land totaling 700 acres in all.

The house on the farm now, was built in 1917 by Bill Hegberg of Madrid. The only original building



Dorothy Swanson Boreis and her husband, Joe, and Joseph, Jr.

Joseph Boresi, Jr., his wife, Sandy and children, Monte Joe, Christy Jo, Sherri Jo, and Marty Joe.



standing on the place today is the barn which was converted into a hog house, but is not in use now. Joe did custom work and corn shelling for 30 years, but gave it up some years ago.

The Boresi family was also active ham radio operators at that time.

The original house on the home place was moved to Madrid in the early '20s, and is now located west of the Junior High School in Madrid.

Today, Dorothy's son, Joe, is operating the farm along with other land totaling 1,000 acres, and the home place is occupied by Dorothy.



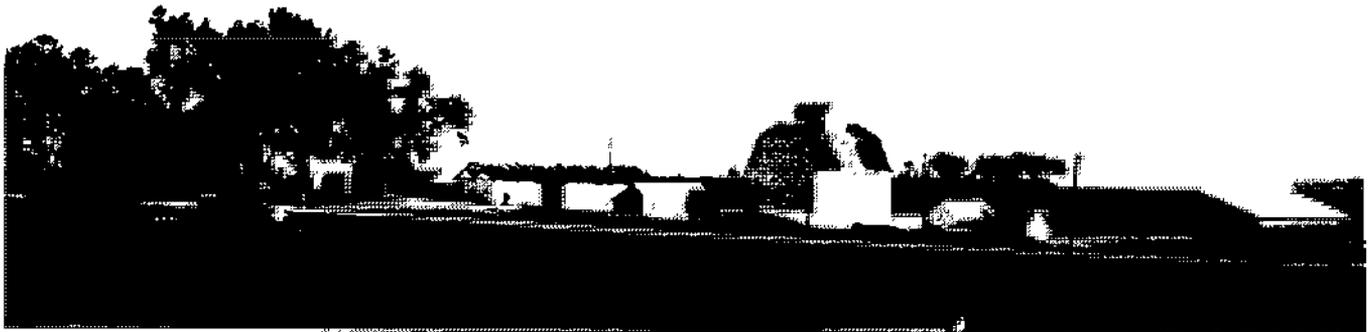
The original homestead occupied by the Andrew P. Anderson family. After a new home was built on the farm in 1917, the old house was moved into Madrid in two parts and made into two homes, one at 212 North Main and the other at 110 North Main.

## Fairmont Farm

Fairmont Farm, Rural Route No. 1, Madrid, Iowa is owned by Wilbur McVay and Mrs. Lyle Hurley.

One hundred twenty acres of this farm were purchased by their great grandfather, Isaac Preston Gillett, in January of 1860, when he came to Iowa from Chittenden County, Vermont.

## Grand Vue Acres



Grand Vue Acres



Malinda and Charles Lebo

Boone County Iowa was surveyed in 1847. Section 16 of what is now Garden Township Range 25, west of the 5th Prime Meridian, Iowa was designated part of the school land certified to the state of Iowa under an 1841 Act of Congress. It was sold in 1861 by the Iowa Secretary of State of William Ottinger.



Samuel and Nettie Anderson

The southeast quarter of section 16 was included in land obtained by the Charles Lebo family who migrated to this area from Lycoming, Pennsylvania. Charles W., son of Charles Lebo, married Malinda Nelson, a daughter of Jacob Nelson, who was with the first Swedish families to settle in this area.

Finding a reliable well was especially difficult, so numerous, expensive well-digging projects were necessary, requiring several mortgages over a period of time to obtain money to finance these efforts. At one time Neils Peter Nelson, brother of Malinda Lebo, held a mortgage on this land.

Charles W. and Malinda Lebo had three children, Mary, Nettie and Grant. In December of 1897, Nettie married Samuel Anderson who had come to America with his father, Mongus Anderson, and the 1846

group of Swedish emigrants who settled here.

Sam and Nettie Anderson had two children, Pearl and Justin. When Nettie died just one year after Justin's birth, Sam tried raising the children with the help of hired girls. But this was unsatisfactory and he put them with their grandparents and other relatives until at the age of 13, Pearl started keeping house for her father and brother. At a Fourth of July celebration she met Ray Gordon, who started courting her, but because he was part Indian, some of the relatives objected. In spite of this obstacle, they were married on May 31, 1917.

When Malinda Lebo died, her husband, Charles W. Lebo, moved into Madrid, and lived with his grandson, Justin Anderson, until his death in April 1926. Later that year, Pearl and Ray Gordon bought the land from her grandfather's estate, through the Otto and Peterson Land Company in Madrid.



Ray and Pearl Gordon

When they moved onto the farm, Pearl planted flowers around the many depressions where wells had been dug, to mark them for safety because their daughter, June, was just six years old.

Mrs. Gordon was inspired to give the name, Grand Vue Acres, to their farm. One day when she was returning from an errand to a neighbor's house, she came over a raise to the south of the homestead and thought "what a grand view."

June LaVone Gordon and Dale Sheldahl, a descendent of the founders of the town of Sheldahl, were married June 23, 1940 at the Kuntze Memorial in Omaha. They married out of state to keep their marriage secret so June could keep her teaching job. Many school districts in the state would not hire a married female. The U.S. soon became involved in World War II and teachers became harder to find, so the rule was relaxed and June was re-hired, [their deception hadn't worked].

Grand Vue Acres is now included in the farming operation of the Sheldahls since the death of Ray Gor-

don. They and Pearl Gordon spend the winter in Tucson, Arizona while their farm manager, Ron Carlson, handles things in Madrid.

June and Dale have no children, so this Century Farm will lose its continuity of ownership in this family, unless a descendant of one of the other lines should be interested in obtaining it.

## Goodrich Century Farm

The N.E. quarter of N.E. quarter of section No. 6 in Township No. 82, (Garden), 82 N. of range 25, 5th P.M., Iowa was purchased from Elizabeth Hull by Jane and Williston Williamson Goodrich on October 6, 1862.

The W. W. Goodriches and infant daughter, Sara, originally from Steuben County, New York, moved from Hamilton County, Iowa to the above land in Garden Township in 1862. While they resided here, two sons were born; Charles L. and James C.

The Goodriches were charter members of the Methodist Episcopal Church that originated in 1870. A small group of pioneer families formed a Methodist Society and met at Rose Bud School, a one-room, wooden school building, one mile east of Luther, Iowa. In 1884, a church was erected in Luther and they attended services there and took an active part in the music and teaching.

W. W. was a soldier in the Civil War, wounded August 14, 1863, at Little Red River, Arkansas, and discharged January 16, 1864. He was residing in Madrid at the time of his death in 1910. His son, James C., purchased the farm. He and his wife, Fannie, had three children; Margaret Donaldson, Lawrence James and Paul. After James C.'s death in 1946, Paul farmed the land for his mother until her death in 1960.

Paul, a 2nd Lt. in World War II, from 1942 until 1946, purchased the land in 1960. He and his wife, Opal Brubaker Goodrich, had two children, Susan and James. Upon Paul's death in 1974, the land was transferred and still is in his wife Opal's name. She resides on the home place, and is a member of the



Dale and June Sheldahl

Napier United Methodist Church, and teaches second grade at United Community Schools.

Religion, athletics and music played an important part in the lives of the Goodriches. Susan and James are carrying on that tradition. Susan currently is teaching music in the West Union School system and recently, in 1982, adopted Sara, a 6-year-old girl from El Salvador.

James, like his father Paul, enjoyed playing basketball. He married Laurie Ramsey in 1977 and they have two children, Rae Ann and Aaron James. James and Laurie are now on the staff of the Campus Crusade for Christ at Moorhead State University, Moorhead, Minn.

The farm qualified for a Century Farm in 1972 and the certificate award and metal farm marker were presented at a ceremony during the 1978 State Fair.



## The Johnson Century Farm

The Fred Johnson family, original owners of the farm. Pictured are Fred and Hattie in the front row. Back row are children, Ed, Oscar, John, Mary, Selma, Charlie, Anton and Clarence.



John and Hulda Johnson, pictured on their wedding day.

Governor W. M. Stone, State of Iowa and James Wright, Secretary of State, deeded to Fredrick Johnson 80 acres of land dated April 11, 1864. This

farm supported a large number of children in the Fredrick Johnson family:

- John A., Jan. 17, 1868
- Charlie, Sept. 24, 1870
- Oscar, Sept. 2, 1876
- Ed, April 24, 1878
- Anton, Mar. 5, 1879
- Selma, Aug. 22, 1881
- Arthur, Oct. 26, 1883
- Mary, Aug. 26, 1886
- Clarence, Mar. 16, 1890

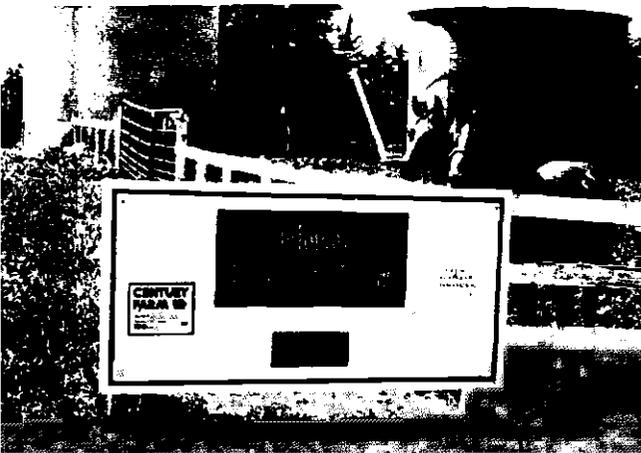
His son, John Albert Johnson, purchased it in 1919 and lived the rest of his life on it. John's daughter, Edna, became the owner upon his death in 1940. She too, lived her entire life on the farm. Her sister, Hattie C. Sundberg, became the present owner on Jan. 12, 1975.

In the early days of the farm they raised cattle, hogs, horses and chickens. Today it is a grain farm only, with the homestead being rented. Hattie received a certificate identifying it as a Century Farm at the Boone County Fair in August 1976. As of this writing, the farm has been in the family 129 years.



Third owner of the Johnson farm was Edna R. Johnson.

## Johnson Century Farm



Northwest one-quarter of section 16 Garden Township Boone County was purchased by Andrew Johnson and August, his brother, in 1868. The brothers had come to Iowa with their parents Jonas and Catherine from Sweden after living in Illinois for four years. Andrew married Matilda Segrin in 1872, and they raised three sons and two daughters on the

farm, Mary Johnson Bengston, Ernest, Emil, Fred and Alma Johnson.



Andrew J. and Matilda Johnson



The Ernest Johnson family. Front row, left to right: Elizabeth Baker, Ernest and Elizabeth Johnson and Ruth Laskowske. Back row: Edward Johnson (deceased), Wallace Johnson, Bernice Berger, Lester Johnson (deceased), Sidney Johnson and Glenn Johnson.

Ernest Johnson took over the operation of the farm in the 1900s. He married Elizabeth Hallblade in 1907. Ernest bought the farm from his brothers and sisters after the death of his parents in 1916. He and Elizabeth had nine children, Fern, who died in infancy, Bernice of California, Lester, who served as a missionary in South Africa until his death, Sidney and Wallace of California, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker of Minnesota, Edward and Glenn of California, and Mrs. Vic Laskowske serving with her husband as a missionary in Brazil.

Ernest operated the farm along with buying and shipping cattle and other ventures until the early 1940s when Edward took over the operation. He married Pauline Clark and they raised three children, Paul and Dan of Madrid and Mrs. Kim (Martha) Guthrie of Fort Dodge.

Edward operated the farm full time until 1956 when he attended Iowa State University, graduating in 1961. In 1962, Paul took over operation of the farm full time after helping his dad while he was attending college. Ernest was also active in the farming during this time.

Paul bought the farm from his grandfather in 1967, becoming the third Johnson to hold title to the land and the fifth generation to live on the land. Paul married Julie Wubben in 1963, and they have two boys, Chris, 12 and Clark, 11. They presently live on and operate the farm.

"Horsepower" provided the means of pulling the machinery on the Johnson farm until the 1930s when in 1939, the first tractor, a Massey Twin Power 101, was purchased. Mules were bred on the farm for many years. Ernest, who was a big livestock buyer and dehorner, used the mules as a means of barter. He would match them up as a team and either exchange or sell them. A six-mule team was used to pull the thresher on the farm. He kept between six and eight mules on the farm at all times.

Custom threshing was done by Ernest and A. J. Benson for many years. Mr. Benson left the partnership after many years of service to the community. Algot Young took Benson's spot in the partnership and

together they threshed until 1957. Threshing oats, though hard work, was also a type of social activity for the Garden Township family. At the completion of threshing on a farm, a party was held for the workers and families. Another unusual sidelight to threshing was that up to 1947, the ladies of the Garden Prairie Church furnished lunch and refreshments for the members of the threshing crew, anywhere in the township community. It was also in this decade that Ernest sold the last of his mules. In addition to breeding mules on the farm, cattle, hogs and chickens were also raised. They provided a source of income to the Johnsons and also provided sustenance when food was needed. Corn, hay, oats and wheat were also grown on the 160-acre farm. For many years, the corn was picked by hand. Work was slow and tiring. Hand picking continued for many years till Algot Young purchased a two-row Farnall corn picker sometime in the early 1940s. He was the first farmer in the area to purchase such a contraption. Production of corn up to the time of World War II was in the area of 65-70 bushels per acre. Prices were low, therefore the corn was burned many times as fuel to heat the farmhouse.



Paul and Julie Johnson

Up to the time of the Depression, the Johnsons cultivated five farms with some 400 acres of land worked up for planting. This was done with a 1930 McCormick machine that was started with a hand crank; discing and plowing were also done with this machine. The Depression took its toll as it did everywhere, making life difficult for this Iowa farm family. Land value was in the area of \$225-\$400, food to feed the family came from the garden, livestock on the farm and some, but very little, came from the city. Sugar, flour, oatmeal, coffee and salt were purchased from general stores with the sugar and oatmeal being bought in 100-pound bags. Meat was canned, as were fruits and vegetables. These canned goods were kept in the summer kitchen that stood north of the house.

Diphtheria epidemics also took its toll during the 1920s. The effects of the Depression left its mark on



Chris and Clark Johnson, sons of Paul and Julie Johnson.

the country for an almost 20-year span. A drought struck the area in 1935-36, causing yields once more to plummet. To make matters worse, almost the entire Johnson farmhouse was destroyed by fire in February of 1935. All that remained standing was the kitchen and pantry, so the Johnson family lived and slept in these two rooms. 1936 also brought an additional hardship. A driving snowstorm covered the area, paralyzing life and brought all activities to a virtual standstill for a month's time. In January of 1936, by means of horse and sleigh, Ernest went to Slater to find another home. Upon finding one, he contacted Martin Sheldahl who agreed to move the house with a

truck and steel-wheeled trailer. The snow had diminished somewhat and the house got to approximately one mile from the home place. But the continuing thaw made dirt roads impassable. The house and trailer sank into the mud and there it stayed for almost a month.

Though life was hard, the Johnsons still managed to possess some luxury items: An open car, 1908; electricity, 1929; and a radio, 1924; were such items. The electricity was provided by a Delco battery on a 32-watt system that was stored in a shed on the farm. Running water was installed in the house in 1936. The 1940s brought the first planting of soybeans on the farm, operated by Edward Johnson. Soybeans brought \$4 a bushel and also in the same year, Edward bought a combine to harvest his crops. Nitrogen, lime, potash and phosphates were applied to the soil for better fields.

The children attended school at Garden Center, under the supervision of Mrs. James until 1943, when they were transferred to Luther. In 1954, they transferred to the Madrid Public Schools where they presently attend.

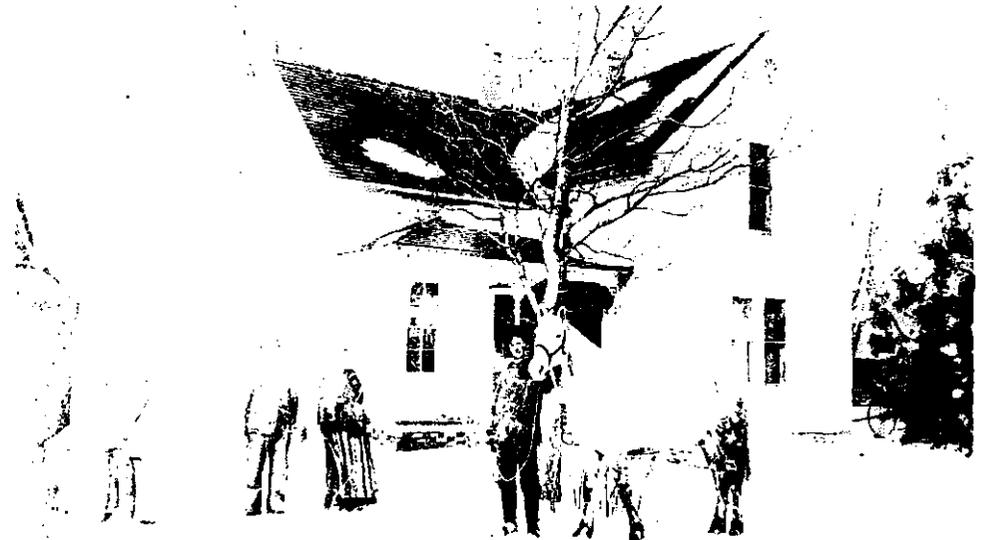
Corn and soybeans are the principal crops raised on the farm now and quarterhorses are raised for enjoyment.

## Nelson Erickson Century Farm

Nelson and Bertha Erickson and son Erick, age 16, came from Masabo, Sweden to America in 1868.

On July 3, 1878, Nelson was naturalized in Boonesboro, now Boone, Iowa.

Erick and Lottie Erickson and their son, John, standing in front of the Nels Erickson farm home.



Pictured is Mrs. Anna Gilliam, daughter of Erick and Lottie Erickson, present owner of the Erickson Century Farm, with her daughter, Ina Gilliam Carlson, her husband, Ivyl, and their children, Douglas, Ruth Jacobs, Ralph and Marlowe Carlson.

They bought 80 acres in Garden Township on January 10, 1879, from Joseph B. and Virginia L. Reynolds, who were from the state of Wisconsin.

Nelson died January 19, 1879, at the age of 53 years and 9 months.

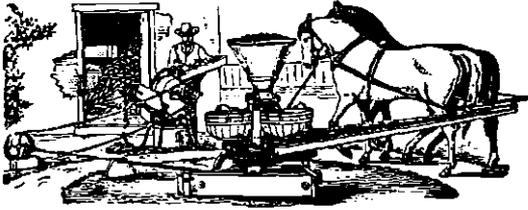
Son Erick Ericson was naturalized on September 19, 1884, at the age of 32 years.

Bertha Erickson died in 1897

On July 11, 1888, Erick was united in marriage to Lottie (Charlottie) Peterson of Geno, Nebraska and to this union were born four children: John, Willie, Anna and Forrest.

Anna Erickson Gilliam now lives on the farm where her grandson and his wife, Douglas and Jaci Carlson, and their three boys, Troy, Todd and Matthew farm the land.

This farm was awarded a Century Farm Certificate in 1979.



Erick and Lottie Erickson, second owners of the Nels Erickson Century Farm.



## Three Long-Time Farms in the Fredrick Johnson Family



The Century Farm now owned by Hattie Sundberg

Mr. Johnson immigrated from Sweden with his family in 1851 at 11 years of age. His father, Anders Johnson, had died at Keokuk, Iowa, enroute to Madrid, and was buried in a shallow grave. Then the mother, Greta Elizabeth Nielson-Johnson, and the four children continued with the group to Swede Point, later named Madrid. The following year she purchased a tract of land in Sec. 15-82-26 Douglas Township which served as their home for several years. A map of 1896 indicated that she still owned the land at that time.

In 1864, at the age of 24, Fredrick Johnson purchased 25 acres of land in Sec. 19-82-25 Garden Township

from the State of Iowa. This farm has been in the family since that time and is owned by a granddaughter, Hattie Sundberg.

In 1875, Mr. Johnson purchased land in Sec. 24 & 13-82-26 Douglas Twp. At the time of his death the land passed to his daughter, Selma Johnson-Olson, and she held it until her death in 1973. It then passed to her three children Clarice Olson-Thomsen, Leonora Olson-Johnson and Eldon Olson. They were awarded a Century Farm Certificate in 1977 and in 1980 the farm was sold, having been in the family for 105 years.

In 1892, Mr. Johnson purchased a farm in Sec.

12-82-26 Douglas Twp. from his cousin Jacob Carlson who had purchased the property in 1888. The Johnson family moved to this farm and owned it until Mr. Johnson's death. At that time it was passed to their son Clarence and he died the following year. It reverted back to his mother, and she died a year later. By 1933, the great Depression with the collapse of all farm prices, including the value of land, had taken its toll and there was no equity left in this land. Foreclosure was threatened since there was a first

mortgage to the Federal Land Bank and the loan was in default.

The heirs of the Hattie Johnson Estate gave a quit claim deed to a grandson, Eldon Olson, who assumed the mortgage as well as the payment of all back taxes and interest. He and his wife Karthryn were living on the farm and have continued to do so. They are looking forward to being eligible for a Century Farm award in 1988.

## **Andrew J. and Clara M. Johnson Farm**

### **Located three miles north, one and one half miles east of Madrid**

This land was purchased by Andrew J. and Clara M. Johnson, natives of Sweden, in approximately 1870, while they were living in Chicago, Illinois. Clara M. Johnson's two brothers, Andrew (1839-1914) and August Johnson (1841-1928) had each purchased adjoining land.

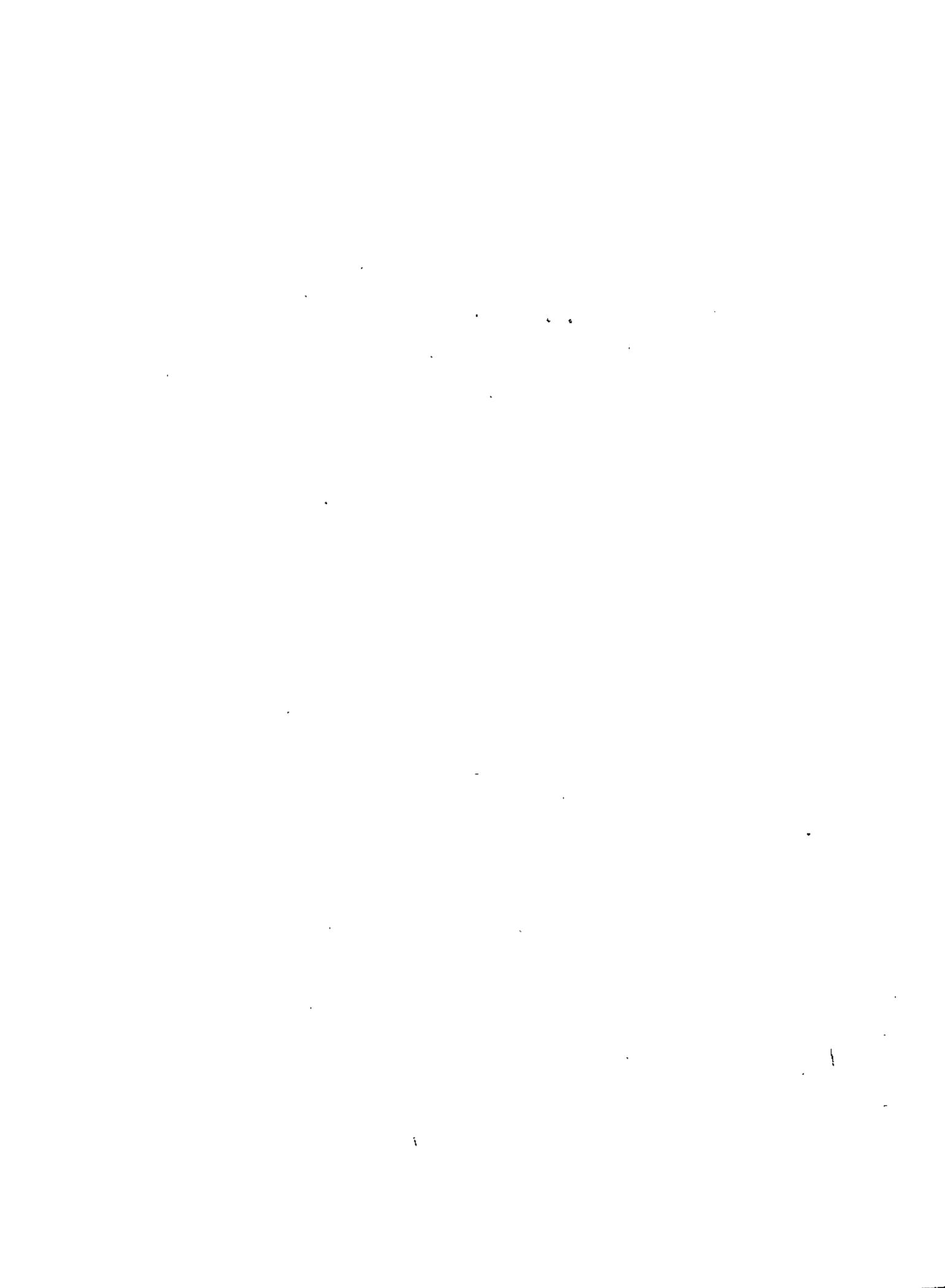
Andrew J. and Clara M. moved to their farm in approximately 1880 with their children Minnie, Fred J., Ed C. and Emma. Their daughter, Clara, was born on the farm in 1888.

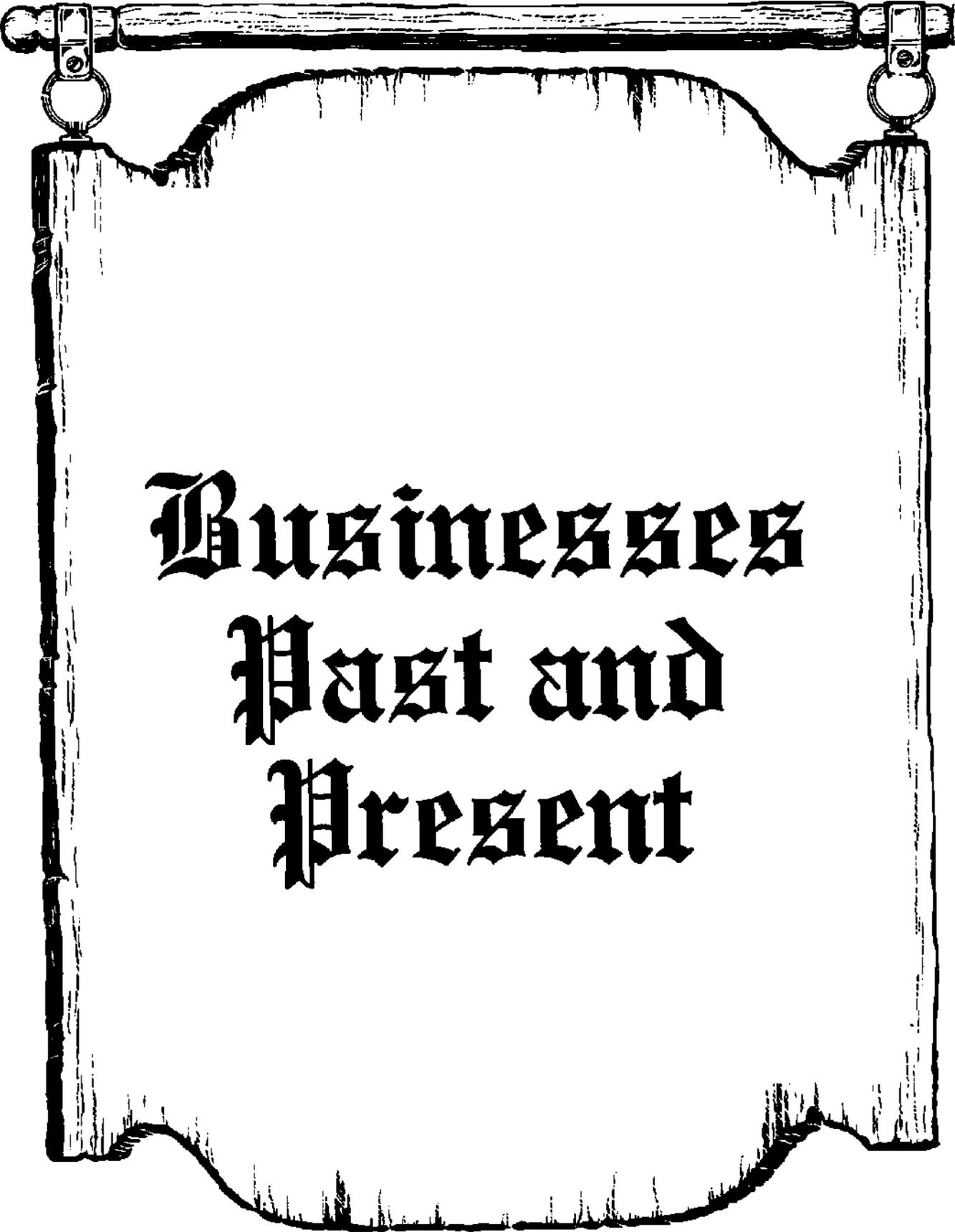
After the death of Andrew J. Johnson, his son Ed C. purchased the family farm. In 1939, Ed C.'s sister, Clara and her husband, Otto Wikstrom and their children, Elvera, Bernadine, Vernon, Irwin and James

moved to this farm. In 1946, the Otto Wikstroms and Ed. C. Johnson moved to a home they purchased in Madrid.

In 1946, after his return from service in the Army Air Force, Ed C. Johnson's nephew, Irwin, and Edna Wikstrom and their two-year-old son Donald, moved to this farm. Their children born while living there were Roger in 1947 and Carol in 1955. In 1963, the Irwin Wikstroms purchased a home in Madrid and moved there in 1964. Their daughter, Diane, was born there in 1966.

Ed C. Johnson died in August 1963, and this farm was sold in 1964, after approximately 94 years in the Johnson family.





**Businesses  
Past and  
Present**



# Madrid Business Houses

Madrid's history is more lengthy, complicated and entangled than anyone would have thought.

Many of the early businessmen had several businesses in their lifetime, and sometimes two businesses at the same time.

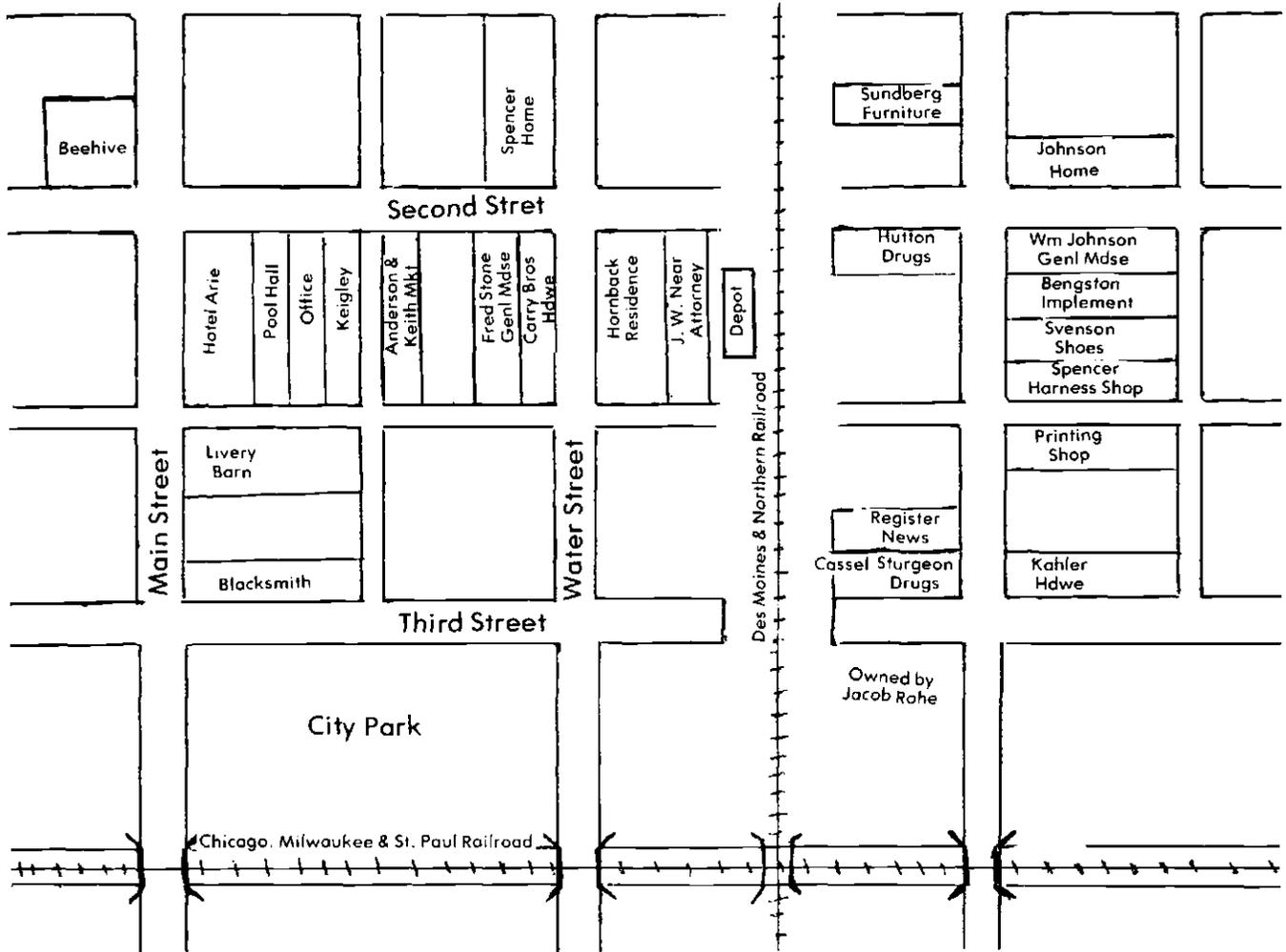
The businesses shifted with the times, from horse power to the automobile age. Many families found "home" here and passed their businesses from generation to generation. Others were more mobile, even in the horse and buggy days, thus were here and gone. Many pioneers worked at a number of businesses during their lifetime in Madrid.

The businessmen have been particularly interested in the growth and strength of their town and have used their time, knowledge, experience and finances

to make Madrid a great place to call "home."

All who came to Madrid in the early days did not stay. Take the case of Andrew Erickson. He came to town in the 1870s and started a store. While passing from his store to his residence, only a few steps away, one evening after the close of business, he was knocked down and robbed of \$350. Erickson left for Kansas as soon as he recovered from his wounds.

Another man who left Madrid after a short stay was A. K. Webb. Webb was the first lawyer to open an office in Madrid and the first to furnish the town with a law library. Webb, for unknown reasons, incurred the disfavor of some of the citizens and one night they pulled down his office and destroyed the library. Webb also went to Kansas. What Madrid didn't want, Kansas got.



## Transportation

In the early years of history in this area the nearest trading post was more than 100 miles away and barely a marked trail across the boundless and marshy prairie. Transportation was almost exclusively by horseback for humans and ox team for goods and supplies. Most of the goods sold in the stores that came into being were brought by ox teams from Keokuk.

It was not easy for the merchant to keep a supply of goods on hand to meet the needs of his customers.

Once, every merchant in Boone County was without coffee for 10 days. At the end of that time six teams with goods from Keokuk arrived. Included were 16 sacks of coffee. There was great rejoicing among the coffee drinkers.

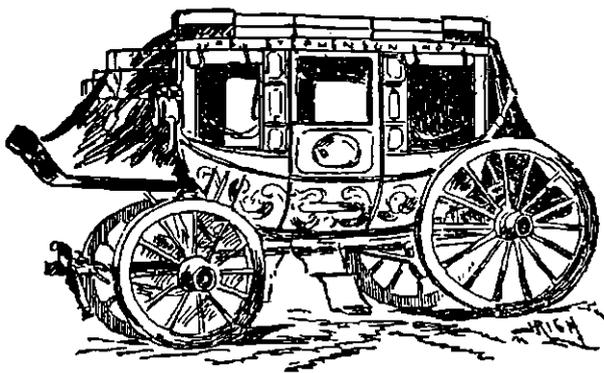
In those days Elk Rapids, located on the river, seemed destined to become a large and important city, as the river was then a possible highway of transportation. In 1846, Congress made a land grant

to the state of alternate sections on both sides of the river for the purpose of making it navigable by means of dredging and constructing locks. The State let the contract to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. As early as 1851 a steamboat landing was established at Elk Rapids. On this account the place became noted throughout the country. In the summer of 1859, during high water, two steamboats, the Tom Roger and the Bell, went up the river as far as Ft. Dodge. However, the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Co. failed in its efforts to make the river navigable. Elk Rapids was abandoned and no houses were left in 1864.

About five miles south of Madrid the farm where Virgil and Edna Bolton lived, until it became part of the Saylorville Dam project, was previously known as the Albright place. There in the grove of trees named for Josiah Hopkins, its first settler, he established a country tavern that became known as the "Twenty Mile House." It lay approximately 20 miles from both Ft. Des Moines and Boonesboro giving it undisputed title to its name. Hopkins was a staunch abolitionist and allowed the use of his establishment as a station on the "underground railroad" system that helped runaway slaves escape to freedom in Canada.

At the time of the establishment of the stage route in 1852, the Twenty Mile House became a stage station and stopping place for travelers. A number of prominent men from time to time were entertained at this hotel. The much-noted stage driver of this area, Martin Burke, was there frequently and was able to recount many incidents that occurred there.

It was in 1854 that the Western Stage Company was organized by a wealthy Indiana citizen, E. S. Alvord. Headquarters was established in the then village of Ft. Des Moines and a line was established northwest of Boonesboro and later on to Ft. Dodge. This ran the stage through the villages of Polk City and Swede Point and on north.



COL. HOOKER'S STAGE COACH

In 1855, Colonel Edward Foster Hooker, descendent of the Hookers who founded the city of Hartford and inspired the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, (sometimes called the first written constitution), accompanied the first coaches of the newly established Western Stage Company to Ft. Des Moines. He at once entered upon his duties as general manager of the company's Iowa lines. Among the drivers hired to

man these lines was Martin L. Burke who worked the route from Ft. Des Moines to Boone and who made his home at Belle Point just north of Madrid. His history is included in the family history section of this book.

There were, of course, no roads of consequence then. The Old State Road between Boone and Des Moines was a fair sample of the twists and turns taken to seek the line of least resistance. Our important roads were laid out on this basis which accounts for the turns and curves still existing on Highway 415 through Polk City to Des Moines.

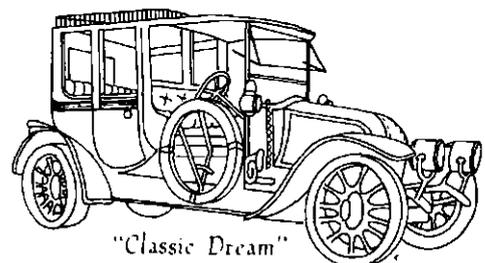
The stage office in Madrid was at the hotel that stood on the northwest corner of Second and Main Streets popularly known as the "Bee Hive." The coach stopped there for meals and travelers frequently stayed overnight. In its day the hotel housed some of the eminent men of Iowa and the nation.

When the railroads came and Madrid was fortunate to be served by lines running to the four points of the compass, the stagecoaches stopped running. The train schedules listed numerous trains in and out of Madrid. The Madrid Register News contained frequent items mentioning visits, shopping trips, teas, club meetings and other social or business interchanges between Madrid and neighboring towns, made with all the convenience enjoyed by people in a city with a good public transportation system. Branch lines and spurs ran to the nearby mining towns of High Bridge, Scandia and Zookspur.

Later with the development of the automobile and improved highways, the train schedules were reduced but were supplemental by bus schedules. The Greyhound Bus Lines made daily stops for a number of years with various businesses serving as the bus station at different times. The bus route serving Madrid was dropped in October 1974.

Improvements in the automobile and highway system, cheap fuel, the steady expansion of the aircraft industry took their toll on the railroads. Passenger services outside the megalopolises of the east became unprofitable and a subsidized passenger network called AMTRAC was created to keep a national system of passenger trains alive. Those put in charge of choosing routes were not enthusiastic about its success and chose a route through southern Iowa serving the least populous part of the state.

Madrid has also lost most of its railroad freight service. The north-south line was abandoned in the early 1970s and at the end of that decade the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific declared bankruptcy. We are now on only a branch line from Slater connecting with the north-south line there. The rails have been removed east of there and west of Woodward.



"Classic Dream"

## I. B. Welder and Son

Irving B. Welder started his trucking business in Madrid in the late 1920s. He bought his first truck, a Chevrolet, from Alsin Motors in 1927. He hauled coal and cut props for No. 4 mine and purchased coal from No. 4 and No. 6 mines, and also from Dallas mine. About 1934 Clifford left school to help his father. They did a variety of services for people such as hauling hay, corn, livestock and furniture for families who were moving.

Later, they purchased a caterpillar tractor and two more trucks, and began hauling sand and gravel for construction as well as hauling coal. They also began digging basements for many people who were building new homes. Cliff remembers digging basements for Glenn Lehman's Hatchery, a church at Moran, the Madrid Bakery, for Homer Larson's and Bob Gayer's new homes, and many others.

They hauled coal for Des Moines Ice and Fuel, Merle Hay Coal Company and Waukee Coal Company. Cliff remembers hauling WPA workers in the 1930s. They picked up rocks from the roads and put them in the truck, because in those days the gravel wasn't screened.

Later they worked at the Ledges State Park and the workers built the bridges there. Shortly after 1958, Cliff quit the trucking business after working with his father for 27 years. He went to Sundberg's Funeral Home to work in 1960 as an ambulance driver and later assisted them until in 1972, ill health forced him to leave.

Irving Welder retired in 1958 and farmed on the family acreage east of Madrid. He died in October 1963 at the age of 70 years.



I. B. Welder and son Clifford at the Art Whitmore Gravel Pit.

## Automobiles

The automobile had its effect on Madrid as it did on many towns. The first car in Madrid was owned by Claus Anderson. It was a Brush, that could go five miles an hour, and it could be heard all over town.

Horace Clark also owned an early one. Soon automobile agencies began to spring up. Overland and Ford were the first in town, with Chevrolet coming later.

The Ford Agency was located in the Caleb and Gus Krantz building, which now houses F. C. Grace Company. Years later, Elmer Hoopengardner was the Ford dealer, but had his business in the building which now houses Howard's IGA Store. Charley Alsin and his son Floyd purchased the Krantz Building and moved their Chevrolet Agency to this location. They formerly had occupied the building on Third Street which now houses Western Printing Company. Eventually Elmer Hoopengardner sold his Ford business to Bill Gossett, who continued in the same

location. The Alsins sold their business to Bob Ryan who later sold his interest to the Nichols Brothers.

Some of the familiar names of auto dealers and service station owners are the following:

Alsin Motor Company and Chevrolet Sales; also Mitchell Cars

Krantz Motor Company, E.M.F., and Ford

Elmer Hoopengardner, L. Clements, Bill Gossett; Ford and Mercury

Jones Garage

Harold and Eugene Morning, Madrid Body and Fender Company

Roy Peterson and Harry Sarver

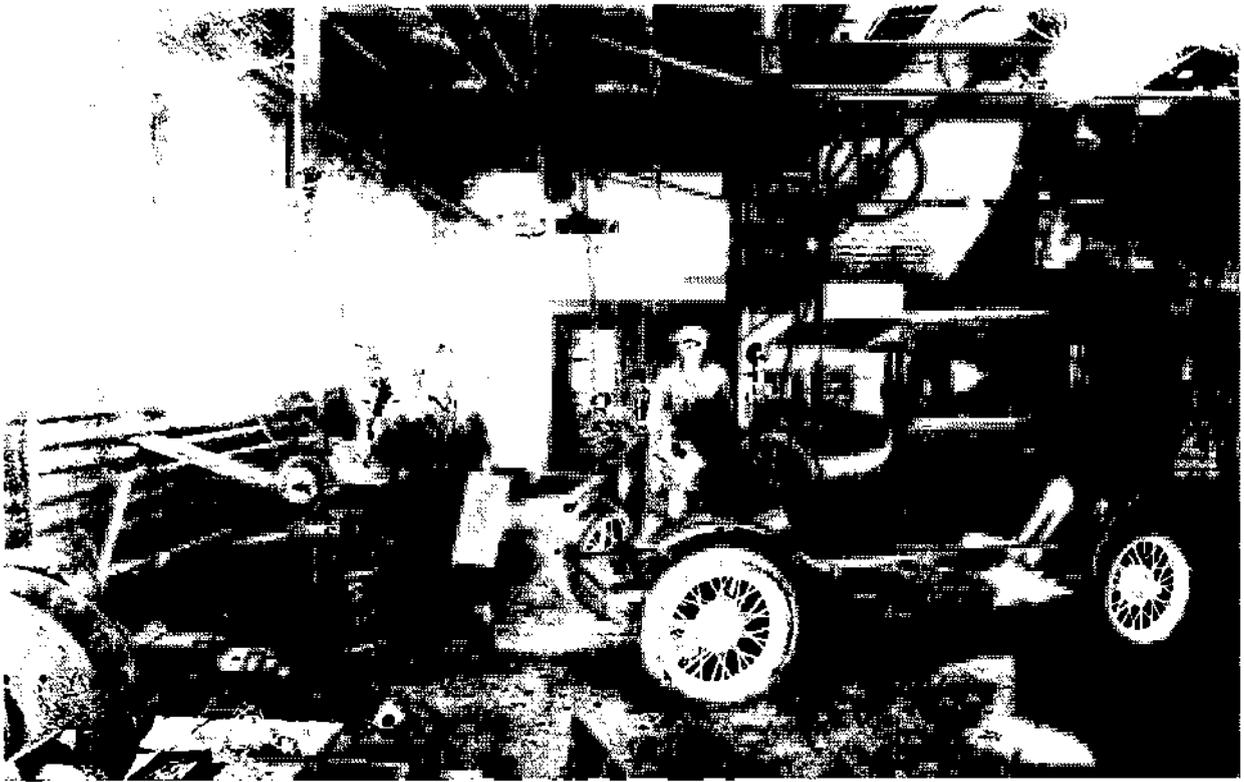
Harry Sarver and Bud Sarver

Henry Sarver

Ed H. Birdsall Garage; Nash Cars, Thorn Tire and Battery

Herme Garage; Chrysler Auto

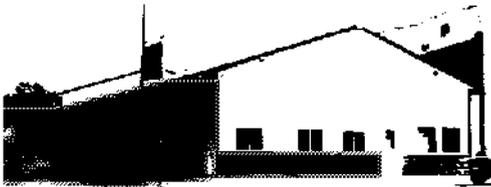
Albin Anderson; Anderson Motor



The interior of the Krantz Garage located on South State Street. Ralph Anderson is the mechanic behind the car. This photograph was taken before World War I.

Bob Ryan; Ryan Chevrolet  
 Frank and Russell Nichols; Nichols Chevrolet  
 Emil Carlson; Madrid Battery and Vulcanizing Shop

Merrill Muehlenthaler; Buck's Motor Service  
 Bill Peterson; Madrid Automotive  
 David Anderson; Dave's Body Shop



*We Repair All American  
 Cars & Trucks*

## **Buck's Motor Service**

Merrill Muehlenthaler, owner  
 Phone 515-795-3298 2nd & Main  
 Madrid, Iowa 50156

*We take pride in our work*



**More Than  
 a Convenience  
 Store**

Open 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.  
 7 days a week

CASEY'S GENERAL STORES INC.





Gerald Carlson; Jerry's  
Jerry Newmann; Jerry's Auto Parts

There have been many, many service stations in the town of Madrid. The first station was a DX Station located on the corner of Third and State Streets, where the F. C. Grace Building now stands. It was operated by Gus Johnson, affectionately called "Go Gas Gus."

Other familiar names and companies are as follows:

Pat Burke, Warren Carlson and George and Sonny Welder, all DX dealers.

Art Bullington, Tom Hamil, Roger Peterson, Carl Grilli, Marco Tomich and Gary Vignovich, all Phillips 66 dealers.

Attend the clean-up sale at Payton's.

*Is Nearing Completion* – The Consumers Oil Company station is rapidly nearing completion. Some little trouble has been experienced in the non-arrival of material, but the work is progressing satisfactorily and within a short time the station will be ready to serve the public. The Standard Oil Company also have most of their material here for the station which that company is to erect on the Dr. Brown corner, and work will be commenced in the near future. Both stations are expected to be ready for business by the time spring opens up and automobile traffic becomes a pleasure rather than an ordeal.

Ed Birdsall, Leverne Reed, Al Huser, Clyde Halsey, Ed Ostberg, Francis Paul, Charles Peters, Stiles Crabtree and Thomas Johnson, all Standard Oil dealers.

Jack Rees; White Eagle.

The following gentlemen have operated tank wagons:

Ray Roe, Carl and Reuben Peterson, Carl Samuelson, Phil Samuelson, Art Bullington, Tom Hamil and Brian Moore.

*Do you remember???????*

*The Partin-Palmer Car,  
The Patterson,  
the Dodge Sedan with the solid wheels,  
Rumble seats?*



*40 Years*

**Peterson Petroleum Products**

708 East 2nd St.  
Madrid, Iowa

*2 Years*

**Peterson Plant Place**

708 East 2nd St.  
Madrid, Iowa

*Congratulations  
Madrid on Your  
100th Anniversary*



**Jerry Carlson Auto Repair**

117 So. Water St. — Madrid

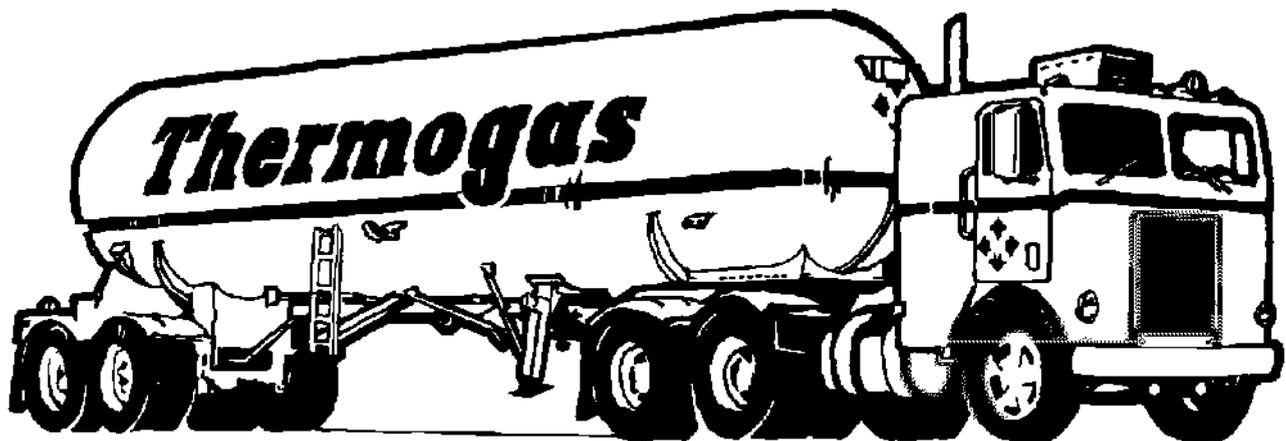


*Auto — Truck —  
Tractor — Small Engine*

*Madrid Automotive*

Carl, Carole & Mike Peterson, Owners  
202 S. State                      Madrid, Iowa 50156  
Ph. (515) 795-3335

Thermogas was introduced to the Madrid area in 1962 by Reuben and Topsy Peterson. They sold their dealership to Thermogas Co. in 1981. Thermogas is looking forward to growing with the Madrid community for the next 100 years!



## Madrid Body & Fender Shop Est. 1947

In 1947, Harold R. Morning and William Virchio purchased a building, which had been built in 1946 by Lamb and Olson, and established it as the Madrid Body & Fender Shop. The shop sold Texaco gasoline but was mainly a body shop and general repair garage as Harold was a certified Chevrolet mechanic. The business was operated as a partnership until the early '50s when Bill Virchio sold his share to Harold Morning. In 1954, Eugene Morning's enlistment in the Navy was completed and he went into the Madrid Body Shop with his father. The two became partners in 1968, and in 1969, when Harold died, Eugene operated the business on his own.

In the late '40s a second business was established within the Madrid Body Shop which was called the Madrid Implement Co. It was partnered by Harold Morning and Tom Brown and sold Case machinery. This business ended in the late '50s.

In 1962, another dimension was added to the business when Harold and Eugene built their own tow truck, which was later replaced with a Holmes wrecker, and went into the towing service.

Over the years, the Madrid Body & Fender Shop has been affiliated with several gasoline companies, including Texaco and DX. In the late '50s, the body shop also became a service station where Apco Petroleum Products were sold. The Madrid Body Shop continued with Apco for about 20 years. The shop is presently with the Standard Oil Company,



Madrid Body Shop located on the south edge of Madrid, owned by Gene Morning.

and operating as an Amoco station as well as a body shop and towing service.

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*A favorite place to try out the new car was down at the river. If your car could make the river hill in high gear, you had a good one.*

---



### Moore Oil Co.

*Products Jobber*

Brian Moore — Owner

- Heating Oils
- Gasohol
- Farm Fuels
- Kerosene
- Farm Lubricants

Phone 795-2275 or 685-3564

**Congratulations  
Madrid  
on Your Past**

**Best Wishes to a  
Wonderful Future**



**Madrid Body & Fender**  
912 South Kennedy — Madrid

## Sarver Garage

Harry Ernest Sarver came to Madrid around 1926. His parents, Henry William and Harriet, two sisters Ilean and Helen, were already living here. Henry had a grocery store in Madrid. Helen was employed at John Pettit's store and later operated a restaurant.

Harry worked for Caleb Krantz in the Krantz garage. Later Harry and Pete Peterson ran a garage where Buck's Garage is now located.

There was a gas station in the front of the building which was operated by a red-headed Irishman by the name of Pat Burke.

Harry and Pete ran the station for many years, until Pete's death. Roy Neff and Harry went into partnership in the building where Western Printing is now

located. This was during the early World War II days. After the war was over, Harry trained some of the local boys under the G.I. bill. He really enjoyed this. It is believed that Martin Burke is now the only one living in Madrid.

In 1950 he bought the present business from Hank Clabaugh. He and his son operated it for many years, and today, Bud Sarver's son, Lyle, runs the shop.

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*Also the favorite place to take a new driver, just learning, was Nutt Hill. If the new driver could navigate that hill without panic . . . well he or she deserved his license.*

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## Some of Madrid's Business and Professional Firms

The first merchant in Boone County was John Dawson. He commenced business in the fall of 1849 in Benjamin William's smokehouse. This was the beginning of Elk Rapids. Because there was a mill at Elk Rapids, settlers were attracted to the area, and his business grew.

The first merchant to embark in business in Swede Point was William Hopkins who opened a small store in 1854. It was located on Main Street near the viaduct over the Milwaukee Railroad.

In 1855, the following year, John Hannah and George Hornbeck opened a general store.

Twenty years later, George Hornbeck erected a store building on the corner of Market and Second Streets where the Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall now stands. He was in business for 20 years. The building later was used as a dwelling and a garage.

During the years 1856 to 1885, Joseph Bernick operated a business in a building that he erected on the southwest corner of the old school house square, possibly where Buck Muehlenthaler Garage now is located on the northeast corner at First and Main.

A. M. Erickson had a store and a house at the corner of Main and Second, but was robbed twice and he finally struck out for Kansas.

In 1870, a Mr. Aldrich had a store and a hotel known as The Bee Hive. This was located where the Federal Prescription corner parking lot is now.

### OLD TIME PRICES Wednesday, September 1, 1858

Flour, per sack	\$ 4.00
Wheat, per bushel	1.00
Corn, per bushel	.25
Oats, per bushel	.25
Beans, per bushel	1.00
Peas, per bushel	2.00
Potatoes, per bushel	.50
Eggs, per dozen	.05
Butter, per pound	.10
Cheese, per pound	.08
Lard, per pound	.08
Tallow, per pound	.10
Hams, per pound	.06½
Shoulder, per pound	.04
Sidepork, per pound	.06½
Apples, per bushel (dried)	2.75
Sugar (prime) per bushel	.12½
Sugar (crushed) per pound	.20
Coffee (Rio Prime) per pound	.16½
Coffee (Java) per pound	.20
Rice, per pound	.10



*Auto Body Repair — Painting  
Glass Installed — Towing*

**Dave's Garage**

Second and Union — Madrid  
795-2985

Mackerel No. 1 large, per barrel . . . . .	24.00
Codfish, per pound . . . . .	.08
Candles (Star) per pound . . . . .	.30
Candles (stearine mould) per pound . . . . .	.20
Soap, per pound . . . . .	.10
Tobacco (no. 1) per pound . . . . .	.60
Tobacco (no. 2) per pound . . . . .	.40

Molasses, per gallon . . . . .	.65
Syrup (Belshers) per gallon . . . . .	.75
Hay, per ton . . . . .	5.00
Corn meal, per bushel . . . . .	.40
Buck wheat flour, per cwt. . . . .	2.50
Hides, dry . . . . .	.10
Hides, green . . . . .	.04

## General Stores

In 1892, Jacob Carlson and John A. Johnson, father of Julius and Paul Johnson, began a business under the firm name of Carlson and Johnson. It was a general mercantile store, and was located in what is now Mary's Hobby Shop.

They delivered around town to customers using a small delivery wagon powered by a matched team or sorrel ponies.

Their partnership dissolved; Jacob Carlson took the mercantile stock and opened a store in the Crary Brothers Building (Nesheim building) and Mr. Johnson kept the building. In 1922, J. M. Carlson purchased the complete dry goods line of the E. O. Kinsey Store.



The interior of the J. M. Carlson General Mercantile Business which was located at 206 West Second Street.

It was the year 1886. W. J. Keigley opened a general store and operated it for 14 years. He then sold it to his sons, Lionel F. and Robert M. The Keigley store

was especially interested in advertising the fine flour that they sold. "Waseca White Rose Flour" often appeared in their ads. They also sold gent's furnishings and boots, and a full line of groceries.

William Johnson began his general store in 1878; in 1892 J. P. A. Anderson and B. F. Anderson formed the Anderson Mercantile Company. It was located in the brick building at the northwest corner of Second and State Streets. Their ad found in the back pages of an old hymnal reads, "Specializing in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes." A few years later, in 1900, Davis, Davis and Company opened a department store featuring ladies ready-to-wear, curtains, carpets and wallpaper.

"The Fair," a store owned and operated by the Tobias family, was in Madrid for about 13 years, leaving in 1913. Mrs. Tobias was a millinery expert, and trimmed many a hat for Madrid ladies. They specialized in "Ladies and Gents Furnishings, Shoes and Millinery."

The Racket Store advertised "Mittens, Gloves, Hosiery, Tinware, Dolls and Toys."

Harry Carlson and Oscar Sandberg, his brother-in-law, opened a general store on the corner of Second and State where the Lucas True Value store now stands.

Charles Johnson and John Johnson, no relation, operated Johnson and Johnson Department Store. The interesting feature of Johnson and Johnson to the small child was the ladder in the shoe department, which shot back and forth on a track. In this way even the shoe box on the very top shelf could be reached. This business was located in the building which now houses Mary's Hobby Shop.

Jacob and Dave Shames operated a department



The Fair Store, owned by the Tobias family from 1900 until 1913 was located on South State Street.



David and Evelyn Shames owners of Shames Department Store are shown with their sons, Jay and Ervin.

store in the now Nesheim Building for several years in the '30s and '40s. Later this same building held Biza's Department Store, with the Charles Biza family operating the dry goods section and Ersell Pullin managing the grocery department. In the 1950s Elizabeth Welder owned and operated Welder's, ready-to-wear store, as did Gerald Finley.

There have been many grocery stores and meat markets in Madrid. These are the ones we have been able to find some information on.

Penner Groceries and Provisions was in operation sometime before 1882. Mr. Penner's store was located where F. C. Grace Furniture is now. Wooden sidewalks and hitching posts were in front of the

building.

Byers and Hillis were located where the new library is.



Art Bullington stands in front of his grocery store on South State Street.

There was the Anderson Meat Market, Scott Grocery, Engwall Meat Market, Bengtson Brothers Meat Market, Art Bullington's Groceries and Shoe Store, S. and K. Groceries, Perriers, Carlson and Johnson Groceries, Konchars Meat Market, Pete Barton's Meat Market, Lepovitz Groceries and Meats, Carlson and Sandberg, Ernest Carlson Grocery, Briggs and Carlson, Harry's Cash and Carry, Don Kasser Grocery, Red Arrow, Pullen Super Market, Foster's Melon Stand that later developed into Foster's Market, United Food, first with Bill Pierce, later with Howard Spring, Howard's I.G.A., Elwell's, Dunn's, Madrid Super Value, Johnson and Johnson, Pettits and Casey's. All of this adds up to a lot of good eating in 100 years.

The interior of Skortman and Kinsey (S and K) Grocery Store located on South State Street. Charles Kinsey is standing behind the counter, and the young clerk is Martha Knezevich Trucano. The picture was taken in 1931.



## Anderson Mercantile Co.

The following article/ad? is one of a type that appeared regularly in the Madrid Register at one time. Its extravagant praise of Madrid businesses and businessmen is in a style that today would tax the credibility and tend to arouse suspicion.

**"J. P. A. Anderson, B. F. Anderson, Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes. Crockery, Glassware, China, Staples and Fancy Groceries, etc.**

### Second and State St.

*Mr. J. P. A. Anderson occupies a place in the first rank among prominent business men, whose combined efforts in recent years have made of Madrid the attractive, thriving and prosperous center of trade it is today. He has been identified for nearly a score of years, often in the lead, with every movement calculated to advance public interests and promote the common good, and sparing of neither time nor means to these ends. He left the meat business in 1873 and became stockholder in the Anderson Mercantile Co., established by Mr. B. F. Anderson, and others in 1892 and has since remained at its head, guiding its course through the shoals and deeps of commerce with the sagacity and prudence of the intuitively successful merchant and business man. The premises utilized by the company in the brick block at the northwest corner of Second and State streets are 22 x 56 and 22 x 22 feet, respectively in dimensions fronting on both thoroughfares, and admirably situated for purposes of the business. The interior is judiciously arranged for display to advantage of*

*the masses of merchandise carried in stock, inclusive of an extensive line of dry goods, dress goods, notions, laces, jackets and caps, newest style shirt waists, hosiery, ladies lingerie, mackintoshes, manufactured goods, fine shoes, crockery, porcelain, china and glassware, in exceptional line, staple and fancy groceries, coffees, teas, spices, canned goods, sauces, dried fruits, flour, provisions, country produce, tobacco, cigars, and grocers sundries in general, besides all the infinite variety of articles which go to complete the stock of a first class general merchandise store. Over all in sale of these the Messrs. Anderson preside, assisted by efficient clerks, with an unflinching politeness and courtesy to all, coupled with liberality and fairness, that has made them popular and esteemed by patrons in town and country for many miles in every direction from Madrid. Prices for the best goods with the Anderson Mercantile Co., are always at the lowest notch consistent with principles of trade, and lower than is often to be met with in the large centers of trade and population. They do not pay extravagant rents, are shrewd buyers, mostly for cash, and so enable to give their customers genuine bargains at all seasons, while making the fair profit which satisfies the dealer who looks to retain the good will and confidence of his public."*

### August 23, 1917

*In France, to protect the public generally, and children especially, against the use of skim milk for their food, the sale of whole and skim milk by the same dealer is prohibited . . . even separate transportation is required.*

## Milk Deliveries

In the country, the cream man picked up large cans of milk and left butter, cottage cheese and cream from the Slater Creamery.

In town, as early as 1921, we find a Mr. Smith delivering milk to customers in his horse-drawn spring wagon. In 1927, Joe Spence and Atle Peterson were both delivering milk. Also, Vetus Swanson and Andrew Anderson had milk routes. The price of milk

during that period was raised from 10¢ to 12¢ per quart.

Ralph Hurst delivered milk later on and in the 1940s we find the Finley family having a milk route. Also in the 1940s Anderson Erickson Dairy had milk routes in Madrid, delivering milk, cream, butter, cottage cheese, and the milk was in quart, glass bottles. Flynn Dairy of Des Moines delivered in Madrid for a period.

## Meat Market

Peter Engwall, fresh out of Sweden, was given one cow by his uncle. He butchered it and sold the meat. Then he purchased another cow, and repeated the process. This was the beginning of Engwall's Meat

Market which was located on South State Street in the early 1900s. He sold his business to Armand Perrier, Sr. in 1916.

## Perrier Food Markets: A Family Business Tradition

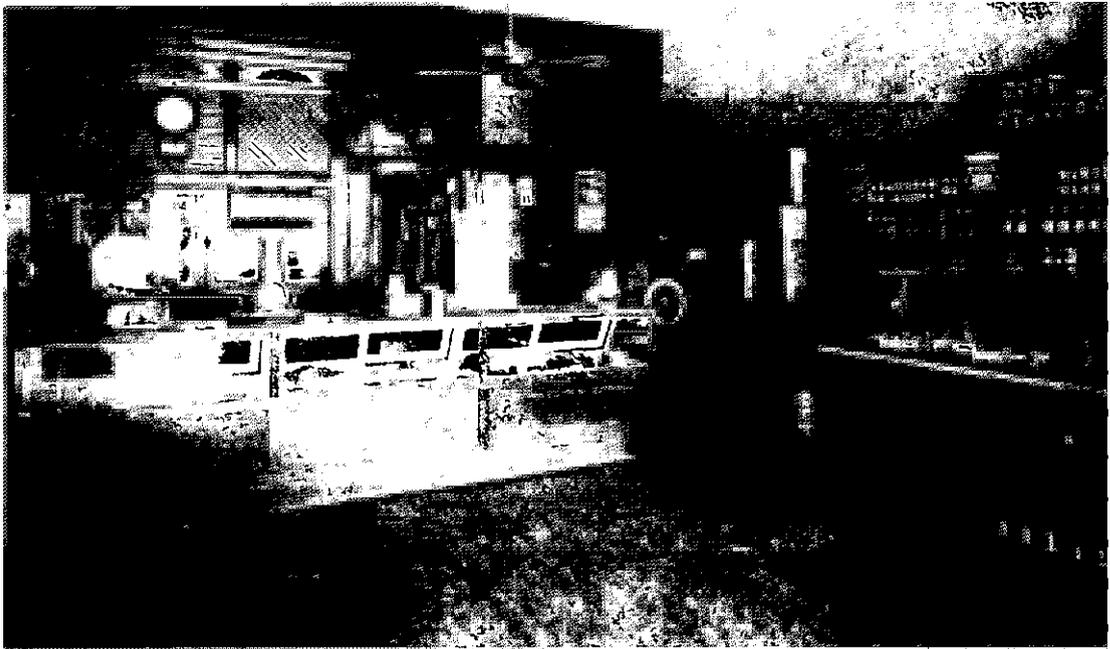
A name long associated with the community of Madrid has been the Perrier family. This family owned and operated a grocery or meat-marketing business for well over 61 years in the Madrid area. Armand, Sr. and Armand, Jr. teamed up to give the community many years of faithful service.

Armand, Sr.'s business experience began when he was employed by a coal company in Sievers, a coal

mining camp located near Colfax, as a butcher and driver. He hauled groceries from Colfax to Sievers by horse and wagon to the supply store there. He left Sievers in 1915, settling in High Bridge where he was employed at the Company store as a butcher.

Armand Sr., his wife Hulda and two sons Armand, Jr. and Bill, moved to Madrid in 1917 and remained in the Madrid community until his death. A meat store

Armand Perrier Sr. stands behind the counter of his meat market. Mr. Perrier purchased the business from Pete Engwall in 1918.



was purchased from Pete Engwall in 1918 and at this time the store was located in the empty lot beside Iowa Electric. It was here the long tradition began. Assisted by his brother John and a Mr. Halsey, the Perriers embarked in the meat marketing business.

Mr. Perrier butchered his own cattle and hogs. This was done in a little shack on the creek near Castle Cemetery, west of town. Here, they cleaned and removed the hair from the carcass and the final preparations were completed at the store.

Complex refrigeration systems were non-existent, so ice boxes were used at the store to keep the meat cold. Ice was purchased from a store located off the railroad track beside what is now the SAM Center. Shortly after, an ammonia plant was installed and it worked on the following principle. The ammonia served as a cooling agent, similar to what freon is today. The gas was compressed into tubes and as it expanded, tubes were cooled. Compressing machines recompressed the gas daily. These tubes were attached to a big tank in the top of a walk-in-cooler. This tank contained salt water where the meat was stored.

Lard was also rendered at the Perrier market in the back part of the store. It was cooked in big vats and placed in cans for selling. Sausage and bologna were also homemade. They had their own smokehouse where they smoked many meats and did custom smoking for area farmers.

Business continued to prosper for the Perriers, but in 1938 disaster struck. An evening fire destroyed the market along with the Register News building next door. The blaze wiped out all records, accounts, and possessions in the store. This happened on a Wednesday but Saturday the family was back in business.

The business was relocated into an empty building across the street which is now an attorney's office, and new equipment was purchased from a closing market in Jamaica, Iowa.

When the store reopened, it was stocked with a complete line of grocery products and deliveries were made twice a day to area customers due to the lack of refrigeration in the homes.

During the Depression pre-World War II, times

grew hard for everyone. Beef was in short supply and that which could be obtained came in by train each evening from Des Moines. Times continued to worsen and ration cards were issued with limits placed on the amount of coffee, sugar, eggs etc. that could be purchased. Meat, too, was rationed and in an attempt to remedy the situation Mr. Perrier contacted area farmers and purchased chickens. He slaughtered them and sold them unlimitedly.

Times began to improve and soon things were back to normal. Business prospered and times were good. The store hours were somewhat different than today, with the business staying open late on Wednesday evenings because of the band concerts and also on Saturday nights so farmers could pick up their orders.

Eight other grocery stores existed in town at this time, Carlson-Sandburg, Charlie Kinsey, Red Arrow, Shames, Johnson and Johnson, Lepovitz, Konchar's and Carlson's Grocery, but each had its own special customers and some occasional browsers so all went well.

Armand Sr. passed away in 1946 while on a hunting expedition in South Dakota.

In 1948 Armand, Jr. bought the business from his mother. He redecorated and changed to a self-service store. He did all of the meat cutting by a hand saw and continued the twice-daily delivery as well as credit accounts.

Bananas came in on a huge stalk, weiners were sold by the bulk, fresh meat, lunch meat and cheese were all sliced to order. Cookies were in cardboard boxes with glass doors and sold by the pound. Eggs were brought in by the farmers and exchanged for groceries. Vinegar came in a 50-gallon wooden barrel and was sold by the gallon. In those days the grocer also handled kerosene for customers who used it for heating and cooking.

In contrast to today's marketing where the manager makes out his own merchandise order and sends it to a warehouse, salesmen from the various grocery and meat companies came in person every week to write the orders for needed merchandise. It was a custom for the salesmen to give a gift for ordering a certain



Armand Perrier, Jr. during Grand Opening, 1950.

amount of merchandise, and many wholesalers sent Christmas gifts to the merchants.

In 1956, Armand and his wife June bought the building which was formerly the Shames Dept. Store. After extensive remodeling, the heavy equipment and walk-in-cooler were moved into the new location.

New shelving was installed and stocked. The new Perrier's Market gave over twice as much merchandising room as their former location. The Grand Opening was held August 12, 1956.

Deliveries continued to be made on a twice daily basis and credit was still used by the customers. During the last few years in business the delivery service was discontinued due to the convenience of deep freezers and refrigeration. The store hours were lengthen from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

The electric meat saw made work in the butcher shop much easier and faster for Armand. Merchandise began to come pre-packaged and with the large variety of convenience foods, frozen foods, drug items, stationery, and general merchandise, what once seemed like a large store, seemed crowded.

Armand was furnished a weekly catalog by the wholesaler which he used to fill out his order on Mondays. On Wednesday a large semi-truck would arrive at the back door with cases of merchandise. Everyone was busy putting stock on the shelf.

Most grocery shopping was done on a daily basis rather than weekly thus bringing a strong personal relationship with the customers.

In October, 1979, Armand, reaching retirement age, closed the store. An auction was held. The doors were closed, but not the pleasant memories the Perriers' have for their loyal friends and customers.

## The D and H Grocery

In August of 1920, R. G. Geisler sold his grocery store to his brothers-in-law, O. H. Darby and Everett Holcomb. The name of the organization was the D and H Grocery.

Mr. Holcomb became the active manager. Mr. Darby gave the business none of his personal attention, except at intervals. The D and H Grocery carried a complete stock of staples and fancy groceries, canned goods, fruits and vegetables, flour, candies, cigars and tobacco. At that time they had two young men for helpers, Lawrence (Skinny) Ashley and Harlan Olson. Lawrence now resides in Ames and Harlan in

Ankeny.

In about two years, the D and H Grocery bought out the A. G. Bullington grocery stock and business. They then moved their stock from the Peterson building to the west side of the street to the building now occupied by Glenn Allen Law Office, and the Clarence Peterson Toggery Shop moved into the grocery store building. Many Saturday night customers and family members spent time around the old coal stove, telling tall tales. In 1929, the D and H Grocery Store was closed. Mr. Holcomb moved to Des Moines and O. H. Darby remained with his job as telegrapher at the depot in Madrid.

## Bengtson Brothers Meat Market

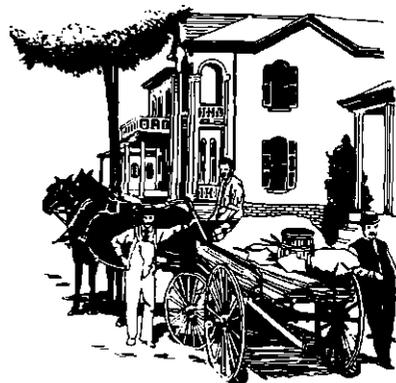
Albin Bengtson and his brother David were two of Madrid's early merchants. They were the owners and operators of Bengtson Brothers Meat Market at two different periods, first from 1907 until 1909, then two years later from 1911 until 1919.

The business was located in what is now the west section of Shepards Carpet and Furniture.

Several of our local residents remember that this was a good spot to get a free weiner when they were sent to the store by their mothers. The store also had a giant pickle barrel, which was an intriguing thing for a small child.

David Bengtson died in 1919, so his widow together with her children, moved with brother Albin and his family to Willmar, Minnesota. The business was sold

to Mr. Pete Barton, who later was a partner with Roy Konchar.



## Carlson and Sandberg, General Merchandise

After several years of employment by his father, Mr. J. M. Carlson, Harry Carlson formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Oscar Sandberg, in the General Mercantile business located on the corner of East Second and State Street, now occupied by the Lucas Hardware.

During most of this time there were no telephones

or stores in Zookspur, and each Monday and Friday morning one of their clerks drove to Zookspur and went from house to house taking orders which were delivered in the afternoon.

In 1934, about two years after the death of Harry Carlson, the store was closed.



Interior of the Carlson and Sandberg General Merchandise Business. Shown in the picture are Orma (Shorty) Coffman and Wilma Carlson Bain.

## The Madrid Meat Market

Roy Konchar shown behind the counter in the Madrid Meat Market. This picture was taken shortly after Mr. Konchar bought out his partner Pete Barton in 1929.



Rudolph (Roy) Konchar was born on April 17, 1881 in a small farming village near the large city of Ljubljana, Jugoslavia, near the Austrian border. He was the son of Frank and Marie Konchar. He met and married Angella Lazar on October 2, 1913.

Angella was born on August 7, 1895. She was the daughter of Frank Lazar and Cecelia Judisch. Before coming to Madrid, Roy managed the "company store" at Zookspur, Iowa. This store was affiliated with the local coal mines.

The Madrid Meat Market was owned and operated by both Roy Konchar and Pete Barton. On December 7, 1929, Roy dissolved the partnership and became the sole owner. The business grew and in-

cluded a slaughterhouse, as he did his own butchering, and a smokehouse. The public was provided free delivery service in those days.

He purchased a home and a small acreage north of Madrid and it is still the family home. Roy died on April 19, 1945. His wife, Angella, died six months later on October 2, 1945.

They left a legacy of warm and loving family traditions, hard work and ambition.

The business then became the responsibility of his sons, Robert J. G. and Harry Konchar. Harry died on May 5, 1950 and Robert went on with the business until 1955.

## E. O. Kinsey General Store

Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Kinsey and their family came to Madrid from Perry in 1906 or 1907. They purchased the general mercantile business conducted by Jacob Carlson.

The Kinsey children, Charles, Alma (Williams), Robert, Paul, Minnie (Langland-Carlson) and Eldon worked in the store at some time over the years.

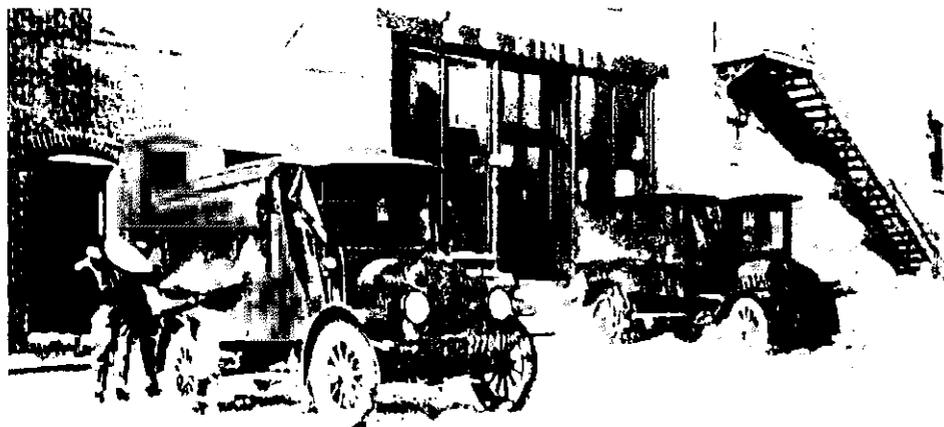
The store had a grocery department, shoes, boots, yard goods, and ready-to-wear such as overalls, coats, jackets, mittens and husking gloves. White Rose Flour and potatoes were bought by the carloads. In the fall a carload of grapes would be on the siding at Zookspur. One time a carload of cabbage came. It didn't sell, so the Kinsey family had a very large barrel of saurkraut that year. The grocery bills were paid in gold coins.

Minnie Langland Carlson remembers her brother Bob riding a horse to Zookspur in the morning to take orders for groceries, and then making deliveries in the evening with a horse-drawn wagon. Later on they had a truck to do the delivering. An old International with a chain drive often gave the boys trouble, especially

in muddy weather. If the chain became unhooked, the boys had to crawl under the truck in the mud to re-attach it, so they often came home covered with mud.

When the Kinseys first owned the store, hitching posts were in front, but the city council ruled that all hitching posts had to be moved to the side of the building. (Notice this in the picture).

On a Sunday afternoon, Mr. Kinsey would rent a horse and buggy from the livery stable located where the Federal Prescription now stands, and take his family on a leisurely ride to the river and back. When the river was up a boat ride would be enjoyed. Mr. Kinsey operated the store until 1922. E. O. Kinsey was most charitable in allowing the miners to charge their accounts. Once the miners' contract with Scandia Coal Company was about to expire and one miner said to another "What are you going to do?" The other miner replied, "I trade with I Owe Kinsey, so have no problems." Mr. Kinsey considered the miners honest and good pay.



The E. O. Kinsey General Mercantile Store located on the corner of Second and Water Streets. Notice the two delivery trucks with the side curtains, and the coats thrown over the radiator to keep the car from freezing up.

## Johnson and Johnson

In 1904, Charles and Susie Johnson, then living in Denver, Colorado, moved back to Madrid. In October they formed a partnership with John E. Johnson (no relation), and established a general store. The building, owned by J. E. Johnson, was in the shape of an L with a north entrance at 114 West Second Street, and a west entrance around the corner south on

Water Street.

A general line of merchandise including yard goods, ladies and mens ready-to-wear, work clothing, a complete line of shoes and groceries were carried. Store hours were from 7 a.m. until 9:30 p.m. except for Wednesday and Saturday, when closing time was usually midnight.

The store was originally lighted with gas lights, but changed over to electric lights when the light plant started operating full time.

Groceries and other items were delivered daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., using a horse-drawn wagon until

about 1916 when a Ford Model T truck was purchased.

The owners retired in 1940 after 36 years and the store was sold.



The interior of Johnson and Johnson General Store about 1904.

## United Food Market Howard's I.G.A. Food Market

The United Food Market purchased the stock of the Carlson and Sandberg Grocery located at Second and State Streets where the Lucas Hardware Store is now located. Bill and Helen Pierce were the first managers.

Howard and Bernice Spring succeeded them in January of 1943. Mr. Spring had run a grocery store in Afton, Iowa. There, at the age of 19, he was the

youngest grocery store manager in Iowa.

The United Food store changed locations in 1954. They purchased the Bill Gossett Ford Agency building and moved to 137 West Second Street.

Mr. Spring went with the I.G.A. Stores in 1968 and the store has since been known as Howard's I.G.A. Food Market. Their second son, David, joined his father in 1980.



The following prices were found in an accounting book from the William Johnson Store, dated 1878:

Potatoes ..... 25¢ a bushel  
Apples ..... \$1.00 per bushel

No charges are shown for any fruit like bananas, oranges, or peaches. These were very rare in Iowa at this time.

Flour ..... 1¢ per pound  
Salt ..... \$1.50 per barrel  
Coal ..... \$2.00 per ton  
Wood ..... \$2.00 a cord

Corn ..... 22¢ per bushel  
No oats were shown and very little wheat  
Woman's corset ..... \$1.00  
Hose ..... 25¢ per pair  
Dozen eggs ..... 4¢ and 5¢ per dozen  
Meat ..... 7¢ and 8¢ per pound  
Best quality boots ..... \$4.00 per pair  
Suit of clothes ..... \$14.00-\$16.00  
Suspenders ..... 50¢  
McGuffey Readers ..... 70¢ each

The account book showed much use of tobacco

## Welder Department Store

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Welder purchased the Biza Department Store in 1957.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Biza had purchased the Shames Department Store from Dave and Evelyn Shames, who had operated a clothing and grocery store in Madrid for many years.

Mrs. Welder worked for the Biza Store from 1950 until 1957, and when the Biza's decided to move to St. Paul, Minnesota, the Welders purchased the inventory.

During this time, there were five departments in



Clifford Welder sweeping at Welders Department Store, 1958.

*Congratulations, Madrid,*  
*on your*  
*First 100 Years*

FROM

**the idea press**

1215 SECOND STREET  
PERRY, IOWA 50220  
(515) 465-4659

Office Supplies • Service  
Office Machines • Creative Printing

Your Complete Printing &  
Office Supply Headquarters

# Congratulations to Madrid on its 100th Anniversary

It's fun to look back once in a while with all its beautiful memories. It's wonderful, but we must not forget the future — after all that is where we are going. The past we already have.

**HOWARD'S**   
MADRID'S HOMEOWNED SUPERMARKET

the store; clothing, shoes and boots, domestic items, sewing goods and notions and costume jewelry.

There were several clerks, both full time and part time. Among these were Marion Jesse, Minnie Carlson, Alene Welder, Shirley Bartholomew, Ruth Ryan and Vanila Ellis.

Business was very good until the shopping centers began to spring up. Because people could buy things more reasonably and had a greater selection of merchandise, business fell off. The Welders' were not able to compete with the big chain stores, even

though they carried good name brands. They were forced to go out of business in 1960.

Mrs. Welder still enjoyed the retailing business and clerked in the Madrid stores until 1965. She had the opportunity to purchase the Maxine's Sportswear from Cleo Fuqua, who also had a shop in Ankeny. This store carried mainly ladies and childrens clothing.

She operated this business until 1972 when the shop was closed. Clerks in this shop were Shirley Bartholomew, Karen Campbell and Marion Jesse.

## Drug Stores

Madrid has had drug stores for over 100 years. From 1870 until 1887, Henry Hutton was in the drug business. He also was the postmaster during most of the time he was in the drug business in Madrid.

E. P. Dalander and Company with telephone number 44 was in the drug business from 1885 until 1914. His store was on the east side of State Street, where the south building of Lucas True Value Store is now located.

Peter Cassel was a druggist and banker who had

been in business with Frank Graves, an Ames graduate. Mr. Cassel had acquired his business from Dr. Q. A. Sturgeon, a local physician. Other names that come to mind when we think of druggists are: A. Yokum, W. J. Jenkins, Charles English, Keith Strausser, Frank Swan, Bob and Elsie Gayer, Guy Mitchell, Claude Bosworth, and our current druggist, Joe Mataya.

Federal Prescription Service of West Second is a local mail order prescription business.



Madrid Drug Store, about 1910. S. A. Dalander, brother of the owner Pete Dalander is shown in the center of the picture.

## W. J. Jenkins Drugs

W. J. "Bill" Jenkins arrived in Madrid around the turn of the century. Bill had owned and operated a drug store at Thornburg, but sold this and upon reaching Madrid formed a partnership with Peter Cassel. The year was 1902. Mr. Cassel, who had previously been in business with Frank Graves, acquired the store from Dr. Q. A. Sturgeon, a local physician, who also had been the owner of a drug

store in Madrid for 17 years.

Frank Swan, also known as "Duckie," arrived in Madrid in 1913 and was employed by Mr. Jenkins for five years, until 1918, when he purchased the Madrid Drug Company from Mr. A. Yocum, and renamed it Swan Pharmacy.

Charles English came to work for Mr. Jenkins shortly after World War I.

Leona Erickson Peterson, also worked for the store for many years.

After the death of Mr. Jenkins, Charles English bought the store, and then it passed on to his son-in-

law, Keith Strausser.

On an old 1910 picture of the store was found the following description: "W. J. Jenkins, Drugs, Wallpapers, Paints, Lamps and Chinaware."

## Swan Pharmacy

Frank R. (Duckie) and M. Ethel (Pattie) Swan arrived in Madrid, Iowa, April 18, 1913.

Frank was employed as a pharmacist in the W. J. Jenkins Drug Store until April 8, 1918, when he purchased the Madrid Drug Company owned and operated by Mr. A. Yocum. The name was changed to The Swan Pharmacy and was operated under this name until May of 1946 when the business was sold to Guy and Glenn Mitchell.

After the sale of the pharmacy to the Mitchells, the Swan family left Madrid and went first to Arizona where Frank had a store, then later moved to California.

Many a young Madridite will remember spending hours in the back booths of the pharmacy, enjoying a green river or a cherry coke from the soda fountain.



Frank (Ducky) Swan shown in the prescription department of his pharmacy.

## The Gayer Pharmacy

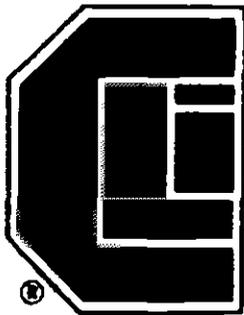
On September 22, 1948, Mitchell Drug, owned by Guy J. Mitchell and his son Marion, was purchased by Robert and Elsie Gayer. The Mitchells had bought

the drug store from Ducky Swan. The Gayers moved to Madrid from Des Moines, Iowa.

Bob and Elsie owned and operated the drug store at the same location as the former Swan Drug for 28 years. Mrs. Gayer's parents, Carl and Laurine Paulsen, also moved to Madrid in 1948 and Carl Paulsen worked in the drug store for several years.

During the 28 years that the Gayers owned the store there were many changes made. The store was open

Happy 100th  
Birthday,  
Madrid



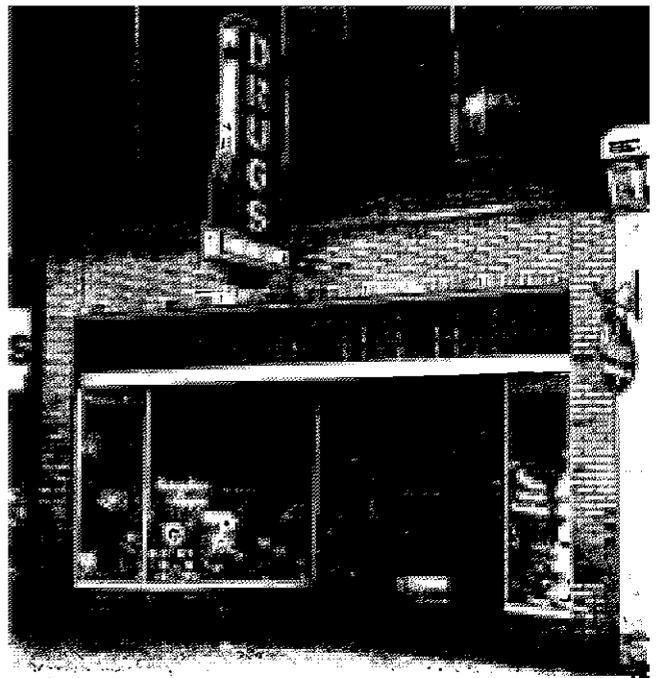
**Continental Laboratories, Inc.**

Manufacturing Chemists

912 S. State Street — Box 2000

Telephone (515) 795-2000

Madrid, Iowa 50156



Gayer Drug Store. Notice the sign advertises the soda fountain.

much longer – 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m., seven days a week. Wallpaper, paint – both house and barn paint – veterinary supplies, and commercial chemicals were items sold at the drug store. The store also had a fountain and many social hours were spent at the fountain by both adults and young people of the community.

About 1963, the former Jenkins Drug, then the English Drug, owned at that time by Keith Strausser, was purchased by the Gayers and the prescription department was enlarged to meet the prescription needs of the community.

## Joe's Pharmacy



Joe and Becky Mataya owners of Joe's Pharmacy.

Bob and Elsie Gayer have two children, Kenneth and Janis. Both started school in kindergarten and graduated from high school through the Madrid school system. Kenneth is making the Air Force his career and is stationed at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia and Janis lives in Knoxville, Tenn. where she is working as a computer analyst. The Gayers have three grandchildren.

On May 20, 1976, the Gayer Pharmacy was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mataya and is now known as Joe's Pharmacy. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gayer have been retired since 1976.

Joe's Pharmacy, located at 210 Second Street is owned and managed by Joe and Becky Mataya. They purchased the business from Robert and Elsie Gayer in May of 1976.

The Matayas remodeled the interior of the store in 1978, lowering the ceiling, adding new lighting and new fixtures from the front-end gift and over-the-counter items to the Hallmark section at the back of the store.

At present the following persons are employed by Joe's Pharmacy: Mrs. Lois Pies, Mrs. Joan Latta, Mrs. Deborah Brown and Miss Michelle Welder.



Serving the  
Medical Needs  
of the Madrid  
Community  
Since 1896!

## Joe's Pharmacy

*"Prescriptions You Can Trust"*

210 W. Second St.

Madrid

Joe & Becky Mataya



## Lumber Business

The history of the lumber business in the Madrid area began in 1855. Mr. Benjamin Williams in June of 1846 took a claim near where Elk Rapids would later be located.

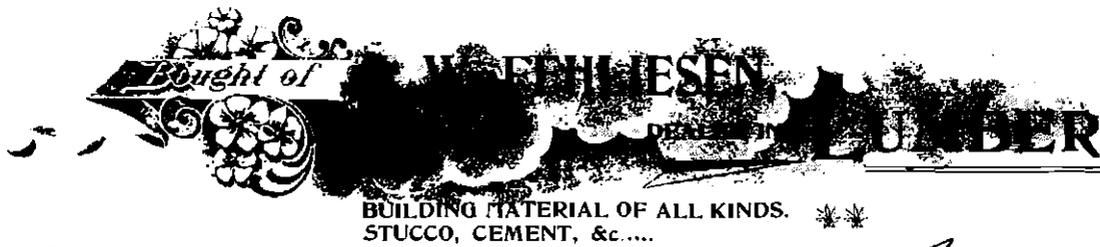
He immediately set out to improve his claim, but hearing that preparations were being made by the soldiers to build a fort up the river at what is now Fort Dodge, he was not long in concluding a bargain with Captain Johnson of the dragoons. He was to haul the logs for the construction of the Fort from a recently constructed saw mill at Elk Rapids on the Des Moines River, the first one erected in the county.

A few settlers had joined together to build a dam simply for the sawing of lumber for homes. Later the mill and dam were used to grind wheat and corn.

Mr. Williams was to get three dollars per day for each of his teams. He hired two settlers with teams to help him. He had a hard time collecting his three dollars, but that's another story.

We have had quite a number of lumber yards in Madrid. The ones we know of are the George W. Fehleisen Lumber Company and the S. L. Miles Lumber Company. Mr. Miles sold his business about 1900 to Dewel and Backman Lumber Company. Later the business was sold to Rex Lumber Company, the owner being C. H. Reckseen. The Rex Lumber Company was sold to the Madrid Lumber Company, whose owners were Glenn Newton, Doc Church and Ernie Lawson. The Madrid Lumber Company was destroyed by fire in 1972. It was located on South State Street, just north of the viaduct.

*J. E. Anderson*



TERMS CASH..		Madrid, Iowa,	May 17	1899
<i>May</i>	1	To 22 ft 15" well tile		5 50
"	15	" 6 - 7/4 - 12		77
"	"	" 2 - 7/4 - 10		49
"	"	" 50 ft #2 siding		1 05
"	"	" 1/2 m cedar shingles		1 34
"	"	" 8 - 1x6 - 12 fencing		75
				\$ 9.90

State Bank  
May 17  
Madrid, Iowa.

*Received Payment  
J. W. Fehleisen*

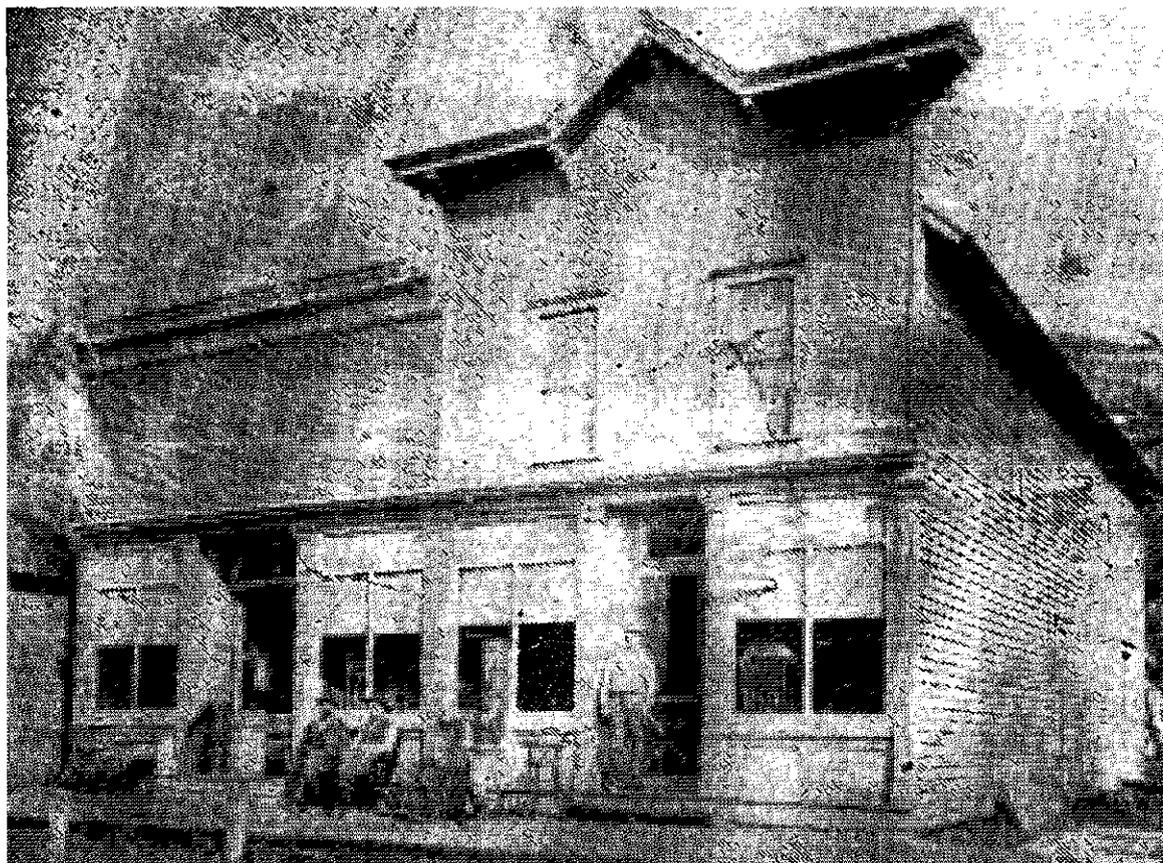
## Furniture

Perhaps the earliest furniture store in Madrid was the Cassel and Sundberg store in 1879. In 1891, Charles J. Bengtson had a furniture store. Other names associated with the carpet, furniture, decorating field have been: Edwin Sundberg, Merrill Sundberg, Edward Gilbert, all with Sundberg Furniture, Shepard Furniture and Carpets, F. C. Grace, F. C. Grace Company, Tom Swalla, also with F. C. Grace Company, Grant Goodman, Otto Goodman, Painting and Decorating.

At one time, Emil Fry had a used furniture store in a small building on Water Street.

Rudy Cassel had a furniture repair business at his home at the south edge of Madrid.





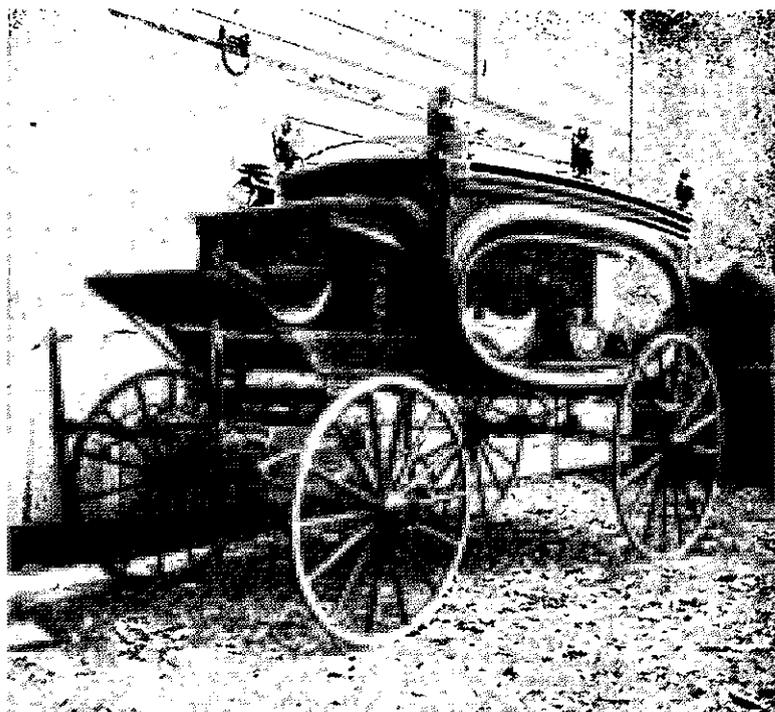
#### OLD HOME OF THE SUNDBERG STORE

For a number of years this frame building housed the Sundberg store and undertaking parlors. A. M. Sundberg is seen standing in the door of the store. Others in front in the picture are Robert Howard, A. J. Spence and I. N. Winslow all pioneer residents of the community. Mr. Sundberg is observed wearing the sort of headgear then popular, but different than at present gives preference to. The picture from which this plate was made is an old and faded one, and as a result would not produce well.

### Sundberg Funeral Home

A. M. Sundberg founded the Sundberg Furniture and Funeral Home in the spring of 1882. Mr. Sund-

berg had been in partnership with John Cassel in the furniture business since 1879, but in 1882 Mr. Cassel



#### The first hearse used by A. M. Sundberg

This hearse was horse-drawn and was purchased by Mr. Sundberg not long after he entered business. It was usually drawn by a matched black team of horses.



This furniture store has been serving the  
furniture needs of this community

**SINCE 1897!**

*The last 21 years by  
Larry Shepard and  
employee Eldina Gibbons*

**SHEPARD**  
Carpet, Furniture & Appliances  
Hours: Mon. - Fri. 9-5  
Sat. 9-4 Sun. 10-4  
Madrid, Iowa  
795-3283

*Our door is always open  
in your time of need*



Since 1882

**Sundberg-Kirkpatrick Funeral Home**

202 S. Market

MADRID  
GARY KIRKPATRICK

Ph. 795-3283

left the partnership.

Mr. Sundberg was one of the earliest licensed funeral directors in Iowa, having license number 79. His first business was located in a small frame building. In 1906, he built the building on the northwest corner of Second and Water Streets where the basement and first floor housed the furniture business and the second floor the Funeral Home.

In 1940, the present Sundberg Funeral Home at Se-

## Shepard Carpet and Furniture

Shepard Carpet and Furniture Store, owned and operated by Larry and Norma Shepard, opened in Madrid in October 1962, at 220 S. State Street in the building owned by Ray Roe (now Madrid Automotive). Previously associated with his father's store in Dallas Center, Iowa, Larry began the Madrid store in partnership with his parents.

A year later, the store was moved to the building at the northwest corner of Second and Water Streets owned by Ivan Burkheimer that was built in the early 1900s by the Sundberg family as a furniture store and funeral business. Shepard purchased the building and

cond and Market Streets was established. In 1903, J. Edward Sundberg, son of A. M. Sundberg, joined the business and was active for 70 years as a funeral director in Madrid. Merrill Sundberg, son of Edwin, joined the business in 1939 and was active until his retirement in 1979.

In 1973, Gary Kirkpatrick became a partner with Merrill Sundberg and in 1979 assumed full ownership of the business now known as The Sundberg-Kirkpatrick Funeral Home.

his business occupied the basement and first floor; five apartments were rented on the second floor; and Linda's Beauty Shop remained at the north entrance.

In 1973, Shepard became the sole proprietor and purchased the adjacent building to the west for expansion.

From a \$1,500 inventory in 1962, Shepard's has grown to a \$100,000 inventory business. Much of this success can be attributed to the fine effort during the last 18 years by employee Eldina Gibbons (Mrs. Lester R., Jr.).

## Ice Company

In early times ice was cut and hauled from the river. It was stored under straw and sawdust. It was brought into town and sold at the ice house, a small, well-insulated building. Blocks of ice were delivered to homes to be placed in the early refrigerators and ice chests.

Children have fond memories of following the ice wagon drawn by a horse. The ice man was generous with the ice chips. Remember the square card with the numbers 100, 50, and 25 on them? Depending on the way the card was turned in the window determined how much ice the housewife wanted the ice man to bring into the house.

*December 16, 1907 . . . Madrid Registers News  
ICE, ICE, ICE*

*Wanted to fill the Madrid Ice House. Bids must be by the ton for good sawed ice delivered in the ice house. Bids received up to January 1st, 1908. Rights reserved to reject any and all bids. Madrid Ice Company, Madrid, Iowa.*

## Hardware Stores

From 1867 until 1909 Crary Brothers in Boone had one of the largest hardware stores in the state, and from 1885 until 1899 there was a branch of this store in Madrid managed by Jacob M. Carlson.

In 1891, Koehler and Steward Hardware was in Madrid, and Garwood and Stover were in business selling hardware from 1899 until 1904.

Familiar names in this business are E. P. Lyman, Tom Nance and Mr. Stover.

The Lucas name is a familiar one in the hardware business in Madrid.

In 1906, George Hutton began a hardware business,

The ice business in Madrid brings to mind Palmer Haugin, Conrad Samuelson, Anton and Millard Johnson and many others.

The ice house was located west of the SAM Center.

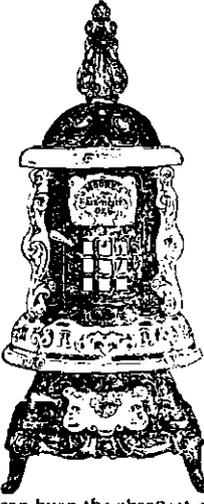
**DON'T FORGET TO BE HERE**  
**Next Saturday**

and witness the grand sidewalk demonstration of MOORE'S AIR TIGHT STOVE, the most wonderful heating stove of modern times. Every one of your friends will be here on the above date and it will be lonesome in your neighborhood if you intend staying at home.

It is worth your while to be here and see the fuel saving tests that will be made. You don't want to invest in a heating stove unless there is some good reasons shown why one is a little better than another.

We can prove that Moore's Air Tight Oak will burn one-third less fuel and that you can burn the cheapest slack if desired and still secure the same amount of heat as with the best coal. This is worth money to you. Be here sure at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

**DON'T FORGET THE DATE.**

  
**GEO. E. HUTTON**  
STOVES and RANGES

This ad appeared in the Madrid Register News Oct. 17, 1907: "The Hutton parrot will be sold at auction Saturday afternoon just before the stove drawing."

and in 1908 his brother-in-law, H. D. (Dud) Lucas joined him until 1935, when the partnership dissolved and Vaughn Lucas came into the business with his father. In 1953, this partnership dissolved and Vaughn and his wife Florinne took over the business until 1976, when they retired and sold to Joan and Roger Schultz.

Other familiar names in this business are Berglund

and Mason who bought out Crary Brothers, A. Yocum and Rayborn, who sold to J. W. Isaacson, who had the store from 1899 until 1914. J. E. Reedholm, Louis Knobbe, C. P. Larson, I. E. Jensen and Denzil Lawrence are also familiar names in this line.

Alvin Bloomquist was the owner and operator of a Western Auto Store, and George Little had a Gamble Store in Madrid.

## Lucas Hardware

In the 1850s and the 1860s hardware items were found in the small general stores. As the population increased and farms became more numerous, the hardware needs increased. We do not know who started the first hardware store in Madrid. We do find E. P. Lyman, Koehler and High Steward, and Tom Nancy had hardware stores for a time in the 1870s to the 1890s. Mr. Garwood and Isaac Stover operated a hardware store in a wooden frame building for several years and then built a two-story building known as the Garwood block.

In 1899, Mr. Garwood sold his interest to Mr. Stover. He operated it until 1906 when he sold out to George Hutton, a teacher in the local high school. Mr. Hutton had married a local girl, Zylph Luther, and Hiram Dudley Lucas married her younger sister Carrie.

In 1908, the brothers-in-law formed a partnership known as the Hutton and Lucas Hardware Company.

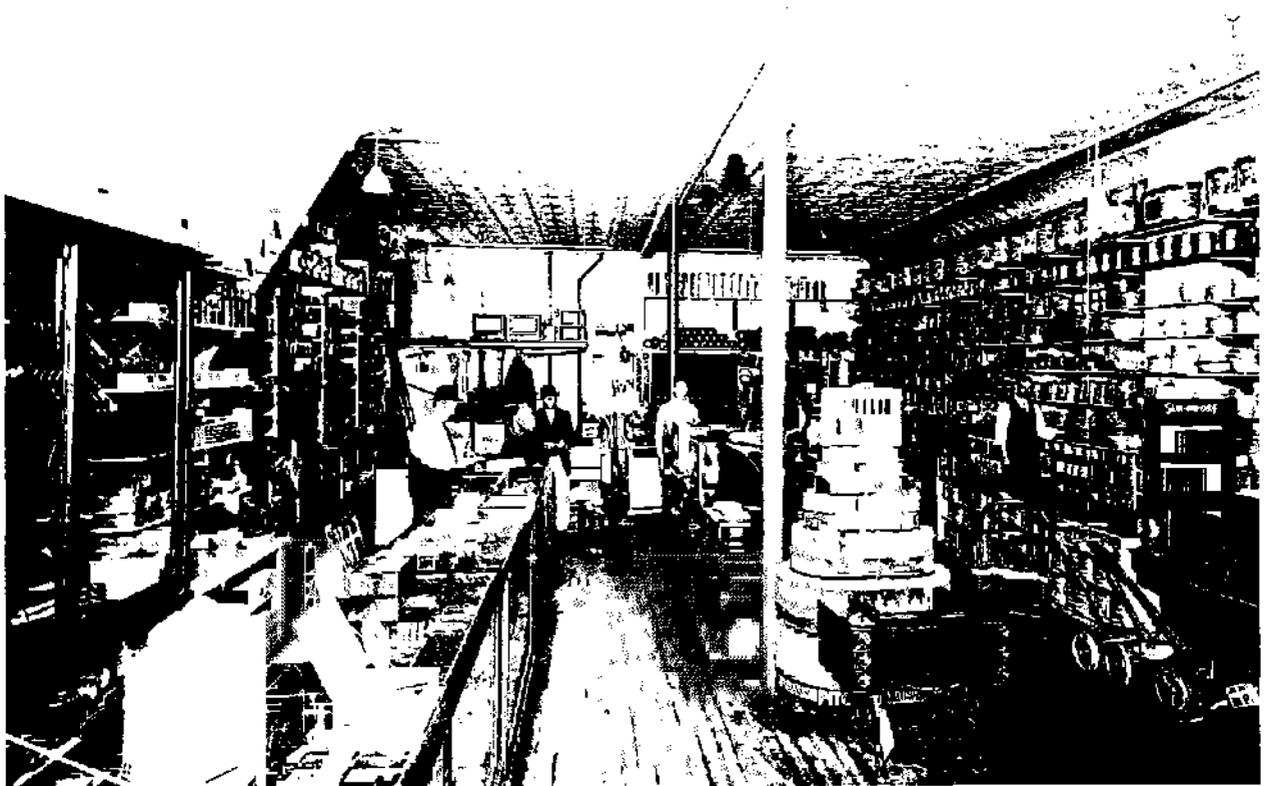
In 1914, Mr. Hutton bought a frame building three doors south on the alley. He had the building moved

to a lot south of the old Christian Church. It is now occupied by the Sarver Garage.

He built a large brick building. It is now occupied by the Madrid Automotive. He and Mrs. Hutton had a spacious home above the store as well as a smaller apartment.

The Hutton and Lucas Hardware operated in that location until 1931, when the partnership was dissolved with Mr. Hutton retaining the hardware stock and Mr. Lucas taking the plumbing and heating business. Lucas located across the street in the building occupied later by Anjo's Restaurant, now used as a warehouse by F. C. Grace Co. Clint Morning worked for Mr. Lucas.

Vaughn Lucas, son of H. D. Lucas, was a salesman for Mr. Hutton and also for his father who had taken on Skelgas and Skelgas appliances. He remembers selling Crosley radios, Speed Queen washers and gas ranges as well as coal and cob ranges. He stood on oven doors and sat on warm water reservoirs, which were attached to the back of the range to show how



Interior of the Hutton and Lucas Hardware Store. Notice the treadle sewing machine, the push type lawn mowers, and the cans of paint and varnish. The tin ceiling is typical of the type found in buildings of this period.



Vaughn and H. D. (Dud) Lucas shown in the Lucas Hardware. Vaughn became a partner with his father in 1932.

well they were constructed.

Mr. Hutton sold his hardware interests to Conrad and Hazel Van Iperen in 1932, but Van Iperens' stayed only about three years. At this point H. D. Lucas and son Vaughn purchased the hardware store, known from then on as the Lucas Hardware Company.

They sold the plumbing and heating business to Clint Morning. Vaughn managed the store while his father served as a Boone County Supervisor for 12 years.

The store featured trade names such as the Iowa

Cream Separator, DeLaVal, Coleman gasoline cook stoves, Super Flame room heating stoves, Low Boy coal heaters, ice chests, new Frigidaire and Crosely refrigerators, Dexter and Speed Queen washing machines, gasoline motor double-tub washers, Skelgas and Hardwick gas ranges, coal ranges, Monarch and Copper Clad ranges.

Ladies saved enough money from the sale of chickens, butter and eggs to pay for a stove, new washing machine, or luxury of luxuries, a new electric ice box, a refrigerator. Most of us bought a block of ice two or three times a week to put in the ice box, but often the drain was a problem.

After 18 years, H. D. Lucas wished to retire, so Vaughn and Florinne purchased his half interest in the store in 1953. They added a large gift and housewares section and operated in the Hutton Building until 1955.

They purchased the Jake Johnson building which was occupied by the United Food Store at Second and State. They enlarged it by building an addition on east to the alley. They moved to this location in 1955. In 1963, they joined a group of hardware dealers buying together as Cotter and Company of Chicago, under the name of True Value trade mark.

The world of business had changed. No longer were there salesmen from the old line wholesale companies coming in to write orders each week.

In 1965, the English Drug Store building to the south was purchased and the walls taken out between the building to enlarge the store.

In 1976, Vaughn retired and sold the hardware stock to Roger and Joan Schulz. They now operate under the name of Lucas True Value Hardware.

**Congratulations  
Madrid on Your  
100th Year**



Joan and Roger Schulz

**Lucas True Value**

**Hardware & Variety**

*Serving our Area for 75 Years*



Lucas Hardware, owned by Roger Schulz is located in the William Johnson building at the corner of Second and State.



# The Madrid Hardware Company

The history of the Madrid Hardware Company goes back to the construction of the building in 1899. The building was erected by J. W. Isaacson, who operated a hardware store at this location until 1914. Records indicate that several other persons operated a hardware business at this location, among them A. Yocum and C. E. Yearnshaw.

In 1922, Joe E. Reedholm purchased the stock from J. M. Carlson, moved from Boxholm to Madrid and set up business. He and his brother had previously operated a hardware store for six years in Boxholm. During this operation, one side of the building was rented to George Little who operated The Gamble Store on the west side.

In 1939, L. C. Knobbe bought out Joe Reedholm and purchased the two buildings from J. W. Isaacson, and opened up an inside arch, thus joining the two buildings. This business was known as Knobbe Hardware and Appliance Company.

C. P. Larson purchased the stock in 1947 and operated the Madrid Hardware and Appliance for two years.

In 1949, Irvin and Wanda Jensen from Newton purchased the stock and operated the Madrid Hardware and Appliance until 1973. When they retired, the complete stock was sold in a retail manner.

The building was purchased from L. C. Knobbe by Denzil Lawrence and is now operating as Lawrence Hardware and Appliance.



The Madrid Hardware was owned from 1922 until 1939 by Joe Reedholm.



## *Proud to be Serving the Madrid Area for 20 Years*



## **Lawrence Hardware & Appliance**

216 West 2nd St. — Madrid

## Plumbing and Heating

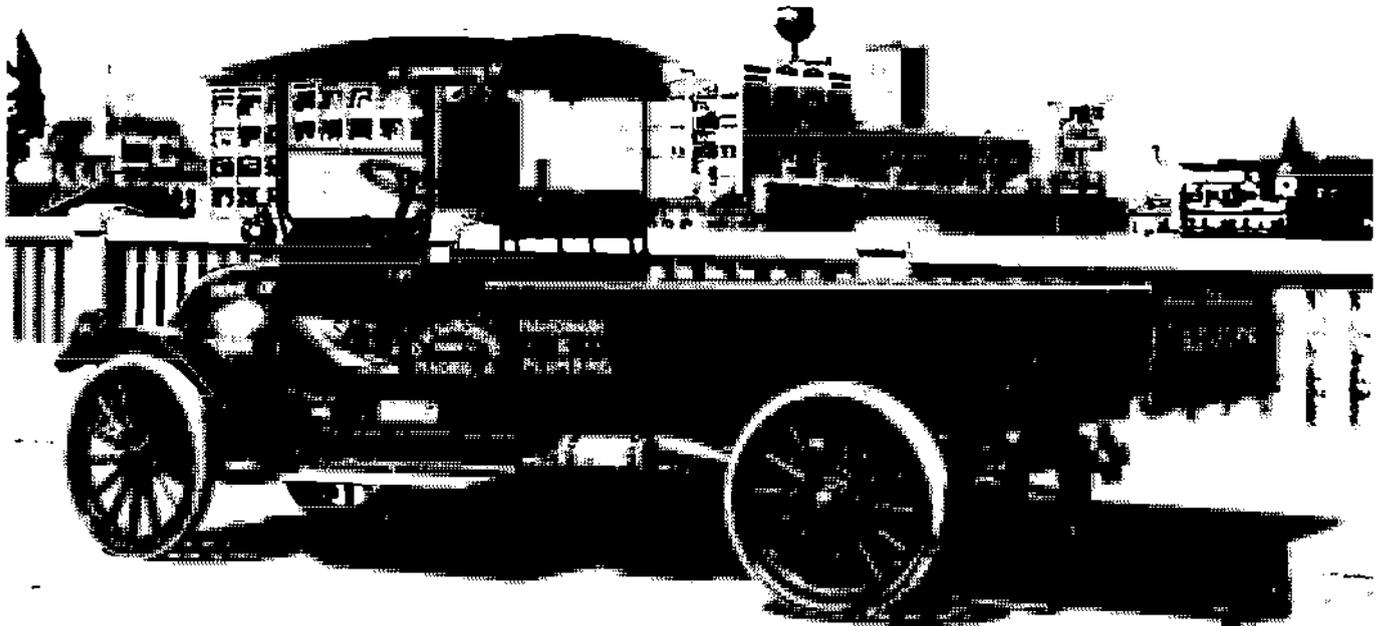
In 1932, Glenn Swain and Clint Morning bought out the plumbing department of Lucas Hardware. Frank Sexauer and his brother Harry were plumbers in Madrid for years. Frank also worked on wells, as does Bob Howard, who bought out Frank's business.

W. H. Clabaugh worked in the Madrid area for

years as a heating and plumbing man, as did Paul Moore, who later moved to Ames, Iowa.

S. S. Foster operated a plumbing and heating business for a time after WW II.

Several of the local contractors, Lawsons and Pickells, have their own plumbing crews.



Ford truck owned by Oscar Sundberg. Mr. Sundberg's business, O. W. Sundberg Hardware and Plumbing, began in Madrid in 1916.

## Madrid Variety Store

The Madrid Variety Store was owned and operated by Elmer and Anna Westerstrom. It was located in the west building now owned by Lawrence Appliance. The store was the delight of youngsters who had a penny to spend, because the store carried a complete line of candy and suckers. Many a child spent much time deciding just how to spend that wonderful penny, and the Westerstroms and their employees were always so patient about that decision.

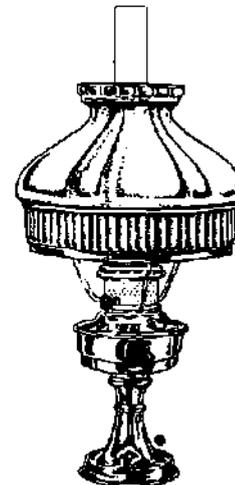
Elmer purchased the store in 1921 from a Mr. Burke. It carried a line of hardware, small furniture

such as stools, ladders, kitchen equipment, dishes and, of course, the above mentioned candy. The store employed at various times many young ladies of the community. Among those employed were Helen Ashley Bozich, Verna McKinley, Esther Cederquist Rogers, Enid Conklin, Margaret Thoren Flickenger, and a cousin of the Westerstroms, George Anderson, and Hazel Peterson Brown.

Upon Mr. Westerstrom's death in 1940, Mrs. Westerstrom continued to operate the store for several years, until she sold the entire stock to The Temple of Economy, a similar store operating in Boone, Iowa.



Verna McKinley, Esther Cederquist and Elmer Westerstrom stand in front of the Madrid Variety Store.



## Variety Stores

The variety store, the forerunner of today's dime store. What fun it was for small children, because there were so many things on which a child could spend a penny. And oh the patience of the owners, who waited while small ones changed their minds many times, trying to decide between a tootsy roll or a jaw breaker.

Frank A. Danborn was one of the early owners of a

variety store, as was Elmer Westerstrom, and Roy Anderson, father of Darwin Anderson.

In later years, the Shearmans came to open a Ben Franklin Store, as did the O'Toole family, and several other families who stayed but a short time.

Mary's Hobby Shop of today, although she does not have the candies of yesterday, offers many a tempting choice for a hobbyist.

## Shearman's

In 1935, Mary Ellen and Frank Shearman, along with their son, Edward, came to Madrid. They opened a dime store in the Hutton Building, at the corner of Second and State Streets.

However, in a few years they outgrew their building and purchased the building which now houses Mary's Hobby Shop. After extensive remodeling, the store was open for business. The store did a brisk business for all the years the Shearmans

operated it. In 1958, they decided to retire and devote more time to their hobby of gardening, so the store and the business rights were sold.

Mr. Sherman was well known around Madrid for his beautiful flowers and exceptional vegetables, and they were frequent winners of blue ribbons at the local flower shows.

Mr. Shearman passed away several years ago, and Mrs. Shearman lives in a retirement home in Illinois.

## Pettit Confectionary

It was in 1927 that John and Hazel Pettit came to Madrid and opened the Pettit Confectionary. They came from Hampton, Iowa, where Mr. Pettit managed the grocery department of the Hampton Mercantile Company. They purchased the News Stand from Blanch Crary. The Confectionary was located where Terry Mercer now has his building. When the Pettit's purchased the building, it had no water inside, so all

water had to be carried in and heated on a stove that was also used to heat the building.

Every Wednesday evening was a big night for the Confectionary. The band wagon was pulled along side the building, and band concerts were held. It was nothing for the store to dish up 10,000 ice cream cones during the summer season, with the majority of them being served during the band concerts.

Another exciting day would be mine pay day. An armored car from Des Moines would pull up on the east side of the building, and miners could pick up pay envelopes from the armored car.

Mr. Pettit grew up in the grocery business in Grand Junction, Iowa, where his father owned a store. After the Confectionary was sold to Londie Cerretti, Mr. and Mrs. Pettit were in business in Woodward. They later returned to Madrid, and bought out the Charles Kinsey grocery business which they operated until 1960.

Mr. Pettit passed away several years ago, but Mrs. Pettit, Hazel, makes her home at the Golden Terrace Apartments in Madrid.

## Blacksmiths

Madrid has had several blacksmith shops over the years. In the early days, this was a very necessary shop to have in a town. In addition to making parts, the local blacksmith shod the horses. The following are a few of the shops that have been in Madrid:

G. Albert Sandberg, Sam Spence, whose shop was where Howard's IGA now stands, Charles Samuelson, Ford's Blacksmith Shop, located at 315 West Second Street, John Sandstrom's shop, located where Gordon Shaw's National Homes Restyling Company now stands, and Victor and Eldon Pearson, whose shop is still located on State Street.

Prior to the establishment of the blacksmith shop and probably for years afterward, many farmers did

We are happy to be  
Serving the Best Little  
City in Iowa.

*Congratulations  
Madrid on 100 Years!*

I'll help you, or make it for you.  
Special help to clubs and organizations.

**Mary's Hobby  
& Gift Shop**

Mary Ann Steinkamp  
144 West 2nd — Madrid  
Phone 795-2734

their own blacksmithing or depended on neighbors who had the equipment and skill to do it. The introduction of increasingly modern farm implements

increased the importance of the blacksmith, until farming became so mechanized that the machinist and mechanic replaced the blacksmith.

## G. A. Sandberg Blacksmith and Woodplaning

In 1882, G. A. Sandberg had built up one of the most successful blacksmithing and woodworking businesses in Madrid. His shop was one of the best equipped in Boone County. In the 31 years of business an average of 700 plows had been sharpened annually. A ton of horseshoes was used annually and quite a number of top buggies and spring wagons were manufactured. Mr. Sandberg left his native Sweden because he was paid only 25¢ a day for his work.

You should leave orders at the

### Madrid Planing Mill Works

For all kinds of Ornamental and Scroll Work. Porch Work, House Trimming, Stair Work, Store Furniture, Shelving, Fancy Counters and a hundred other things come in our line.

## Victor Pearson

A Swedish blacksmith arrived in the United States in 1906. He settled in Boone, Iowa to be near his brother and worked on the railroad. After living for a brief time in Boone he moved to Roland, Iowa to work as a blacksmith, a trade he had developed in Sweden in a locomotive factory. This skilled, artistic blacksmith was Victor Pearson.

Albert Sandberg persuaded Victor to come to Madrid and work for him as a blacksmith. During Victor's first few years in this country, he became a citizen of the United States.

In 1912, Victor married Ellen Sundberg, daughter of A. M. and Caroline Sundberg. One year later, in 1913, Vic opened his own blacksmith shop where the present Pearson shop is located. Two forges were used, one for making horseshoes and the other for repairing

farm machinery. Mostly, Victor shod horses. During the winter months he built sleds, wagon wheels and skis. Art Gadbury helped Victor until he moved to Tama and Austin Miller helped Vic during his high school years. His son Eldon and Albert Walker worked with him in the shop. When Eldon enlisted in the Navy in 1942, Albert Walker continued to help Victor manage the shop. In 1944, Victor Pearson died and Albert headed the shop with the help of John Sandstrom until Eldon returned home from the service. Eldon built a new shop in 1951, the present one on State Street, and continued the family trade until 1957. At that time, Eldon began working for John Deere Company in Ankeny.

The blacksmith shop, even though not in operation at this time, remains an important landmark in Madrid.

## John Sandstrom

John Sandstrom also worked for Albert Sandberg and in later years John ran the shop alone. Earlier

years this shop was used mostly for woodworking. It was located a block north of the Madrid Depot.

## Harness Shop

In the early days of Madrid, one of the necessary merchants was the harness maker. Since horses were a way of life in those early days, a good harness maker was a popular man.

In the 1880s a Mr. Gabrielson was Madrid's harness maker; he then sold his business to Mr. Carmen. This

shop was located on the corner of Third and State on the west side of the street.

Later, Mr. Gus W. Peterson and George Anderson operated a harness shop. The Keigley Building is where the harness shop was to be found.

## House Mover

In 1915 Madrid had a house mover in town; Mr. Abbott, who later moved to Slater.



## G. T. Peterson and Harness

Gus Peterson's Harness and Shoe Shop was located on West Second street, in the building now known as the Keigley Building. Mr. Peterson now known as the Sweden and came to Madrid as a young man. In those early days, a harness maker was a vital business in the community because of the importance of horses. In 1915, Mr. Peterson took a partner into the

business, George Anderson. George was a local man. His father, Ed, operated the mill which was located on the corner of First and Union Streets.

Besides making and repairing harness, the store sold shoes and Fisk Tires.

In the late '20s Mr. Peterson and his family moved to Minnesota, and George handled the shop.



Gus Peterson  
Harness Shop.  
Beside making  
harness, the  
shop sold shoes  
and Fisk Tires.

## Livery Stables

W. H. Keigley owned a livery and feed stable, as did C. A. Alsin. In 1912, C. A. Alsin built a new up-to-date livery barn, which was one of the best to be found in this part of the state. Mr. Alsin not only maintained a safe stable, but also boarded horses and had one of the roomiest and most substantially built feed sheds in Boone County.

Charley Alsin was able to take care of the man with a horse, or that daring man who owned a car. He owned a quarter block in the business district where he maintained an automobile service business. This was in the building where Western Printing is now located; later he purchased Gus and Kaleb Krantz' building and moved his business to South State Street.

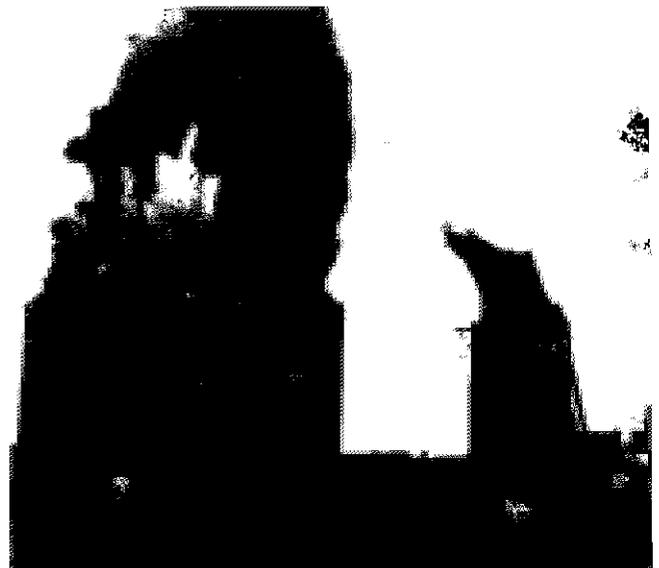
There are references in newspaper articles and other writings indicating a livery at the "Bee Hive" or

Aldrich Hotel. Since the "Bee Hive" was a stage station which probably required providing relief horses, along with needing facilities for horses of travelers stopping at the hotel, a livery would have been a logical part of the operation.

## Elevators

Jonas, Martin and Elmer Soderlund were father and two sons who operated the Soderlund elevator. Carl Lundahl and Anton Check operated Lundahl and Check Elevator; Squire Williams operated one of the earliest elevators in the area.

The grain elevator operated by the Neola Elevator



Photograph of the Neola Elevator during the fire in 1906.

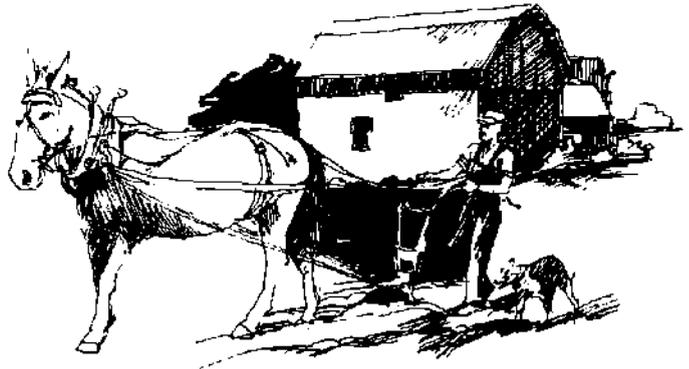
Company burned in June of 1906. It was located on the south side of the Milwaukee Railroad tracks,

about two blocks east of State Street. The foundation of this early elevator can still be seen today.

## Soderlund Brothers Elevators



Elmer Soderlund shown in the office of the Soderlund Brothers Grain Elevator.



The Soderlund Brothers Elevator was started by brothers Charley and Jonas Soderlund shortly after World War I. Martin Soderlund, a son of Jonas entered the business shortly afterward, and in the early 1920s another son, Elmer, left his farm home east of Madrid and entered the business. For 40 years Elmer worked in the feed and elevator business, until the business was sold in 1949, to Polk City Grain. Shortly after the business was sold, the elevator burned to the ground.

Headquarters for



# Nutrena Feeds

Cargill

Fertilizer

Also Anhydrous Ammonia

Farm Chemicals

## Cargill, Inc.

*"Serving the Area Farmer"*

Phone 438-2100 — Woodward, Iowa 50276

Phone 676-2622 — Bouton, Iowa

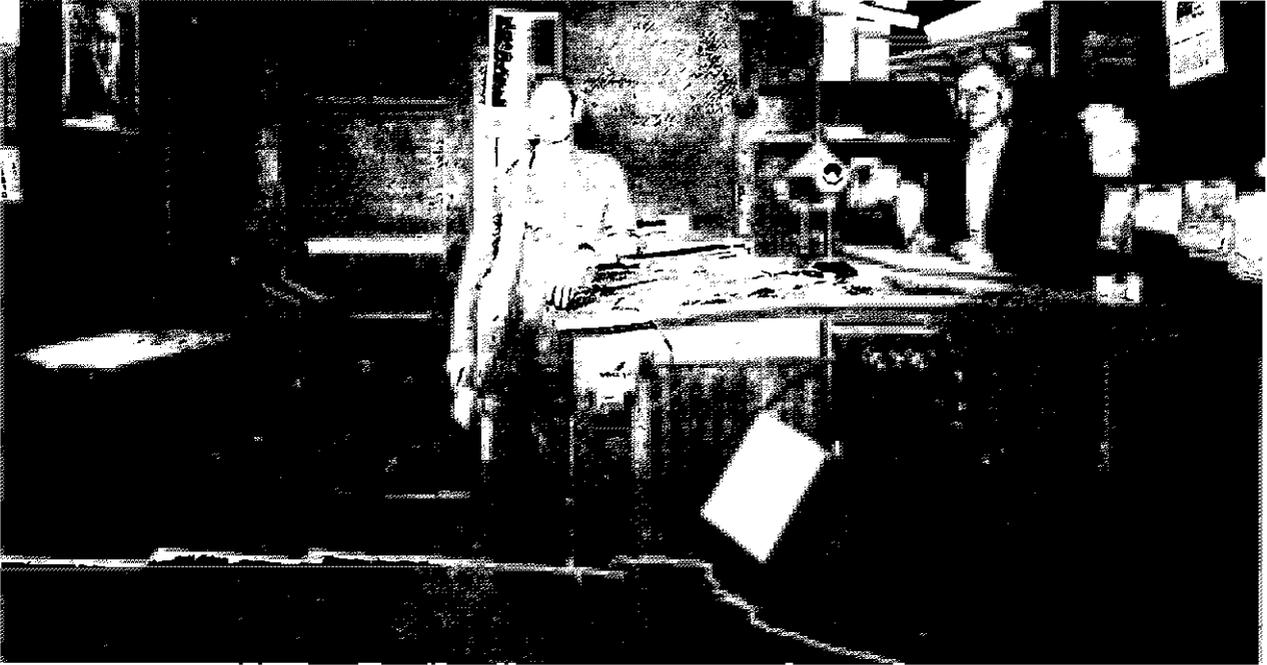
## Lundahl Elevator

Shortly after Carl W. Lundahl graduated from the Madrid High School in 1908, he started to work for the Madrid Grain Elevator. After a short time, he formed a partnership with Anton Check and the establishment became known as Lundahl and Check Elevator. After Anton retired, Carl bought out his half of the partnership and changed the name to Lundahl Grain. This was Carl's life work. He was in the

elevator business for 46 years until his retirement in 1965.

Both Mr. Check and Mr. Lundahl were highly motivated business men, fair and honest to deal with. They truly find a spot in the history of Madrid.

One remembers Mr. Check's favorite saying, "You're right, to be sure."



Anton Check and Carl Lundahl shown in the office of the Lundahl and Check Grain Elevator.

## Madrid Creamery

The Madrid Creamery was managed by Mr. Clark, and J. P. A. Peterson worked at the establishment. It was located a block east of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul depot. It was a two-story brick building. It is not known when the business was discontinued. It was made into an apartment house last occupied by the Coleman family. The building was sold to make room for the building of the viaduct over tracks when

the highway was changed in the 1930s. Mr. Coleman purchased the building and tore it down in the 1940s and sold the bricks and hauled them to Boone.

Madrid has had cream stations where farmers could bring their cream and eggs and exchange these for chicken feed, scratch or starting mash. Leonard Ford at one time had a cream station, but in later years was strictly a produce station.

## Sale Barns

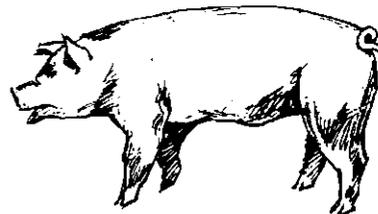
There have been several livestock buyers and operators of sales barns in Madrid's history. These gentlemen were dealers in horses, cows, sheep and hogs. These are familiar names in these businesses: Keene Helms, John Peterson, "Daddy" Jones, Col. Walter Reynoldson, and Col. Cliff Herrstrom. The lat-

ter three were well known auctioneers.

The last sale barn in Madrid occupied the quarter block northeast of the corner at Third and Union where the Alsin Livery Stables were, and is now occupied by Western Printing.

## Veterinarians

Madrid has had four veterinarians: R. E. Larimer, M. B. Studebaker, Lawrence Humpke and Roy Kipper, who is currently offering veterinary services.





On June 3, 1926, the above group of farmers, businessmen and bankers from Madrid and surrounding community made a tour of dairies in Bremer County. Pictured are front row, left to right: Joe Spence, Roy Pierce, Alfred Carlson, Emil Carlson, Vetus Swanson, O. H. Darby, Fred Carlson, Dave Grigsby, and Ed. C. Johnson. Second row, left to right: David Fausch, C. Clark, Earl Brown, Sam Sundberg, Milton Sundberg, Guy Lucas, S. P. Swanson, Milo Smith, Oliver Newman, Oscar Saunders and Phil Kelsey. Third row: Otto Wikstrom, H. D. Lucas, Will Wylie, C. H. Reckseen, Henry Peterson, George Hedlund, Fred J. Johnson, W. H. Williams and Richard Hedlund. This trip was sponsored by Milo Smith, implement dealer in Madrid.

## S. A. Bengtson Implement Store

The S. A. Bengtson Implement Store was located on South State Street from about 1890 to 1903. It occupied a double-front building south of the present of-

fices of Iowa Electric Light & Power Company. This building burned a number of years later, at which time it was occupied by Western Printing Company.

## Implement Dealers

In 1887, Bagwald, Johnson and Bengtson Company started an implement business in Madrid. Sven Gustas Bengtson, one of the partners, sold timber logs (posts) until 1887. Then he invented a hay press and started selling farm implements, continuing until 1892. Old press articles tell us that Mr. Bengtson was the father of Swan Bengtson a tailor in Madrid. Mr. Bengtson was with the Swedish Mutual Insurance Company, with the Madrid Milling Company and also vice president of the Madrid Savings Bank.

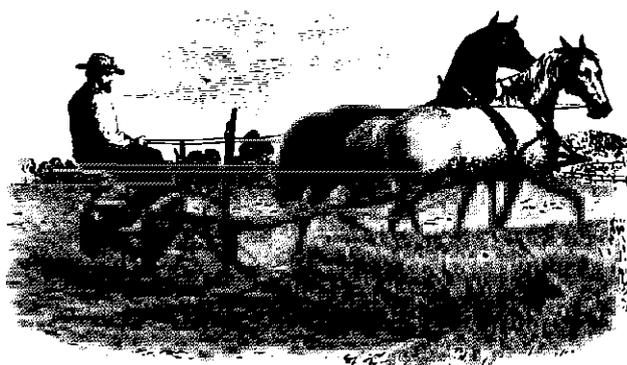
In 1900 H. M. Hamilton was "Headquarters for Buggies, Wagons, and Farm Implements."

Crary Brothers and Company, the branch store owned by a Boone firm, advertised hardware, implements and glass, threshing machines, power shellers and clover hullers.

Axel E. Skortman was located south of what is now the True Value Hardware. Later he and Albert Isaacson became partners in the implement business.

Other familiar names in the implement business are O. W. Sundberg, Mason and Raybourn. Milo E.

Smith, Roy and M. E. Neff, Les Leonard, Merrill Flynn, Lloyd Lund, Virgil York, all of whom were International dealers. They were located in the building that now houses Federal Prescription. There were also the Farm Supply Store, Madrid Milling Company, C. A. Coon Implements and Everett Nash sold and serviced farm machinery at his farm south of Edgewood Park.



## Vilas Hatchery

Mr. Burt Vilas operated a chicken hatchery and produce station in the area south of the city hall in the early 1900s. He sold out and moved to Storm Lake, Iowa. There he purchased and developed the Storm Lake Turkey Farms.

Thousands and thousands of turkeys are shipped east under the label each year.

Mr. Vilas owned one of the first automobiles in Madrid.

## Produce Houses

The following are remembered as businesses connected with the farm and farm supply:

Burt Vilas Hatchery and Produce Station  
Jacobson Produce Station  
Ford Produce

Cal Jackson Produce  
D and D Feed and Farm Supply Skortman and Isaacson  
Farm Supply Store  
Lehman Hatchery  
Plains Poultry Farms

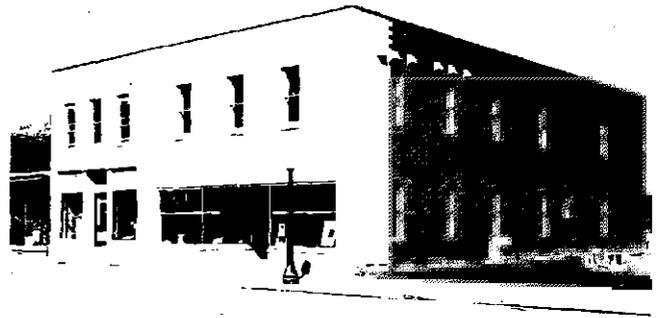
## Madrid Hatchery

In January of 1935, Glenn D. Lehman, his wife Opal and two small children, moved to Madrid from McCallsburg, Iowa. Glenn purchased the building on the north side of West Second street, which was formerly the old Crank Building, and there he started the Madrid Hatchery. He began with an egg capacity of 7,500. Business was good and the demand grew for baby chicks year by year until they outgrew the space in the building.

In 1945, the Madrid Hatchery was built, which was an extension of the former building. Mr. Lehman was in business for 25 years and his son Wendell continued the business for about four more years.

Besides hatching baby chicks, Glenn culled and bloodtested farm flocks and sold a large variety of farm products, including feed, seed and medications, also equipment and fertilizers. He employed about ten people the year round and extra help during the busy hatching season.

There were about 35 farm families who were flock owners and furnished eggs for the Madrid Hatchery.



The Madrid Hatchery, owned and operated by the Glenn Lehman family. This building was erected in 1945.

Happy memorable times were the good old annual flock-owner banquets as well as spring pancake day.

The later hatching capacity grew to be 200,000 and they were selling baby chicks in towns and communities all over Iowa.

## Plains Poultry Farms, Inc.

Plains Poultry has firm roots in Madrid and in the agricultural industry. The business began in the early '60s, with a group of business people in Madrid who wanted to bring a new industry to the community. It has expanded to the present facility which encompasses 220 acres, and has seven large laying houses, three growing houses, and facilities for feeding hens, processing and shipping eggs, as well as office for management.

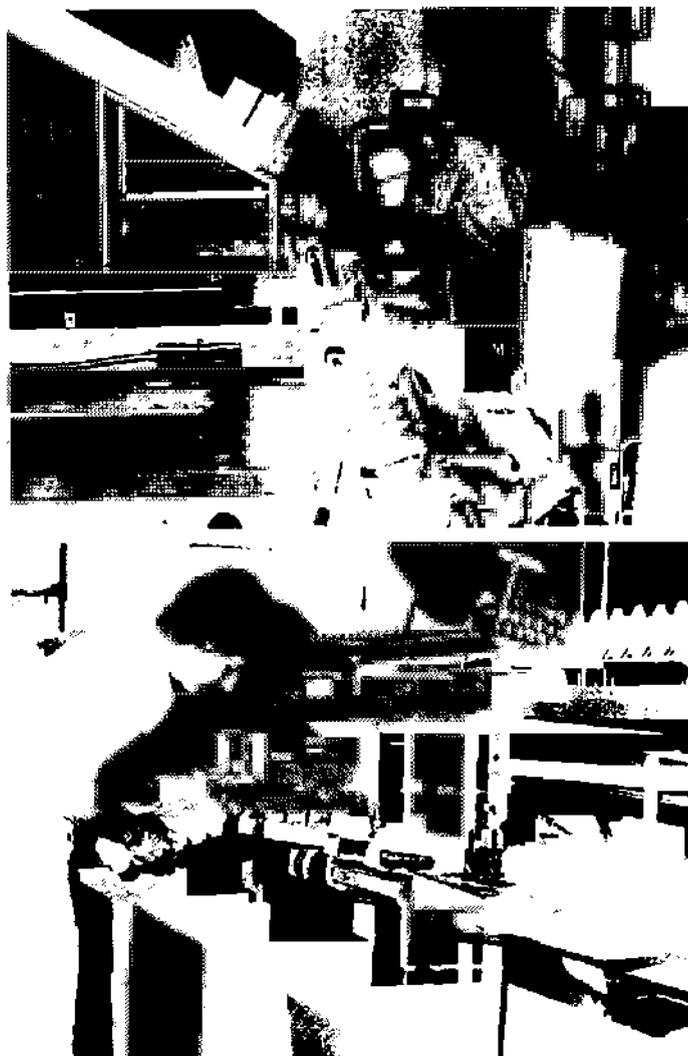
In the early days, Glenn Lehman, a Madrid hatcheryman, was one of the prime movers. Over the years, the management has changed and evolved to its present corporate form. W. T. Dahl, a retail grocer with wide interests throughout the State of Iowa, was interested in producing a steady supply of good, clean, fresh eggs for his outlets. Carl Olsen and his son, Berger, were egg processors and distributors, with like goals. This combination was aggressive and

energetic, and under the management of Berger Olsen, and later, his son, Jim, became a thriving business.

At this centennial year, the farm has 140,000 laying hens, with 60,000 replacement growing hens. Plains Poultry also operates as a local market for smaller egg producers in the area. The business employs approximately 25 full time employees and a number of casual and custom workers. The eggs are marketed principally in retail outlets throughout the midwest, as are the non-productive hens. The firm continues its interest in local affairs by offering informational, guided tours to school and other groups, and by its contributions to various civic projects.

Our congratulations to this firm which represents the finest aspects of agri-business: a quality product, from a business locally owned and operated, and offering local employment!

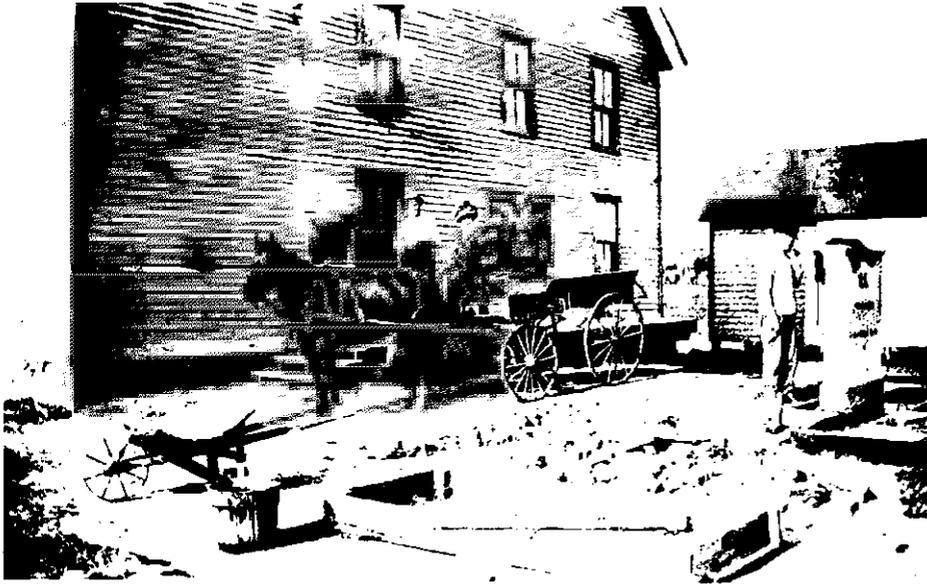
***Congratulations Madrid  
on Your First  
One Hundred Years,  
May Your Second Hundred  
Prove to be  
Equally Successful!***



**Plains Poultry Farms, Inc.**

R.R. 2 — Madrid

## Mills



The Madrid Mill owned by Charles Sandberg was located on Union Street just north of First Street. This family is picking up flour which has been ground at the mill.

1855 was the year of the first saw mill in Boone County. This mill was built by C. J. Cassel and the Dalander brothers a few years after they arrived here from Sweden. It was used for the cutting of dimension lumber and lumber used for clapboards for homes. The mill was eventually sold and moved to Dallas County. Jacob Nelson, another of the original settlers of Swede Point, built a flouring grist mill. In 1857, C. J. Cassel and the Dalander brothers built the first steam flouring mill, not only in Madrid, but in Boone County. This flouring mill saved the settlers for miles around the long drive to more distant mills at Iowa City and Keokuk. Now the corn and wheat which would eventually be made into flour and meal, could be ground at home.

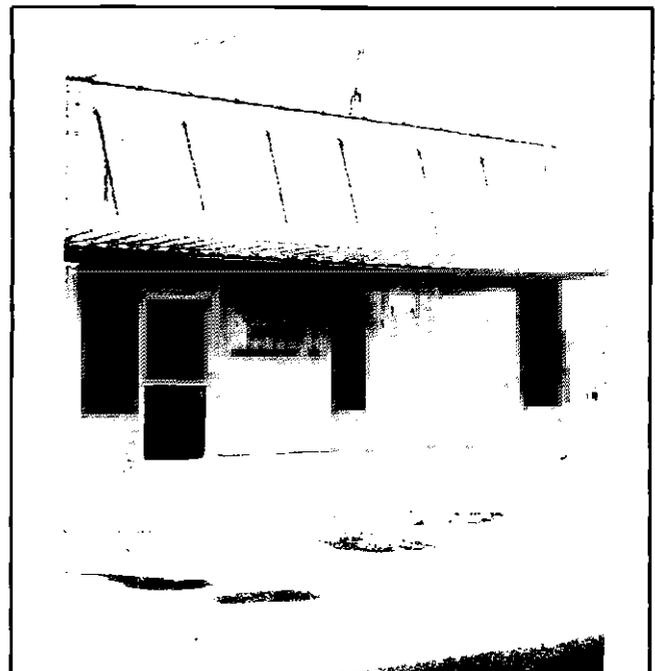
In 1868, this flouring mill was sold and moved to Boone.

In 1870, Messmore and Stover erected another flouring mill and in 1890, A. T. Davis also founded a milling company. This mill was located on the east side of Union Street one-half block north of First Street. Mr. Davis was killed in a train accident in 1913. The Mill was already in financial difficulty, so shortly after Mr. Davis' death it was sold at a sheriff's sale. S. A. Bengtson, C. E. Peterson and Ed Anderson formed a partnership and purchased the business and operated it until 1920. Mr. Bengtson at this time was Boone County Treasurer, so the other partners had to keep the business operating. After his term of office was over, Mr. Bengtson became the bookkeeper, Mr. Peterson the salesman, Mr. Anderson the miller and Charles Sandberg was hired to work as fireman of the steam power plant.

Mr. Peterson's route as salesman took him as far east as Maxwell, west to Perry, north to Boone, and south to Des Moines. He did his traveling by train. In Des Moines, much of his sales were to the East Des Moines merchants, commonly called Snoozeville.

In about 1920, Mr. Sandberg purchased the property and changed the power to electricity. Before the change-over to electric motors, the milling company was still using a steam engine which had first been brought from Keokuk to Elk Rapids in 1855. It was

used in Elk Rapids for 15 years before Mr. Messmore moved it to Madrid and used it in the Madrid Milling Company. It was still in fine working condition after 59 years of service. This was truly a historic engine. The Flour Mill burned in about 1930.



# Pickell Construction

in Madrid Since 1946



Ernie Lawson



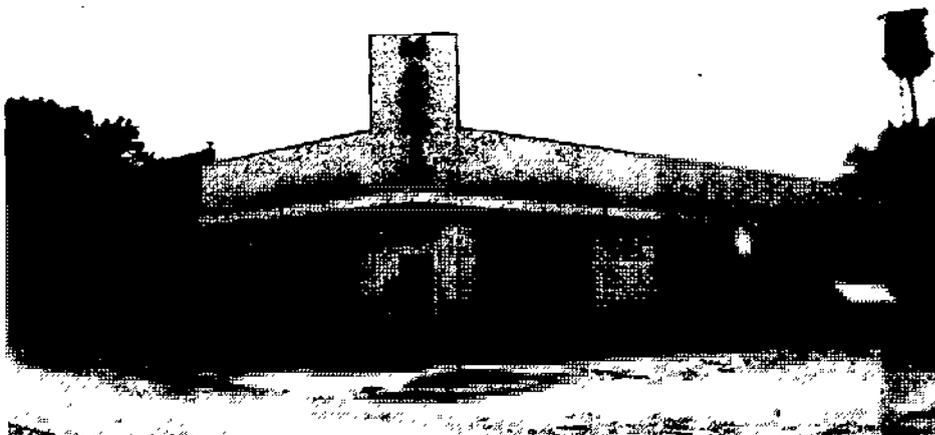
Frank Lawson

The Madrid Lumber Company was formerly the Reckseen Lumber Company. In 1944, it was purchased by Glen Newton and H. B. Church and managed by Ernie Lawson, formerly of Nevada, Iowa. The business was increased to include construction and contracting statewide.

Around 1949, the building and especially the office quarters was remodeled to include a large show room, paint department, building hardware and conference quarters.

Later on Mr. Newton sold his share of the lumber yard to Mr. Church and Ernie Lawson. Then in 1967, Ernie purchased Mr. Church's share making him and his wife, Ramah, owners of the company.

In January of 1972, the business was completely destroyed by fire. The Lawsons elected not to rebuild and Frank Lawson, their son who was employed at the lumber yard, took over the construction and contracting part of the business.



# Lawson Construction & Supply

Phone 795-2517 — Frank E. Lawson — Madrid

## Contractors

In 1883, the first three brick buildings were erected in Madrid by G. A. Young, the Keigley Brothers and E. B. Hepburn. By 1914, 25 more had been erected and there were 40 places where business was transacted with large volume.

The 1890s saw Madrid as a prosperous and self-supporting community. Its growth had not been rapid, but it was solid and substantial.

Over the years the following have been contractors, builders, masons, cement workers in the Madrid

area: John Slater, "Little Ole" Olson, father of Mrs. Alta Coleman, Floyd Miller, Otto Scott, Harvey Harrison, Will and Herman Heberg, John and Jack Pickell, Vern Pickell, DeWayne and Everett Tweedt, Melvin Luce, LeRoy (Toughy) Miller and Laverne Crannell, Frank Lawson, the Swanson Brothers Concrete workers, Keigley Brothers and Oscar Westerberg.

There was a cement block factory in a vacant lot behind the hatchery building, owned by Charles Erickson and his son Harold.

## Swanson Brothers Masonry

Oscar and Arthur Swanson worked at their trade of masonry in and around Madrid for many years. Many city sidewalks were made by the Swanson Brothers. Their imprint can still be found in some of the walks. They did cement work for the school, city, churches, The Old People's Home, Scandia Coal Company, the Milwaukee Railroad, cemeteries, for local businesses and residents and area farmers.

They worked diligently with the proper proportions of good Portland cement, sand, screened gravel or stone and water to produce a concrete that would withstand the test of time and weather. They bought their first gas motored cement mixer in 1914. Up until this time, they had done their mixing by hand. In 1914, the gasoline for their mixer cost them 25¢ a



Oscar and Arthur Swanson stand outside their home in Madrid. In the yard are two cement planters they enjoyed making.



### Madrid Ready Mix

(Subsidiary of Boone Construction Inc.)

Quality Concrete  
Dependable Service  
Competitive Prices

*Call us for all of Your Ready  
Mixed Concrete Needs*

Phone 795-3691 or if no answer  
Call Boone Collect 432-2140

gallon. Cement was 43¢ to 46¢ a sack, and gravel was \$1.25 a yard. When time would permit, the brothers also made cement tombstones, cemetery markers and crosses, bird baths and flower pots. They also dug graves for \$7 to \$8. Their hobby was repairing old clocks, especially pendulum movement clocks.

Since Oscar and Arthur never married, they lived in the family home at 101 South Water Street in Madrid, with their widowed mother. This was the family home for more than 75 years. In later years, they both became deaf, due to their industry. The brothers worked as a team, until October 14, 1940 when Arthur passed away.

Oscar employed John Hall in 1940, and John Hall and Ralph Alsin in 1941. Oscar's nephew, Harvey Wheeler, worked with him for 1942 through 1945.

The Swanson family plot still displays their work at the Mount Hope Cemetery.

## M. L. Burke Construction Co

The M. L. Burke Construction Company of Madrid was founded in 1977 by Martin L. Burke. In 1979 the company was incorporated, and now is known as M. L. Burke Contractors, Inc.

The corporate officers of the company are as follows: Martin L. Burke, Evelyn M. Burke and James A. Burke.

## Norris Brother's Foundry

The Norris Brother's Foundry was located south of St. Paul's United Church of Christ. They made steel gratings for windows, cast iron steps for store buildings and also manufactured farm scales. In 1905, they made the tombstone for the grave of Milton Lott.

### Fred W. Fitch

From Rehder's book "The Shampoo King" we learn of the remarkable career of Fred W. Fitch. He rose from a bound-out farm hand at the age of eight to the presidency of the largest organization in the world devoted to the manufacture of hair preparations.

He was the son of an early itinerant practicing physician in central Iowa, Dr. Henry Lucius Carey Fitch, (Mary Epperson). They came to Boone County in 1847. His father had died when he was very young. Since early boyhood, Fred Fitch had been suffering from a scalp disease, which had been diagnosed as "Scaldhead." In vain he had gone from doctor to doctor for treatment. The care of the hair and scalp seemed to be a mystery to the medical profession as well as the public, and the desire to solve this mystery was as vital a factor as any in attracting young Fitch to the practice of barbering.

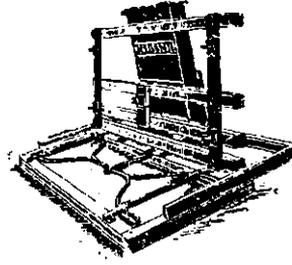
After a three-month apprenticeship, he was considered a full fledged barber. With characteristic self confidence, he bought out Tom Satterly's shop in Boone at the age of 20. In six months he had built up a prosperous trade, but he had found no relief for his "scaldhead" and in desperation sold his shop and went to obtain more skilled medical attention.

In the meantime he had been doing some thinking and observing. He studied methods of treatment and carefully watched the action of hair preparations dispensed in barber shops. He came to the conclusion that scalp infections, falling hair and baldness prevalent at the time were caused by the poisonous wood alcohol used in hair preparations on the market. Fifteen years later, The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 confirmed his opinion. It condemned wood alcohol as a dangerous poison unfit for use by man or beast.

More deeply absorbed than ever in his own studies, Fred Fitch purchased a barber shop in the little town of Madrid, Iowa in 1893. Here he applied himself every spare hour of the day and night to the study of the hair and scalp and here he perfected the remedy which launched him on his manufacturing career.

## The Norris Scale Co.,

MADRID, \* IOWA.



WE MANUFACTURE THE

**Standard Norris Scales**

**and Weighing Wagons**

We are fully prepared to do all kinds of Foundry Work and Stove Repairing.

Dr. R. W. Breckbill, a patron of the Fitch barber shop, is credited with helping young Fitch by loaning him the use of his medical library. Fitch learned about the structure of the hair and scalp and the function of the glands. He confirmed his theory that the dread dandruff, represented as a dangerous disease caused by a mysterious germ, was nothing more than a natural accumulation of sebum, thrown off by the oil glands and dead, dried skin sloughed off by the scalp and dust and dirt caught in the hair. The accumulation of dandruff is natural but must be constantly removed so that the pores and hair follicles can breathe as nature intends.

His studies and experiments in his shop in Madrid had extended over a five year period, and by 1897 he had perfected Fitch's Ideal Dandruff Remover sufficiently to use it professionally in his barber shop.

Soon the local druggist was being asked for bottles for home use, and Fred Fitch had made his first dealer sale.

In 1898, he moved to Boone for a wider field for his sales activities. In these early days he would mix up a batch in a wash boiler in his home, bottle it and take it to adjoining towns with a horse and buggy. He called on barbers and demonstrated his product.

From a small business, his grew to a large one located eventually in Des Moines.

In less than 10 years he had put his Ideal Dandruff Remover in every state in the nation, a tribute to his vision and hard work. He became a wealthy man, truly, one of the outstanding epics of American business. The Fitch Company was sold in 1949 to Gove Laboratories of St. Louis who continued to market the shampoo but dropped the name.

Mr. Fitch was born January 28, 1870. He married Letitia Williams of Boone in 1892.

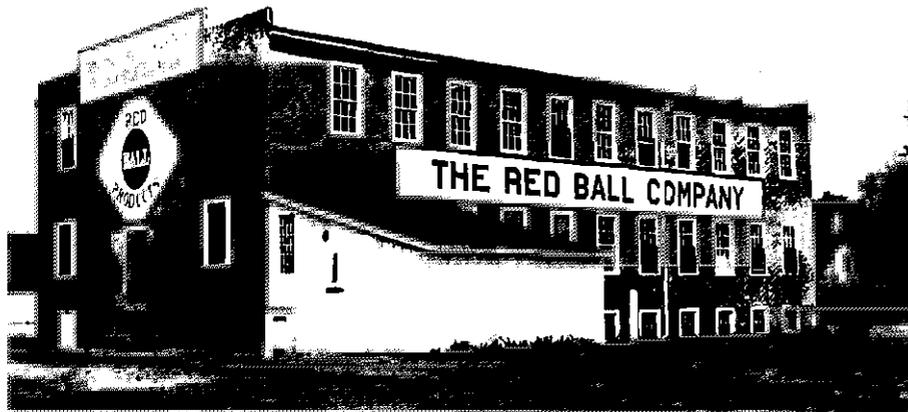
## The G. W. York Company (Originally called Red Ball Co.)

The G. W. York Company started in Madrid in 1918. It was located in a large three-story building along the railroad right-of-way just east of the present Highway 17 viaduct. This previously was the home of the Sutherland Wagon Box Factory.

The Company manufactured a line of about 200 farm and home specialty items such as flavoring extracts, spices, soaps and cleaners, cosmetic items, and even a few home remedies. It was under the guidance

and direction of a former Madrid pharmacist that most of the products were made. Some of the farm items produced included disinfectants, fly sprays, and livestock and poultry supplies.

In addition to the varied line of products manufactured and sold under the "Red Ball" label, certain items were manufactured as "private label brands" for other companies. One of these was the McRay Company, which later moved into their own manufactur-



The Red Ball Company which had its beginning in Madrid in 1919.

ing plant in the south part of Madrid.

For many years, raw materials and bottles were shipped in by the carload. Bottle collectors today are thrilled to find an 11-ounce panel bottle embossed by the Red Ball Company or The G. W. York Company. The early bottles used cork stoppers but by 1928 these had been replaced by the metal caps.

Company products were marketed exclusively by route and wagon men who used their cars as stores on wheels to run regular routes farm-to-farm. Each route man called on farmers in an area of half a county or more, at intervals from four to eight times per year.

At its peak, the company had hundreds of route men distributing Red Ball Products in all midwestern and southern states, with scattered outlets in nearly every state of the Union. The Madrid factory served as the home office while a branch was established at Memphis, Tenn., to better serve the route men in the South.

The first president of the company was John Southworth. In 1925, after the death of Mr. Southworth, the late G. W. York became president of the firm, bringing with him, many years of experience with the Watkins Company. He had been one of their first route men, and had managed the company's southern division for a number of years.

Under G. W. York's leadership, the Red Ball Company grew and prospered. When his health and age began slowing him down, he turned management of

the company over to his son, Willis B. York, who succeeded him as president in 1935. He remained at his position until 1955. York was a leading Madrid businessman as well as being one of the midwest's leading Republicans for many years. He was Republican state chairman for five years during the 1940s.

When the great Depression hit the country in the early 1930s, many businesses failed and the Red Ball Company had to struggle to keep its existence. The Memphis branch was closed in an effort to economize.

Before the company had fully recovered from the depression effects, World War II brought crisis to the country and many businesses as raw materials were in short supply. Gas and tire rationing cut sales activities of the route men. By the time the effects of World War II were easing, supermarkets were catching on, making it extremely difficult for wagon-men to compete.

In 1959, the McNess Company of Freeport, Ill., purchased the local business and merged the operations. The building at Madrid was then vacated. It stood empty and deteriorated until it was torn down in 1970, leaving only the memories of what was once a thriving business that made Madrid known throughout many states by the products that bore the label "Red Ball Brand" and later "G. W. York Products."

## Sutherland Wagon Box Manufacturing Company

In 1911, Andrew Sutherland established the Sutherland Wagon Box Factory. Mr. Sutherland, owner and manager of the company, built a very good all-purpose wagon box, and sold them in many parts of the country. His business was successful but came too late since motor trucks were soon to be popular. Production was eventually halted, and the factory building was sold to the Red Ball Chemical Company.



The Sutherland Wagon Box, manufactured by the Andrew Sutherland Company.

## Erickson Brothers Cement Block Factory

In 1893 Mr. C. O. Erickson and his sons, Roy and Harold successfully operated a mason and cement works in a building located back of the hatchery building built by Glenn Lehman, now used as a

storage building for the Federal Prescription Company. In their plant they made cement blocks, posts, columns and many other stone and cemetery ornaments.

## Pettit Cigar Factory

Ed Pettit and his brother owned the "High Bridge" Cigar Factory. The box had a picture of our famous high bridge on it. The cigars were hand rolled. Their factory was located where Darwin Anderson's office now stands.

Many remember watching the Pettit brothers carefully wrapping the cigars, always saving the nicest leaf for the outside and cutting them precisely and placing them into the boxes.

## Cafes – Bakers – Candy Kitchens

People have always been interested in good things to eat and in Madrid we are no exception. The earliest record of a commercial bakery in Madrid was 1900 when Garnant's Bakery advertised its wares in one of the local hymnbooks.

"Daddy" and Mrs. Hughes owned and operated a Candy Kitchen located approximately where Glenn Allen Law Office or the Miller Bakery of today stands. Mrs. Clarence Swan came to Madrid in these early years to work in the Hughes Candy Kitchen. They produced delicious homemade candy and cookies.

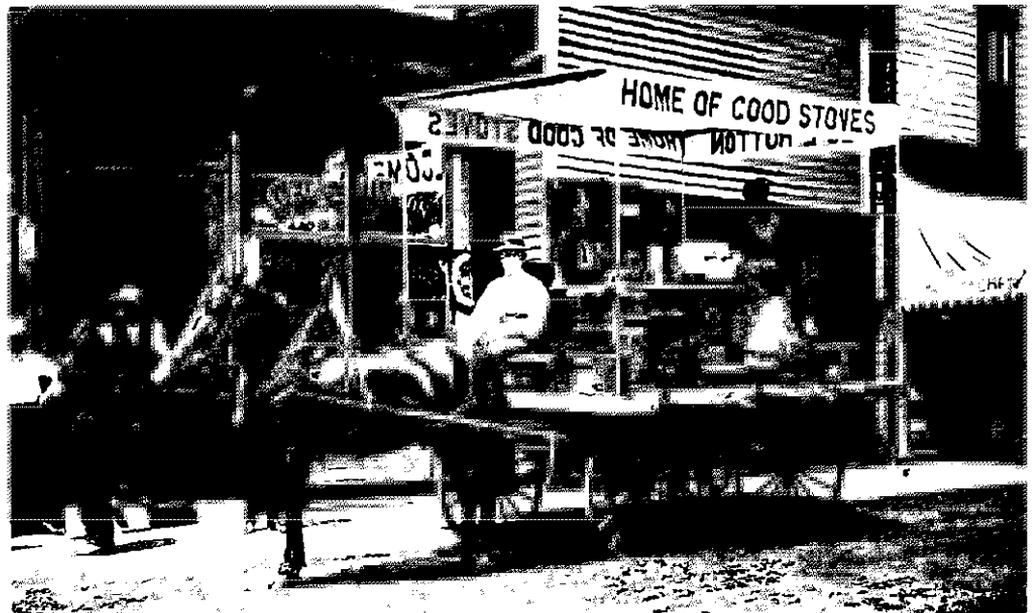
In 1931, Andrew Bergeson operated a bakery. Madrid Bread sold for 5¢ a loaf. In 1941, John Gustafson and his family took over the bakery for several years, until during the war sugar and flour shortages made operating a bakery. For a while in 1936, Forrest Booth was owner and operator of "Madrid Maid Bakery." We also have record of Bert Voorhies having a bakery in Madrid. Of course, today we have Jack Miller and his wonderful donuts and rolls. In the early 1880s Harvey Harrison opened a restaurant which he later sold to a Mr. Blaine and a Mr. Spence. This business was located where the F.C. Grace Store now stands.

Over the years Madrid has had many cafes and restaurants. In 1910, Henry Spencer operated a cafe where the Larson Agency now stands. In 1916, Clayton Peterson had a cafe in the building now housing Lawrence Appliance. Ansen Spencer also had a cafe in Madrid at about the same time. In 1930, William Schooler opened a cafe in the building where Williams Electronic is now located.

In the building now housing the State Liquor Store, several persons have operated cafes. During the 1910 period, Vetus Swanson and Jake Johnson had the Jake and Vetus Cafe; later Ray Brodebeck operated the Acme Hotel and Restaurant there. In the 1936 period, it was Porkies Tavern and Hotel.

I'm sure the following names bring back many memories of good things to eat: Andy Kooker's "Big Hit," Loui Sheldahl's Cafe, Red's Cafe, Red Reed the owner, Alice and Pat Cavanaugh, Min's, Lil's, Ream Cafe, Steve's, Steve and Nellie Stephenson, owners. John Sullivan owned a cafe, and there was Anjo's, owned by Ann Tancredi and Joe Boresi. (Anjo's still exists, but it moved from Madrid to Windsor Heights in the 1950s. It still serves quality Italian cuisine according to a 1982 critique in the Des Moines Register by the food editor.)

A float advertising George Hutton's Hardware Store. If one looks closely, the awning for Daddy Hughes' Candy Kitchen can be seen in the background.



Roy Martinson's Green Lantern, Nesheims, and P. and J. Cafe. These are but a few of the places that have served food to many Madridites.

Of course, we could never forget Matt's, owned by Matt and Elvera Kruzich. Matt at one time won the "Search for the Best Hamburger in Iowa" contest. Also Friskie's south of town. We have also had many taverns in Madrid which served food: The Blue Lantern, Duck's Inn, J.D. Sportsman's Viaduct Inn, Ruby's, Jack and Jennie's and The West End Tavern, to mention a few.

At two different times Madrid has had "Dairy Barns" which featured all kinds of ice cream and ice cream combinations. Then the Dairy Sweet, originally owned by Tom and Della Farley, then Arlo and Jan Young, and now operated by the Burkes. Madrid's newest eating place is "Our Place" owned and operated by Eve and Lynn Rathbun. And while we mention food, we can't forget the Confectionery stores which have made so many people happy with their array of goodies. Daddy Hughes Candy Store, Pettit's, Londie's, Crary's and Ferderber's Sweet Shop are a few that come to mind. Madrid has produced a number of successful restauranteurs. In addition to Matt's and Anjo's, Rudy Fraulini's Tic Toc in Boone has enjoyed a long period of growth and success; Sam Pagliai opened a Pizza House in "Campus Town" in Ames in 1955, and developed it into a chain of 23 Pizza Houses. Eitlo Corieri and Dave Lepovitz are no longer involved in the well known Red Barn that they started in Ames, and after Eitlo sold his very popular Safari Supper Club in downtown Ames, the new

owners went bankrupt.

This record of success in Madrid and nearby towns may be evidence that others have done as well in other places. Theaters, a business that is logically included in this group, will be just mentioned here. They are covered in the chapter on recreation and education.

## Pop! Pop! Pop!

In the spring of 1924, O.H. Darby bought his daughter Doloris a very small building next to the alley where the Santi Real Estate is at the present time. The money made helped pay her expenses the first year of college at Simpson in 1926.

One Saturday evening her mother helped to "pop and sell." They started at 6 p.m. and closed at 11 p.m. That evening, they took in \$18.00 at 5¢ a sack. However, many evenings would be rather quiet and her Grandpa W.H. Williams would come to visit. In those evenings the profits would be eaten up.

## Milan Early Bakery

Milan and Zelora Early came to Madrid in the fall of 1922 just after they had been married on November 4, 1922. They purchased the Madrid Bakery from Mr. Voorhies, and they operated the bakery until the fall of 1927 when they sold out to Andy Bergeson.

Mr. Early was a member of the Madrid City Council for two years, at the time when the first paving was put in Madrid.

Edyth Carlson was a clerk in the bakery for the entire time that the Earlys owned the establishment.

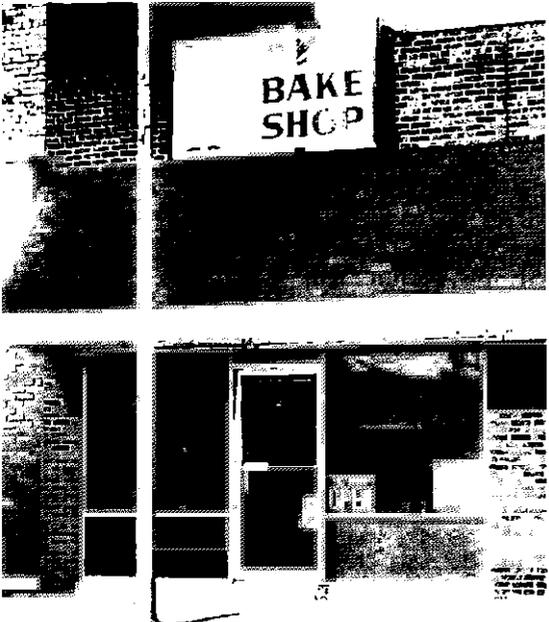
The Earlys became the parents of two children while they lived in Madrid, a daughter born April 14, 1924 and a son born October 26, 1925.

## Hotels and Rooming Houses

Over the years, Madrid has had several hotels and rooming houses. In 1895, the Arie Hotel was located on the west end of the business district at the corner of Second and Main. The hotel rooms were upstairs, and many salesmen took advantage of this fine establishment. Dave Lepovitz, whose family owned the building in later years, reports that in looking over the abstract, he found a most interesting detail. Around the turn of the century the Arie hotel was mortgaged for a few years by Adolphus Busch of Budweiser Brewery fame.

The Acme Hotel was located on the corner of State and Third Street where the Iowa Liquor Store now stands. The business was a flourishing one, with meals served to the customers. The hotel was operated by Ray and Grace Brodebeck, and Mrs. Brodebeck's mother, Grandma Bradley, baked the delicious pies.

The Aldrich Hotel, or "Bee Hive" as it was also called, was located where the Federal Prescription parking lot is now found. The Aldrich Hotel also had a store in connection with the hotel. This hotel became



*Serving this community  
with fresh baked goods  
since 1967.*

Jack Miller

# Miller's Bake Shop

218 S. State St. — Madrid

the stopping place for stage coaches of the Western Stage Coach Company. Many national figures used it for lodging and meals, among them was Horace Greeley, who went back east and told the young men there to "Go West" and grow up with the country.

In the late '20s, the "Bee Hive" was converted into private dwellings. Mrs. Metcalf had a rooming house, and also served meals. Her home was located near the depot, south of the present Sarver Garage. Since many salesmen traveled by train, she was always busy, serving meals to these gentlemen and to the trainmen.

The Madrid House maintained rooms only, no meals, and in the south part of Madrid, Mrs. Margaret Miller maintained a boarding house.

## Acme Hotel Ray Brodebeck, Proprietor

Ray Brodebeck, son of Benjamin and Sophia (Gribble) Brodebeck was born in Ohio. They were of German descendants whose lineage goes back to the early settlers in the new America. After Benjamin's early death, Sophia moved her four children to the mining community of St. Charles, Michigan. Here she supported her family by operating a boarding house for nine boarders. She later married Virgil Hourriet who operated a saloon with her son-in-law, Harry Weidman.

Ray Brodebeck married a local St. Charles girl, Grace Bradley. They moved to Madrid, Iowa. Ray's upbringing in the boarding house atmosphere must have given him the incentive to open up the Acme Hotel and Cafe, now occupied by the Liquor Store. All of the sleeping rooms were upstairs and shared one small common bathroom. Most of the residents were local bachelor miners.

Ray managed the front of the hotel and cafe and Grace cooked the delicious food that was served.

The Brodebecks had two daughters, Beulah, who died at a very young age, and Nadine, who graduated from the Madrid High School.

When the mines closed and there was little need for a hotel, the Brodebecks closed the hotel and moved their cafe to a building now occupied by the V. & B.



Ray Brodebeck proprietor of the Acme Hotel is shown in the lobby-dining room. The Acme was located on the corner of South State and Third Streets, in the building now occupied by the Iowa Liquor Store.

# GRAND OPENING HOTEL ARIE.

MADRID, IOWA.

Tuesday, September 3, 1895.



By HOWARD HARVEY.

## MENU



New York Counts

<p>Mullagatawney Queen Olives</p> <hr/> <p>Cutlets of Trout, Au-Gratin Hollandaise Potatoes</p> <hr/> <p>Sugar Cured Ham, Champagne Sauce.</p> <hr/> <p>Barbecued Beef Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce Suckling Pig, with Fried Apples</p> <hr/> <p>Supreme of Chicken, French Peas Pigs in Blankets. Princess Fritters, Port Wine Sauce</p> <hr/> <p>Lobster Mayonnaise</p> <hr/> <p>New Potatoes in Cream Stewed Tomatoes Sugar Corn</p> <hr/> <p>Home Made Mince Pie,                      Green Apple Pie</p> <hr/> <p>Vanilla Ice Cream,                      Assorted Cake</p> <hr/> <p>Fruits                      Sliced Water Melon                      Nuts</p> <hr/> <p>Tea                      Coffee                      Milk</p>	<p>Bisque of Clams Celery</p>
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Antiques. They continued to manage the cafe until the mid-'40s when it was sold.

## Theaters

In 1906 and 1907, Madrid had an open air theater, run by Norman Lamb. This event took place in the open space on West Second Street, across from what was the old Lepovitz Theater.

The Woodman Opera House over the space now occupied by Lawrence Hardware and Appliance was where the stage companies that traveled put on their shows. Their costumes and properties had to be taken up through the windows, because the stairway to the Opera House was too narrow.

School plays were given in the Opera House, as well as cooking schools and other entertainment.

In the 1920s, Gomer Evans had a movie house located on State Street where Matt's Lounge stood. This was called the Palace Theater. A few years later, Mr. Hales had the Lyric Theater in the same vicinity.

The Lepovitz family owned and operated the Iowa Theater in the west end of town where F.C. Grace Company now has a warehouse.

## Jack and Vetus Cafe

On April 9, 1910, Jake Johnson and Vetus Swanson entered into an agreement with Roy Carlston of Madrid. For the sum of \$1,000 they purchased a building and its contents and started a restaurant called the "Jake and Vetus Cafe." The building now houses the Iowa Liquor Store on the corner of South State and Third Street. The bill of sale listed the following: "the restaurant stock contained in the two-story building and in the basement of the two-story brick building. Said stock consists of canned goods, candies, cigars, tobacco, pipes, provisions now on hand, two stoves, dishes, tables, counters, show cases, shelving, stools, and chairs, bake oven, baking outfit, fuel and soda fountain and the partition across the south end of said building."

On June 17, 1918, Mr. Swanson and Mr. Johnson entered into an agreement with James L. Stover to erect a picture show, just north of the building which now houses the American Legion Club rooms. The show was called Palace. Mr. Johnson also had a pool room where the Legion now have their club rooms.

The picture show was later sold to Mr. Hales who operated it under the name of Lyric. The Jake and Vetus Cafe was later sold to Ray and Grace



Vetus Cafe

Brodebeck who operated the business as a hotel and restaurant under the name of "The Acme Hotel."

## Cleven Dairy



David and Judy Cleven, children of Jonas and Mabel Cleven are shown on the running board of the Madrid Dairy delivery truck. Mr. and Mrs. Cleven were owners of the dairy store.

Jonas and Mabel Cleven operated the Madrid Dairy from 1930 until 1946, selling raw milk from the Joe Spence herd of cows, until a law was passed that only pasteurized milk could be sold.

From this time on, Jonas drove his truck to Boone each morning at 5 a.m. to purchase milk, cream, butter, buttermilk, cottage cheese and ice cream from the Boone Dairy. A delivery was made around town from door to door. Milk came in glass bottles at this time.

Our much loved Dr. Shaw was concerned that some of his babies were not doing well and wished he knew where to get some goat's milk for them. So the Clevens bought two nanny goats and tethered them in the city park, thus supplying the needed milk. One day the goats got loose (intentionally?) and wandered around town, climbing the steps and paying a visit to the Post Office attendants. This event made the headlines of the Madrid Register News.

Later, an addition was made to the front of their home at 232 South Water Street. They added a few

staple groceries and cold meats to the shelves, also ice cream cones, pop, candy and popcorn. These were dispensed to the crowd in the adjoining park when band concerts were given each Wednesday evening during the summer months. The building was later sold to Ben and Marie Benson.

Gus Krantz organized the first city band and was

the band leader for many years. Following his retirement, the music teachers of the Madrid schools were hired to direct the band during the summer months. This was an agreeable arrangement, as the teachers' salaries were given for only nine months. George Stevens and Carl Steinhaus are two of the directors remembered.

## Lucy's Home Cafe

Lucy's Home Cafe was located at 219 W. Second Street.

Lucy (Sturdivant) Williams purchased the cafe from Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sheldahl in 1939, after the death of her husband, Asa Williams, and the selling of their farm west of Luther.

At this time Phil Southern operated a barber shop east of the cafe, and Ed Martinson and family operated a small cafe and shoe repair shop west of it.

This was a new experience for Mrs. Williams and her two minor children, Kenneth, and June (Williams) Galetich. This was the first time they had lived in town and had modern conveniences.

Saturdays were long days because Lucy opened at six a.m. and closed around midnight. At that time the stores were open on Saturday nights, and when the show was over and the stores closed, the people would come in and eat before they went home.

Lucy's menu consisted of homemade pies, doughnuts, chili, etc. Back then, during oat harvest, she would have threshing crews to feed for the noon meal. She fed them around a dining room table and served home style.

In 1942, Lucy sold the Cafe to Mr. & Mrs. Harry Jackson, and they opened a Radio & Electric Shop.



Lucy's Cafe was located at 219 West Second Street for a period of three years, from 1939 until 1942. Homemade pies, cakes and rolls were featured.

## The Viaduct Inn

Approximately July 1, 1934, a tavern was started by Mr. and Mrs. Gus Guigli. This was located on the south side of the viaduct (thus the name, Viaduct Inn,) now known as Kennedy Avenue. The building previously was a meat market and grocery store operated by Spiro Idokovich.

Many of the coal miners, mostly of Italian and Croation nationalities, lived in the southeast corner of Madrid. The last two rows of houses in the area were also known as Box Town.

The tavern became the meeting place for these men who came to have a few beers, and to buy their cigars and tobacco, play a game of cards and the Italian game called "Bocci."

Payday came every two weeks. The men were paid in cash from a Lewis System armored car. This was also a good day for the tavern because the miners came and talked over the previous two weeks work and paid their beer bills. These men were very hard workers, honest and upright.

In 1939, Gus Guigli passed away and the tavern was operated by Mary Guigli. In 1942, she married Louis Sante and continued the operation until they retired in July of 1954 and closed the business.

## Matt's Lounge

In 1945, after being discharged from the Army, I started a small business at 237 South State Street in Madrid, Iowa. I served only beer. There was no liquor by the drink at that time in Iowa. There was a juke box, but I had to restrict my hours, because beer was in short supply after the war.

I went along like that for about a year. Beer became in better supply and I installed a one-burner stove, so I could serve hot bologna, cheese and crackers. A big schooner of beer was 25 cents. Many of the railroad men when they had some time in Madrid would stop in for lunch or afternoon snack.

I bought a showcase for \$20.00 and decided to sell work clothes, jackets, pants, socks and gloves. The men would come in for a beer, and make a clothing purchase. If I didn't have the size they wanted, I would order for them.

As a drawing card, free bean soup was served on Wednesday nights, and we had fish fries on Friday nights for 25 cents a plate.

In 1958, my wife, Elvira, started helping in the business. We did some redecorating and started a pizza business. We bought a small counter top oven and sold pizza for \$1.00 each. As our pizza business in-



Guido Bagatti, Elmer Janovick, Esto Lombardi, John Poncheck, Angelo Bartolotti, Joe Betti, John Butelli, Virgilio Gioffredi and Frank Romeo are pictured at the Viaduct Inn, owned by Gus and Mary Guigli.

creased, we had to purchase a double decker oven, and decided to expand our menu to include steaks, seafood, chicken and ribs.

As we became a more and more popular restaurant, we needed to increase our staff. At the peak of our business, we employed about 10 people.

My wife and I are both of Croation descent, and one of our national specialties was "Sarma."

The quality of our food drew many people from surrounding communities. We always prided ourselves in trying to serve quality food.

We weren't aware that we were that well known for quality until the Register and Tribune gave us the award, "Hamburger King of Iowa," for the thousand mile burger hunt in 1971. The price of the hamburger was 55 cents.

On July 15 in 1963, the state law was passed to serve liquor by the drink. Matt's Lounge was the first establishment in Madrid licensed to serve liquor by the drink. A year later, there was a liquor-by-the-drink election. The law read that every county was wet until voted dry. Boone County was the first in the state to vote on this issue, and the vote to remain wet carried 3 to 1. It was a very interesting election. The restaurant and liquor business was not only our livelihood for 32 years; we were proud to be part of the community, not only as an employer, but for fine food in the area.

On July 23, 1977 at 12 o'clock noon, we received a call at our home that our business was on fire. In less than an hour the whole business was destroyed. It was an electrical fire. That was the finale of Matt's Lounge, and we decided to retire.



# Happy Birthday Madrid!

## Duck's Inn Lounge

Mon. - Sat. 11 a.m. to 2 a.m.  
Sun. 12 p.m. to 10 p.m.

*Fine Food — Cocktails*

(Reprinted from THE DATEBOOK, The Des Moines Register, Jan. 6, 1983

### **Pagliai's: the pizza for educated palates**

It is as they say, time to tell the "true facts" about Pagliai's Pizza.

First of all, the proper pronunciation is PAH-le-eyes, according to someone who ought to know: Sam Pagliai, proprietor.

Pagliai lives in Madrid, Ia., which is just a pizza toss away from Ames, the home of the original Pagliai's Pizza.

Pagliai's Pizza was born in the 1950s in a bar owned by Pagliai. The bar was called Sportsman's, and it was located next door to Tom's Grill.

Customers of the latter used to buy carry-out pizzas and tote them to the former, where they would eat Tom's pizza, drink Sam's beer, and leave their empty pizza discs.

In order to discourage the pizza debris at Pagliai's bar, the owner of Tom's Grill instituted a 35-cent fee for all carry-out pizza orders. That was a friendly gesture, but it had the effect of discouraging business at Sportsman's, since the pizza customers at Tom's Grill began staying there to have their pie and eat it, too.

Thus was born the Pagliai Pizza, in the great tradition of American ingenuity, free enterprise and competition.

As a child, Pagliai had watched his father butcher hogs and make sausage, and now he put that knowledge to use in the making of his first pizzas. His wife's mother provided her bread dough, which was kneaded and rolled by hand. The cheese, too, was grated by hand.

The Pagliais experimented with different combinations

of spices on a trial-and-error basis, with their friends and customers piping up with advice and encouragement. "It always pays to listen," Pagliai says. "You never know when you might hit the jackpot."

Pagliai's particular jackpot came up three tomatoes, so he opened his Pizza House in 1955 in a prime location: across Lincoln Way from Friley residence hall on the Iowa State University campus. Small pizzas were priced at 75 cents a pie and large pizzas were \$1.25, but the first night's business amounted to only \$24.

Business soon improved, and Pagliai began forging his chain of pizza emporia.

The first restaurant to incorporate "Pagliai" in its name was opened in Macomb, Ill. Other Pagliai restaurants soon followed in Iowa City, Grinnell, Fairfield, and Tama, Ia.; Urbana, Carbondale, De Kalb, and Charleston, Ill.; Bloomington, Ind.; Bowling Green and Murray, Ky.; Mankato, Minn.; Lincoln, Neb.; and Columbia, Kirksville, and Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Six of the restaurants are managed by their original owners, including Pagliai's Pizza Palace in Iowa City, where Sam's brother Armond reigns.

The pizzeria in Tama - "a real moneymaker," Sam Pagliai says with paternalistic pride - was his first franchise restaurant. Pagliai sold his Ames restaurant in 1960, although it continues to dispense pizzas as The Pizza House, and closed his restaurants in Fairfield and Lincoln.

Pagliai says he will sell his next 10 franchises for \$3,500 apiece, and then raise the price to \$10,000. It takes about \$45,000 capital to start up one of his franchise restaurants, Pagliai says. He, in turn, collects the

## We are Proud to be Serving the Madrid Community



### **"Our Place"**

Lynn and Eva Rathbun  
214 So. State — Phone 795-2614

franchise fee and a percentage of the gross.

Two recent franchise owners are Harold Schnormeier and his sister, Verna LeVear, who were friends of Sam Pagliai in Ames. They opened Pagliai's Pizza in Des Moines on Oct. 30, 1981.

Their restaurant serves pizza and sandwiches, as well as spaghetti on Tuesday nights. LeVear boasts about the pizza's "homemade crust," while Schnormeier touts the

"large game room" just off the dining area.

With the company's good reputation and rapid growth, Pagliai pizza entrepreneurs no longer have to worry about finding just \$24 in the till at the end of an evening.

In fact, the Carbondale restaurant was so jammed one night that the owner began selling pizza by the slice from the back of a truck, and made \$3,000 from slice sales alone.

And *that's* a little slice of pizza parlor heaven.

## Frisky's Too

Frisky's Too, Madrid's oil station turned drive-in at the intersection of Highway 17 and 415 south of Madrid also scored well in the Des Moines Register "Great Hamburger Hunt." Their Smorgasburger rated

as one of the superior burgers in the state of Iowa. Frisky's Too was owned and operated by Bob and Phyllis Frisk of Polk City.

## Farley Dairy Sweet

In 1961, Tom and Della Farley came to Madrid from Winona, Minnesota. They opened the first Dairy Sweet in Madrid.

When the Farleys arrived in Madrid they knew that hard work and patience would make their business a success. The base for the Dairy Sweet ice cream is purchased and different flavors are made from that. But through the years the Farleys found that vanilla and chocolate were the most popular flavors, so they stayed strictly to those two flavors.

Tom had worked in a grocery store with his brother for years and he was familiar with food operations, and he and Mrs. Farley worked hard to make a success of their new venture. When they first arrived in Madrid they knew a few people from Firestone and the Reddish family. When they arrived, there was no

housing to be had, so they lived in a trailer for several weeks until a house could be finished for them.

Mrs. Farley was a fine cook, and had a sweet and pleasing manner with customers. Tom was slowed down by several heart attacks and in 1973 Della took over the business completely. In a quote from the Madrid Register News, Tom says "Hard work and patience have brought us to where we are today. The town and people have been very good to us." Tom passed away of a heart attack December 24, 1975 and Della passed away early in 1982.

## Dan Suer Pool Hall

In 1910, Dan Suer, together with his wife and young daughter Catheryn, moved from Frazer, Iowa, to High Bridge. Dan had moved from his home town of Otho, Iowa, to Frazer, so that he might work in the mines there. An injury to his leg curtailed this work, and seven years after the injury occurred, his leg had to be amputated. Because the mines at High Bridge were at their peak, and people needed a place of entertainment, Dan decided to open a pool hall.

As the mines began to work out, and people moved on to other towns, Dan decided to make the move to Madrid. In 1919 Dan, bought a pool hall at 240 West Second Street from Ren Breakfield. He continued there in business for the next 30 years, until December 18, 1949, when he died of a heart attack.

After Mr. Suer's death, his son-in-law, Francis O'Deay, ran the pool hall for several years.



Martin Burke



William Burke  
Mar. 15, '88



Robert Burke  
Mar. 7, '29



Vern Burke  
Apr. 18, '88

*The Burke Family has been in Madrid  
for Generations Helping Madrid Grow  
at*

## Burke's Dairy Sweet

We Hope to Serve You for  
Generations to Come!



A scene from Dan's Place, located at 240 West Second Street. In the fore ground is Dan Suer, owner of the Pool Hall from 1919 until 1949.

## Mobile Home Parks

Today we have in Madrid two spots that our ancestors had never dreamed of . . . homes that if necessary, could be moved from spot to spot.

Madrid has two mobile home parks, Meadow Estates, located on the southern edge of town owned

by Esther Schiessl and her son. On the eastern edge of Madrid is Country View Trailer Courts. Randy and Jill King are owners and managers. Jill is the daughter of Bill and Donna Ostberg

## Doctors in Elk Rapids, Swede Point and Madrid

In 1848, just two years after the first settlers arrived in Swede Point, Dr. James Hull, a Virginian, and his three brothers came to Boone County and acquired a parcel of land north of Swede Point. Dr. Hull became the first doctor in the county. There were so few settlers, his practice took him over the entire southern part of the county, and still left time for his farming activities. Dr. Hull continued to live and practice at Hull's Point and Boonesboro for the remainder of his life.

Dr. J.F. Rice is named in several early accounts as being the first doctor to practice at Elk Rapids, later moving his practice to Boonesboro. He was at Elk Rapids from 1849-1851.

Dr. A.S. Pendelton is listed by C.L. Lucas as being the first doctor in Swede Point. He practiced here from 1855 until his death in 1857.

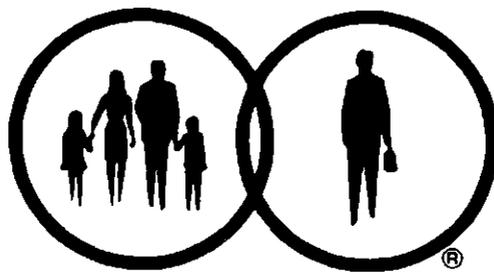
Following them, three others had practices in Madrid before 1883: Drs. Palmer, E.L. Gilbert and M.C. Wood. According to the records of the Boone County Medical Society, there were seven doctors practicing in Madrid in 1883. Dr. P.S. Mason, who had been here 10 years, died that year and Dr. R.S.C. Gwynn, who had come in 1877, left in 1884. Drs. S. Hewling and W. Hunt stayed only one year. The records don't show when Drs. J.T. Coveny and H.N. Mason left, but Dr. Q.A. Sturgeon practiced here until 1914. His wife Zylph may have been an eighth doctor

in practice in 1883. She was one of two women doctors who practiced medicine in Madrid. Dr. Ida Kennison was an osteopath. She lived with Villa Kennison in the house on East Second St. where Attorney Glenn Allen now lives.

An indication that changes were taking place in the practice of medicine is that in the 37 years between 1883 and 1920, 15 doctors started practices in Madrid. But during the 63 years from 1920 to 1983 while Madrid was holding its own in population, only five doctors set up practices. At one time or another, there were at least 17 towns in Boone County that had one or more doctors. Madrid had as many as nine doctors in practice in 1918-1919. However, modern transportation and the development of central hospitals have changed medical practices. Not making "house calls," which took up much of a doctor's time, may have been thought to be a terrible loss to some but it gave the doctor much more time to treat patients.

Doctors recorded as setting up practice in Madrid between 1883 and 1920:

1886 - late 1920s.....	Herman Farr
1891 - 1895.....	Francis L. Rogers
1891 - 1891.....	Charles P. Evans
1893 - 1922.....	Ernest C. Brown
1896 - 1900.....	C.E. Porter
1903 - 1904.....	Fred Muench
1904 - 1947.....	Mathew M. Shaw



# Boone Family Practice Clinic

Wayne R. Rouse, M.D., P.C.  
 John R. Anderson, M.D., P.C.  
 Frank S. Downs, M.D., P.C.  
 Richard A. Pustka, PA-C

## *Congratulations to Madrid on Your Centennial*

"The story of the service of our profession to the citizens of Iowa . . . takes the doctor through the saddle bag stage, the horse and buggy stage down to the present time . . ."

*Nathaniel G. Alcock M.C. (1881-1953)*  
*President I.M.S., 1950*

"The physician must look beyond the picture, now widely cherished, of the lonely, great-hearted doctor, bowed, impotent beside the bedside of the dying child. Modern transportation, modern methods of diagnosis and treatment have made that picture as obsolete as the village blacksmith at his charcoal forge."

*William Dock, M.D. (1898- )*

## **WE SALUTE THE PHYSICIANS WHO HAVE SERVED MADRID THESE 100 YEARS**

Pendleton, A. S. (1855-1858)  
 Wood, M. C. (1857-1865)  
 Gilbert, E. L. (1867-1870)  
 Palmar, — (1870-1873)  
 Mason, P. S. (1873-1883)  
 Mason, H. N. (1883)  
 Hunt, W. N. (1883-1884)  
 Hewlings, S. (1883-1884)  
 Sturgeon, Q. A. (1883-1914)  
 Coveny, J. T. (1883)  
 Farr, H. S. (1886-1920)  
 Evans, C. P. (1891)

Rogers, F. L. (1891-1895)  
 Brown, E. C. (1893-1922)  
 Porter, C. E. (1896-1900)  
 Muench, F. E. (1903-1904)  
 Shaw, M. M. (1904-1947)  
 Ransom, W. L. (1905-1906)  
 Allen, F. H. (1911-1915)  
 Rawson, — (1913-1914)  
 Earwood, E. (1914-1920)  
 Rogers, A. M. (1914-1917)  
 Chance, C. A. (1918)  
 Gamble, R. H. (1918-1951)

Cook, J. O. (1919-1945)  
 Leonard, T. K. (1951-1971)  
 Humsey, — (1971)  
 Kruse, S. (1972)  
 Check, K. (1972)  
 Wicks, R. L. (1972-1976)  
 Rouse, W. E. (1973-1979)  
 Anderson, J. R. (1973-1979)  
 Murphy, J. F. (1973-1979)  
 Addy, J. R. (1973-1975)  
 Downs, F. S. (1977-1979)  
 Bender, R. (1981- )

## **WE ALSO ACKNOWLEDGE MADRID'S PHYSICIANS ASSISTANT, ONE OF IOWA'S FIRST**

Pustka, R. A. (1973-1979)

1905 - 1906.....	Wilmot L. Ramson
1913 - 1914.....	Dr. Rawson
1914 - 1920.....	Edgar Earwood
1914 - 1917.....	A.M. Rogers
1917 - ?? .....	F.H. Allen
1918 - ?? .....	C.A. Chance
1918 - 1951.....	Robert H. Gamble
1919 - 1945.....	John Oliver Cook

There is no record of a doctor starting practice here between 1920 and 1948. The following doctors are the five who started a practice here between 1920 and 1983.

1948 - 1949.....	F. Neal Johnson
1951 - 1971.....	Thurman K. Leonard
1952 - 1957.....	Don K. Gillman
1971 - 1972.....	S. S. Humsey
1981 - .....	Robert Bender

Many of the doctors came to Madrid, established practices and married local girls. Dr. Herman S. Farr came to Madrid in 1884, and in 1886 married Ella Luther, a member of a pioneer family. Dr. M.M. Shaw came to Madrid in 1904, and after establishing his practice, married Lois Stover, another member of a local pioneer family.

Many interesting stories have been told concerning

*Miss Violet Swanson, the daughter of Mrs. S.P. Swanson, who resides northeast of Madrid, underwent an operation for the removal of her tonsils, in the office of Dr. Gamble, Tuesday morning. She came through the ordeal nicely and is now improving as well as expected.*

The following is the Label to paste on bottles which also gives directions for use

## SAL CAMPHO White Cream Liniment

This Liniment has no equal for Rheumatic Pains, Stiff and Swollen Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Frosted Feet, Sprains, Cramps, Colic, Etc.

Acts by absorption -- a quick way into the system--thus driving out the Cause of the pain. **SAL CAMPHO WHITE CREAM LINIMENT** is a reliable remedy for every ache and pain and should be kept in every home.

### SHAKE THE BOTTLE BEFORE USING

#### DIRECTIONS

**For Aches, Pains, Bruises, Soreness or Sprains**—External application two or three times a day, rubbing vigorously until absorbed.

**For Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds and Coughs**—Apply twice daily over chest and back.

**For Neuralgia** Rub the affected part briskly with the Liniment two or three times a day. On retiring, rub it up and down the spine.

**For Rheumatism**—Apply to affected parts three times a day, and rub on soles of the feet at bedtime and on rising in the morning.

**For Lumbago**—Apply on small of the back twice daily.

**For Earache**—Apply back of the ear.

**For Headache**—Apply to back of the neck.

**For Toothache**—Apply to the cheek.

**For Tonsillitis**—Apply about the neck.

**For Cramps, Colic, and Similar Pains**—Take two to four drops on sugar until relieved.

**For Lameness in Animals**—Apply freely to parts as opportunity affords.

A careful following of directions and a patient, persistent use of **Sal-Campho White Cream Liniment** will effectively and satisfactorily cure your aches and pains.

MANUFACTURED FOR  
**THE RED BALL CO., MADRID, IOWA**

# Congratulations on 100 Years — Thank You for Making Us Part of Madrid



## Sandhouse Clinic

623 West North — Madrid  
DR. ROBERT BENDER, III

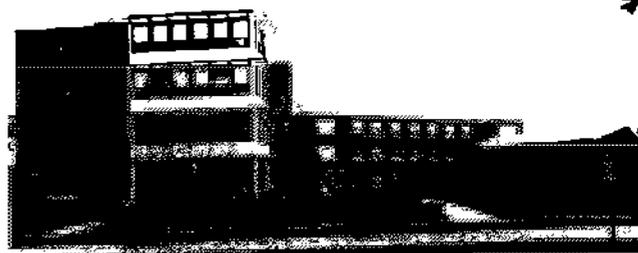
# Madrid Home for the Aging



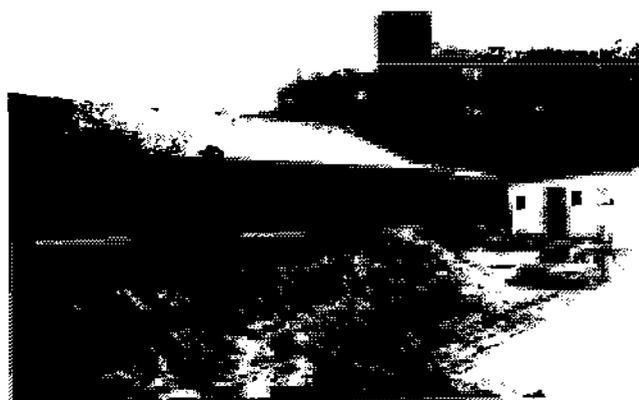
1906 Home

Organized in  
1906 and  
Continuing  
to Serve the

Area into  
Madrid's  
Second  
Century



Present Home



New Addition

*Our Goal — To  
Add Years to  
Life to Those  
Served Through  
Christ*

some of these early medical men. A local man, C.E. Porter who farmed across the river, practiced medicine in Madrid from 1896 to 1900. He was known as "fur coat" Porter due to his habit of wearing an ankle-length fur coat year around to insulate himself from the heat in summer as well as the cold in winter. Emmet Noland recalls seeing him driving a wagon load of corn that he had loaded with a scoop shovel with his coat on in July. During the period immediately following World War I, among Madrid doctors were Dr. R.A. Gamble and Dr. Chance. The story goes that when a new family was trying to decide upon a physician, one local man asked, "Do you want to take a Gamble or a Chance?"

A trend toward medical specialization and the need to have available the increasingly sophisticated equipment that can only be afforded by hospitals made rural small towns less and less attractive to doctors as the 20th century passed its halfway mark. It became the practice for towns to actively recruit doctors to come and set up practice. These recruitment efforts included such inducements as paying medical school expenses, office space, equipment, etc. Madrid was among the towns resorting to recruitment efforts after Dr. Leonard left.

For a few months, 1971-1972, Dr. Humsey occupied the offices left by Dr. Leonard. Then Drs. Check and Kruse were induced to use the offices as a satellite of their practice at Slater, with one coming to Madrid several days a week. At that time, a law permitting the use of physicians' assistants had just been passed and under an agreement with a firm of doctors in Boone, Rick Pustka became Boone County's first

Physician Assistant. He worked out of the office in Madrid that had been occupied by Drs. Leonard, Humsey, Check and Kruse. Under this law, a physician's assistant could, under the supervision of licensed physicians, examine and treat patients with minor ills. Patients with illnesses of a more serious nature are referred to the supervising doctor.

Mr. Pustka was very active in community affairs and may have been responsible for the idea of initiating the (successful) fund-raising drive to obtain Telemetry equipment for the fire-rescue unit. Madrid was probably the first town of its size to have such equipment.

Later, legal technicalities arising from the liability involved in a physician's assistant working so far from his supervising physicians, forced them to move Rick to their offices in Boone. Madrid was again without a doctor.

A \$125,000 bequest to the Madrid Home from Carl Sandhouse inspired another community project. Donations to match the bequest were collected and space was provided on the grounds of the Madrid Home to build a medical clinic with a connecting corridor to the Home. In August 1981, Dr. Robert Bender moved to Madrid as a result of the efforts of a committee selected to recruit a doctor. The Dec. 16, 1982 Madrid Register News announced that through the efforts of the Madrid Home Board of Directors and residents of the community the clinic had received a permanent x-ray machine that along with the laboratory already in use makes the Sandhouse Clinic one of the best equipped family practice doctor's clinic in the State of Iowa.

## WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP

# CONSUMPTION CURE

The Best ~~C~~UGH REMEDY on Earth.

Cures a Cold in 24 Hours.

PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

### Chiropractors

Dr. Tedford Dennis began his chiropractic practice in Madrid in 1934 in an office at Second and Water Streets above the Johnson & Johnson General Store, which had been occupied by Dr. Wait, a chiropractor who had retired.

Dr. Dennis' interest in chiropractic developed as the result of becoming very ill during three years of study at Morningside College in Sioux City, Iowa. He began taking chiropractic adjustments from a doctor who eventually persuaded Dennis to study chiropractic as

part of a program to regain his own health.

Dennis began his chiropractic education at National Chiropractic College in Chicago in 1929, and graduated from Lincoln Chiropractic College in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1931. He then returned to Iowa to take his licensing exam.

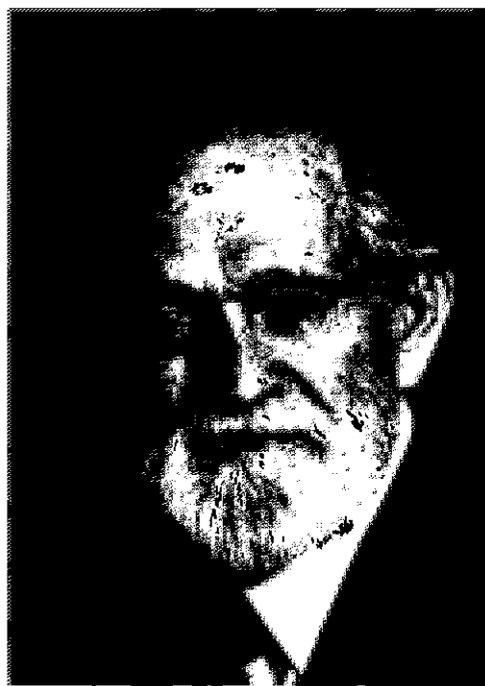
Dr. Dennis' first chiropractic offices were near Corydon, his home town. He left his office in Lucas, Iowa, to move to Madrid when a severe drought devastated the economic conditions of southern Iowa.

During his second year in Madrid, Dr. Dennis and his wife, the former Ellen Wassgren of Madrid, purchased the Richard Westerberg property at 229 South Water Street, where they have had their home and office ever since.

Dr. Dennis, who has been a chiropractor for 51 years, has taken post-graduate work and regularly attends seminars to keep up with the new techniques of his profession.

Active in his community, Dr. Dennis was secretary of the Madrid Industrial Reorganization Association which promoted a dam on the Des Moines River for increased power production. He was Master of the Masonic Lodge in 1971 and also in 1977. He is a member of the American Chiropractic Association and holds a life membership in the Iowa Chiropractic Society.

"Doc" practices what he preaches and keeps himself in good shape. When the Des Moines Register started to sponsor its annual Great Bicycle Ride Across Iowa in 1973, he decided to give it a try. In RAGBRAI I he rode only from Ames to Des Moines, but in RAGBRAI II, 1974, at the age of 73, he rode the entire seven days from Council Bluffs to Dubuque. He also made the entire trip in the years 1975, 1977, 1978 and 1979, but in 1980 he rode only the first three days. In 1981, he was recovering from eye surgery at the time of the ride and missed it, but in 1982 he rode on the first day again. RAGBRAI continues to be very popular attrac-



Dr. Tedford Dennis, Madrid chiropractor since 1934.

ting thousands of bicyclists each year. If it continues, Doc may become not only its oldest rider but its oldest in terms of participating in the ride.

## Dentists

Around 1900, Dr. C.E. Anderson opened an office above the Farmer's Saving Bank in the Adolph Peterson Building at Second and Water Streets. He maintained that office for a number of years. About the same time, Dr. R.G. Booth opened an office over the Jenkins Drugstore on South State Street.

When Dr. R.F. Langland bought Dr. Booth's practice in 1920, Dr. Booth left town for a while but returned and established an office in the Ray Roe Building on the west side of South State Street between Second and Third Streets. Dr. Langland had a new office built at the back of the bank building (now the Madrid Historical Museum at Second and State). He served the Madrid community for 34 years until his business was sold to Dr. Joseph Keefe who practiced here until 1967.

Madrid was without a dentist until 1970, when Dr. Ronald Smith and Dr. Donald Good opened an office on South Water Street. When that office was closed in 1975, Dental Associates Practice Clinic of Des Moines arranged for Drs. David Blaka and John Hurley to take over the practice. Dental Associates continue to supply Madrid with dentists who have office hours here on certain days of the week.

## Dental Associates P.C.

Dental Associates P.C. has served the residents of Madrid since June 26, 1975. The office is located at 114 South Water Street.

Dental Associates P.C. had its beginning in West Des Moines, Iowa. In 1975, the group learned that Dr.

## Dental Associates P.C.

where  
*A Smile is Forever*



John Hurley, DDS  
Donald Poulson, DDS

114 S. Water St.  
Madrid, Iowa 50156  
795-2449

Ronald Smith was going back to school, leaving the residents without dental care. Dr. John Hurley and Dr. Donald Poulson established the Madrid office of Dental Associates P.C. at that time. The doctors have varied their schedules in the West Des Moines office to provide the Madrid residents with total dental care four days per week.

In 1980, Dr. Hurley and Mr. William Thayer, ad-

ministrator of the Madrid Home for the Aging, saw a definite need for care to the residents of the Madrid facility. At that time, a limited dental clinic was established at the Home providing care to many of the residents who were unable to come to the office.

Present dental assistants are Linda Martin who has been employed since June of 1975, and Deanna Novotny, who started employment in 1978.

## The Legal Profession in Madrid

History records that there were no lawyers in Madrid prior to 1881. There were various justices of the peace who held court on civil matters, and in some criminal cases. A Phillip Snyder, of Snider's Point in Dallas County, represented clients before the justices. Snyder could not read or write; instead, he had his wife read the Code of Iowa for him. Mr. Snyder must have had a good mind and been an adequate advocate, however. In one notable case, he had his wife read the Code aloud to him, and note the section. When the case came before the Court, Mr. Snyder pointed out that the Justice lacked jurisdiction to hear the case. Then, he quoted the relevant section, and handed the Code to the Justice. The Justice read the passage, admitted Snyder was correct, and promptly dismissed the case.

R.B. Likes was the first lawyer in Madrid, coming here in 1881. He had no office except his home, and had only a few law books. He remained only two years, before moving on to Kansas.

It should be noted at this time that Iowa had already

been a state for 35 years, and had been gaining steadily in population. Land had been surveyed, homes and businesses had been built, and people existed rather well under the administration of the law by the justices of the peace - a remarkable tribute to the value of "common sense."

Charles C. Moberg was the second attorney in Madrid, and he also practiced from his home office, and had few law books. He remained in Madrid only a short time before moving to Boone. He was the first Swedish lawyer in the county.

A.K. Webb came in 1882, and opened an office, replete with a small law library. For some reason, he incurred the anger of some of the populace, who banded together in a mob and pulled his office down and destroyed the library. This certainly brings no credit to the community. Mr. Webb moved to Kansas, and later returned to Iowa, practicing law in Cambridge.

J.W. Near came to Madrid in 1884, and has the distinction of being Madrid's first "permanent" prac-

# *Congratulations to Madrid on Its First 100 Years!*

## **Jordan, Mahoney, Donelson & Robbins, P.C.**

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Richard T. Jordan  
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ting attorney. Mr. Near, who later became Judge Near, opened a law office and had a law library. His library is still in use in Madrid at this time. It has been kept current, and contains every case decided by the Iowa Supreme Court. The first case, in volume one, is entitled "In the Matter of Ralph (a colored man) on Habeas Corpus", and is dated July Term, 1839 (Iowa was still a territory at that time). That case was heard by three judges: Charles Mason, Chief Justice, and Joseph Williams, and Thomas S. Wilson, Associate Justices. Judge Near's library has been maintained by Glenn E. Allen for the past 33 years, and was nearly destroyed in a fire in 1978, but escaped with little damage.

Following Judge Near were two attorneys, M.C. Creighton, and H.W. Hull. Mr. Hull was here for nearly 10 years, but Mr. Creighton's health failed and he went west for his health and expired shortly thereafter.

C.J. Cederquist came to Madrid when Mr.

Creighton's health failed in 1910, and he practiced in Madrid until his demise on Oct. 9, 1960. Mr. Cederquist's office was located above the old City State Bank building on the northwest corner of the Second and State Street intersection.

Glenn E. Allen joined Mr. Cederquist's practice in 1948. He was a graduate of the University of Iowa College of Law. He had formerly been a teacher and principal of the public school in Madrid before entering the Armed Forces. He moved the firm's location to its present site at 210 South State Street, in 1955.

In July, 1981, Mr. Allen merged his firm with the Boone, Iowa, firm of Jordan, Mahoney, Donelson, & Robbins, P.C. Mr. Allen remains "of counsel" to his clients in Madrid, while Mr. Timothy J. Mahoney serves as Madrid's city attorney, and the office is additionally served by attorneys Mr. Jim P. Robbins (who is also Boone County Attorney) and Mr. Michael F. Mahoney.

## Barbers

Down through the years Madrid has been serviced by many, many barbers. In Madrid's early years, there were the Jones brothers, Howard and Dave, and later a third brother. Their shop was located under the old Perrier Grocery.

Posey Barnevelt and his brother-in-law, Jim Pope, were names that we heard around the turn of the century.

Epp Ward, Fred Jones, Rex Bellinger, Charley Day, Joe Day, Shorty Baker, Bye Anderson, George Yeates, Phil Southern, Harlow Towne, Red Bump and Larry Baggati are all gentlemen who have been handy with the comb, brush, shears and even the razor strap.

Fred Fitch was operating a barbershop here when he developed his famous dandruff remover shampoo. Later, his shampoo business became so large he became more involved with its operation.

Of course, we can't mention barbers without naming the beauty operators. Jo Hanrahan, Cora Bellinger, Maxine and Pete Hegel, Pauline Boda, Linda Lawson, Ann Bozich, Lola Burich, Elaine Shaw, Donna Zenor, Laretta Munson, Millie Soregaroli, Toni's Hairstyling, Family Hair, are a few who have worked hard to help keep Madrid's ladies beautiful.



## Bellinger Barber and Beauty Shop

Years ago, three of the Jones boys, Howard, Dave and Fred started a barbershop under the former Perrier Grocery. In 1925, the four-chair shop was sold to Epp Ward, and then in 1928 he sold the shop to Earnest Peterson. Mr. Peterson added a beauty shop to the establishment.

In the spring of 1930, Mr. Peterson ran the following ad in the Des Moines Register: "4 chair barber and beauty shop for sale."

Rex Bellinger had been barbering in Muscatine for a two-year period, and his mother, Cora Bellinger, had practiced beauty culture in Mediapolis for two years.

For many years beauty shops have primarily been a home industry although from time to time one will be in a business location.

## BELLINGER'S Barber & Beauty Shop

### OFFERS YOU:

PUSH UP CROQUIGNOLE	\$2.50
LE MUR	\$4.00
SPECIAL CROQUIGNOLE	\$3.00
EUGENE	\$5.00
FRENCH CROQUIGNOLE	\$3.50
NESTOIL CROQUIGNOLE	\$5.50

The above prices include Permanent Waves, Shampoo, Finger Wave and Drying

SHAMPOO AND MARCEL	75c
SHAMPOO AND FINGER WAVE	75c
WET FINGER WAVE	25c
MARCEL	50c
FINGER WAVE, Dried	50c

### We Carry a Full Line of French Cosmetics

FACE POWDER	50c and \$1.00 boxes
WRINKLE AND TISSUE CREAM	75c
COMBINATION 5 in 1 CREAM	50c
CLEANSING CREAM	50c and 75c
Acne, Blackhead and Pimple Cream	65c
ASTRINGENT, Double Strength	75c
ASTRINGENT AND SKIN BEAUTIFIER	75c
LIPSTICK, Indelible	25c and 50c
ROUGE COMPACT	50c
HAIR OIL	5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c

## Bellinger Barber & Beauty Shop

Phones: Shop, 212; House, 161 Madrid, Iowa

WE SPECIALIZE IN LADIES' HAIR CUTTING

Madrid Register-News Press

Rex bought the business on April 4, 1930. Madrid, at that time, had 700-800 people working in the mines, and the shop had a shoe shiner and a bathtub for baths. Rex and Cora Bellinger operated the shop for

six or seven years.

In the midst of the Depression in 1937, the shop was sold to Red Bump, who was the last barber to operate the shop.

## Barbershop by Marvin Day

There has been a barbershop on the corner of State & Second Streets in Madrid for over 70 years. Prior to World War I and sometime afterwards, a man by the name of Jim Pope owned the barbershop in the basement of the "Bank Building" and the brothers Joe and Charles Day worked as barbers for him. This was about the time that F.W. Fitch of Boone was peddling his shampoo and barber supplies to the barbershops all over Iowa, calling regularly on the Madrid barbershop. This man later became rich and famous for his "Dandruff Remover Shampoo."

In those days, there was actually more shaving done than haircutting in barbershops and the regular customers each had his own shaving mug with his name on it, setting upon a shelf at the barber's shop. Shaves were 20¢ and haircuts 40¢. A leather razor strap was always hanging from the barber chair to strop and sharpen the straight-edged razor the barber used for shaving. (This strap came in very handy to keep yours truly "in-line" - more by the threat of its availability than any use as such a tool!) The stores in Madrid were open late on Saturdays and consequently so were the barbershops, in those days. Another service the barbers gave their customers was remov-

ing ingrown hairs from their faces and necks and dispensing eyedrops in their irritated eyes if needed or requested.

Charles Day was badly injured in an auto accident and left the barbershop and community about the time of World War I. However, Joe Day bought the shop from Jim Pope and remained proprietor until he retired in the early 1950s; then Charles Day (who had returned to Madrid in 1936 to work with his brother Joe in the barbershop) became owner. He retired in 1965, when Jonas Christianson, whose company owned the building, bought it. The shop remained empty until recent years when Larry Bagatti moved his barbershop there.

There was a period when part of the barbershop was a beauty shop, belonging to Ione Littlehale. The male barbers would also give ladies haircuts, especially when the "shingled" haircut was stylish.

I, Marvin Day, have a wall clock which hung in the shop for over 60 years prior to my father's retirement; it was purchased by Pope with chewing gum wrappers and made out of applewood. Also, I have a piece of marble shelving from the showcase of the shop, in my home. (In very early times, before my dad was in the shop, a man could also get a bath at the barbershop!)

**Congratulations  
to the Town  
of Madrid,  
Celebrating  
100 Years!**

**If Your Hair Isn't  
Becoming to You,  
You Should be  
Coming to Me!**

**Larry's Barber Shop**  
*Since 1966 — Larry Bagatti*

## Larry Bagatti Barbershop

Larry Bagatti purchased the barbershop in Madrid from Bye Anderson in 1966. This shop was located next to the Larson Agency. In 1976, Larry moved into the building across the street where Joe Day was formerly located. The building is now called the Keigley Building.

## Clothing Stores

Perhaps the first clothing store that we have record of in Madrid is G.E. Hammans and Company, around 1900.

Louis Garsh Clothing Company has been in Madrid twice. His first clothing store was in 1910, in the building that now houses the American Legion rooms. Mr. Garsh left Madrid but returned in the 1930s.

Earl Hancock had a clothing store here in the early 1900s and Harry Sanquist had a clothing store at the corner of Second and State Streets.

Allen Miles owned Miles Haberdashery in the building now housing the VFW.

Blanch Crary ran a clothing store here in the 1930s and Elizabeth Welder had "Betty's" in the building now housing Williams Electronics at 140 West Second Street.

## Peterson-Gustafson Retail Clothing & Shoes

In 1915, Clarence E. Peterson and Carl Gustafson formed a partnership, Peterson & Gustafson Retail Clothing and Shoes. In 1916, Clarence Peterson bought out Gustafson and continued the clothing and shoe business until 1928. The business was located on South State Street between Second and Third Streets, on the east side of the street just south of the alley.

Allen Miles also operated a clothing store in the building south of Peterson's during the same time.

25 Years ago this week . . . remember way back when taken from the Madrid Register News September 29, 1927.

### September 1902

Jim Fong, the Chinese laundry man purchased the old Chinese laundry in the Crabtree building and planned to run an up-to-date laundry.

Mrs. D.S. Mytinger who had been operating a dressmaking shop in the business district of Madrid, moved her shop to her home in the west part of town.

The Madrid Football team was defeated by Woodward by a score of 7-0. The game was interesting and proved to be quite rough at intervals.

Rainy Day  
**COVER-UPS**  
keep feet  
snug and dry!

**Big Shipment Just Arrived!**

FROM U. S. RUBBER CO.



Girls "Gaytees"  
JUNIOR WHITE INSULAIR  
Sno-Suit Boots

Men's Zipper Overshoes

Men's 2-buckle Overshoes

Childrens Colored  
Sno-Suit Boots

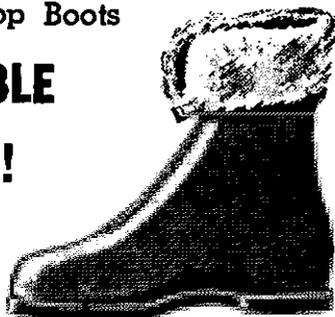


Men's 5-buckle Overshoes

Light Rubbers

Women's Fur Top Boots

**REASONABLE  
PRICES!**



"Diamond" brand Work Shoes  
"Jarman" "City Club" Dress Shoes  
and Dress Boots

— AT —

**Ferderber Shoe Store**

Madrid, Iowa

## Shoe Sales and Repair

As early as 1880, Mike D. Miller had a shoe shop located in what is now F.C. Grace Company. In the early 1900s A.G. Bullington had a shoe store in what is now Glenn Allen's office. Pike Olson was a shoemaker in the building now occupied by the Light Company, and Mr. Edwin Martinson had a shoe sales and repair shop in the west end of the business district.

Gus Peterson and George Anderson sold shoes, and made and repaired harness. In the same building was Beany Wilen who also repaired shoes. In 1929, Beany sold his business to Angelo Pagliai.

James Pittman has been a shoe repair man in Madrid several different times, as has his son-in-law, Tiny Catlett.

## Martinson Shoes

Edwin A. Martinson, a Madrid native, owned and operated a shoe and shoe repair store in Madrid for 57 years. His place of business was located on West Second Street, near the now Martin Antique Store.

Not only did Mr. Martinson sell and repair shoes, he was a violinist and a violin teacher, who instilled the love of music in many young Madrid residents.

## Millinery

In the late 1850s and early 1860s, two of C.J. Cassel's daughters, probably Clara and Mary, opened a millinery shop in Sheldahl, Iowa. Their father had lost practically all his money in a grain shipment which had become water soaked. The girls who were handy in trimming hats, opened a shop. They later moved the shop to Slater, Iowa.

Even as ladies today love pretty things, our ancestors loved pretty things, especially hats. Nearly every town had at least one shop where a lady could buy a basic hat and have it trimmed in the manner she wished. This was the milliner's job; to create a

beautiful hat.

In Madrid's early days, Mrs. Pud Walrath had a millinery store in the building that now houses Wagaman's Insurance Agency.

In 1912, Mrs. Tobias, a Jewish lady from Des Moines, ran a millinery shop on one side of her husband's store. Mr. Tobias ran a dry goods store near the Hutton and Lucas Building called "The Fair Store."

## Angelo Pagiai Shoe Repair



The picture shows Gus Peterson, Angelo Paglai and George Anderson. Angelo Paglai had just started in his shoe repair business in 1929. Notice the former owner's name had not been removed yet. Gus Peterson and George Anderson were in the harness repair business in the back of the first floor of this building. They also sold men's shoes and boots.

On August 1, 1929, Angelo Paglai purchased from Albin Wilen, the shoemaker and cobbler tools, machinery and equipment. Also an agreement was made between Wilen and Paglai that the former would not enter into the shoe repair business in the town of Madrid. He started his shoe repair business in the front of the first floor at 109 Second Street. One of the improvements made was the purchase of an open arm Singer sewing machine. He continued in the business until his death on June 30, 1947.

To supplement his income, Angelo and his wife, Veronica, operated a small grocery store in the front room of their home in Zookspur. At first their line of groceries consisted mainly of pasta, cheese and salami. This made it convenient for the people in the area to buy these products locally. One of Angelo's popular grocery items was his homemade sausage. When the company grocery store closed, a variety of grocery items was added to their inventory. He personally took orders at each of his customer's homes in the Madrid area, and delivered them in his 1931 Model A truck. Their children, Dora Romitti, Bianca Nizzi and Edward Paglai, also helped with the grocery business.



The Paglai's home in Zookspur where they sold groceries, especially Italian products, to residents in the area.



Veronica continued the grocery business in Zookspur until 1955, when she moved to Madrid. While in Madrid, she had a small grocery business where she took orders for Italian products to accommodate a few customers. This continued until the '70s. She passed away on August 11, 1978.

## Tailor Shops

Before the day of ready-made clothing, a tailorshop was an important business. Men and women alike had clothing made to order by the tailor.

From 1875 until the early 1900s Swan August Bengtson operated the Bengtson Tailor Shop.

In the early 1900s, August Carlson operated a tailor shop, and Charles Berg owned and operated his shop for many years on South Water Street.

Mrs. Walter Anderson (Elsie) tells the story of wearing her brand new coat and getting a tear in it. Afraid to tell her mother, she went to Charles Berg in his shop and cried out her story. The Bergs and Elsie's family were old friends, and Charles agreed to fix the tear in the coat. In fact, he did it so expertly that it couldn't be seen. It remains a mystery if Elsie ever told her mother.

## Laundry and Dry Cleaners

In an early 1900 song book, was an advertisement for the Madrid Steam Laundry owned and operated by O.A. Jones.

At one time Ed Anderson operated a dry cleaning establishment downstairs under what is now Bill

Peterson's Madrid Automotive. Others in the dry cleaning service have been Tony Brown, Martin Cleaners, Randall Hirsch, Buster Edwards and Deluxe Cleaners.

## Jewelry Stores

The earliest record of Madrid having a jeweler was George W. Crank, jeweler and manufacturer of parts for violins. In 1891, Madrid had a jeweler named Otto Peterson, and in 1900, a Mr. Mytinger had a jewelry store in the post office. Other names that bring back

memories of silverware, rings, fine china, watches and clocks are W.H. Chittenden, Earl Brown and Vino Gioffredi, who followed Mr. Brown in the same location.

## Crank Jewelry Store

In 1870 George W. Crank engaged in the jewelry business, repairing clocks and watches in Madrid. He owned one of the most important jewelry manufacturing establishments in central Iowa, making high grade violins and jewelry. He invented and patented the Lens Eye Pin, a device used in violins. He sold them in many parts of the world.

He served as mayor of Madrid and is remembered for his interest in the Historical Society of Madrid. In 1860, a flag pole 100 ft. high was erected and known

as the Lincoln Flag Pole. Fifty years later, in 1910, only the base was left. Mr. Crank excavated it. The base was 8 ft. in length, which he cut up into smaller pieces, carefully labeled each one and gave them to those wishing a souvenir. The Madrid Historical Museum has one of these pieces.

Mr. and Mrs. Crank were members of the Madrid Christian Church. Mr. Crank was a member of the Madrid Odd Fellows Lodge.

His daughter married Allen Adams, an early Madrid settler.



## Brown Jewelry Store

Earl H. Brown, a Madrid native, first became interested in the jewelry business and the making of clocks when he was a young man and employed in Madrid by his uncle, Dan Mytinger, who ran a jewelry store. When Earl was 21 years old, he began his formal training as a jeweler in 1903, in Des Moines, taking part of his training at Des Moines University, and where he was employed by G.L. Eason, also a jeweler. In 1904, he started in the jewelry business at Sheldahl, Iowa.

Mr. Brown came to Madrid in 1905, following his marriage to Miss Alta Clement, and they opened their first jewelry store in a building built by Earl's father, Warren L. Brown. The building is now occupied by the P. and J. Cafe.

Mrs. Brown worked with her husband in the business for many years. The Browns' carried a fine line of silverware, dishes and jewelry, and Mr. Brown built many lovely grandfather clocks. He continued in the jewelry business until he retired in 1955, after living in Madrid for 50 years. The business was sold to Alvino Gioffredi.



**We Are  
Proud to be  
a Part of  
100 Years!**

**ServiceMASTER**

Jim Bingman  
Phone 795-3274

## Photography Shops

In a small building on State Street where the Grace Furniture Store now stands, Mr. Weatherow opened a picture gallery. In those days not everyone had a camera and so photographers usually enjoyed a good business. This was in the 1880s. The next owner was A.K. Ramsdell, who sold out to Mr. Goranson. In April of 1896, G.A. Fox sold his shop to Mr. Anderson, who hired C.J. Peelstrom to operate the gallery for him. Mr. Fox moved his photograph studio to

Woodward. Mr. Peelstrom then purchased the business. The gallery was located in a small wooden building south of Johnson and Johnson's Department Store on Water Street. Mr. Peelstrom passed away in 1926 and the gallery was closed. Charlie Berg then used the shop as a tailor shop.

During the 1930s and 1940s, M.H. Cathey operated a photographic shop in his home at 105 West First Street.

## Madrid Register-News Serving the Community for Over 100 Years

The Madrid Register-News is a consolidation of four newspapers, the Madrid Register, the Madrid News, The Sheldahl News and The Polk City News.

The first newspaper in Madrid was called the Madrid Pilot published in August 1881. Edward Lunt was the editor and manager. The paper was published for about three months and suspended publication due to lack of financial support and insufficient patronage.

In 1882, M.N. Tomblin of Chicago came to Madrid with about \$300 worth of machinery including a printing press and in the fall started publishing the Madrid Register.

In 1887, the paper was sold to D.B. Davidson and in September he was nominated State Senator and within a month sold to Clint Scoonover. But on Jan. 1,

1889, Davidson bought the paper again, selling it later to J.W. Lucas and R.M. Keigley. About a year later Keigley sold his interest to Lucas and Company who continued to publish it until March 1894, when they sold to C.W. Lawbough. D.V. Smith started to publish the Madrid News just a few months before the sale.

The two newspapers were consolidated under the name Madrid Register-News and the firm Smith and Lawbaugh. Mr. Smith was editor until February 1897. He died soon after that.

The paper was sold to G.B. Heath and transferred to C.A. Silford in September 1899. Silford published the local newspaper for about five years and in December 1904, he sold it to J.G. Lucas.

Mr. Lucas paid \$2,500 for the newspaper. He had \$250.00 cash and the old Madrid State Bank had the

# WILCOX

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, Inc.

102 South Main  
Madrid, Iowa

Phone 795-2730



BILL WILCOX  
Past President

IRENE WILCOX  
Vice-President

We were honored to be selected to produce this Centennial History Book.

May the many pages of history be enjoyable to everyone.



DENNIS WILCOX  
President

CAROL WILCOX  
Secretary

*Best Wishes to  
Madrid during the  
Next 100 Years!*

THE MADRID

# Register-News

A MODERN COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

*Serving the Madrid area for over 100 years*

We've come a long way together and look forward to another century of journalistic service to this area.



Front row, left to right, Donna Robinett, Carol Williams, Judy Pagel, Trish Johnson and Betty Bregar. Back row, Carol Wilcox, Irene Wilcox, Marlene Snider, Elsie Kinney, Dyana Beek, Jerry Alleman and Tom Wilcox.

*(Photo taken by Dennis Wilcox, co-publisher)*

## *Congratulations Madrid on Your 100th Birthday!*

mortgage. Lucas had worked in the backroom for his brother, John, at Pratt, Mo., as a cub reporter for the Kansas City Star and Leavenworth Times while stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Ks. and serving in the Army.

Lucas wrote: "Not enough money was taken in the first month to pay expenses and since I had no capital I was forced to borrow \$50 to pay obligations from a personal friend, Gus Geisler, a hardware clerk."

His wife, Maude, ran the backroom until Lillian, now Mrs. Jack White, was born. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas had four children, two daughters, Kathryn, the late Mrs. A.K. Johnson and Mrs. Jack White, still living in Madrid; and two sons, both deceased, Robert and Max Lucas.

In 1944 Lucas wrote: "The Madrid Register-News was always the writer's first thought. It is a better paper because of the Western Printing Co. The paper has not always paid its way, but in good times and bad, it has been kept alive."

On Nov. 1, 1957, the Madrid Register-News once again changed owners. Clarence W. (Bill) Wilcox and his wife, Irene, of Adel bought the newspaper and local job printing business.

In February, the new building was completed at 102 South Main and on a very cold wintry day the newspaper press was moved through the business street of Madrid to its new home. Since the Western Printing Co. was to remain in the printing business, most of the necessary equipment had to be purchased, installed and not miss an issue of the paper.

The Wilcoxes and their three children, Patricia, Dennis and Tom moved to Madrid in February 1958. Bill started as sweep-out boy and printer's devil at the Dallas County News at Adel under the late Scott Snyder.

In 1968, the Madrid Register-News was one of the first weekly papers in the state to switch to computer typesetting. As Mr. Lucas wrote in 1944 it is still true today. The Madrid Register-News is a better newspaper because of our commercial printing.

In 1977, Dennis Wilcox and his wife, Carol, bought into the business and the Wilcox Printing & Publishing, Inc. was formed. At that time the plant at 102 S. Main St. was enlarged, a 3-unit Goss newspaper press was installed and the commercial printing plant was expanded.

In 1982, this award winning newspaper is still a family owned and operated business. Seven newspapers are printed weekly and about 10 magazines are printed and mailed from this office monthly.

In April 1982, C.W. "Bill" Wilcox received the

## Western Printing and Lithographing Co.

Quoting J.G. Lucas, then owner of Madrid Register-News and founder of Western Printing Company, "From the beginning the newspaper has operated a job printing department." The Madrid Register News was sold to Mr. Clarence (Bill) Wilcox in 1957, Mr. Lucas retaining ownership of Western Printing Company. When lithography was developed as a form of printing, the name of Western Printing Company was changed to Western Printing and Lithographing Com-

prestigious Iowa Press Association Master-Editor Publisher Award.

*Madrid Register New*  
September 22, 1927

*This story is an example of how news reporting has changed. The reporter used gossip to make an amusing story where today a newspaper would have to be much more careful.*

### LEFT NOTE; SPEEDS FOR PARTS UNKNOWN

---  
*Dewey Williams, Woodward  
Agent, is missing man*

---  
*Left Note Stating He Was Short  
Between \$800 and \$1,000,  
and Then Disappeared*

---  
*Dewey Williams, agent for the interurban railway in Woodward, disappeared for parts unknown on Monday morning after leaving a note saying he was short between \$800 and \$1,000.*

*The action brought to a close a rather spectacular two weeks experience in which he was arrested twice and sued for a divorce by his wife. Incidentally he countered with a cross petition after which the divorce proceedings were dropped.*

*Williams came to Woodward three or four years ago from Perry. Woodward people are not certain where his people live. He seemed to be a peaceful sort of a chap until about a year ago when he began drinking and this led to other things.*

*About a week or two ago he was arrested in Woodward for driving while intoxicated after he tried to knock a Milwaukee box car off the track with a Chevrolet car. The charge was later dropped. Saturday evening, so it is reported, he was arrested in Perry in company with an Ogden school girl.*

*His wife is employed in the board of control office in Des Moines. She charged in her action for divorce that Williams was cruel and inhuman in his treatment of her, and in his cross petition Williams charged infidelity, naming several men prominent at the state house in Des Moines. As stated above, the divorce proceedings were dropped.*

*Williams stated in his note that he was going to Arizona. He was seen Monday morning. The note was found by a conductor who took an early car out of Woodward.*

pany.

As the two sons of Mr. Lucas, Max and Robert, became of age they were drawn into the company. John H. White, a son-in-law, joined the firm in 1944.

In early 1940s the Federal government passed a milk health inspection law and, as a result, test cards were developed to be used by creameries by Max Lucas with the help of Dr. Rudneck of Dairy Industry Department of Iowa State College. This card

was patented, and many varieties have since been developed and are still manufactured and sold. Visable Sediment Test Card Company was formed as subsidiary to Western Printing and Lithographing Company to market the cards. It is presently owned and operated by R.L. Steinick. Northern States Envelope Company was also a subsidiary of Western Printing Company.

After the death of J.G. Lucas in 1962, Western Printing and Lithographing Company was purchased by Robert Lucas and John White from the remaining heirs. They operated the company until 1976 when it was sold to R.L. Steinick. In June of 1981 Western Printing was sold to the present owner Richard Dick of Omaha who is owner of Mid-America Financial Supply Company, a principal supplier to banks with salesmen covering five states.

Over the years the work force of Western Printing

Company has numbered between 12 and 20 employees. Long-time employees and still active in the company are Hilmer (Pete) Steinick, Cherie Rees, Viola Steinick, Berdena Wicker, Irma Ringgenberg and John White.

Two sons of Max Lucas, Gene and Jerry, own and operate Hill Printing Company, a successful printing plant in Keokuk, Iowa. Madalin Lucas, widow of Max, is associated with them in this operation.

The original home of Western Printing Company still sets on the southeast corner of State and Third Streets. For needed additional space, the operation was moved to middle of and east side of State Street between Second and Third. Two disastrous fires occurred at this site and after the first the plant was rebuilt. After the second which occurred in 1962, the plant was moved to its present location at 123-125 Third Street.

## Telephone Service in Madrid

Madrid's first telephone was installed in 1893. J.P.A. Anderson, uncle of Elsie (Mrs. Walter) Anderson, was the first manager of the company. In 1901, The Peoples Telephone Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. Telephones were run by means of a switchboard and operator and this system continued to be the practice until 1962 when the direct dial system came to Madrid.

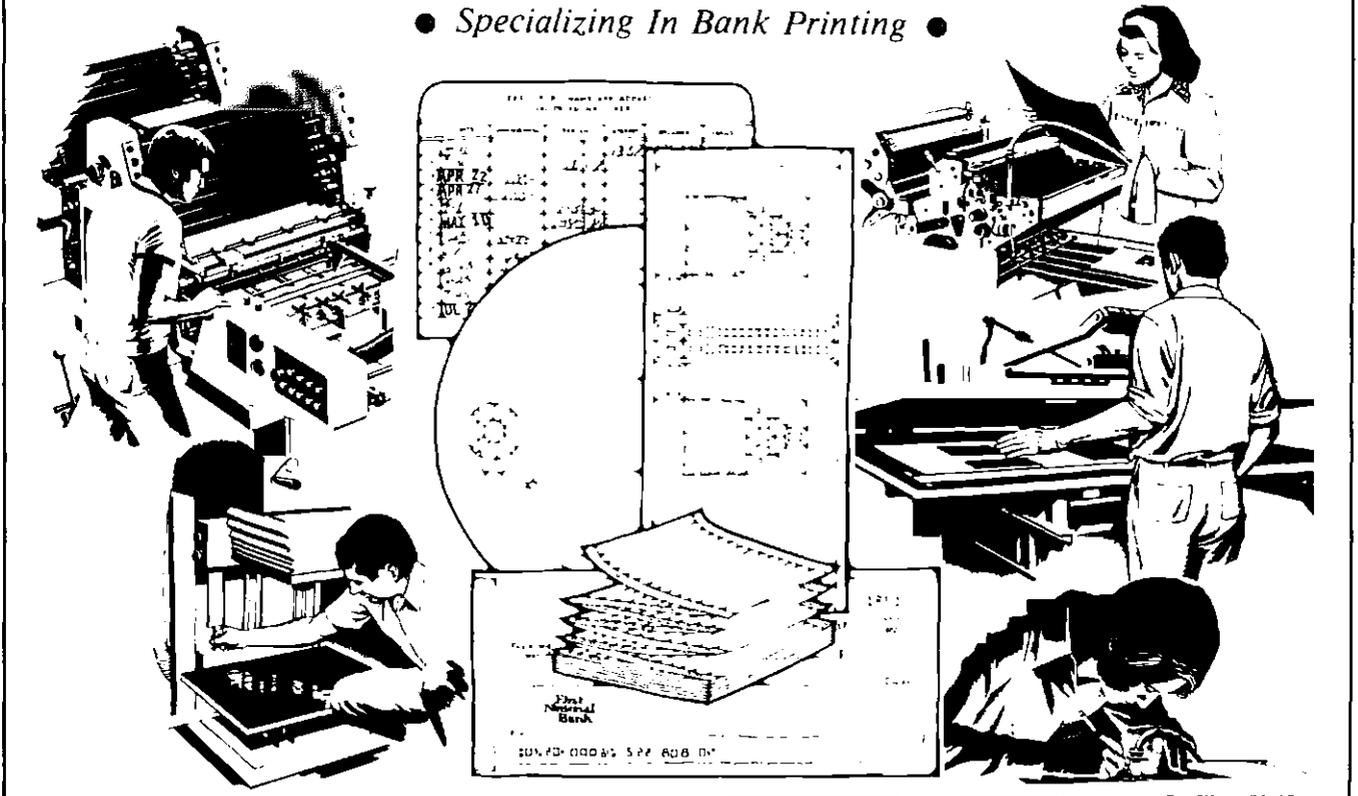
With the advent of the direct dial system, much of the personal touch went out of the telephone ex-

change. Quoting from an article written by the late Alice Peelstrom, an early day operator: *In 1906, the Peoples Telephone Company left its original site in the Anderson ice and feed house, and moved into a slightly remodeled building. At this time, 1906, J.P.A. Anderson, who was manager of the telephone company, inquired of my parents if I could take the night work through my high school years. The request was granted and I became the first girl operator to work nights until 1908. No service was given after 10 p.m. except in the case of an emergen-*

# Western Printing & Lithographing Co.

125-129 East Third "Quality Printing Since 1904" Madrid, Iowa 50156

● Specializing In Bank Printing ●



cy. The electricity was turned off at midnight and lamps were lighted. According to information gathered, twenty-four hour service was not given until 1913.

Day operators working at this same time were Emma Hull and Emma Walrath. After my graduation in May of 1908, I had a choice of teaching school or continuing with the telephone company, so I chose the latter. I completed four more years of night work with the two Emmas as the day operators. We three worked together seven and one half years. While I was a night operator, I assisted in the bookkeeping for the telephone company and the ice company, in my spare time. I also relieved the day operators and assisted in collecting telephone rentals.

Emma Hull moved to Granger with her parents in July of 1912 and I took her place to work with Emma Walrath, who resigned on September 15, 1912, to marry Charles A. Berg, a local tailor. I was then the chief operator, assisted by Edith Bowen until her marriage in 1916 to Dr. Studebaker.

My sister, Esther Peelstrom, assisted me from 1916 until 1918 as a relief operator. The operators paid for the relief service themselves, as we were not allowed a relief operator.

In 1962 when the system went from the switchboard operator to the direct dial, the company made the statement that the patrons will no longer hear the familiar "Number please," but there will instead be a dial tone. Everyone will miss the personal element so long depended upon, but in most of today's progress, there is of necessity the forfeit of some beloved human factor to mechanical power.

We however, would like to remember these ladies,

some of the many who made our telephone calls more pleasant: Elizabeth Reed, Mary Cumming, Ellen Dennis, Barbara Krantz, Agnes Thoren Weems, Helen Thompson Swanson, Hazel Berry, Edna Gibson, Kathryn McClelland, Helen Barrett, June Galetich and Dualla Carlson.

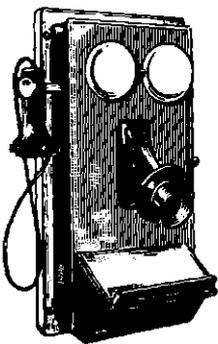
In 1902 and 1903, a line was installed at the Charles Vernon home, called the Vernon Exchange. This exchange allowed Madrid service to the people living across the river, but this service was discontinued in 1907.

In 1903 the telephone directory had 323 subscribers. Among the listed numbers that are still the same today (1962) are City Clerk #3, Madrid Register News #26 and Sundberg Floor Covering #49.

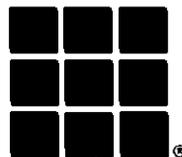
In appreciation for this fine assistance given by the telephone operators, Madrid Fire Department made them members of the organization. After the firemen's business meeting, the telephone girls were invited to come for lunch which usually followed. While we were gone, the lineman served at the switchboard.

Another service we gave during the years was the care of the doctors calls. According to my old record of the early days, Madrid had four or five medical doctors, two or three osteopathic physicians, two or three dentists, two veterinarians and two attorneys. The telephone operators took the calls and advised the patrons where the above could be reached in an emergency. None of them had office girls or nurses, so they left word with the telephone girls.

Christmas days were really fantastic. We received fabulous gifts from all the business places and our subscribers were wonderful including the salesmen who



# Congratulations to the Madrid Community on 100 YEARS!



**United Telephone System**



The last telephone operators in Madrid before the change over to the dial system, October 1962. Pictured front to back are Mrs. Dixon Benshoff, Mrs. Charles Barrow, Mrs. Edna Gibson, Donald Meier, Mrs. Don Carlson, Mrs. Dean McCoy, Mrs. David Benshoff, Mrs. Agnes Thoren, Mrs. Alex Cumming, Mrs. Helen Barrett and Mrs. Kathryn McClelland.

*had no cars during the early years and did all their working by long distance service. In 1918, when I quit the telephone company, the directory had 820 subscribers, 659 of these were in Madrid, and 161 in Luther. In 1961 when the telephone company went to direct dial, there were 984 subscribers listed in Madrid.*

After being known for many years as The Peoples Telephone Company, the company was called Iowa State Telephone Company, and in 1953, the United Telephone Company began serving the Madrid area. Local direct dial service went into effect in Madrid Monday evening, October 29, 1962.

## Electric

In 1899, A. P. Westerberg was in charge of the Madrid Electric Lighting and Power Company.

Various electrical shops in Madrid at various times

have been Emil Carlson, Harry Jackson, Kenneth Jensen, Moore's Plumbing, Electric and Heating, Perkins and McVey Electric.

## Madrid Electric Light and Power Company

The Madrid Electric Light and Power Company was established in 1899 by A.R Westerberg and his father, A.P. Westerberg. Later, Frank Westerberg joined the company. Current was supplied from dark until midnight, and was used for lighting only.

The plant was located on the east side of Water Street, just south of Third Street, where the first sta-

tion now is located. The electric generator was run by a steam engine. The exhaust steam was piped across the street to the water tower standpipe to keep it from freezing in cold weather.

About 1912, there was a demand for 24-hour service and at this time, the plant was closed and electricity was purchased from the Iowa Railway and

Light Company, and distributed over the Madrid Electric Light and Power Company lines.

Richard Westerberg died in 1923 and Frank

Westerberg became the manager until the company was sold to the Iowa Electric Light and Power Company.

## Madrid Electric Utility System

The Madrid electric distribution system was built in 1899 and was converted to alternating current on December 17, 1912. In 1924, it was operating under the name of Madrid Electric Light and Power Company. B. Harwood was the manager. The officers were Samuel Sundberg, president and G.A. Krantz, secretary. The directors were Mrs. Grace Westerberg, F.L. Peterson, O.W. Westerstrom and F.F. Westerberg.

In 1925, this company was acquired by the Iowa Railway and Light corporation and Ben Fridholm

became manager.

In 1932, the Iowa Railway and Light Corporation changed its corporate name to Iowa Electric Light and Power Company. Mr. Fridholm was succeeded as manager by Guy O. Lamb and later by Carl Dunshee who is the present manager. On August 17, 1982, the present company celebrated its 100th anniversary, completing a century of service to the people of Iowa.

The present local employees of the company are Helen Aarons, Nancy Gibbons, John Wade, Leland Shell and David Hoagland.

## Madrid Battery & Vulcanizing Shop and Carlson Electric Shop

In 1919, after C. Emil Carlson returned from World War I service, he started a business of repairing batteries in the second floor of Jones Garage. He later moved the business to a frame building at 232 West Second Street.

In this new location, he continued repairing batteries and sold Exide batteries and added tire repair and sales of Goodyear Tires.

Open cars were then popular, and Mr. Carlson also repaired auto tops and side curtains, a thriving

business.

In 1922, Mr. Carlson started selling the then new radio receiver, handling the Atwater-Kent and Day-Tan units.

About 1930, Mr. Carlson moved the radio business to a smaller building at 213 West Second Street, and discontinued the other parts of his business. He remained in business until 1933 when he retired to his farm northeast of Madrid.



**Iowa Electric  
Light and Power  
Company**

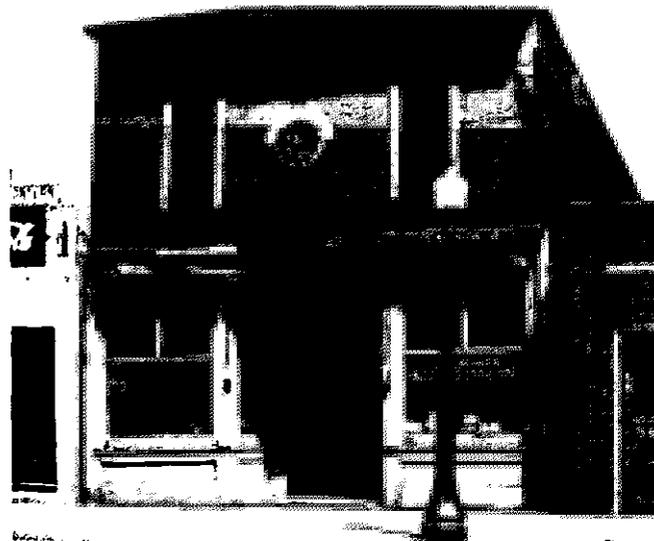
*Congratulations  
on the  
Madrid  
Centennial*

**Ken Jensen  
Electric Company**

## Jackson Electric

In 1934, Harry Jackson, a local Madrid resident, opened a Radio and Electric Shop in the basement of the Sundberg Building, which is now occupied by Shepard Furniture. For six years Harry conducted his business from this location. However, in 1942 when Lucy Sturdivant Williams sold her cafe at 219 West Second Street, Harry purchased the building and opened a much larger shop. He continued to serve Madrid and surrounding community until he retired in 1972. Today this building houses Martin's Antiques.

Harry had the distinction of having the first television set in town. His wife Mabel still has the set today, with its tiny, tiny screen.



Harry Jackson operated Jackson Electric in this building from 1942 until 1972. The business was located at 219 West Second St.

## Insurance and Real Estate

The insurance and real estate business histories of Madrid are very closely related. A few names that bring back memories: E.L. Leslie had a business here in the early 1900s. C.L. Lucas was an early realtor. The Swedish Mutual, later to become United Mutual, had an early beginning here. Henry W. Graves, B.F. Anderson, Adolph Peterson, Jake Johnson, W.H.

Keigley Land Company, Burkheimer Realty, the Larson Agency - Charles, Ankeny and now Homer Larson, Orma Hutton, Sam Hutton, Henry Otto, Fred Wagaman, Darwin Anderson, Floyd "Pinky" Gibbons, Jonas Cleven, Fred J. Erickson, Frank Milani, Harry Graves, Reuben Oakleaf, Jonas Christianson, Bob Christianson. All these names suggest insurance or



**N** Peoples  
Natural Gas  
Company

125 West Walnut  
Ogden, Iowa

**AMERICAN FAMILY**  
**INSURANCE**  
AUTO HOME BUSINESS HEALTH LIFE®



**Frank Milani Agency**

215 West Second St.  
Madrid, Iowa  
Phone 795-2722

real estate to the reader.

In 1875, some of the Swedish citizens of the community organized a group to provide insurance for themselves, thinking they could do so cheaper than if they bought insurance from another company. Carl

Anderson was elected chairman, and the old meeting book was in the hands of C.H. Reckseen for many years. The record was written in Swedish and in the beginning, only those of Swedish descent could carry insurance in the company.

## United Mutual Insurance Association

Organized in 1875 and incorporated in 1884 as the Swedish Mutual Insurance Association, this long-time Madrid business was one of the first insurers of farm property in Iowa. Over the years, both the size and scope of its operations have increased dramatically. In 1966, the Story-Fjeldberg Company of Ames became part of the Association and the name was changed to United Mutual. In 1981, the home office was moved to its present modern facility at Second and Union in Madrid. (The old facility became

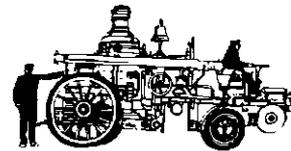
Madrid's library and museum). Today over 5,000 member policyholders from both town and farm prove the continuing strength and dedication of the "FarMutual Spirit." Twelve directors, elected from among the membership, set policy and oversee the management of the company. There are seven employees in Madrid, and eleven central Iowa insurance agencies offer United Mutual's insurance products to their customers.

## United Insurance Services

Working closely with United Mutual, United Insurance Services performs marketing or in-house agency tasks in Madrid and nearby areas.

Additionally, United Insurance Services represents 12 other insurance companies in order to offer a broad base of insurance and financial products to the insurance-buying customer. United Insurance Services was established in 1971 and is operated by John Langeland, Bob Christianson and Ray Ortmann. The

agency shares new office facilities with United Mutual Insurance Association at Second and Union in Madrid.



# UNITED INSURANCE SERVICES

PROPERTY - LIFE - CASUALTY

200 East Second Street  
Madrid, Iowa 50156  
(515) 795-3654

# FARMUTUAL

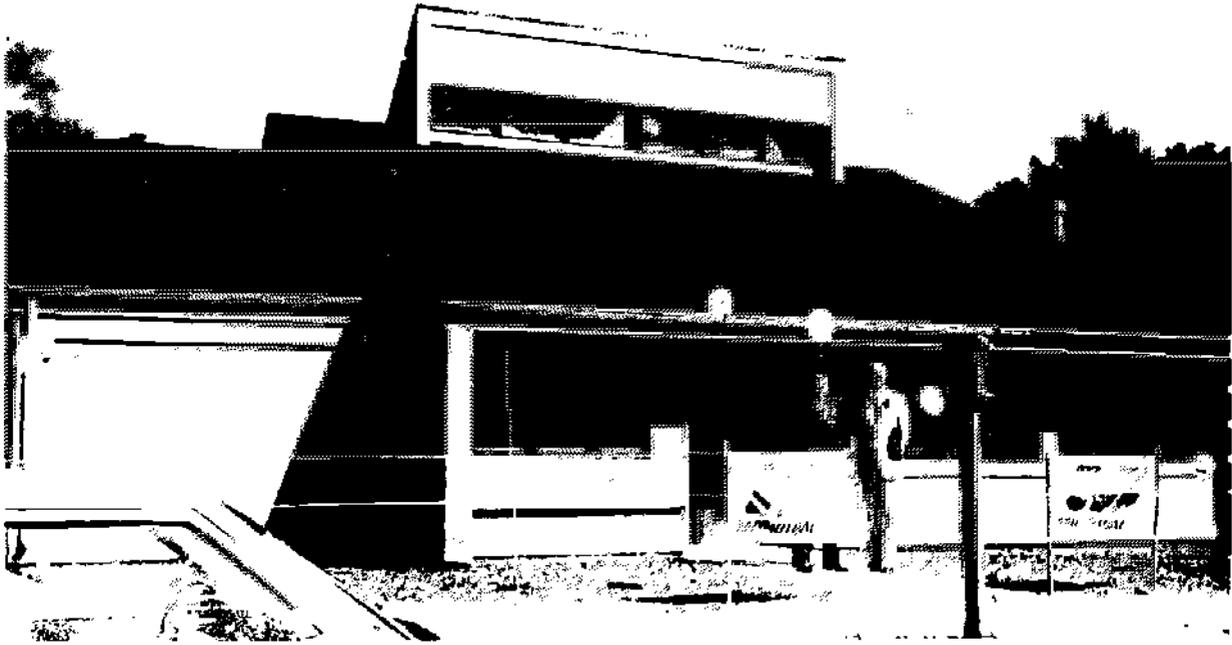
Helping Good Things Endure



**UNITED MUTUAL**  
*insurance* **association**

UNITED FOR **M**UTUAL PROTECTION

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(515) 795-3654

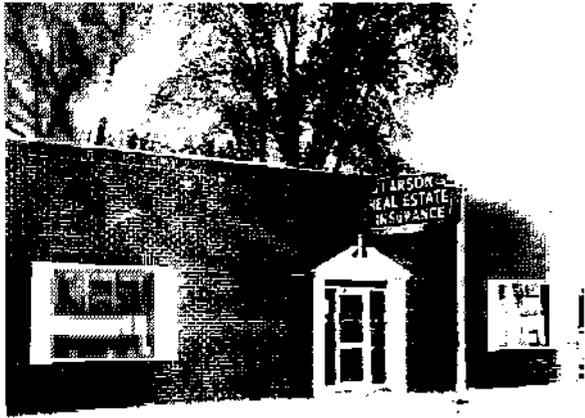


Bob Christianson and John Langeland stand before the new United Mutual Building.

## The Larson Agency

The Larson Agency has been in business in Madrid since 1914. The business was originally called Pioneer Land Company and was a partnership between A.W. Larson and O.A. Hutton. In the early days the office was located at 218 South State Street in the space that

is now occupied by Miller's Bake Shop. The original building was destroyed by fire and a move was made to the present location at 116 West Second Street in about 1935. In the original office not only did A.W. Larson and O.A. Hutton conduct their real estate



## The Larson Agency

Real Estate — Insurance  
*Established 1914*  
 Madrid, Iowa



SERVING YOU IN FARMS  
 RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL  
 PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

## The Santi Agency

221 S. State  
 Madrid, Iowa 50156

Bob Santi  
 Broker

Office: 795-2881  
 Home: 795-3989

business but Sam Hutton (O.A. Hutton's father) and E.O. Kinsey, early Madrid businessmen, bought and sold potatoes by the carload and continued in this business until age forced them to retire.

In the late Twenties, auto insurance was introduced and it is believed that the first auto insurance policy that was sold in Madrid was sold by A.W. Larson to S.L. Miles and covered liability and property damage insurance only. It is believed that the annual premium for this coverage was \$8.00 and that the policy was issued by the Home Mutual Insurance

Company of Des Moines, Iowa, an early Iowa company that eventually became part of Aid Insurance Company. H.K. Larson joined with his father in business in 1937. The name was changed to The Larson Agency in 1946. A.W. Larson continued active in the business until his death in 1950.

The present staff of the firm consists of H.K. Larson, F.F. Gibbons, Mrs. Ivan (Betty) Pierce and Mrs. Clark (Carolyn) Douglas. The firm has concentrated on real estate sales and insurance for the past 68 years.

## New York Life

New York Life Insurance Company has had a major role in providing family security through life insurance in the Madrid area for nearly as long as the area has been settled.

It is not known exactly when the first New York Life policies were sold in the area, but it is known that death claims have been paid on policies written in the late 1800s.

By about 1915, the Company was being well-represented by an agent by the name of Chas. Adams (not the one by that name who lived in Madrid and was City Clerk for many years). Mr. Adams lived in the Polk City area and sold insurance in and around Madrid.

In 1934, when Harry Graves lost his job as Postmaster due to the change in political powers, he joined New York Life, and developed a sizeable

clientele in and around Madrid. After advancing years forced him to slow down, he continued part-time as an agent until a short time before his death. After Mr. Graves was forced to slow down, Robert Gronwall became an agent for New York Life and was active for several years until he moved to Minnesota about 1961.

In 1963, Darwin Anderson started as agent for the Company, and originally it was the Company's goal to have him attempt to serve Madrid and Ankeny and the area in-between. That was when Ankeny's population was only about 1,500. The first year Darwin operated an office out of his home. He has had an office in the business district for the past 10 years at the present location, 124 South State Street. Darwin's wife, June, assists in the office, and they have a part-time secretary, Carol Carlson.

Darwin is active in the Iowa Life Underwriter's Association, is past-president of the Boone-Story Underwriter's Association, and past-State Legislative Chairman. Serving on the Agent's Advisory Council for the Company put Darwin in close contact with Home Office Management giving him an opportunity to be of greater service to his clients.

*Best Wishes to the Madrid  
Community in the Centennial Year*



**Darwin L. Anderson**

New York Life  
Insurance Company  
124 State St.  
Madrid — 795-2063



Life, Health, Disability Income and  
Group Insurance, Ammities, Pension Plans

## The Wagaman Agency

On October 1, 1959, after 10 years in the insurance business operated from an office in his home, Fred Wagaman purchased the insurance of the Burkheimer Agency and opened an office known as the Wagaman Agency. With his wife, Ruby, handling the secretarial work, the business continued on that basis until April 1963, when Marion Battani joined the firm. That year the fire and casualty business of the Gerald Finley agency was purchased and added to the agency. Battani continued with the agency for about one and one-half years when he left to go into the teaching profession.

In 1965, Mrs. Irene Gioffredi joined the firm on a part-time basis.

While the Wagemans lived outside of Madrid, on Route 1, they were active in the community. Fred was a member of the Lions Club, participated in United Fund, Red Cross, Cancer and Heart Fund drives and for several years sponsored a bowling team. In 1976, the agency was sold to the Wagaman's son Bob, at that time employed at the Deere plant in Ankeny. Fred continued to manage the agency; Bob remaining at

# **J. FRED ERICKSON**

## **AGENCY INC.**

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• Commercial

**CROP HAIL & ALL RISK**  
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Phone 795-2376  
R.R. 2, Box 128  
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***Congratulations on a  
Century of Progress***

**J. Fred & Kathy Erickson**

Deere until the fall of 1977, when he took over the operation with Fred continuing on a part-time basis.

Bob, who also lived on Route 1 Madrid, was a member of the volunteer fire department, was co-chairman of the Labor Day committee for three years, was secretary of the Community Development Committee and was active in other community affairs. He

and his wife Camille served on the Physicians Recruitment Committee.

On January 1, 1980, the agency was sold to Bohlen and Associates of Boone, Iowa, owned by the Nerem family, but the Wagaman name was retained by the buyers.

## Farmers Savings Bank

The Farmers Savings Bank of Madrid, Iowa, was located on the southeast corner of Second and Water Streets. It was organized May 9, 1904, with Capitalization of \$40,000 and Surplus of \$13,000. Deposits were \$1,614.60. After 25 years, at the time of its 25th anniversary in 1929, the deposits had increased to \$506,641.69.

The four presidents during this quarter of a century of service were: John Vanzandt, C.E. Peterson, S.L.

Moore and A.E. Skortman. Also at this time, the following men were listed on the Board of Directors: J.H. Herman, W.J. Jenkins, Ed C. Johnson, J.G. Lucas, C.E. Peterson, C.C. Quinn, A.E. Skortman, W.H. Williams and W.W. Goodykoontz.

Bank Officers in 1929 were: A.E. Skortman, president; G.C. Carlson, active vice president; C.E. Peterson, vice president; C.W. Anderson, cashier; and E.W. Brown, assistant cashier.

## City State Bank

The City State Bank was organized in 1934 and officially opened its doors on May 31, a definite outgrowth of the Depression.

The Depression sent the nation's economy plunging, forcing banks in the United States to close on March 4, 1933, often referred to as the National Bank Holiday. Madrid formerly had two community banks. The Madrid State Bank which had closed in 1932, and the still operating Farmers Savings Bank. To serve the banking needs of the community, the Farmers Savings Bank was reopened under Senate File No. 111 of the Banking Act on March 4, 1933. The law froze all accounts. Withdrawal of any money from existing deposits was not permitted. However, it did provide a place for new accounts to be opened.

L.M. Lanning, a member of the State Banking Department, was sent to Madrid to help in the restructuring of banking services to the community. At that time the Board of Directors of the Farmers Savings Bank requested permission from the Banking Department to organize a new bank, assuming 40% of the assets of the Farmers Savings Bank. Through the persistent efforts of C.W. Anderson, permission was granted. L.M. Lanning and C.W. Anderson immediately set out to effect the creation of a new bank. Sufficient stock was sold to meet stipulated requirements, so Lanning and Anderson went to Chicago to make arrangements with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend the Farmers Savings Bank a sufficient amount to release 40% of their deposits, totalling \$79,148.06, to the new bank. With final arrangements made, the City State Bank opened, completely owned and operated by the local area stockholders.

The new bank was located in the building on the northwest corner of Second and State (Swedish Mutual Insurance Company building) for the next 20 years. In 1954, a new building was erected where the bank is presently located.

Upon opening, W.J. Jenkins, a pharmacist, was President and Chairman of the Board; O.R. Peterson,

Vice President; C.W. Anderson, Cashier and Barbara Ostberg, bookkeeper. The Board of Directors was comprised of the above officers plus C.J. Cederquist, C.C. Quinn, A.G. Bullington, J.C. Burkey and J. Edwin Sundberg.

Other board members who have served or are serving are:

Obed B. Johnson

Willard D. Lundahl

## Bohlen and Associates, LTD.

### The Wagaman Agency

226 West Second St.  
Madrid, Iowa 50156

**Brad Nerem**  
795-2318

For All Your Insurance Needs  
Auto — Home — Farm —  
Life — Business

*Building a Future for the  
Next 100 Years*



# City State Bank

*Established 1934*

Complete Banking  
Service

Phone 795-3807  
Madrid, Iowa 50156

*Madrid Federal Deposit  
Insurance Corporation*

Richard D. Johnson  
D.M. Lamb  
L.M. Lanning  
Nels Lund  
Carl W. Lundahl

Eloise L. Pearson  
A. Merrill Sundberg  
R.J. Sundberg  
N. LeRoy Walters

J. Edwin Sundberg  
(Board Member)

1946-1973 President and  
Chairman of the  
Board

Assistant Vice President,  
Vice President  
and Secretary

In January 1936, C.W. Anderson was named Executive Vice President and Cashier and remained active in managing the Bank until his retirement in 1966, as President. He was Chairman of the Board until his resignation in 1982 and is now Chairman Emeritus.

L.M. Lanning rejoined Mr. Anderson in the management of the Bank in 1945, first as Cashier, then Vice President and President, until his death in 1970.

R.J. Sundberg joined the banking staff in 1957 as Assistant Cashier, coming from the Norwalk-Cumming State Bank in Norwalk, Iowa. In 1970, he became Executive Vice President and later President of the Bank.

Other officers who have served or are serving are:  
Jack H. White 1938-1945 Assistant Cashier  
Eloise L. Pearson 1945 - Assistant Cashier,



The Madrid State Bank, as it originally appeared with brick facing, and how it appeared after being remodeled around 1920.



Early Expense Sheet

Madrid, Iowa, July 30 1906  
Overlook Mutual Socy  
Madrid  
Ia  
To P. O. Olson or  
To Loss by Fire Oct 16 1906

- To 1 Bed 500
- " 1 Feather Mattress 500
- " 1 Pr Pillows 300
- 1 Spread 150
- 1 Carpet 150
- 1 Pr Curtains 200
- W Shade 25
- 1 Pr Shams 300
- Carpet 150
- Painting 75
- 
- \$ 2500

Received Payment Nov 12 1906  
P. O. Olson

MADRID, IOWA No 102  
MADRID STATE BANK  
MADRID, IOWA 1906  
Pay to P. O. Olson or order \$2500.00  
Twenty Five and 00/100 Dollars  
Charles G. Clifford

D.M. Lamb 1948- Asistant Cashier,  
Cashier, Vice Presi-  
dent and Cashier

Mary Lou Bolton  
Swanson 1958-1960 Assistant Cashier

Eva Comstock 1965-1979 Assistant Cashier

John E. Brewer 1974 Assistant Cashier

Don L. Fatka 1975- Assistant Cashier,  
Assistant Vice Presi-  
dent, Vice President

A. Merrill Sundberg 1982-  
Chairman of the  
Board

Phyllis Gibbons Erickson \*Don Fatka  
\*Audrey Gibbons Rosemary Bertini Gibbons  
Judy Good Helen Jenkins  
Vicki Bingman Kammeyer \*Elma Konchar  
Frederica Kruse \*D.M. Lamb  
Sandy Lamb Steve Lamb  
Ruth Cederquist Larson \*Jala Lawrence  
Mary Lucas \*Barbara Anderson Lund  
Alice Issacson Mallow \*Dianna Nardini  
Barbara Ostberg Hines Marilyn Burkey Osterhout  
\*Eloise Pearson Dorothy Perry  
\*Connie Peterson Carolyn Ackerlund Santi  
Kaye Severson Mark A. Sundberg  
Sally Lanning Sundberg Dorothy Peterson  
Swanson

Mary Lou Bolton Swanson Janet Lanning Walters  
Barbara Mullane Waycoff Jack White

(Board Member)  
Other employees who have served or are serving  
are:

Jean Allen Sandy Anderson  
\*Doris Burkey Benson E.W. Bloomquist  
Ellen Lund Boda John Brewer  
Susan Nelson Buffington \*Martha Cannon  
Faye Harris Carlson Lorna Barrow Carlson  
Linda Christman Crystal Cole  
Eva Comstock Kaye Drummond

\*Presently employed  
At this time, the City State Bank has approximately  
\$15,000,000.00 in deposits and has been serving the  
financial needs of the community for over 49 years.

## Hawkeye Savings and Loan Association

A.I. Lee and several other leading citizens of Boone  
incorporated Hawkeye Savings and Loan Association  
on June 7, 1926. Members of the original Board of  
Directors along with A.I. Lee (President 1926-1938)  
were B.W. Miller, N.W. Whitehill, J.W. Jordan, T.E.  
Means, H.M. Street and L.W. Olmstead.

Hawkeye declared its first dividend on January 3,  
1927, on all accounts opened prior to December 1,  
1926. These first dividends totaled less than \$200.00.  
Hawkeye's first Statement of Condition showed assets  
of \$4,160.65.  
Through the Twenties and Thirties, years of un-



Jane Ann Krukow  
Branch Manager

114 S. Kennedy Ave.  
Madrid, Iowa 50156  
Phone 515-795-2244

"Serving Boone County  
Since 1926"

precedented prosperity followed by years of deep depression, Hawkeye continued to experience outstanding growth and remained a secure investment for depositors. Hawkeye never closed its doors during the depression years of the 1930s. By 1938, when Benjamin Josephson became the Association's second President, Hawkeye's assets had grown to \$74,925.19. In 1948 Hawkeye became an FSLIC insured institution.

Hawkeye experienced its greatest growth during the Sixties and Seventies when Arne M. Hard served as the Association's third president. Assets grew from \$6,380,312.80 to \$81,202,937.81 by 1979. The phenomenal growth necessitated modernized facilities and a new building was constructed in 1969, the site of Hawkeye's present home office. Assets have grown to \$93,668,063.31 for 1981 under the leadership of president John Peterson (1979 to present).

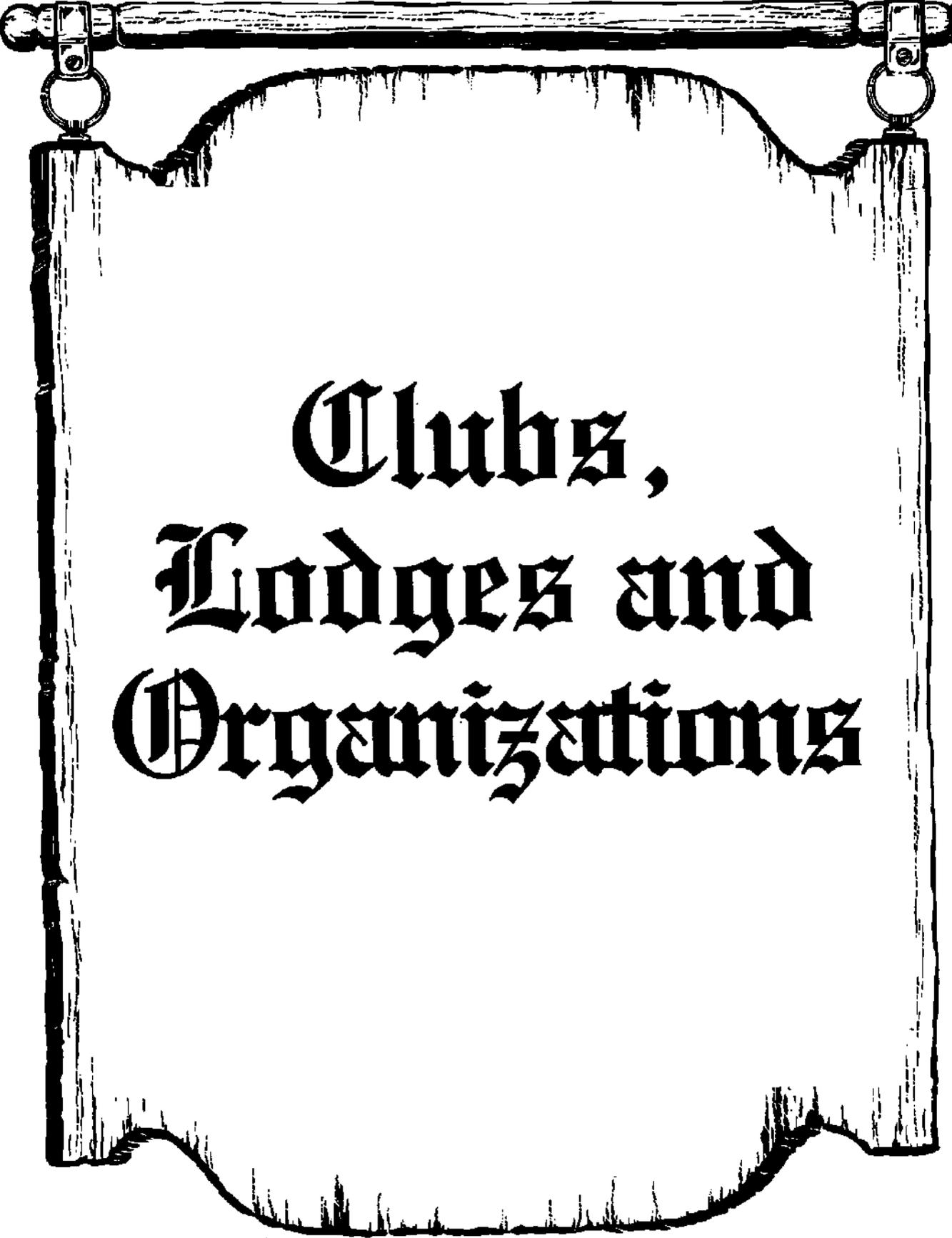
During the Seventies, Hawkeye expanded its ser-

vices to surrounding communities. Branch offices were opened in Ames, 1972; Story City, 1975; Madrid, 1978; Huxley, 1979 and Ogden, 1979.

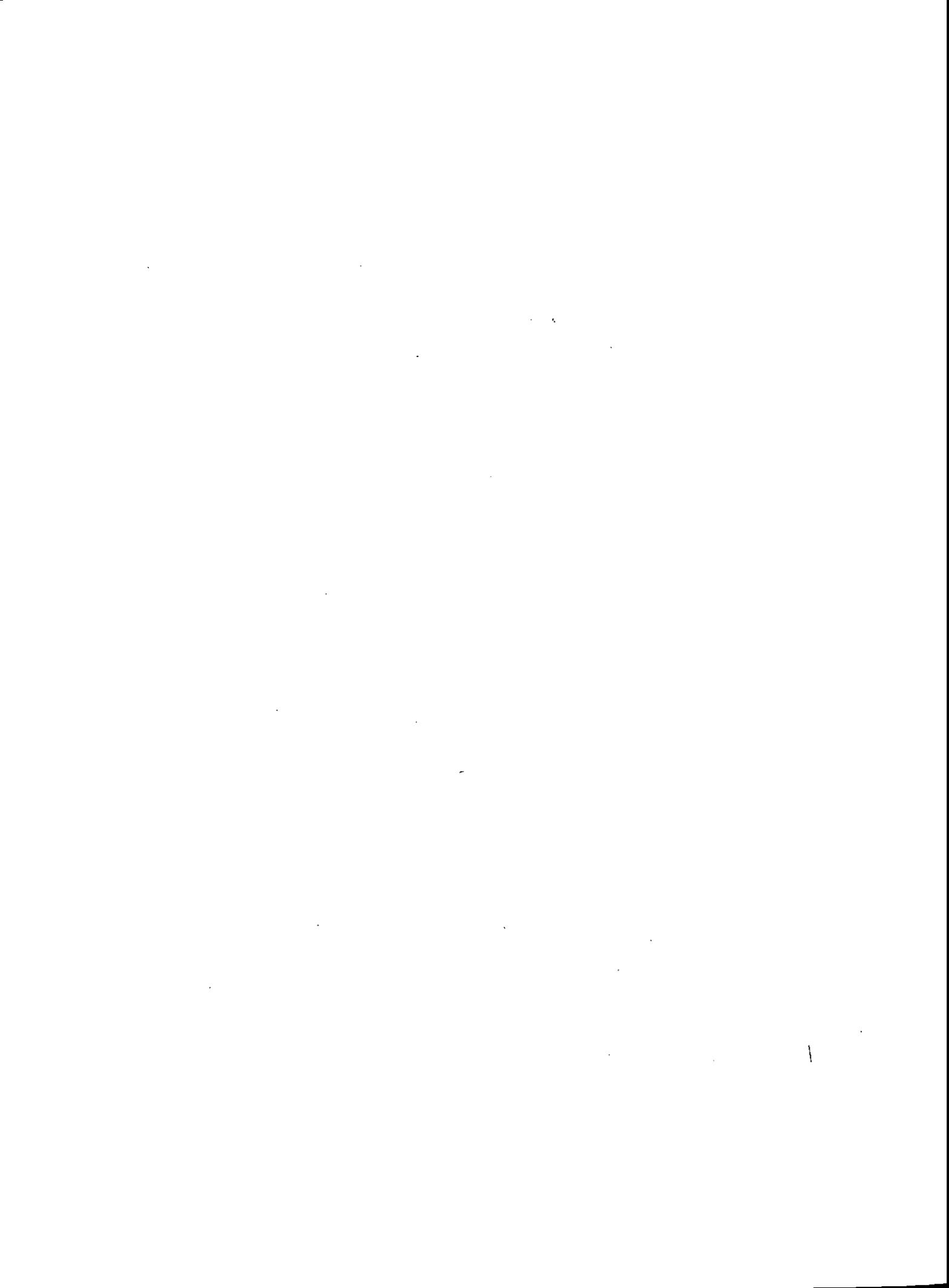
Hawkeye's Madrid office held its grand opening September 6, 1978, with State Auditor Lloyd Smith, Hawkeye President Arne M. Hard, Mayor Robert Krukow, Branch Manager Jane Ann Krukow and Customer Representative Cindy O'Connell among those present at the ribbon-cutting ceremony. The Madrid branch serves the community from its office at 114 South Kennedy Avenue and currently employs Christy Shearer, Norma L. Shepard, Customer Representative, and Jane Ann Krukow, Branch Manager.

In keeping with its heritage of encouraging thrift and home ownership, Hawkeye continues to grow, offer assistance to others and provide a secure, convenient place for people in the Madrid community to entrust their savings.





**Clubs,  
Lodges and  
Organizations**



## Anna Dalander Questers

The Anna Dalander Chapter #912 of The Questers was organized in Madrid April 23, 1979.

The purpose of a Quester Chapter is to study and to learn appreciation of antiques; to stimulate the collection of antiques; and to develop an interest in historical landmarks.

Mary Ann Pustka, a former member of Madrid's Swede Point Chapter, was the organizer of this Chapter. The name of the Chapter was chosen to honor Anna Dalander, who came directly from Sweden with a family of five boys and three girls and settled upon the land where Madrid is now located.

Charter members of this chapter were Rosemarie

Bertini, Dee Haggard, Miriam Kujac, Julie Johnson, Betty Long, Jamie Moore, Mary Ann Pustka, Joan Schulz, Marcene Steinick, Louise Wade and Martha Wibe.

First officers of this Chapter were: Miriam Kujac, president; Joan Schulz, vice president; Martha Wibe, secretary; Rosemarie Bertini, treasurer; Marcene Steinick, historian.

Present Chapter members are: Marlene Bertini, Rosemarie Bertini, Dorothy Cox, Ida Mae Erickson, Luann Erickson, Marvel Hermann, Julie Johnson, Miriam Kujac, Betty Long, Barb Moret, Joan Schulz, Marcene Steinick, Janet Thayer and Louise Wade.

## Beta Sigma Phi

Beta Sigma Phi, an international organization for women, was founded in Abilene, Kansas in 1931. This organization offers opportunities for friendship, development of cultural appreciation and an opportunity for community service.

Beta Sigma Phi sorority was organized in Madrid on March 27, 1967, by Boone's Beta Alpha Chapter. Formal pledge ritual was held April 10, 1967 at the Mondt Town House in Boone. The new chapter name for the Madrid organization was Eta Sigma. Charter members of Eta Sigma were: Judi Ames, Delores Eveland, Lila Hall, Patricia Jones, Betty Martin, Bon-

nie McCoy, Phyllis Milani, Dawn Mills, Janice Muehlenthaler, Sherry Shearer, Louise Wade, Margaret Jones, and Shirley Lincoln. Ritual of Jewels was held November 13, 1967.

On May 17, 1982, the Madrid Chapter became an Exemplar Chapter, with the name Xi Eta Beta. Members of Xi Eta Beta are: DiAnn Brown, Mary Jo Carlson, Blanche Elliott, Chris Eustice, Mary Gladfelter, Dee Haggard, Cathy Huisman, Ann Knauss, Barb McAnelly, Wendy Ortmann, Mary Ann Pustka, Joan Schulz, Louise Wade and Martha Wibe.

## Blue Bird Mother's Club

The Bluebird Mother's Club was organized in 1919 by a group of 18 mothers. The Club motto was "The first right of every child is to be well born." The Club colors are blue and white.

Meetings were held twice a month on the first and third Friday afternoons, in members homes. Meetings consisted of a business meeting and a program. The programs usually were an educational or informative lesson. Many of them were taken from "Parents Magazine". The children were brought to the meetings and many times there were more children than mothers present.

For many years, a party near Mother's Day was enjoyed, honoring the members' mothers.

Four of the ladies formed a quartet. They were Opal Lehman, Opal Bengtson, Ruth Alsin and Mabel Clevon. They sang at the meetings, as well as at other functions in the town.

In 1949, the membership was reduced to 15 members, and meetings were held once a month.

Each fall, a Harvest Home Supper was enjoyed, and the members' husbands were invited as guests. The program consisted of the initiation of the husbands of the new members. If they passed the test, and agreed to the Oath, they became a member of the Order of the Blue Jays. The "grapefruit game" was very entertaining.

For many years, a family Christmas party was planned. They were held in a community room or a church basement. There was entertainment, especial-

ly for the children, a visit from Santa, gifts and treats for everyone.

In February, near Valentines Day, with the husbands as guests, a dinner outing was enjoyed. The



Front Row, L to R: Carolyn Larson, Mildred Hoover. Second Row, L to R: Jo Hampton, Elaine Shaw, Geraldine Johnsen, Karen Grace, Roberta Runneberg. Back Row, L to R: Edna Wikstrom, Helen Aarons, Debbie Coltrain, and Evelyn Ostrander. Members not pictured are: Lu Stanley, Sue Thornton, and Velma Kendall.

husbands usually paid the bill.

A June family picnic was the tradition for many years.

In 1959, the meetings were changed to the fourth Monday night of the month, and that is still the meeting date.

In the fall, we have our Harvest Home Supper, with our husbands as guests, and the first part of December, the members have a Christmas dinner. At this time, secret pal gifts are exchanged. In the spring, we have a dinner outing and have gone to a show or gone shopping afterwards. In June, we have a club picnic.

Our Club made a donation to the Senior Housing

Association, and we have a voting share in that organization. We contributed to the Sandhouse Clinic and each fall we contribute to the Community Chest drive.

When one of our members is hospitalized, we take meals to their house upon their return home.

Bluebird Club officers for 1982-83 are: president, Karen Grace; vice-president, Velma Kendall; secretary-treasurer, Mildred Hoover; good cheer, Elaine Shaw.

We were saddened at the loss of one of our members this year. Jan Harestad passed away in May.

Geraldine Johnsen has been a Club member for 35 years.

## Boy Scout Troop No. 150

The Madrid Boy Scout Troop constitutes the longest continuing youth organization in the City of Madrid. The leaders are volunteer Madrid citizens who have the help of a few paid and trained district and council leaders. Any boy, between the ages of 11½ and 18, is eligible to become a member.

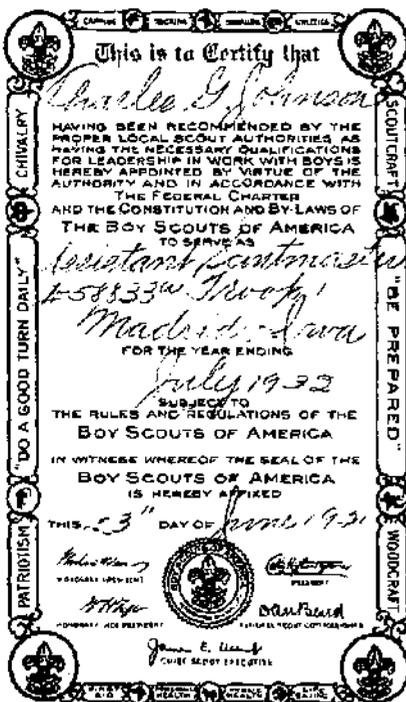
A Madrid troop in the Boy Scouts of America was started about 1919. C. H. Reckseen, a lumberman, and C. G. Johnson, a retail merchant, chartered the troop. Mr. Johnson's registration cards shows it was signed by Dan Beard, National Scout Commissioner, and James West, National President. Dan Beard was one of the original founders of the Boy Scouts of America.

The troop's summer camp was started about the same time. It was located near a beautiful stand of trees on Big Creek, east of Madrid, on the Slater Road. The creek attained a depth of 6-7 feet when it was dammed, and people dubbed it the "Old Swimmin' Hole." Families gathered for picnics on Sundays, and

children were allowed to use the "hole." The Scouts were then allowed a workout in their newly-acquired skills of lifesaving and swimming. More than once, a Scout would have to rescue an adventuresome little one.

A fairly permanent campsite was set up by Mr. Reckseen, and boys would be camped there longer than the one week they now spend at Camp Mitigwa. Mrs. Lee Halsey was camp cook. Setting up the camp, renting tents, renting the land, lumber, food and Mrs. Halsey's salary came to \$359.46. The Scouts were sponsored by an active Madrid Commercial Club.

About 1921, Gus Krantz, co-owner of the Ford Garage, started a Boy Scout band, becoming it leader. John Grill became the director, and, eventually, the band became famous throughout the state. An account of the band was written up in "Jacobs Band Monthly" after their fame spread. The band played at the last National G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic) encampment held in Des Moines, and mar-



Scout card of Charles G. Johnson, father of Kenneth Johnson. The card is signed by Don Beard, founder of Boy Scouts of America.

ched between the Idaho and Texas G.A.R. contingents. According to Mr. Johnson's diary, "We stopped the parade."

On September 15, 1922, the band played on the I.S.U. campus. The performance was broadcast by local radio station W.O.I. This was in the earliest days of radio, as Station K.D.K.A. was the first station to go on the air, in 1920. July 21 and 22 of the same year, the band had been on the road, accompanied by representative merchants advertising a Community Picnic, sponsored by the Commercial Club. The excitement of the upcoming radio broadcast made them a good crowd-getter.

The band played in the 1923 Iowa State Fair parade, and was asked to play in front of the Grand Stand. Karl King, of Fort Dodge, Iowa's famous band composer and director, came out and directed the boys in several numbers. The very next month, Gus Krantz, founder of the band and their leader, resigned.

As the boys outgrew the Scouts, the band became the Madrid Amphion Band. The band gave concerts throughout the summer for several years here and in surrounding communities. A 2-mill tax proposal was even submitted, in an attempt to keep the band running.

While the band was going strong, a second troop was formed in 1922. It was sponsored by the newly-formed American Legion. Ed Anderson, owner of a local cleaning establishment, became the new scoutmaster. They became allied to the Des Moines Council, which later became the Tall Corn Area Council, and is the present day Mid-Iowa Council. During this time, Camp Mitigwa was purchased on the hills above the Des Moines River northwest of Madrid. The local Legion is believed to have furnished the lumber for the first building.

About 37 years ago, the Lions Club became the sponsoring organization, continuing until present time.

An interesting note about scouting: Many colleges

for their entrance requirements, job applications, and government employment will ask the question: "Were you ever a Boy Scout, and what rank did you attain?" This speaks well for the scouting program.

Many Scoutmasters have served the Troop. These include: C. H. Reckseen, G. H. Johnson, Edwin Anderson, John Dyer, Carl Lundahl, Duane Jenkins, Jack White, William Stanley, William Gossett, Wayne Lyford, Carl Steinhaus, Ed Gilbert, Floyd Johnson, Jack Matthewson, Merrill Sundberg, Francis Kinney, Reuben Peterson, Robert Steinick, Joe Romitti, John Toepfer, Richard Wallace, Wendell Holmes, Chet Barker, Robert Henry and Milo Latta. These men have given up vacations and leisure time to help the boys they led.

Many boys have become Star, Life, and a few Eagle Scouts. Troop #150's Eagle Scouts include: LeRoy Anderson '55; Charles Johnson '55; Butch White '56; Stephen Sundberg '62; Rod Peterson '62; Jonathan Mitschelen '62; Bill Johnson '62; Richard Baldwin '63; John Piziali '63; David Mitschelen '63; Mark Hite '63; Mike Barker '63; Donald R. Steinick '63; Stephen Barker '65; Richard Wallace '67; Richard Toepfer '67; Danny O'Toole '67; Randy Magnani '67; Robert Toepfer '69; Mark Sundberg '72; Steve Holmes '72; Kerry Gibbons '72; Jeff Nelson '80 and Barry Romitti '81.

Both lists may not be complete, because many early records were lost when the Des Moines office burned several years ago. Explorer Posts, scouting for older boys and girls, were started two times. These were under the advisors Ed Gilbert and Reuben Peterson. Currently, plans are under way to again start an Explorer Post.

Many local committee men have gone on to work as volunteers at the district and state levels. The highest award for service given by the national office, at the state level, is the Silver Beaver Award. Local holders of the Silver Beaver are: A. K. Johnson, Jack White and Joe Romitti.

## Cub Scout Pack No. 150

Cub Scout Pack #150 received its first official Charter in 1953, although there is evidence that the pack was active in the late '40s and the first few years of the 1950s. The sponsoring organization was, and continues to be, the Madrid Lions Club. Madrid's first Institutional Representative was Don Lamb; the first Cubscoutmaster was Gene Simpson, and one of the first Denmothers was June Anderson.

Darwin Anderson served on the Pack committee and later served as an Institutional Representative. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson's son, Leroy, earned the Eagle Rank, the highest youth award in Scouting.

The second Cubscoutmaster was William Stanley, in 1954 and 1955.

In 1956, Reuben Peterson became Madrid's third Cubmaster, and he served until 1957. Under his guidance, the pack grew and became very active. Topsy and Reuben also have a son, Rod, who earned the Eagle Rank. During the late '50s, the pack boasted its largest membership of 73 registered boys. Topsy Peterson and Katherine Johnson were two of the Den-

mothers who served during this time. Under their guidance, the Cub Indian Dancers became well known in the mid-Iowa area. They performed for many special occasions. Katherine Johnson was very active in scouting and served at the local and district levels. Her husband, Kenneth, had been active in Scouting since 1920, and served as District Commissioner. Mr. Johnson holds the Silver Beaver Award, the highest award given to adult leaders at the Council level. Kenneth and Katherine were avid historians of Scouting, and also of the history of Madrid and the surrounding area. Their son, Bill, achieved the Eagle Scout Rank.

Lillian White (a sister of Mrs. Johnson) and her husband, Jack, have also been active in Scouting. Jack has been in Scouting since 1921, and served as District Commissioner. Mr. White earned the Silver Beaver Award, and the White's son, Butch, is an Eagle Scout.

DeWayne Tweedt served as Madrid's Cubmaster in 1958-59. Under his leadership, the first annual Pinewood Derby was run. The first place winner was



Cub Scouts are attempting to solve puzzles at the annual Blue and Gold dinner. From left to right in the back row are Randy Magnani, Mark Kendall, Jay Magnani, David Kendall, David Burke, Dennis Barrett and Larry Preston. Front row, Bobby Barker, Robert Burke, Cubmaster Ed Gilbert, Jerry Anderson, Tom McClelland and David Cox.

Dennis Tweedt, and the second place was won by Alan O'Connell. The Pinewood Derby continues to be held annually.

Cubmasters who followed were: Robert Steinick, (1960-62); Warren Carlson (1963-64); Ed Gilbert (1965-66); and Wendell Holmes (1967-69). Mr. Holmes' wife, Bobbie, also served as Denmother, and one of their sons is an Eagle Scout. Mrs. Dora Romitti has served as Denmother during the past decade, and her husband, Joe, has been active for over 17 years in Scouting. Joe received the Silver Beaver Award in 1982 and is former District Unit Commissioner. Other Cubmasters were: Paul Whipple (1970-71); Thomas Clendenning (1971-72); Lovelle Gordon (1972-73); and Gary Barker (1974).

Dick Sandegren became Cubmaster, and served from 1974-77. The Pack again started to build. There were over 40 boys in the pack. Dick's wife, Billie, served as one of the Denmothers during this time. Dean Smith served as Cubmaster from 1977 through August, 1978, when the Pack became inactive and was without a Cubmaster for six months. In January, 1979, the present Cubmaster, Dwight Frideres, began his term. He brought six years of Scouting experience with him. With the help of previous Webelos leader, Barry Hughes (the only other leader with prior experience), the Pack struggled with only 18 active Cubscouts. Den Mothers were Mrs. Dean Poindexter, Jr. and Mrs. Mary Lou Schipper. From 1979 through 1982, the Pack had a roster of 35-45 active Cubs. The

Pack maintains a year-round program to serve its boys, and to provide them with a wide variety of learning experiences at the local, district, and council levels. The boys are provided with programs which enrich and encourage family involvement and peer socialization. Campouts for fathers-sons, derby car workshops, family picnics and campouts, district and council scout shows, church awards, day camps, and weekly den meetings where boys are taught the basic scouting skills are a few of the activities available to Cub Scouts in Madrid. In 1981, the District Award of Merit was presented to the present Cubmaster, Dwight Frideres. It is the highest award presented at the District level to adult leaders. Mr. Frideres is the first Cubscoutmaster in the Broken Arrow District to receive this award.

Present pack leaders are: George Skalicky, assistant Cubscoutmaster; Judy Frideres, Larry Rogers and Ron Bromert. Committee members and den leaders are Tom Buerdet, Kathy Gamble, Jerry and Martha Wibe, Bert Cerretti and Sidney Kirkpatrick. The Madrid Lions Club remains the sponsoring organization.

Many devoted parents have served the Cub Scouts in Madrid over the years. It is impossible to name them all, but some other notable contributors to Scouting have been: Bernie Burke (who served the longest as a Denmother); Helen Matthewson, Mrs. Dean Poindexter, Sr., Marlys Johnson, Mrs. Mel Dickerson, Mrs. Laverne Hendricks, Maxine Burton,

Geraldine Johnsen, David and Janet Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Tex Grimm, Catherine Skalicky, Susie Ackerslund, David and Dinah Scar, Gene and Mary Lou Schipper, and Bill and Janet Thayer.

The Cub Scout Pack #150, of Madrid, has provided activities and guidance to young boys between 8 and 11 for over 30 years. The organization stresses to these youngsters their responsibilities to God, Country and Family.

May 24, 1917

### MADRID BOY MEMBER OF SPECIAL RUSSIAN COMMISSION

*Connected with the special commissioners recently ap-*

*pointed by President Wilson to be sent to Russia is one Madrid man, Paul B. Anderson, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Anderson. Mr. Anderson is going to Russia as private secretary to John R. Mott, one of the commissioners.*

*The position to which Mr. Anderson has been appointed is one of great responsibility and trust. Mr. Anderson has been connected with missionary work in China for the past two years and there became associated with Mr. Mott. When the gentleman needed the services of a trustworthy and competent man, he at once selected Mr. Anderson. The purpose of their going is to use their influence toward bolstering up the tottering Russian government.*

## Camp Fire

Camp Fire, Inc. is a national youth-serving organization which seeks to make available an educational-recreational program to youth, regardless of race, creed, or economic status. This program combines fun and friendship with constructive, character-building activities. Dr. and Mrs. Luther Halsey Gulick provided the inspiration and leadership for the beginning of the organization in Maine, in 1910.

At least one current Madrid resident was a Camp Fire member when Camp Fire first came to Iowa. Mrs. Virginia Lanning was a member of one of the first Des Moines groups to organize.

Madrid has had Camp Fire groups since 1917. The first group was named "Aka," meaning "I Can." The group was organized by Claribel Woodroffe. The girls in that group were: Edith Baxter, Helen Betts, Laura Bolle, Hazel Booth, Bernice Brown, Victoria Brown, Georgiana Kenison, Helen McCoy, Ethel Morning, Helen Raye, Elsie Shaffer, and Marian Zook. Miss Woodroffe decided not to return for the next year, so Mrs. Scott, the principal's wife, agreed to take over the meetings, but not the camping. The girls talked their mothers into taking turns coming to camp, not to cook, but to be their guests. F. M. Bolle allowed them to pitch two tents on a high, woody spot, back from the road and not far from what is now part of the Big Creek Lake land development. The girls built a dam there, and though the water didn't get very deep, it was fine for mud crawling.

In the fall of 1917, Mrs. Helen George became leader. She was replaced by Mrs. M. J. Kenison.

Mrs. Elsie Anderson recalls: "Wonderful days were about to end. Most of us received our Woodgather and Firemaker ranks and were working on Torch Bearer. The fall of 1919 found most of us 12th graders very busy. No available guardian appeared, and so the story ends . . . of AKA Camp Fire . . . but the times live on in our memories."

Another group started in 1932, with Mrs. David Shames as leader. In 1938, the "Waditaka" group started, with Mrs. Duane Jenkins as their leader.

In 1942, Wilma Bennington sought Mrs. Anderson's help in organizing the first Blue Bird group in Madrid. They chose the name "The Four-o-Clocks" for their Club. Those belonging to this first Blue Bird Club were: Audrey Todd, Dorothea McElheney, Donna Steinick, Betty Kocur, Rosalie Kernes, Beverly Vavra,

Beverly Adams, Joann Comstock, Joanne Jones, Louise Madison, Beverly Thoren, Carolyn Mataya, Evelyn Barclay, Teresa O'Deay, Carla Freking, Barbara Anderson, Mary Sue Anderson, Joyce Lehman and Helen Welder. These girls, from ages 8 to 10, were from grades 2, 3, and 4.

In 1947, approximately 90 Madrid grade and high school girls belonged to Camp Fire. Mrs. L. M. (Virginia) Lanning headed the organization of the groups. Serving as leaders were: Mrs. R. L. Banghart, Mrs. Renaldo Pedretti, Mrs. Lanning, Mrs. Herman Hegberg, Mrs. Karl Steinhaus, Mrs. Charles Lumsdon, Retta Soderstrum, Mrs. Garnet Daugherty, Mrs. J. L. Pritchard, Mrs. Albert Bozich, Elizabeth Zenor, Mrs. David Shames, and Beatrice Teasdale. Margaret Blyler assisted with crafts and Bernice Anderson with nature.

At the Council Fire at Camp Hantesa in 1951, Madrid had our first Torchbearers. Judy Cleven, Barbara Anderson, and Mary Sue Anderson achieved this honor.

1960 was the Golden Jubilee for Camp Fire. Madrid participated in the Golden Jubilee Council Fire held at Veteran's Auditorium in Des Moines. It was for this Council Fire that Madrid's totem pole was first assembled. The symbols on the totem show the history of Madrid Camp Fire.

The '60s were busy years for Madrid Camp Fire. Camp Fire was active in the Madrid Beautification project. The girls painted trash cans and fire hydrants, planted and cared for flowers in the business district, and participated in "Clean-Up Week" during those years.

These were also years of recognition. Jean Johnsen received the God-Home-Country award in 1965. Two Madrid girls, June Ripley and Judy Waisner, earned the Wohelo Medallion in 1965, the highest recognition award a member of Camp Fire may receive. Also, in 1965, the Luther Halsey Gulick National Award, the highest honor given to adults in Camp Fire, for outstanding service to the council, regional and national organization, was presented to Mrs. Jack White.

Another project of that era was the "Blue Bird Trail." A total of 40 bluebird houses were put up along the roads leading to Camp Hantesa by Fal Gioffredi, Burton Morgan, Gene Nelson, Marvin Sowder, Francis

Kinney, and Joe Romitti.

These men were part of the Madrid Do-Dads. The Do-Dads are just that: Dads who do things for Camp Fire. Do-Dads pitch in wherever a hand is needed. One of their annual concerns is spring cleaning at Camp Hantesa. One of Madrid's outstanding accomplishments was building the Apprentice Garage at Camp Hantesa. Madrid's Do-Dads have been the example to follow in this area.

Lori Jean Wolf was selected as National Poster Girl for Camp Fire billboards in 1969. Lori's picture was taken as she and others in her Camp Fire group were planting flowers in boxes along Main Street. Lori's picture accompanied the message: "Camp Fire is something to grow on, to be in, to share, to build with."

Madrid has been associated with the Heart of the Hawkeye Council of Camp Fire. There are currently seven groups for elementary ages, one for junior high and one high school age group. Approximately 60 girls are involved in these groups. In addition, Madrid has several boys who belong to Camp Fire, but are not active in the individual groups. Present leaders of groups are: Carol Wilcox, Jana Galetich, Sonja Houseman, Sharon Milani, Joyce Lawson, Carol Williams, Judy Frideres, Kathy Barnes, Trish Carlson, Suzi Carlson, Mary Jensen, Janet Neumann, Virginia Wren, Carolyn Parkman, Becky Ahrens, and Sherry Jagerson. The local organization is guided by the Madrid Camp Fire Board. The Board's executive officers are: chairman: Steve Wren; vice-chairman: Ray Neumann; and, secretary-treasurer: Carolyn Magnani.



Five Madrid girls were awarded the Torch Bearer rank in craftsmanship at the Golden Jubilee Celebration at the Veterans Auditorium. The girls, left to right, Phyllis White, Sylvia Perry, Charlene Wilcox, Suzann Galetich and Jeanne Burich.

## The Madrid Doll Club

The Madrid Doll Club was founded in 1948 by Mamie and Margaret Blyler. The first members were: Carol Leonard, Olive Barclay, Mamie Blyler and her daughter Margaret, Beth Tyrell and June Anderson. Gladys Cole of Slater was soon added to the ranks. The aim in getting together was to study, enjoy, and share a mutual interest in dolls.

In 1949, Olive Barclay displayed her dolls at a hobby show in Nevada, Iowa. It was at this meeting she met Mildred Herring and Gladys Stice, now of LeGrand, Iowa. They own and operate the well-known Trading Post at LeGrand. Through this acquaintance, the club members gained the friendship of the Cecil Rivers family of Grinnell, Iowa. Bessie, Cecil, and their two daughters were active in a toy-and-doll-giving program which benefited needy children in mission schools in the far corners of the world. Bessie became personal friends of many mis-

sionaries, and the Rivers family entertained them in their home when they were in the area. Mrs. Rivers investigated the missions thoroughly, to assure that the toys sent each year were delivered directly to the children for whom they were intended.

The Madrid Doll Club was fascinated with this program, and since it had grown so large and expensive, they added their assistance. The Club made about 100 toys and donated cash toward the mailing expense each year. For several years, they went to the Rivers' farm home to help package the toys for shipping.

At that time, the Doll Club members were also members of the United Federation of Doll Collectors, Inc. The Iowa Kate Shelley Doll Club is the state affiliate. The Madrid Club took Bessie's problem to the State, and the State now has a philanthropic committee which collects from club members toys, dolls, books, and other fun items, and distributes them to

the children. Thus, the Madrid Club is able to carry on a project with outside help. The local Club usually furnishes 100 toys, dolls, or books. The Western Printing Company in Madrid has, for several years, helped by furnishing scratch pads to add to the contributions.

At various times, the Madrid members were featured in the Herb Owens column in the *Des Moines Tribune*. A special member of the Club became acquainted with the Madrid Club through this column. Lenore Mason's interest in people and in dolls is second to none, and her influence continues to inspire our membership. The Madrid Doll Club has for years, shared their dolls with others. We have taken displays to the Madrid Home on a number of occasions. Olive Barclay has spent many hours demonstrating the art of corn husk doll making at the

Living History Farms. The Farms are also an outlet for hundreds of her dolls which continue to be ambassadors of good will from central Iowa to the rest of the world.

June Anderson recently completed a term as president of the International Rose O'Neal Society, which studies Kewpie dolls in particular. Annetta Peterson specializes in small and miniature dolls. Margaret Keigley has, for a long time, had a doll museum, open by appointment. Billie White, from Des Moines, is a member of the Madrid Club, and she is particularly noted for her skill in creating wardrobes for her dolls.

The Madrid Club has four new members this year: Marvel Hermann, Dorothy Cox, Hazel Whitmore and Ida May Williams. The qualifications are: an interest in doll collecting, and willingness to share with others.

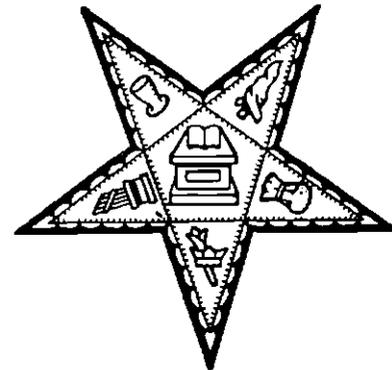
## Eastern Star

On June 8, 1894, a meeting was called at the Masonic Temple to organize an Eastern Star Chapter in Madrid. Caroline Graves and Isaac Stover were elected Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron. Occidental No. 160 was chosen as the name of the Chapter. The regular meetings were scheduled to be held on the Tuesday on or before the full moon of each month. The meetings were governed by moon time until 1918, when they were changed to the second Tuesday of each month. Occidental Chapter received their charter on October 9, 1894.

Charter members were: Francis Adams, Ella Farr, Caroline Graves, Emily Hawkins, Annie Lawbaugh, Mary Luther, Sally Luther, Margaret Stover, Blanche Williams, Lillie Williams, Fredrica Graves, Sylph Graves, Amanda Bullington, Charles Adams, Dr. H. S. Farr, Henry Graves, A. J. Hawkins, Charlene Lawbaugh, Mildred Luther, John Luther, Isaac Stover, S. B. Williams, W. H. Williams, Elroy Graves, Nannie Yearnshaw, and Mary Meyer.

The Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Occidental

Chapter No. 160 was celebrated on October 17, 1969. Katherine Helms and Dr. Tedford Dennis were Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron. Rose Lansing and David Berry are the Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron for 1982.



Front: Joan Berry, Jannette Berry, Rose Lansing, David Berry, Ronald Seehusen, Connie Seehusen. Second row: Ellen Dennis, Evelyn Ostrander, Dorothy Cox, Ellen Akers, Marjorie Torgerson, Marie Munson. Third row: Dr. Tedford Dennis, Harry Berry, Robert Munson.

## Madrid Federated Women's Club

One of the active organizations for women in Madrid was the Madrid Federated Women's Club, which began in 1946. This particular club has had a strong influence on Madrid, and set the following goal at the time of its organization: "The object of the organization is to strive for self-improvement, to disseminate a broader culture, and to promote a more active interest in the welfare of the community, state and nation." The local organization was an affiliate of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs.

Past presidents of the Women's Club include: Esther Sundberg (1946-47); Minnie Langland Carlson, Carol Leonard, Jane York, Nelle Kenison, Maude Neff, Kathryn Johnson, Pauline Sundberg, Jean Kellogg, Lillian White, Margaret Keigley, Dorothy Burich, Virginia Lanning, June Anderson, Ruby Boda, Betty Babberl. Margaret Keigley held the position of president until the termination of the Club's activities in 1979.

The Women's Club had much to do with the furnishing of the Community Room. Since 1953, they have purchased a piano, 42 chairs, draperies, flags, a 60-inch round table, refrigerator, and a gas range. They also had the present coat racks installed in the entry area, and furnished the mirror. These items were purchased with money raised by dues, the November Art Shows, and numerous activities. The first Art Show was held in 1949, and was then called a "hobby show." The women improved the festival each year, and the final show in 1976 was the best. Paintings by Madrid's own Jim Sargent were displayed, together with those of a guest artist, Dee Huen, from

Collins, Iowa. Also, the work done by the Madrid Home residents and a wonderful collection of works by other Madrid artists and craftsmen were displayed.

Between 1950 and 1954, this group began volunteer work at the Woodward State Hospital and School. The 25 ladies would spend one day a month helping around the state hospital, performing various functions. The "Aqua Ladies," as they were known, helped establish a sewing room for the patients, and supplied a sewing machine, purchased with money raised through community projects.

Each year, a gift was made to Camp Sunnyside, and the women participated in the funding of a scholarship and loan fund, sponsored by the Federated Women's Club county organization. This fund is available to high school graduates planning to attend college. The Women's Club was also responsible for getting the Meals on Wheels service available to Madrid residents.

For many years, the Women's Club and the Madrid Lions had a joint annual dinner. Many of our state, conservation, and educational leaders were speakers at these get-togethers.

The Madrid Women's Club no longer exists, but its last community activity was a final gift to the Madrid Library. One of the main projects of this club throughout its years of service has been an annual gift to the Library and to the City or the School library. A set of the commemorative plates which were sold by the Women's Club will be donated and on display at the Madrid Historical Museum.

## The Madrid Firemen's Auxiliary

The women's auxiliary was formed on March 14, 1968, with nine members. The original officers were: president, Marcene Steinick; vice-president, Nancy Lawrence; and secretary-treasurer, Janice Muehlenthaler. The Auxiliary has done many projects to raise money for the Madrid Volunteer Firemen and the Auxiliary. Some of these projects include a wig sale, a Stanley party, a Tupperware party, bake sales and rummage sales. They have also collected Gold Bond stamps to purchase small items for the fire station.

The Auxiliary also contributes to the community. They have sponsored a Christmas show, the Easter egg hunt, and posters for Fire Prevention Week. In 1979, the Firemen decided to host a hog roast for the annual Labor Day Celebration in Madrid. The Auxiliary helps serve the food at this event. They also sell pop and food at water fights, and try to always be on hand to assist the firemen. Current officers are: president, Louise Mercer; vice-president, Debbie Renoux; secretary, Karen Burke; and, treasurer, Ruth Hall.

## Foreign Cookery Club

Madrid's Foreign Cookery Club was organized in 1963 for fun and good eating. Information gained about people from other times and places was a bonus from which each member benefited.

The idea of a foreign club originated with a group of square dancers that liked to cook, eat, and have fun. The first event was an Italian feast in the local bank community room. As this writer recalls, one could smell garlic and onions on the premises for a week. In addition to that first memorable party, the group had Oriental, Irish, Greek, Hawaiian, Eskimo, Dutch, Spanish, German, Indian, Scandinavian, and French parties. Deviations from the foreign themes prompted

Political Caucus, Early American, Show Time, Roaring '20s and Western parties.

Original members of the club were: Glenn and Jean Allen, Pinkie and Ramona Gibbons, Ed and Elinor Gilbert, Irvin and Wanda Jensen, Wendell and Karolyn Lehman, Reuben and Topsy Peterson, Ron and Sally Sundberg, and Bill and Irene Wilcox. Later members have been Jerry and Loretta McConnell, Don and Merlene Flynn, and Sonny and Margaret Welder. In the past few years, the group has met infrequently, but the Club still exists. Presently, each of the group is very much involved in this centennial year's activities.



Foreign Cookery members at a Bi-centennial party. Top row, left to right: "Pinkie" Gibbons, Don Flynn, Ed Gilbert, Reuben Peterson, Ron Sundberg, Glenn Allen, Bill Wilcox and Irvin Jensen. Front row: Ramona Gibbons, Merlene Flynn, Elinor Gilbert, Topsy Peterson, Sally Sundberg, Jean Allen, Irene Wilcox and Wanda Jensen.

## The Friendly Neighbor Club

The Friendly Neighbor Club, first known as the Progressive Community Club, was organized on April 10, 1917. Ellen Olson wrote the following paragraphs for a speech to the club in 1942:

"Several ladies, on what was then known as the "telephone line 6," had expressed longing hopes and desirous wishes for a club.

"A span of 25 years has elapsed since we were organized, and many things have happened to change the world in which we live. We endured one war in which we were victorious, and are now engaged in another struggle, such as we have never seen the equal.

"As a club, and individuals, we are each called upon to do our best to help maintain our way of life on the brighter side.

"We lived to enjoy several years of prosperity after the war, and as all things come to an end, so did prosperity. The worst depression our country has ever known was born.

"We might also remember that it was during our first 25 years that one man was elected for President of the United States for the third term.

"As we have now dwelled on world events in connection with our community affairs, I will try to touch just the local phase.

"Our first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Minnie Buss. There were 15 charter members, namely: Anna Anderson, Mary Anderson, Martha Berglund, Minnie Buss, Gertis Hively, Ethel Hoffman, Rena Godfrey, Mary Hutzel, Maud Hutzel, May Lawson, Ellen Olson, Selma Olson, Mary Thompson, Emma Sexauer and Esther Swanson.

"Of these, three are deceased, and two, May Lawson and Minnie Buss, are removed from our com-

munity.

"The first year, two honorary members were born: Vivian Olson and Dorothy Swanson. Their arrival was celebrated at the home of Selma Olson. Refreshments were served, and each baby presented with a gold locket and chain.

"The first members to serve as our officers were: president, Minnie Buss; secretary, Rena Godfrey and treasurer, Anna Anderson.

"During the years of 1926 and 1927, we observed our wedding anniversaries. Later on, our birthdays were celebrated, and gifts were presented the honorees on the natal days.

"There have been little or no activities during the last few years for some reason. Perhaps those 25 years of time have weighed a little heavily on our shoulders – at least on some of ours. Everyone of us, I am sure, have had our little burdens to bear to a greater or lesser degree, making us less anxious to enter into unnecessary efforts.

"God willing, let us hope for the next years to come to make our Club better by being more helpful to each other . . . being willing to help bear one another's burdens, and always remember that: "THE WAY TO HAVE A FRIEND IS TO BE ONE." "

The club colors are pink and green. Its motto is "The only way to have a friend is to be one." The club's song is "America, the Beautiful", by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the club collect was written for the Federated Women's Club by Mary Stewart.

1982 officers are: Bonnie (Mrs. Clarence, Jr.) Wisecup, President; Genevieve (Mrs. Ray) Hurley, Vice President; and Ruth (Mrs. Eldon L.) Smith, Secretary-Treasurer.

Some of the projects of the Club have been making

cookie houses for neighborhood shut-ins, Christmas decorations, and making bibs and aprons for the Madrid Home for the Aging.

Other members through the years include: Tillie Johnson, Minnie Huges, Caroline Anderson, Esther Grant, Sylvia Lewis, Lela Johnson, Lulu Wheeler, Myrtle Smith, Zylpha Hoffman (1925), Pearl Johnson, Ruth Pierce (1928), Amelia Johnson, Fern Berglund (1932), Irene McGeeney, Ninetta Coddington (1933), Gladys Ahrens, Elsie Abrams, Hilda Meyers, Ollie Dugan, Verna Anderson, Louise Berg, Ada Goodman, Vivian Anderson, Claris Drake, Gladys Rumbaugh, Retha Foster (1945), Erma Wirtz (1946), Rose Andrew, Grace Carlson, Genevieve Hurley, Hattie Howard, Nadine Kemmerer, Edna Rieck, Margaret Wisecup, Vivian Ackerlund (1949), Marie Olson, Margaret Nelson (1950), Dorothy Ahrens (1951), Irma Baskett, Helen Weinzettl (1953), Ethel Youtz (1959), Grace Buck, Edna Buck (1960), Edna Leitzman (1961), Dorothy Schultz (1962), Ruth Smith (1964), Joan Sorensen, Joanne Berg (1965), Linda Adams, Bernice Bender (1968), Betty Bell, Genie Andrew (1974), Grace Bell, Anita Shoaf, Leo Bothwell, and Bonnie Wisecup (1978).



Friendly Neighbor Club picture in 1963. Left to right, seated, Ethel Youtz (deceased), Selma Olson (deceased). Standing, left to right, Helen Weinzettl (deceased), Margaret Nelson, Genevieve Hurley, Grace Carlson (deceased), Edna Lietzman, Vivian Anderson and Sylvia Lewis (deceased).

## Friends of the Madrid Public Library

The Friends of the Madrid Public Library was organized in March, 1981. The first slate of officers were: Deanne Eckard, president; Faye Carlson, vice president; Sidney Kirkpatrick, secretary/treasurer; and Elsie Kinney, reporter.

The purpose of this organization is to maintain an association of persons interested in books and libraries; to focus attention on library services, facilities, and needs. This group was formed to make our library and its staff better able to serve the community. There are approximately 35 family member-

ships, and 10 individual memberships.

Some of the past projects that Friends have been involved with are: The Trans-Alaska seafood sale; sponsoring the contests for National Library Week, with prizes; the purchasing of children's books; selling Library slogan T-shirts and buttons; and discussion is now focused on the purchase of a computer for both patron and library use.

The present officers are: president, Ilona Guerdet; vice-president, Dee Haggard; secretary/treasurer, Rosemarie Bertini; and reporter, Nancy Miller.

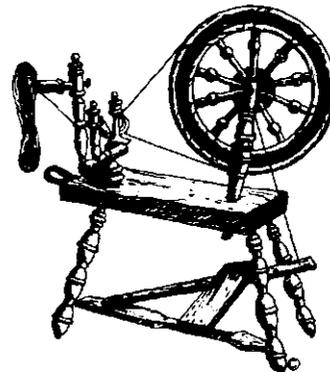
## Gamma Rho Club

The Gamma Rho Club was organized in the summer of 1935 by a group of young teachers, matrons, and college girls home for the summer, with time on their hands. Charter members were: Doloris Darby Bellinger, Arlene Davis Crocker, Ferne Hurley Rosene, Florinne Harshbarger Lucas, Greta Johnson Rees, and Estella Pierce Doran. Soon, the membership enlarged to 17. It was a social club, dedicated to fun, but it was also civic minded. The old minutes show many contributions to such organizations as the Community Chest, the Cancer Society, Red Cross, Madrid Beautification Program, and the Madrid Library.

Many shared in Gamma Rho over the years. Among those members were: Ellen Akers, Elinor Gilbert, Kathryn Goodman, Dorothy Harrison, Mildred Hook, Ann Leonard, Rose Nelson, Frances Pearson, Marietta Reid, Adeline Thompson, Crystal Cole, Eloise Pearson, June Sheldahl, Retta Soderstrom, Velma Standley, Marian Carlson, Pauline Boda, Iola Ford, Cathryn Hegberg, Topsy Peterson, Bernice Wolf, Catherine Grigsby Leaming, Ellen Wassgren Dennis,

Marjorie Perrier, and others.

In 1968, having lost two of their members by death, Mildred Hook and Marian Carlson, and with the increasing responsibilities of families and professions, the group decided to disband. A clock was given to the library, and the balance of the treasury was donated to the Vera Anderson Scholarship Fund.



## The Madrid Garden Club

The Madrid Garden Club was founded in 1932 by Mrs. Dave Bolle, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Sundberg, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lundahl, and Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Anderson.

The Constitution and By-Laws stated that the purpose of the Club was to develop appreciation for beautiful flowers, shrubs, and lawn designs. It was "open to all citizens of the Madrid vicinity who pay their annual dues and assist in promoting the purpose of the organization."

Dues were 50¢ per member, and meetings were held in the homes of members, starting with a luncheon.

In 1936, membership had increased to 17, with Dr. C. E. Anderson as president, and Mrs. Lois Shaw as secretary. The May meeting that year was held at the Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aging, with the Superintendent of the Home, Mr. Cleven, being the host. In October, Mrs. Dave Bolle was named Champion Gardener for the year.

With the celebration of the MidSummer Day Festival in 1938, the Garden Club made its contribution to the festivities with flower arrangements in every store window. A committee was also appointed to work with the Park Board to beautify Edgewood Park. The Club bought 200 plants, shrubs, and trees, and planted them in the park.

In 1940, the Club voted to include fruit and vegetables in their annual fall flower show. As membership grew through the following years, the practice of luncheon served by the hosts was changed to that of having a covered dish dinner.

A group met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Lanning in the spring of 1948 for the purpose of reorganizing the Club. Officers of the reorganized Club were: president, Larry Lanning; first vice-president, Carl Lundahl; second vice-president, Margaret Blyler; secretary-treasurer, J. Edwin Sundberg. Meetings were to be held in the basement of the City State Bank. In September 1948, the Madrid Garden Club joined the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa.

Other projects of the Club were: sale of flowering crabapple trees for city beautification; a litterbug project, and the planting of flowers and shrubs in the City parks.

In 1958, Mrs. Les Leonard was one of three women in Iowa to receive the Award of Distinction for the best entry in the State Flower Show at Ames.

The Club also adopted the practice of presenting a book to the Madrid Library on horticulture or other subjects of interest to gardeners in memory of members who past away. The Club changed this practice later, to making a monetary donation to the library in honor of the memory of past members.

In 1962, the Club undertook the care of two roadside parks, as a continuing project, but the one west of town was lost when the roadbed was moved to cross directly over it. The park seven miles south of Madrid presents some difficulty as well, since the Department of Transportation has discontinued mowing the outer perimeter, and does not pick up garbage. It has become a garbage disposal site for people who avoid

paying for proper disposal of their own garbage.

In 1962, Mrs. Margaret Knox received the Sweepstakes Award for the most blue ribbons at the flower show, and Mrs. Frank Shearman received the tri-color award for best artistic arrangement.

There were over 400 entries in the 1977 flower show. A new project that year was a small plant therapy program for residents of the Lutheran Home. Olive Barclay furnished many plants for this project over a period of several years.

In 1976, the first of the yearly Garden Club floats was entered in the Madrid Labor Day Parade. The Club received first place awards for their entries in 1981 and 1982.

In 1977, the Madrid Federated Garden Club received a 10-year blue ribbon rosette for 10 years as a blue ribbon club. The Club has maintained its blue ribbon status, and received its 15-year award in 1982.

A plant solarium in the Madrid Home for the Aging was created in 1979, with the help and advice from Club members.

In 1979, the Club initiated what it hopes will become an annual tradition of holding a spring plant sale to raise funds for a selected civic project. The proceeds from the May, 1979 sale (\$300.00) were donated to the Sandhouse Clinic building fund.

In 1980, a memorial contribution to honor deceased members was made to the Madrid Library in the amount of \$200.00, from the second annual plant sale. That fall, a large floral arrangement was made for the Chapel at the Madrid Home, for their Thanksgiving services.

President Blanche Elliott presented a second \$200.00 memorial donation to the Library in 1981.

In 1982, there are still many projects with keep Garden Club members busy. Bob Whitmore is serving his third term as president, with Blanche Elliott as vice-president, and Doris Johnson as secretary-treasurer.

*Mrs. George Beebe, wife of Polk City's first settler complained that the mosquitoes were a terrible problem. She is recorded to have stated that no one could go out in the summer evenings without mittens and coats, and often veils because of the many insects. She would sit in the doorway of her cabin and more often than not have to wrap her hands and protect her face from the mosquito attacks, or be bled and tormented beyond endurance.*



## I.O.O.F.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is one of the largest fraternal and benevolent orders in the United States. The order was founded in England, sometime in the early 1700s. The members founded a system of benefits and helped one another in times of misfortune.

In 1819, the Washington Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in Baltimore.

By 1843, many lodges had sprung up around the United States, and separation from the parent order in England began. The United States grand lodge became the head of the order in America. Canadian branches started in 1852, under separate charter. Later that year, the society in Canada merged with the grand lodge of the United States. Odd Fellows now have a world membership of about three million with almost half of that coming from the United States and Canada.

The chief purpose of the group is to give aid, assistance, and comfort to its members and their families. It is a secret society with its own system of rites and passwords. The three links in the symbol represent friendship, love and truth. The skull and crossbones speaks of mortality, while the single eye represents the all-knowingness of God.

A local lodge can confer three degrees of membership upon an Odd Fellow. When a member has reached the highest degree of three grades, he is ready for membership in an encampment. The encampment also has three degrees of membership: the Patriarchal, the Golden Rule, and the Royal Purple. The Patriarchal is an English degree, and since 1884, there also has been a militant, or uniformed, degree called the Patriarch Militant. Holders of the Royal Purple degree are eligible for the degree in Patriarch Mili-

tant.

The founding of the I.O.O.F. Lodge in Madrid dates back to October 20, 1881, with the issuance of the charter to the Madrid Chapter.

Two meetings were held before the charter was given, and a stipulation of the grant was that five names were needed in order to apply for the charter. This order still applies today, as does the rule that at least five members must be present to hold a meeting.

Eight names appear on the charter of the Madrid Odd Fellow Lodge Number 433. They are M. Keith, J. W. Milligan, W. Mason, John A. McHugh, Isaac Williams, Ina W. Dougherty, Joseph Rohr and L. D. Woodward. The charter was issued by John Van Valkenburg, grand master of Iowa, and attested to by William Garrett, grand secretary.

Originally, the Odd Fellows met on Friday nights. They now meet on Wednesday afternoons, in their new ground floor location at 109 West Second Street, between the S.A.M. Center and the new library facility.

Qualifications to become an Odd Fellow, which obviously proceed the 14th Amendment, were: 1.) you must be white; 2.) you must be over 18 years of age; and 3.) you must be of sound mind. Presently, new members must sign a form, or petition, signifying their membership. A part of that Petition is a statement that they will allow no drinking of alcoholic beverages during the meetings or in the hall.

The goal of the organization is the seeking to improve the quality of man. The I.O.O.F. makes available loans and scholarships to students, is active in the Eye Bank Project, has rapidly become a worldwide organization, sponsors youth tours each summer to the United Nations, and maintains a home for the



Members of I.O.O.F., 1925, first row: Phil Reid, Ting Wilson, Warren Sutherland, Charlie Benson, Dr. Langland, Gus Peterson and Ed Ostberg. Second row: John Alquist, Albin Wilen, Roland Keigley, Carl Wilen, Andrew Larson, Conrad Samuelson, Muren Luther, Robert Hoffman, Fred Howard and Charlie Sinkey. Third row: Nels Newman, unknown, Fred Anderson, Clarence Swan, Carl Ackerlund, Armand Perrier, Sr., Hilding Steinick, Bill Coleman, Albert Swalla, John Wilson, Joe Caudron and Percy Brown.

elderly in Mason City. The Home is open to any elderly Odd Fellow, regardless of ability to pay.

The I.O.O.F. is like any other organization, in that they carry out business meetings and have certain rituals which they perform. However, the group is more secretive than most. Each member has a certain password to say before entering the hall, and the password, which is usually a Biblical term or name, depends on the degree held in the lodge. There is an opening and closing ceremony, and the chaplain delivers a prayer at each meeting. Bible passages are also discussed at each meeting.

The various steps, or degrees, determines the office one can hold in the lodge, or the amount of authority granted to the officeholder. The four degrees begin with the initiatory degree, represented by the color white, with blue trim. From that degree, the advancing degrees are symbolized by the colors pink, blue, and, finally, scarlet, which represents the highest degree.

A one-time tradition in the Madrid Lodge was their degree team, which consisted of a group of about 50 men who would go to the different lodges throughout

the state and perform installation ceremonies. These services were apparently quite impressive, and beautiful to watch because each participant wore a Biblical-type costume which corresponded with his respective office. The group was so large that substitutes were always available to fill in for members who were temporarily unavailable.

I.O.O.F. used to pay sick and death benefits to members, but hasn't done so for many years. However, each Odd Fellow who dies has an Odd Fellow wreath placed at his grave.

There is also a younger branch of the I.O.O.F., for those between the ages of 11 and 17. Madrid doesn't have such an organization, and the closest one is in Adel.

At present, there are seven members in the Madrid Lodge, but membership has been as high as 300. Fifty-year members, past and present, include: Ed Ostberg, George Young, L. H. Waldo, Roland Keigley, Cliff Luther, Verge Kenison, and Jim Williams. Present local officers are: Denzil Lawrence, Kenny Akers, Vice Grand; and Harlin Keigley, Secretary-Treasurer.

## The Keigley Library Foundation

The Keigley Library Foundation is a non-profit corporation, which was established in September, 1981, for the purpose of assisting the Madrid Public Library in its growth, development and expansion. At the time the Foundation was established, the public library was "bursting at the seams," and in need of a larger facility. The Foundation was formed to help meet those needs.

The incorporators of the Keigley Library Foundation were Glenn E. Allen and A. Merrill Sundberg. The original Board of Directors consisted of: Glenn E. Allen, President; A. Merrill Sundberg; Ira S. Williams, Jr.; Patricia A. Cronk, as President and delegate of the Madrid Public Library, Secretary-Treasurer; and Tom Daugherty, as Mayor and delegate of the City of Madrid.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlin Keigley, who are longtime Madrid residents, offered space in their building for use as a library to the Foundation at a nominal rental, and for a long term. The location at 107 West Second Street was excellent, being between the S.A.M. Center and the Madrid Historical Museum (both of which are community-service oriented) and close to downtown business traffic. The Foundation officers executed the lease with the Keigleys, and began making plans to help the Library with its move.

Late in 1981, fund raising efforts were commenced, with the dual goals of raising \$40,000.00 toward renovation of the Keigley property, and \$100,000.00 toward an endowment fund, which is intended to maintain and continue a library facility for the City of Madrid. In September, 1982, the first goal was reached, and plans were made to move into the new location. The new facility provides double the available shelf space and thus an opportunity to avail the library of more rotating book services, a study carrel area for patron use, a kitchenette, separate bathroom facilities (previously, the library has shared facilities),

an entrance and other provisions for the handicapped, expanded children's area, greater accessibility for all patrons, and expanded hours.

Major benefactors (those who gave \$500 or more) towards reaching the renovation goal included: Mr. and Mrs. Glenn E. Allen, the City State Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Rollin K. Cronk, W. T. Dahl, the Madrid High School Student Body, the Madrid Lions Club, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Palmieri, the Adolph Peterson Foundation, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben F. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sundberg, and the United Mutual Insurance Association.

Major contributors (who gave upwards of \$100) include: Mrs. Elsie Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Nolan Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bertini, Mrs. Lelia Birlingmair, Mrs. J. C. Burkey, Mr. and Mrs. Ivyl Carlson, R. Warren Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Check, Miss Karin Cleven, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Tedford Dennis, Dental Associates, PC, Blanche and Harold Elliott, Beulah Ferris, the Fisher Shoe Store in Boone, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Gayer, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Gilbert, Florence Gustafson, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Haggard, Hawkeye Savings and Loan Association, Mr. and Mrs. Tim Huisman, Miss Hannah Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. Hans Johnsen, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Johnson, Mrs. Pearl E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Kujac, Mrs. Edna Lamb (memorials), Mrs. Virginia B. Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Lawlor, Mrs. E. A. Lockett, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Long, Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Lundahl, the Madrid Belles, the Madrid Garden Club, the Madrid High School F.B.L.A., the Madrid Ministerial Association, Mike and Tim Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mataya, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Morning, Mrs. Byrdie C. Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Olson, Carl W. Peterson (memorials), Mrs.

Louisa Pickell, Mr. and Mrs. Jack W. Pickell, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Rathbun, Dr. and Mrs. Marion Romitti, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sauter, the Senior Associates of Madrid (S.A.M.), Mr. and Mrs. Howard Spring, St. John's Lutheran Church, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sundberg, Mr. and Mrs. DeWayne Tweedt, the United Telephone Company, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White, the Wilcox Printing and Publishing Company, and Rev. and Mrs. Ira S. Williams, Jr.

In addition, hundreds of Madrid residents, clubs, and other interested persons contributed money and time towards making the move a reality. The effort was not always easy nor appreciated, but pride in the accomplishment is an enormous thanks to all.

A week-long open house celebration was held in November, 1982. The Keigley Foundation commenced these activities by hosting a buffet dinner, held in the new library facility, honoring all major benefactors and major contributors, and turning over the keys to the Madrid Public Library Board of Trustees. The Foundation also announced the initiation of the endowment fund phase of the project at the dinner.

The Foundation has received I.R.S. status to qualify gifts from donors. Having reached its initial goal

within its first year of existence, the Foundation raises its sights toward its second goal, with a certainty of ultimate success.

### Madrid Register News, October 22, 1953

*A car without a driver and owned by Dr. F. R. Langland, decided it wanted to swim in the river west of town last Friday afternoon. The results were astounding, no damage was done to the car, but Dr. Langland suffered a broken left arm and a sprained ankle.*

*How the incident happened was simple. The car was parked on a slight incline near the Langland cabin. While the Langlands were visiting in the cabin they looked out the window and spotted the car rolling slowly down the incline.*

*Dr. Langland and others rushed out to see what was going on, and when they got outside the car slowed to a halt.*

*However, it evidently struck a bump or something and veered off towards the river. Dr. Langland gave chase, twisted his ankle, fell and broke his arm.*

*The car went over a 10 foot embankment and stopped right side up. It was pulled out in short order and not a scratch was to be found.*

## Madrid Little League

The Madrid Little League was organized in 1973 when a group of local residents, led by Duane and Aldo Lombardi felt that youth baseball in Madrid should be expanded. Previous to this time, the Madrid Youth Recreational Association (MYRA) had provided baseball for boys ages nine through twelve. Before that there was an American Legion program as well as several independent pickup teams.

The new organization, Little League, would provide organized ball for youths from ages eight through fifteen. This would make more than double participation. The success of the program is best illustrated in this centennial year of 1983, when a record number of 117 youths registered for play, which will mean nine full teams in competition.

The teams are divided equally according to their age. Youth eight through ten basically play in a local four or five team In-town League. The older youth compete in the regular Minor, Major, and Senior League divisions of Little League. These teams play in the Beaver Creek Little League, a chartered little league with teams from Granger, Dallas Center, Grimes and Woodward. Beaver Creek is part of District Three Little League, headquartered in Des Moines, which is sanctioned directly through Little League Baseball Incorporated, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

A regular home schedule is developed each year, culminating with tournament games for league champions and all star players.

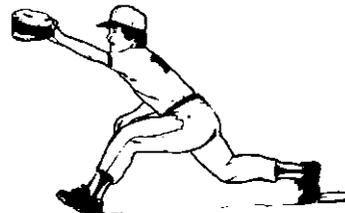
The local league is governed by an 11 member board of directors. Almost all of these directors also serve as managers, coaches or umpires during the season, along with numerous other volunteers. A total of 30 Madrid residents have served on the board over the years, with one charter member, Leo Bimbi, still

active on the board.

Marvin Sowder served as the first president, succeeded by David Benshoff, Dennis Ringgenberg, Richard White and currently, Rick Wisecup.

The Madrid Little League is financed by each player's registration donation, local businesses, clubs, the city parks and recreation board and the United Campaign. No player can or ever has been denied the right to play because of inability to pay the registration. All monies are used to provide insurance coverage, equipment, and full uniforms. No umpire, coach or manager has ever been paid for working with the local league.

At the close of the 1982 season St. Malachy's Field, which had been the home of the In-Town, Minor and Major teams since 1975 was razed. 1983 begins a new era for Madrid Little League. All home games will once again be played at Edgewood Park. The local league in cooperation with the Madrid Parks and Recreation Board are presently developing a new field which will complete a three field complex at Edgewood Park, and will provide the finest playing fields in the area. The great hope for little league in the years ahead is it's capacity to extend good leadership, translatable in benefits to new generations of youngsters.



## M.A.D. Forum

"Winters melt away much faster when people have something to work for." These words appeared in the *Madrid Register-News* on January 6, 1977. With that basic idea in mind, a group of citizens banded together and, under the leadership of Bruce Fredrichsen and Maxine Burton, undertook the task of putting together Madrid's first community musical. "A Funny Thing Happened On the Way to the Forum," by Shevelore and Gelbart, was selected. With no available funds to pursue this production, Bruce Fredrichsen and Jack Wade co-signed a note and the community theatre was underway! "Forum" was performed for three nights in the Madrid High School student center.



Bruce Fredrichsen, the first MAD Forum production, appears in his Roman toga. Bruce was instrumental in starting the theater group, whose first production was "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum."

Shortly after the success of their first production, this group of people decided the community theatre needed more permanence – and a name. Thus Madrid Area Dramatics Forum was born. MAD Forum was registered with the Secretary of the State of Iowa in 1977 as a non-profit organization. The By-laws state, "The object of this theatre shall be to stimulate production of good plays to provide dramatic study for those individuals in the community interested in the theatre arts." Since that time, MAD Forum has been doing just that.

For the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical "Oklahoma" in June, 1978, MAD Forum relocated to a barn owned by Paul Johnson south of Edgewood Park. The atmosphere the barn offered was perfect for the production. The superb cast included Scott Smith as "Curley," Becky Long as "Laurie," Betty Long



Tim Ledvina, Sue Carlson and Jack Wade are shown in the company's first production.

as "Aunt Eller," and Jack Wade as "Judd." "Oklahoma," directed by Scott Smith, played three nights to sell-out crowds.

The results at the barn were so great, that MAD Forum performed their next two musicals there: "Music Man" by Meredith Willson in June, 1979, and "Guys and Dolls" by Frank Loesser, Jo Swerling, and Abe Barrows in June, 1980.

Few who saw "Music Man" will ever forget the delightful performance of Jack Wade as "Harold Hill" and Jane Krukow as "Marian." This show was directed by Scott and Barby Smith. "Music Man" also utilized the talents of seven children of the community.

Miss Adelaide's Hot Box Girls, the gamblers, and the mission band made up "Guys and Dolls." With Mike Tassi as "Nathan Detroit," Barby Smith as "Adelaide," Scott Smith as "Sky Masterson," and Becky Long as "Miss Sarah," and a fantastic supporting cast, this show was a huge success. "Guys and Dolls" was also directed by Scott and Barby Smith.

In June, 1981, MAD Forum moved to St. Malachy's Church. "Anything Goes," by Guy Bolton and Cole Porter, required the transformation of the stage into a steamship. With this setting, co-directors Mike Tassi and Cindy Latta led the cast through several dances and many familiar songs. The leading roles in this musical were played by Cindy Latta, Mike Tassi, Tammy Herrstrom, and Dayne Lamb.

St. Malachy's stage was once again the site of a MAD Forum musical. "Hello Dolly" by Stewart and Herman was performed in June, 1982. Becky Long gave a wonderful performance as "Dolly" with Jack Wade as "Horace," Larry Nelson as "Cornelius," Dayne Lamb as "Barnaby," Annette Kruse as "Mrs. Molloy," and Jackie Wade as "Minnie Fay." The cast put in many long hours learning songs and dances. Hard work paid off, with standing ovations at all three per-

formances. Mike Tassie and Cindy Latta co-directed. The winters of 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1982 saw "Plaza Suite" by Neil Simon, "Never Too Late" by S. A. Long, "The Murder Room" by Jack Sharkey, and "Take a Number, Darling," also by Sharkey. These four plays were all three-act comedies, offering the community a different type of entertainment than that of the musicals. All involved had a great time performing, and the enthusiasm quickly spread to the community and the audience.

Along with the two major plays each year, MAD Forum has also participated in the Labor Day Celebration with the Rah Rah Revue in 1978, and the Rah Rah Revue in 1979. These short shows were put together by MAD Forum members and consisted of commercials and humorous short skits. In September 1977, MAD Forum entertained the community at the

Labor Day Celebration with "The Beautiful Beulah Belle" or "Virtue's Various Vicissitudes" by Robert C. Yoh. This melodrama was directed by Vonz Odem.

At the request of the Spare Wheels organization, MAD Forum performed a melodrama at their annual meeting in October, 1981, entitled "Egad, What a Cad." The cast of seven put this show together in two weeks, under the direction of Ira Williams and Cindy Latta.

Unfortunately, space here does not allow for the listing of all of those persons who have performed in a show, helped backstage, made costumes, found props, volunteered artistic talents, or in any way helped MAD Forum become what it is. MAD Forum will continue to entertain Madrid with the support of its citizens, and extends a "Thank You" to all persons who have shared in the history of MAD Forum.

## Madrid Lions Club

The Madrid Lions Club was organized on November 29, 1929, being sponsored by the Boone Club. Bill Jenkins, a local druggist, was the prime mover behind the organization, and became its first president.

Charter Night was held in February, 1930. Charter members included: W. J. Jenkins, W. B. York, C. Fred Carlson, A. W. Larson, C. D. Friday, Luther Landstrom, E. G. Clements, W. E. Hoopengardner, J. Edwin Sundberg, C. W. Anderson, Chas. Kinsey, A. E. Skortman, C. H. Reckseen, G. C. Carlson, Harry C. Graves, Carl W. Lundahl, C. G. Johnson, C. J. Ceder-

quist, B. Fridholm, Jacob Shames, Clarence Defur, J. G. Lucas, G. W. York, W. M. Barr, E. H. Birdsell, Roy G. Booth, J. E. Reedholm, M. D. Studebaker, and F. R. Kenison.

Early meetings were frequently held in the Masonic Hall and were served by the Eastern Star ladies; other meetings were held in various local churches, and in neighboring communities, for the purpose of creating good will.

Fund raising projects included selling light bulbs, and having pancake days. They have had many donors to the Eye Bank. Eye glasses were furnished to

### Madrid Lions Club Charter Members

★

W. J. Jenkins	Carl W. Lundahl*
W. B. York	C. G. Johnson
C. Fred Carlson*	C. J. Cedarquist
A. W. Larson	Ben Fridholm
C. D. Friday	Jacob Shomes
Luther Landstrom	Clarence Defur
E. G. Clements	J. G. Lucas
W. E. Hoopengardner	G. W. York
J. Edwin Sundberg	Wm. Barr
C. W. Anderson*	E. H. Birdsell
Charles Kinsey	Roy G. Booth
A. E. Skortman	J. E. Reedholm*
C. H. Reckseen	M. D. Studebaker
G. C. Carlson	F. R. Kenison*
Harry C. Graves	

\*Charter members who are still living.

### PROGRAM

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Call to Order ..... Lion President Donald J. Flynn  
 Pledge of Allegiance .....  
 Invocation ..... Lion Rev. Eugene Schipper  
 Welcome ..... Lion President Donald J. Flynn

### DINNER

Introduction of Guests .....  
 Entertainment .....  
 Historical Highlights .....  
 Introduction of Speaker by the President .....  
 LION ADRIAN JOHNSON  
 Past International Director  
 Announcements and Adjournment .....

★

Music furnished by  
 MADRID JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL JAZZ BAND

50<sup>th</sup>

ANNIVERSARY

school children, and in one instance, a girl was helped with her college education. Projects today include those of earlier days, with the addition of many others. The scope of giving has broadened, to include the Iowa Lions Sight Conservation Foundation, and assisting a wide range of community endeavors, the most recent being the Madrid Rescue Squad Telemetry Program, the Sandhouse Clinic, the Library Renovation Project, and the Centennial Commission. The annual Chicken Barbecue is a project which involves all the Lions and their wives, and which annually serves about 1,200 people. Madrid Lions sponsor the local Boy Scout Troop, and have strongly supported education in Madrid, each year sponsoring a get-acquainted dinner for teachers and their spouses, and an honors banquet for deserving Madrid High School students.

The Madrid Lions sponsored the Woodward and Luther Lions Clubs in their organization, and continue to enjoy sharing fellowship with them.

The Madrid Lions celebrated their 50th Anniversary at the Gateway Inn, in Ames, on February 5,

1980, with a dinner for their wives, and entertainment furnished by the Madrid High School Jazz Band. Adrian Johnson, past International Director, was the speaker.

Current membership includes: Glenn E. Allen, Darwin Anderson, James Anderson, Chester S. Barker, Ron Bromert, Earl D. Check, Rollin K. Cronk, Carl Dunshee, Donald Flynn, Floyd F. Gibbons, Arnold Hermann, Wendell Holmes, I. E. Jensen, Kenneth Jensen, Thatcher Johnson, A. W. Johnson, Gary Kirkpatrick, Darwin Knox, Don Lamb, Don Livingston, Willard Lundahl, Raymond Magnani, Joseph Anthony Mataya, Melvin McFarlane, Pat Minor, Brian Moore, Eugene Morning, Duilio Mordini, Everett Nash, Rodney Murtle, Ray Olson, Raymond C. Ortmann, Edward Palmieri, Reuben F. Peterson, Fred Reynolds, Larry Riley, Marion A. Romitti, Eugene H. Schipper, Ronald Seehusen, Laurence Shepard, Albert G. Sorensen, Richard L. Steinick, Ronald Sundberg, Ernest M. Tassi, William R. Thayer, W. D. Tracy, Clarence W. Wilcox, Ira S. Williams, Jr., and Dixon S. Zander.

## Madrid Merry Makers 4-H Club

Prior to 1945, the rural youth in this area belonged to a group the "Garden Golden Glows." To involve girls living in town, the "Madrid Merry Makers" 4-H Club was organized March 14, 1945, at the American Legion Hall in Madrid, Iowa, by Maxine Cryder, County Extension Home Economist, with 11 members present. The 39-year history of the club is recorded in newspaper clippings, stories, pictures, letters, secretaries' books, and treasurers' books which have been kept in two huge volumes by a succession of club historians. A third volume has been started.

Initially, the meetings consisted of the 4-H Pledge, roll call, business meeting, leader lessons, picture talks, demonstrations, illustrated talks, music study (there was a book entitled "Songs 4-H Girls Should Know"), games and refreshments. A Reading Club Program was encouraged. Summer meetings were held at the Log Cabin in Edgewood Park; fall meetings began in members' homes. Girls could belong to the boys' club only if they were enrolled in the girls' club to learn homemaking skills. Except for music study and picture talks, meetings today are much the same, and continue to be held primarily in members' homes. Workshops, tours, and parties are still scheduled occasionally.

Program emphasis was on Home Furnishings until 1949, when the main theme was Clothing. In 1951, Food was given special attention, and a three-year cycle began, with emphasis shifting each year. Any number of exhibits could be prepared for County Fair as long as they were the results of the study theme for the year. In the late 1960s, the number of exhibits was limited, but members could display articles of Food, Clothing, or Home Furnishings. By the 1970s, exhibits were shown in other interest areas, particularly the creative or expressive arts and child development. Garden exhibits have been a major part of the fair activities, as well as working in the 4-H Food Stand. Exhibit competition has always been intense, to earn

State Fair entry. Working Exhibits are a new way to show the public a specific skill. The club has frequently prepared a float for the Fair Parade.

Achievement Day formerly was a time to evaluate local, potential exhibits, team demonstrations, and style show. Ribbons were awarded, and only blue ribbon winners were County Fair entries. For the last 15 years, the Local Achievement Show has been an opportunity for a judge to discuss strong points of exhibits and to suggest improvements, if necessary. All exhibits then go to the County Fair. Educational Presentations (demonstrations) are given earlier in the year, and the Fashion Revue (garments constructed) and Clothing Selection (garments purchased) Event precedes fair time.

In the late 1940s, the Boone County Farm Bureau sponsored a county Sports Festival and Picnic for boys and girls. The Merry Makers were one of several clubs competing in volleyball, bowling, baseball throw, broad jump, shot put, darts, musical saw, barbershop quartet, dashes, nail driving, and softball.

Some members of the Merry Makers performed in a production of "Bargains in Haircuts" for the Rural Drama Tournament in 1952. Local merchants awarded prize money for outstanding window displays by groups.

Until the early 1960s, a Better Grooming Contest was held within the local club to choose a member or two to represent the club at the county contest. Each member was expected to have an annual medical examination, and, occasionally, a health clinic was sponsored with the assistance of local doctors.

Delegates to summer and winter camps have been elected in the past; today, all members are encouraged to attend. Some attended Camp Hantesa until the State 4-H Camp was established north of Madrid in 1950.

Spring Rally Day originally was a good time to get together with other clubs to discuss activities, provide

entertainment, sing a lot, and inspire increased effort on projects. Each club had a candidate who campaigned for a state office. The annual Awards Banquet and, more recently, Rally Night, are the times to honor county award winners and elect county council members.

A Record Book is compiled throughout the years by each member. It becomes a complete story of that member's goals, projects, activities, and evaluation of experiences. Record Books are eligible for county and state awards. Until the mid-1960s, the historian's and secretary's books also won awards. The Madrid Merry Makers received a trophy for being the outstanding girls' club in Boone County in 1958.

Club organization may be varied, but the Merry Makers have always preferred to have all ages meet together; Juniors, Intermediates, and Seniors learning from each other, and older ones helping younger ones.

Service projects through the years have included: CROP corn and cash donation drive (181 bushels and \$119 one year); CARE, seeds to Germany; clothes for the needy, donations to International Foreign Youth Exchange, Cancer Society fund drive, Community Chest collection, tree planting at Swede Point Park, projects for the Madrid Home and SAM Center, babysitting, caroling, baking cookies for shut-ins, and others.

Many members have earned their way to the Washington, D.C. Citizenship Focus Study Trip, a valuable learning experience for senior 4-Hers. Activities include group study and discussion sessions regarding government organization, contemporary issues, community and self-improvement projects, as

well as cultural events, sight-seeing, mock elections, and fellowship with other 4-H youth from across the country.

According to the records of the club, the following individuals have served as leaders over the years: Marie Buche, Mrs. Cleo Herrstrom, Vera Hutt, Viola Ackerlund, Aldean Hook, Norma Bengston, Marvel Hermann, Ina Carlson, Margaret George, May Johnson, Rita Rinker, Dorothy Pies, Helen Jagerson, Leora Carlson, Mary Jagerson, Carolyn Check, Angie Gibbons, Martha Cannon, Norma Shepard, Faye Carlson, and Barbara Fatka.



Members of the Madrid Merry Makers 4-H are, back row, left to right: Norma Shepard and Faye Carlson, leaders, Marla Carlson, Julie Langan and Jane Check. Front row: Deanna Carlson, Tina Biondi, Angie Mataya, Trisha Ross, Jolie Riehm and Tami Fatka.

## Madrid Tigers Booster Club

A group of interested Madrid Tiger fans took it upon themselves to advertise in the local newspaper that a meeting would be held at the high school for the purpose of organizing a "Booster Club." Thus, on the evening of December 14, 1977, about 18 parents and faculty members met, and the present "Madrid Tigers Booster Club" was born.

There had been previous booster clubs, but no written records of these organizations are available. The only known information is that a booster club was dissolved in 1973, with a bank balance of \$230.00. This sum was added to the account of the new club when it was formed.

The school athletic program has, in the past, received support and financial aid from various organizations within the community, either in conjunction with or instead of a booster club. The Madrid Lions Club, the Madrid Jaycees, and the Madrid Merchants Association were among the organizations to lend a hand when help was needed.

It seems that athletic organizations and financial support would come and go. A club would organize for a specific purchase or event, and when the goal was attained, interest waned, and the club would dissolve. The present club hopes to be able to continue to generate enthusiasm and interest as long as people have children who participate in athletic

events in school.

The main purpose for the formation of the "Madrid Tigers Booster Club" was to interest more parents in attending sporting events; to let the students know that people supported their efforts; to get more coverage of athletics in the local newspaper. To date, all three of these goals have been achieved, as evidenced in the weekly write-ups in the *Madrid Register-News*, the number of students participating in athletics, the number of fans attending sporting events, and especially in the increased enthusiasm and pride in their school that students are exhibiting.

The club is a support group for the athletic department of the Madrid Community School. It is a non-profit organization which provides money and service for school athletics. Some of the services the booster club has provided are: 1.) Labor to run water lines for concession stand and restrooms at the football field; 2.) Booster Club athletic banquet replaced the awards assembly, which was formerly held during school hours (this event has grown to include awards for all extra-curricular activities); 3.) Provides awards for junior high athletes; 4.) Provides awards for athletes who have earned letters before; 5.) Holds a sixth and seventh grade basketball tournament; 6.) Runs concession stand at athletic events; 7.) Sponsors special parent nights at athletic events; 8.) Takes admissions

for sporting events; 9.) Pays entry fees for Madrid teams to participate in various tournaments.

Some of the materials the club has helped to purchase include: baseball caps, whirlpool, track sweats, football pants, football sideline jackets, pressurized water jug, and T-shirts for weight lifters.

The biggest project accomplished to date, and one the club is immensely proud of, is the newly completed softball field located on the high school grounds. All labor and most of the money was donated by the Madrid Tigers Booster Club to the

athletes of Madrid Community High School in August, 1982.

The membership dues of \$5.00 for individuals, and \$7.50 for families has remained the same since the club was formed. Money has been obtained by various projects, and the club is always looking for new ideas.

The Madrid Tigers Booster Club has come a long way in the past years, and intends to continue to provide its valuable services to the student athletes of Madrid.

## P.E.O., Chapter ID

Chapter ID, P.E.O., Madrid, was organized at the home of Mrs. Jeanette York on the evening of February 20, 1936, by Mrs. Ada J. Klinger, Organizer of the Iowa State Chapter. Officers of Chapter DD, Boone, assisted Mrs. Klinger. The Iowa Board was represented by the State Treasurer, Mrs. Maude Cooper.

Mrs. M. E. Neff and Mrs. L. N. Neff were instrumental in starting the local chapter, as they were members of a chapter in Missouri.

The Organizational meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, February 20, 1936, at the home of Evelyn Carlson. Officers were elected, and organization of the Chapter begun. The chapter consisted of 15 members, four of whom were members of P.E.O. chapters elsewhere. These four became charter members of the local chapter. The charter members were: Mrs. M. N. Neff, Mrs. L. N. Neff, Mrs. R. L. Lucas, Mrs. A. W. Larson, Miss Rebecca Neff, Mrs. John Dyer, Miss Evelyn Carlson, Mrs. C. H. Reckseen, Mrs. W. J. Evans, Mrs. W. B. York, Mrs. C. Walter Anderson, Mrs. Don Kassar, Mrs. Charles English, Miss Susan Scurr, and Gladys Brainard of Woodward. The newly-elected officers were: President, Maude Neff; Vice President: Susan Scurr; Recording Secretary: Florence Evans; Treasurer: Grace Lucas; Corresponding Secretary: Evelyn Carlson; Guard: Katherine Kassar; Chaplain: Mrs. M. E. Neff; and, Pianist: Elsie Dyer.

The P.E.O. Sisterhood is a philanthropic and educational organization, interested in bringing to women opportunities for higher education, and is among the oldest womens' organizations in America. It was the

second college sorority to be formed in this country, organized January 21, 1869, at Iowa Wesleyan College, in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, by seven college girls. It was later voted to retain its English letters, and its off-campus chapters by changing from college to a community group.

The P.E.O. Sisterhood maintains four educational philanthropies: The P.E.O. Educational Loan Fund; Cottey Junior College for Women (a fully accredited liberal arts college at Nevada, Missouri, owned and operated by the Sisterhood since 1927); the International Peace Scholarship, established to provide scholarships for foreign students wishing to pursue further education in the United States and Canada; and, the Program for Continuing Education, established to provide grants to women in the United States and Canada for purposeful educational goals for self or service.

The P.E.O. Home at Mt. Pleasant was presented to the State Chapter by Sarah Porter Beckwith in 1929, and is a lovely home for retired members in their declining years. The Iowa State Chapter of P.E.O. also maintains and administers a Welfare and Trust Fund to give financial aid to members residing in their own homes.

Membership as of March 1, 1982, at the International level was 219,349 members in 5,085 Chapters. At the State level, the membership was 22,042 members in 375 Chapters. Our local Chapter has 43 resident members, and 15 non-resident members.

Our Chapter enjoys well-organized meetings and stimulating programs, and supports local service projects.



Members of Chapter ID P.E.O. are front row, left to right: Kathy Erickson, Barbara Lund, Marj Johnson, Barbara Fatka, Carol Wilcox and Joan Schultz. Second row: Irene Wilcox, Dee Haggard, Anne Lundahl, Virginia Lanning, Florinne Lucas and Minnie Carlson. Third row: Chris Cole, DeAnn Johnson and Dorothy Harrison. Fourth row: Ida Day, Traci Shepard, Gloria Lamb, Joan Sturdivant, Sally Sundberg and Ruby Wagaman. Back row: Ramona Gibbons, Marilyn Erickson, Nancy Lund, Eloise Pearson, Julie Lundahl, Lillian Johnson, Linda Riehm, Camille Wagaman, Norma Shepard and Norene Hurley.

Present Chapter officers are: president, Barbara Fatka; vice-president, Barbara Lund; recording secretary, Carol Wilcox; corresponding secretary,

Joan Schulz; treasurer, Patricia Johnson; chaplain, Marjorie Johnson; guard, Kathy Erickson.

## M.W.M. Club

The M.W.M. Club was organized in 1902, and was known as the "Model Wives of Madrid." This is without a doubt the oldest continuous social club in the city. The motto of the Club is "Society is the Foundation of Character. Therefore, be sociable." The club colors are blue and gold, and the club flower is the sunburst rose. The club originally consisted of 16 members, and was to be known as a Literary Society, but through the years, they enjoyed many other types of programs.

During the years, the Club contributed to many city projects. In April, 1954, a "Library Tea" was sponsored by the M.W.M. Club for Mrs. Trace Embree, librarian for a number of years with the City of Madrid. Many other organizations contributed to the event to make it a success.

September 28, 1962, the M.W.M. Club began its 60th year with a one o'clock luncheon held in the home of Mrs. Ernie Lawson. Mrs. Earl Brown was presented an orchid by Mrs. Guy Lamb, a gift from the club in recognition for being a member the longest - 56 years. She joined the club in 1906.

Sometimes the club does things for fun and entertainment, like having an International Costume Party, held at the home of May Darby during the early 1920s. The early picture of this party shows:

Another fun day was held at the home of Ruth Alleman in March, 1982, making our Easter bonnets. Pictured in their finery are:



Back Row: Ada Carlson, Ruth Alleman, Ruby Boda. Front Row: LaVerne Henriksen, Elsie Gayer, Virginia Lanning, Deloris Bellinger, Minnie Carlson, Viola Ackerlund, Mary Tweedt, and Ruth Beck.

During the years 1902-1982, there have been several hundred women of Madrid who have enjoyed being members of the Club. Present officers for 1982-83 are: president, Dorothy McFarlane; vice-president, Anne Lundahl; and, secretary-treasurer, LaVerne Henriksen.

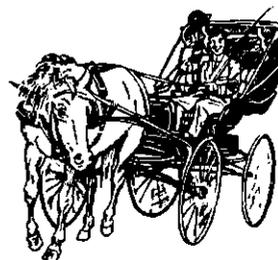
M. W. M. Club members are, back row, left to right: Mrs. Earl Brown, Mrs. John Cook, Mary Evans, Mrs. Frank Swan, Mrs. C. E. Anderson, Mrs. Art Bullington, Mrs. Allen Miles, Mrs. Hoop, Mrs. Isaacson, Mrs. Harry Graves, Mary Holcomb and Mrs. Otho Darby. Front row: Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Charles English and Mrs. Harrison.



## Eclipse

*In 1869 there was a total eclipse of the sun. Those away from home nearly lost their way.*

*At about 4 p.m. the sun was entirely overcast. It seemed like night and the prairie wolves howled savagely. The chickens went to roost in the trees. People were frightened, believing it was the end of the world.*



## Madrid Rebekah Lodge

The Madrid Rebekah Lodge was chartered on October 20, 1899. All Rebekah and Odd Fellow lodges are under the control of Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World. This is the largest fraternal organization under one leader in the world. It is a non-profit, charitable organization, and maintains homes for the elderly and indigent and children of members or veterans, if necessary.

We must remember that during this period of the late '80s we did not have easy communication or transportation as we do today. Everyone was considerate of their neighbors and banded together to provide this help when needed.

The charter members of this lodge were Walter and Lydia Berry, J. A. and Tilla White, W. A. and Christine Anderson, and Benjamin and May Ella Donneaud. These people had petitioned the Grand Lodge of Iowa for a charter to organize this lodge. A dispensation to hold an organizational meeting was issued by Grand Master E. H. Hibben of Marshalltown to meet on October 17, 1899. This charter now hangs in the meeting room at 109 West Second Street.

A special dispensation was issued to hold the organizational meeting on October 17, 1899. At this time, the membership was limited to the wives, widows or unmarried daughters of Odd Fellows in good standing. This meeting was held for the institution or the lodge and initiating new members, as follows: Mrs. M. E. Donneaud, Mrs. J. Hawkins, Mrs. W. B. Story, Christina Anderson, Mrs. Lydia Berry, Mrs. J. A. White, Benjamin Donneaud, W. L. Hawkins, Wm. Berry, Ole Olson, F. A. Anderson, W. B. Story, J. A. White, R. J. Blood, and W. R. Wheeler.

Following the institution and initiation, the following officers were nominated and elected: Noble

Grand, Mrs. Donneaud; Vice Grand, Lydia Berry; Secretary, Christina Anderson; Treasurer, Tilla White.

It was decided that their meeting nights should be the first and third Wednesday. The next order of business was to appoint the following officers: Right Support to Noble Grand, Mr. Donneaud; Left Support to Noble Grand, Mr. Anderson; Warden, Mrs. Story; Conductor, Mrs. Hawkins; Inside Guardian, Mr. Berry; Outside Guardian, Mr. Story; Chaplain, Ole Olson; Right Support of Vice Grand, J. A. White; and Left Support of Vice Grand, Mr. Wheeler.

Officers were installed, and the lodge adjourned for supper.

During the first year, they averaged a minimum of six applications for membership each meeting night. The rules for admission were very strict and each application was screened very well. During that first year, there was only one rejection for membership, but the minutes do not state why she was rejected.

The following years were spent in devoted work for relieving the poor, educating the orphan, and helping in the illness and death of an Odd Fellow or Rebekah. Degree teams were organized for initiation of members and assisting the work in general. Some of the members have been granted the Decoration of Chivalry, which is the highest honor a Rebekah may earn.

In 1959, one of the members, Erma (Steinick) Cox, was elected President of the Rebekah Assembly of Iowa. This was an honor for the local lodge as well as the member. Since that time, Erma has served nine years on the Board of Trustees of the Home in Mason City, and at the present time is serving a second term on this Board. Our present local Noble Grand is Mrs. Erma Baskett of Madrid.



The degree team of Madrid Rebekah Lodge in February 1927 were: Grace Smith, Mae Sullivan, Hester Biatto, Mabel Benson, Jeanette Comstock, Olive Wilen, Julia Sullivan, Edith Burch, captain; Pearl Burch, Leona Erickson, Gwen Peterson, Isabelle Newton, Esther Anderson, Lena Bowen, Mary Goodman and Edna Erickson.

## Swede Point Questers

The Swede Point Chapter of The Questers was organized and chartered May 17, 1973. The purpose of the group is to study and to learn appreciation of antiques; to stimulate the collection of antiques; and to develop an interest in historical landmarks. The group's motto "It's Fun to Search and a Joy to Find" is carried out through their studies and activities.

The Chapter's name was taken from the early name of our community, Swede Point, which was settled in 1846 by Mrs. Anna Dalander and her family. Charter members of the club were: Jackie Smith, president; Merlene Flynn, vice president; Patricia Johnson, secretary; Barbara Peterson, treasurer; JoAnn Sorensen, historian; Jean Allen; Elsie Anderson; Don-

na Benbow; Joanne Berg; Pat Cronk; Virginia Lanning; Florinne Lucas; Betty A. Martin; DeLores Peterson; Sally Sundberg; Sue Thornton; and Irene Wilcox.

Swede Point Questers has been active in efforts to serve the community since its inception. They initiated efforts to preserve showcases from the Madrid Schools, restored them, and arranged for their placement in the Madrid Community Room for display of various local historical memorabilia. These cases, together with their contents, are now in use by the Madrid Historical Society at their new location. Swede Point Questers worked diligently as individuals during the nation's Bicentennial, and, as a group, sewed a commemorative quilt for the community which is still on display. Each year, the group has worked by themselves, or with the Anna Dalander chapter, to sponsor a float for the Madrid Labor Day parade, in an effort to stimulate community interest in its own heritage and history.

Swede Point Questers have been active in statewide Quester efforts as well. They have made numerous contributions to the restoration of Terrace Hill and the Living History Farms, as well as other projects.

Mrs. Elinor Gilbert served in 1981-83 as State Corresponding Secretary, as well as one of the organizers of the district meeting which was held in Boone. The Chapter is presently making plans to assist with the hosting of the National Convention, to be held this year, in Iowa.

Past presidents of the Chapter include: Jackie Smith, 1973-74; Merlene Flynn, 1974-75; Joanne Berg, 1975-76; Alma Shell, 1976-77; Genta Carlson, 1977-78; Elinor Gilbert, 1978-79; Eurada Lockett, 1979-80; DeLores Peterson, 1980-81; and Patricia Cronk, 1981-82.

Current chapter membership includes: Jean Allen, Genta Carlson, Judy Check, Pat Cronk, Merlene Flynn, Elinor Gilbert, Wanda Jensen, Geraldine Johnsen, Trish Johnson, Sherry Johnson, Virginia Lanning, Eurada Lockett, Florinne Lucas, Becky Mataya, Topsy Peterson, Nancy Pies, Alma Shell, Pauline Sundberg, Sally Sundberg, Diane Wilcox and Irene Wilcox. Officers are: Irene Wilcox, president; Jean Allen, vice president; secretary, Becky Mataya; treasurer, Merlene Flynn; historian, Genta Carlson.



Swede Point Questers members, front row, left to right: Topsy Peterson, Merlene Flynn, Irene Wilcox, Jean Allen, Becky Mataya, Genta Carlson and Nancy Pies. Back row: Eurada Lockett, Florinne Lucas, Pat Cronk, Geraldine Johnsen, Sherry Johnson, Sally Sundberg, Wanda Jensen, Virginia Lanning, Alma Shell, Diane Wilcox and Pauline Sundberg.

## Senior Associates of Madrid (S.A.M.)

During 1977 and '78, a group of people in our community started working to form a senior citizen organization. On May 4, 1978, the Senior Associates of Madrid was organized and incorporated, with 12 board members elected. From that point on, the group has developed into a very active organization of senior citizens.

Following this date, lots of work went into the project by both members and friends to remodel, paint,

and clean up the center located at 115 West Second Street. In July, 1978, there was an Open House, with several hundred people attending.

Through the Center, the congregate meals, which were begun at the Madrid Home for the Aging, have continued to grow. Many social activities, such as covered dish dinners and trips of interest to various places, are enjoyed by our members and friends. Transportation to doctors and shopping areas, aid

with the emergency energy assistance program and tax reports are also provided. The center has served as the distribution point for surplus commodities. Handyman services are also available through the Center. In addition, the Center serves as a drop-in

Center for seniors who want to stop in for a game of cards, a cup of coffee, or a break in routine.

The organization hopes to continue to grow in membership and to meet the needs of senior citizens of our community.

## Madrid Soccer Association

Soccer, one of the most popular sports in the world, found its place in Madrid on March 24, 1981. On that date, a group of parents met in the home of Colleen and Virgil Danielson, to determine if there was interest in forming a youth soccer league. Others attending that meeting were: Gary Kirkpatrick, Jim Spencer, Mick Santi, Bob Henry, Annette Polish, Jim Brown, and Dave Berry. An election of those present was held, and elected were: David Berry, President; and Colleen Danielson, Secretary/Treasurer. Other Board Members were: Virgil Danielson, II, Jim Brown and Bob Henry.

An ever-increasing knowledge of soccer, combined with the enthusiasm and drive of all concerned, gave these people the ability to begin their program, which enjoyed phenomenal success. During the first year's full season, 130 children, in grades 1 through 6, were coached by volunteers, and found new skills and hidden talents. At the end of the 1981 season, a potluck banquet was well attended. Each child received a

blue ribbon. The parents attending elected the 1982 board, who were: President, Christy Brown; Vice-President, Colleen Danielson; Treasurer, Dinah Scar; Treasurer, Connie Terrell; Concession Manager, David Terrell; Head Referee, David Berry; Head Timekeeper, Kathy Gamble.

Community support, through local organizations, fund raisers, and parents helped finance the 1981 season. In 1982, the Association was able to donate \$53 to the renovation of the Madrid Library from the proceeds raised from their annual fund-raising bake sale.

The purpose of the Madrid Soccer Association is to promote the game of soccer in an equal and fair way to all children. There were 145 signed up to play fall soccer from the elementary grades, for the 1982 season. Players, coaches, referees, and families have been swept into the excitement of sportsmanship, and involvement with Madrid's newest sport, and it is expected that numbers will continue to grow.

## Star Lodge

A little more than 125 years ago, a group of men living in what was then Swede Point, the predecessor of the present Town of Madrid, became interested in organizing a Masonic Lodge in their community. The first recorded meeting was held on September 26, 1857, when five petitions were read and plans got underway. On January 28, 1858, the fifth stated meeting, two third degrees were put on. The first person to be raised was Levi McNeeley.

The first meetings of the group were held "under dispensation" from the Grand Lodge of Iowa of A.F. & A.M., but on June 1, 1858, a Charter was granted, and the name of the lodge became Star Lodge No. 115 thereafter. Charter officers elected at this time were: Worshipful Master, M. C. Wood; Senior Warden, Wm. Gowash; Junior Warden, R. W. Keigley; Treasurer, Zosiah Fritz; Secretary, A. Holcraft; Senior Deacon, Wm. Phipps; Junior Deacon, A. B. Rogers; Tyler, J. Gowash.

A "grove of trees near town" seemed to be the site of a number of early outdoor meetings of the Lodge. One such meeting, held July 15, 1859, consisted of the joint public installation of the newly-elected officers of Star Lodge and Mt. Olive Lodge No. 79. Installations were important affairs in those days, and records indicate that they were often joint affairs carried out with a highly festive air, accompanied by picnicking, the playing of games, and, on at least one occasion, the presence of a band.

The early 1860s were apparently difficult years for the lodge, in which the future of the lodge often appeared dark, indeed. Whether or not this was due in

part to the effects of the Civil War then in progress, we can only guess, for the records are silent. However, we do find evidence to indicate the difficulty of getting a large attendance at the meetings, and on at least one occasion, a stated communication could not be held because a quorum was not present. At another meeting on November 14, 1867, a motion was made to discontinue the Charter, but was voted down. No explanation for the motion appears in the minutes of this meeting.

Still another indication of the difficulty of these early years was concern with the payment of dues. It was decided that dues could be paid in small amounts at a time, and other concessions had to be made in order that the members would be eligible to hold office.

Conditions were soon to improve, however, for it wasn't long before the brothers began talking about the possibility of building a lodge hall, which they did (and paid for) in 1868. Nine years later, records indicate that another building was purchased for \$100.00, a lot was bought for \$25.00, and the building moved onto the new lot. The lodge had a new home. The location was just north of the present Shepard Carpet and Furniture Store.

In 1894, the Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star was installed in Madrid, and was given the use of the lodge hall for a meeting place in exchange for help in cleaning and repairs.

In 1895, furniture, altar, officers' chairs, and pillars were bought for \$190.23.

In 1899, three dozen oak arm chairs were purchas-

ed from Sundbergs for \$60.00.

In 1899, electric lights were installed at a cost of \$26.89. Up to now, kerosene lamps and candles had been in use. The lodge made contributions to victims of yellow fever in the South in 1878, and again to the Masons of Galveston, Texas, to help them during the hurricane that struck there in 1900. In 1907, city water was installed in the lodge rooms.

The 50th Anniversary of Star Lodge was observed on November 27, 1907, with a large program and banquet attended by the brothers, their families and guests.

In 1912, a Building Committee was established to look into the purchase of new lodge rooms. It was decided to raise \$3,850.00 by obtaining pledges. After a general canvass, the committee was able to raise \$5.25 – no new lodge that year.

The late F. H. Graves was appointed Senior Grand Warden of Iowa in 1913. Finally, in 1915, the present lodge hall was acquired in a trade of the old lodge hall, plus the payment of \$1,800.00 cash.

On July 5, 1922, lodges from Madrid, Boone, Ogden, and Pilot Mound held a joint picnic at Nicolet Park in Boone. Featuring the gathering that year was a tug of war between Madrid and Boone on the one side, and Ogden and Pilot Mound on the other. The Des Moines River served as the center line. A bathing beauty contest was held on this occasion, but neither the results of the former nor the latter are set forth in the minutes.

The committee was unable to locate records of the lodge meetings held during much of the 1920s and early 1930s, but several of the older brothers describe this period as rather quiet, as far as lodge activities were concerned. The war years of the 1940s were again difficult ones, during which attendance was poor, and officers had to be held over on several occasions.

In 1953, the lodge began a steady program of im-

provements, as far as its physical facilities were concerned. These began with the installation of its own heating system, at a cost of \$1,300.00. Up to this time, it had been dependant for heat upon the store below the lodge rooms. In 1957, the expanded program of improvement saw the installation of new linoleum throughout the lodge, the purchase and installation of theatre-type seats, and the purchase of the adjoining building from the Veterans of Foreign wars in 1957. This was the same building that had been part of the trade-in which the present lodge rooms were acquired in 1915. This transaction gave the lodge extra room and storage space. This building was, however, sold to the Jaycee's in 1972.

In addition to the indoor improvements, the exterior of the building was renovated, being sand-blasted, remortared, and waterproofed at a cost of \$1,400.00.

Business was as usual during the next few years. In November, 1970, we installed new windows in the south hallway. In 1980, the Hall was painted, including kitchen and anterooms. In 1981, new windows on the north and east sides of the building were closed permanently, to lessen heat loss. Two small crank-out windows were installed in the north end of the lodge hall to aid circulation.

In 1982, ceiling fans were purchased, to aid circulation of both warm and cold air.

Thus, the history of Star Lodge No. 115 brings us to the present time, when we celebrate our 125th anniversary on June 4, 1983.

The following brethren have become ritualists the following years: Kenneth Akers, DL 1959; George Nelson, DL 1965; Darrel Drumm (deceased), MI 1969.

Masters of Star Lodge from 1857 to the present are: Milo C. Wood, Alfred Holcraft, J. O. Sanks, A. Rutherford, Milden Luther, Robert S. C. Gwynn, William Moore, Isaac Stover, D. B. Davidson, Robert



Madrid Star Lodge, front row: Dud Lucas, Phil Reid, Kenneth Akers, Clarence Miller, Granger; Glen Radcliff, Boone; Bob Gayer, Si Puiver, Boone; Walley Robinson, Woodward; Ben Johnson, Mitchellville and Guy Lucas. Back row: Ralph Helms, George Nelson, Harry Warsing, Boone; Tom Case, Boone; Roy Erickson, Jack Zenor, Bill Stanley, James Berry, Allen Adams, Everett Grigsby and Dr. L. Nott, Slater.

J. Hopkins, Chas. S. Adams, Eleroy C. Graves, Lionel F. Keigley, Frank H. Graves, Hudson H. Aldrich, Herman S. Farr, E. L. Meek, Claude D. Bosworth, M. C. Creighton, Edwin C. Carlson, Harry C. Graves, Andrew Coffeen, Erle Hancock, W. J. Jenkins, J. H. Hillis, J. G. Lucas, Chas. E. Anderson, Mathew M. Shaw, Allen F. Adams, G. Floyd Miller, Thomas Reese, Chas. Lackey, Clarence Peterson, Hiram D. Lucas, C. H. Yearnshaw, Lewis Hively, Elmer A. Carlson, R. G. Nott, Otto M. Scott, John P. Reid, John K. Rees, Joseph H. Rees, C. W. Anderson, John Dyer, C. W. Moss, M. E. Getty, C. W. Van Ipren, Raymond

Ingersoll, M. D. Studebaker, Max Lucas, David Shames, Ralph Helms, Harvey Sholund, Jack Zenor, Otto Scott, Roy Erickson, Everett Grigsby, Robert Munson, James Berry, W. O. Thornwall, William Stanley, Eldon E. Boone, Kenneth Akers, Robert Gayer, George Nelson, Eugene Smith, James H. Cox, Charles Peters, Arnold Hermann, Harry Berry, Darrell Drumm, Kenneth Jensen, Wilson Wisecup, Francis Jones, Boyd Wisecup, Richard Wallace, Harold Shearer, Tedford Dennis, Fred Poortinga, Charles Gregg, James L. Pittman, Harold Eugene Morning, Dan L. Boone, Steve Barker, and Lloyd Downing.

## Tiger Tots Child Care Center

The Tiger Tots Community Child Care Center Corporation was issued its Articles of Incorporation from the Secretary of the State of Iowa on August 1, 1975. Incorporators named were: Alma Shell, Martha Wibe, Lamar E. Lovik, and Jan Young. Additional members of the Board of Directors at that time were: Sandra Heth, Ramona Brown, Sandra Bradley, Pastor Charles Terrell, Diane Wilcox, Rose Lovik, and Arlo Young.

Tiger Tots was created out of a need for quality child care in the community, after the closing of the daycare section of privately owned Happy Day Preschool and Daycare, owned and operated by Alma Shell.

The board members had their first organizational meeting in the home of Alma Shell at 614 Kingman Boulevard, in July 1975. Officers elected were: chairperson, Sandra Bradley; vice president, Lamar Lovik; secretary, Ramona Brown; and treasurer, Don Fatka.

A location for the center was sought. Many sites were pursued. Pastor Charles Terrell, then administrator of the Lutheran Home for the Aging, agreed with many others that a setting in close proximity with the senior residents would be beneficial to both children and adults. Pastor Terrell approached the Board of the Lutheran Home, and assisted greatly in pursuing and finalizing plans for placement of the Tiger Tots Center in the lower level of the Lutheran Home, beneath the Chapel.

Finances were minimal. A bake sale was held, and other donations were accepted. The Lutheran Home for the Aging loaned much furniture and equipment; Happy Day Preschool donated cots for naps and many toys. Individuals from the community donated toys for the cause. The center was delayed from its original scheduled opening of August 25 until December 1, 1975, because of the numerous complications involved.

First employees were: Director, Alma Shell; Day Care Teacher and Assistant Administrator, Donna Ostberg; Day Care Teacher, Debbie Renoux; and Cindy Graham and Wendy White were employed as part time workers. Beginning salary for all employees was \$2.10 per hour. Student help was obtained through the Government Youth Opportunity Program, Des Moines Area Community College Child Development Training Program, and, in later years, CETA.

Staff has been active in various training courses, and has taken part in the Iowa Association for the

Education of Young Children (IAEYC). Staff meet requirements for Emergency Training and take professional interest in their job of caring for children.

Some of the first users of the daycare service were: Curtis, Kevin and Kayla Streight, Brian and Ronald Leitzman; Amy Simons; Jason Heth; Fred Bedford; Tom Brown; and Brenda, Darci, and Tracey Shell. Children ages 6 months to 12 years were welcome on a full time, part time, or drop-in basis. Fees were 60¢ an hour for the first child, and 15¢ for each additional child in the family. The December 1975 enrollment was 18 full and part time children. The enrollment of the Center grew to 46 full and part time children in 1976, with a total of 114 families served in 1978.

The Center served hot meals, family style, which were prepared in the kitchen of the Iowa Lutheran Home. For the children attending school, transportation to and from school was provided in bad weather.

Planned activities, field trips, special guests, and hands-on type experiences were a part of the program. The Center continued to receive services from the Happy Day preschool grant, which was an Area Education Agency, Heartland Preschool project. Children attending the center received language and hearing assessments. Handicapped children were worked with, and itinerant teachers provided a prescribed program for such children once a week. The Center also had the privilege of receiving use of media and professional library services at A.E.A.

The Center was established to provide a clean, wholesome, and stimulating atmosphere for children needing care at a reasonable cost. Goals were to serve the Madrid community, by providing a carefully planned program; to provide an environment where the child is happy and senses love and security; to provide and maintain a well-qualified staff; to expand the mental and physical capabilities of the children; to improve the child's self concept; to provide an educational setting, using media such as puppets, story telling, books, field trips, etc; to encourage the development of good hygiene; to help the child socially; to provide correction in a loving way; and to provide nourishing and appetizing meals and snacks.

Being a non-profit corporation, federal and state laws were met. Some departments for which the Center met approval prior to opening were: the State Social Services Licensing for Daycare; the State Health Department; State Fire Marshall Requirements, Federal Guidelines for Day Care

Centers; and Child Nutrition Programs and Emergency Care Requirements.

Meeting financial needs was difficult. As previously mentioned, many donations of equipment were received. Many others donated services. Even with donations and fees, the budget was tight. In one of the early months, a request was made to the Board to purchase a wide sweep-mop, at approximately \$12.00. The request was denied for a time, and, again, friends of the Center provided needs until money was available.

The projected 1976 budget was \$15,482.00. Future years showed gradual improvements, with funding from State Child Care Financial Aid, the Peterson Foundation, Revenue Sharing Funds, and increased enrollment.

January of 1976 was the beginning of Tiger Tots Preschool, after Alma Shell donated her Happy Day Preschool and its full enrollment. The preschool was held in the daycare area, with each teacher working with a specific age group of children. Tiger Tots grew and expanded so that the preschool and daycare sections exceeded the capacity of the facility. The 1976-77 preschool enrollment was 34, and, in 1978-79 it was 64. A new location was sought for the Preschool, and it was located at the United Church of Christ from 1976-78. Debbie Renoux became the preschool teacher. In 1978, with the remodeling of the kitchen in the Lutheran Home, a facility for Preschool was provided in the former dishwashing area.

Preschool teachers over the years have been: Alma Shell, 1976-77; Donna Ostberg, 1976-77 (below 3 years); Debbie Renoux, 1976-78; Marion Scott, 1977-78; Julie Thurnau, 1978-79; Kelly Sumny 1979-Jan. 1980; Lori Johnson, Jan. 1980-May 1980; Linda Messersmith, 1980-82; Doreen Kruse, 1982-.

Changes were being made. A bathroom facility was needed within the daycare center, as children had to be taken to a bathroom in an adjoining section of the Home. Bids were taken in 1976-77, and plans were made to begin the remodeling in the summer of 1977.

Title XX was a program to provide assistance to children of families in need, and made daycare available to them at minimal fees, through contracted centers. The contract was developed, and approved to start July 1, 1977. The bathroom was placed in the southwest corner of the day care facility. The inconveniences of that construction were to be appreciated in ensuing years.

A chain link fence, donated by Kenny Jensen, was used to enclose a playground just outside the door of

the entrance to the center. It was later moved to the north of the main building in a shaded area. The playground was greatly improved in 1979, when Tiger Tots was given a Peterson Foundation Grant. New school-type swings, a log cabin, and a slide with logs to climb were installed. An area specially designed for infants was set aside from the older children, with additional chain link fencing. With the proposed addition to the now-Madrid Home for the Aging, it is anticipated that the playground will again be moving; however, the equipment will continue to be utilized.

Tile and carpet were installed on the floors of the Center, making a much warmer and homier atmosphere. More than life-size Sesame Street characters were drawn and painted on the walls of the Center. In 1977, bookkeeping services were obtained from Carl Harestad, and later from a computer service. This minimized the financial involvement for personnel.

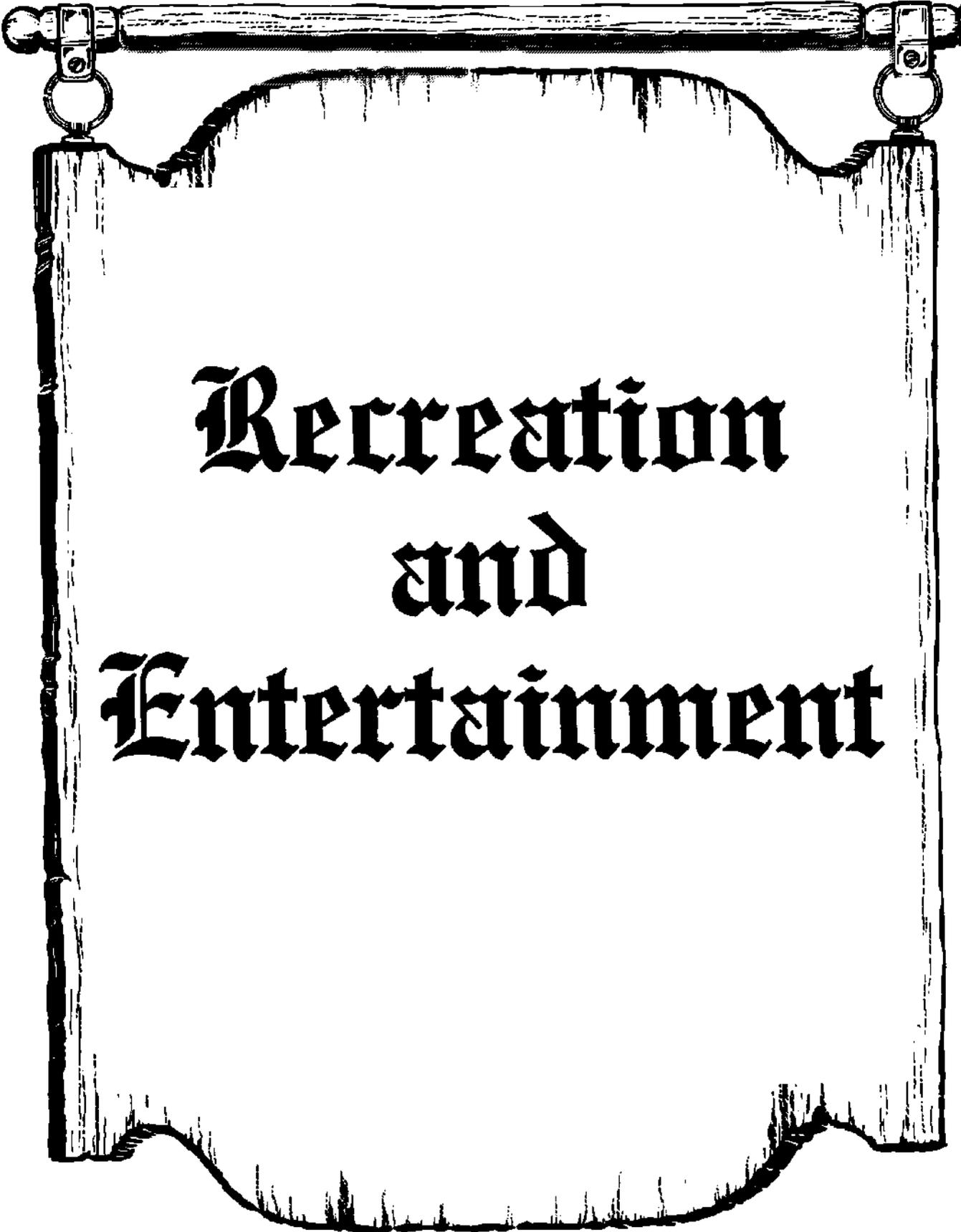
In June of 1977, Alma Shell resigned, and Sue Johnson served as Director from 1977 until 1980. She saw to the installation of the bathroom, improvements of the playground, placing of tile and carpeting in the day care center, moving the preschool to the Madrid Home, obtaining bookkeeping services, decorating the Center walls with Sesame Street characters, and activating the Title XX program.

Director Sue Johnson resigned in 1980. Bill Thayer, then Administrator of the Madrid Home became the temporary director, and continues to serve in the capacity at this time.

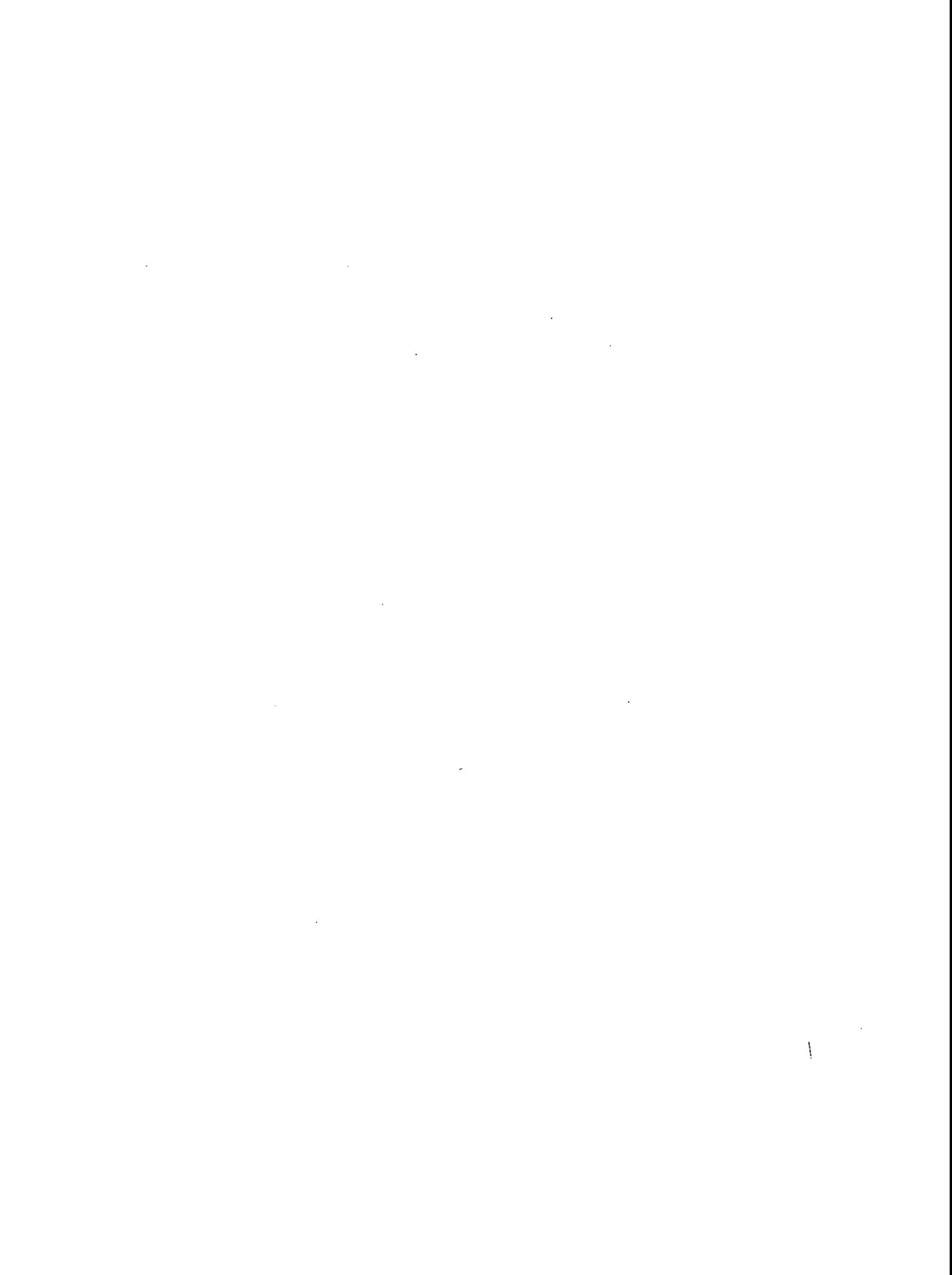
With the major remodeling of the Madrid Home and its surroundings, Tiger Tots will again be adjusting to changes - but they look forward to the days when their playground will be ready to go again.

Community members who have served on the Board over the years, include: Martha Wibe, Lamar Lovik, Pastor Charles Terrell, Jan Young, Sandy Heth, Ramona Brown, Sandy Bradley, Arlo Young, Rose Lovik, Diane Wilcox, Alma Shell, Don Fatka, Retta Soderstrum, Carol Williams, Joan Schulz, Shona Ringgenberg, Sonja Galetich, Bill Thayer, Gary Kirkpatrick, Jim Spencer, Carol Mallory, Pat Cronk, Linda Moore, Bob Anderson, Pat Vignovich, Shirley Friedel, and Mary Lou Schipper.

The Center has experienced many struggles because of financial and other internal problems. Because of the dedication of the community, and the need for quality service, the Center still exists, providing both children and parents with experiences valuable for health growth and development.

A decorative scroll with a wooden handle at the top, held by two metal rings. The scroll is unrolled, showing the text "Recreation and Entertainment" in a bold, black, gothic-style font. The scroll has a wavy, fringed edge at the bottom.

**Recreation  
and  
Entertainment**



## Recreation and Entertainment

The early pioneers were dependent on their own ingenuity and resources for recreation and entertainment. For the most part work occupied most of the day light hours and part of the evening. Children may have been allowed some time for play, but they, too, were expected to do their part and learned at very tender ages to be responsible for tasks assigned to them. Church was the main social activity for the majority. Often observing the Sabbath was an all-day affair, with the noon meal eaten at church.

As the community became established and more of the necessities were available from craftsmen and merchants, leisure time was also more abundant. Still church and school activities were the major social events.

The following account by Bernice Anderson Wolf who is not nearly old enough to be classed as a pioneer, mentions many of the recreational activities available from pioneer times on.

### Recreation in Madrid

It is told that the early settler, Charles Gaston, took his wife to church and then he went to the tavern. So begins recreation in Madrid, each one according to tastes. As a school child, I enjoyed the out-of-door pleasures that were free for the taking. Walks in the woods were combined with flower picking, mushroom hunting, berrying, and nutting. My brother added hunting and trapping.

In summer we dammed the pasture creek and went swimming. Building the dam was work, but because we did it voluntarily, it was recreation. Every rain washed it away; more work, more fun.

Sometimes we swam in the river, even though we had been warned of its dangers. Sad to say, it did claim a couple of victims within my memory.

In winter there were plenty of hills for coasting. A favorite one was Hunter's Hill, just west of town.

Some kids had skates, the kind you clamp on with a key. Most of us just wore out shoe leather. The reservoir was a gathering place for young people who braved the cold for moonlight exercise, excitement and romance.

One year, some of the young men, including my brother, built an ice boat, powered by wind and sails. This drew crowds to the river.

"Play Ball" echoed through the park and pastures

throughout the years. However, in early days, Sunday ball games were considered cardinal sins. Madrid had organized men's ball teams, but I enjoyed the girls' kitten ball games more. These were popular in the '30s. Today we call it soft ball. Rumor had it that one rural schoolteacher took naps during the day on the recitation bench so she'd be in shape for the night's game. The big event of the year was the Labor Day celebration, complete with parade, band, speaker, stands, rides and a ball game. This is still an annual event and still has excitement and glamour for the young at heart.

Edgewood Park has also seen Fourth of July celebrations, family picnics and organizational gatherings. For several years Midsummer was observed with gusto.

Wednesday night band concerts in the City Park gave farmers an excuse to clean up and go to town in the middle of the week. Saturday night really hummed, with shopping, visiting, "scooping the loop," or going to the movies. In the Depression years, dime night with the movie stars gave us a respite from work and worry, if we had a dime. Bank night came along, and it is said that it killed some of the Wednesday night prayer meetings. Controversial??

Clubs and lodges have fulfilled a cultural as well as



Because of the lack of other sources of entertainment, sports predominated.



Madrid city football team, 1898. This picture was taken the day the boys met Des Moines Dental College. Back row: Charles Berg, Harve Hutton and Ed Carlson. Middle row: Frank Bullington, Charles Valine, Monas Berg, Mascot, Bill Miller, Lee Halsey and Jake Johnson. Front row: Bill Caskey, Clyde Halsey, Harvey Harrison, Milo Hamman and Edwin Hepburn. Harvey Graves, not pictured, was the team manager.

recreational need. Someone once said that the Progress Club was "THE" club of Madrid. I always thought it was Gamma Rho. Neither is active now.

This is only a brief sketch of my fun of growing up in Madrid, and it was an enjoyable time in spite of many hardships.

We started with Mrs. Gaston's church as her recreation. We'll end with a tribute to all the churches that

have provided good fellowship. Church suppers and socials were a beginning of the ecumenical movement. I especially salute the Luther League, The Epworth League, and the Christian Endeavor, and all the leaders who put up with us boisterous kids. Thank you. The influence of good clean fun lives on in Madrid yet. May it continue.

B.A. Wolf



Madrid Ladles Basketball Team, 1902. Left to right: Retta Berry, Irene Caskey, Ann Davis, Iva Lee, Edith Norris, Ida Crank, Bessie Norris, Frede Mytinger, Inez Murray, Dolly Steinhaus, Emma Berg and Zoe Halsey.

*PARTY LINES.* Remember party telephone lines and those "Rubbernecks." Young people of today are possibly not aware that a family used to share a line with perhaps seven or eight other families. Each family had its special ring: two shorts and a long, or perhaps one long and three shorts. Even if it wasn't your ring, it was fun to pick up the receiver and listen to the other two parties on the line. Sometimes the two other parties on the line realized that a third party was listening in on their supposedly "private" conversation, and said something shocking, and you hurriedly hung up the receiver with a mighty red face.

#### DID YOU KNOW?

*In 1850 sportsmen went up the river and found several elk calves. Elk and deer were plentiful, but buffalo was scarce. One dollar and fifty cents was being paid for wild cat scalps. (This information from the 1880 Polk County History)*

September 26, 1907 "Over the River"

*It looked as if everyone from Madrid, and Woodward were out last Sunday gathering nuts.*



This was Madrid's first theater about 1906 or 1907. It was located across the street from the present theater building. It was managed by Norman Lamb, left.

**IOWA THEATRE** Madrid  
Iowa

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DOUBLE FEATURE—Fri., Sat., Aug. 11, 12  
JOAN CRAWFORD in  
"THE ICE FOLLIES OF 1939"  
CO-FEATURE JACK RANDALL in  
"ACROSS THE PLAINS"

DOUBLE FEATURE—Sun., Mon., Tues., Aug. 13-14-15  
GARY GRANT — JEAN ARTHUR in  
"ONLY ANGELS HAVE WINGS"  
CO-FEATURE—IDA LUPINO in  
"THE LONE WOLF SPY HUNT"

Double Feature, Wed., Thurs., Aug. 16, 17  
RONALD (Dutch) REAGAN in  
"SECRET SERVICE OF THE AIR"  
CO-FEATURE —  
"THE LADY AND THE MOB"  
Starring FAY BAINTER

*Remember Saturday night, "Farmer's Delight" night? This was really everyone's fun night. Parents brought us to town on Saturday nights to purchase the weekly supply of groceries and enjoy the silent picture show. The price was adults 25c and children 10 c. Remember Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin? If we didn't go to the show we went to the drugstore soda fountain or to Pettit's Confectionary for ice cream cones or maybe a green river or a Coke. Our parents sat in cars and visited with neighbors. On Wednesday night we again came to town to listen to the Madrid Band Concerts which were held in the area of the railroad tracks, just west of Larson's Agency. The band wagon would be pulled into this spot, and the concert was on.*

## The Madrid Public Library

Reading provided entertainment for some who had the time and were able to find material to do so. In February 1894, the City Council granted a request by the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to use the city hall as a free reading room and library. It is not clear how well this project worked, but it must have had limited success since the history of the Madrid Public Library does not mention it.



The first library of Madrid was started in 1934 by the Madrid Parent-Teacher Association. Their first building was a little-used room in the City Hall, located over the old fire station and jail on Second Street (the present SAM Center). All the books and time were donated by members of the community. It wasn't until 1935 that the library board was organized: Frank Graves, president; Edwin Sundberg, secretary; Percy Browne, Earl H. Brown and Glenn Grout as board members. Mrs. Trace Embree was the first librarian.

In 1952, the library moved into the new City Hall, and Miss Esther Sundberg was the head librarian, with Mrs. Hans Johnsen as her assistant. At that time, the library had 5,647 books.

The library made another move in 1969, as the room they occupied became too small, and, in agreement with the city council, the rooms were exchanged.

In 1982, the library was still growing, with a collection of over 10,000 items, and in October moved into larger quarters close to its original location. The new location had previously been occupied by the Madrid Post Office and the People's Natural Gas Company quarters. This location had been completely remodeled and made possible through the efforts of the Keigley Library Foundation.

The first book acquired by the library was *The Nazarene* by Sholem Asch and was donated by Past

Matrons. Since then, many clubs, organizations, and private donors have donated books as memorials to the library.

The annual budget has grown from the original 1935 budget of \$234 to approximately \$14,000. In addition to books, the library has magazines, records, old-time radio cassettes, popular cassettes, art prints, large type books, children's games and puzzles. A recent purchase is the video disc player, with eight movies in its collection (the most recent being "Star Wars"). All of these items can be checked out to the public. The library also has a 16 mm movie projector, and a large collection of films available through the State Library Film Department. Discussion is currently centered on the newly acquired computer, with games and educational cassettes for both library and patron use.

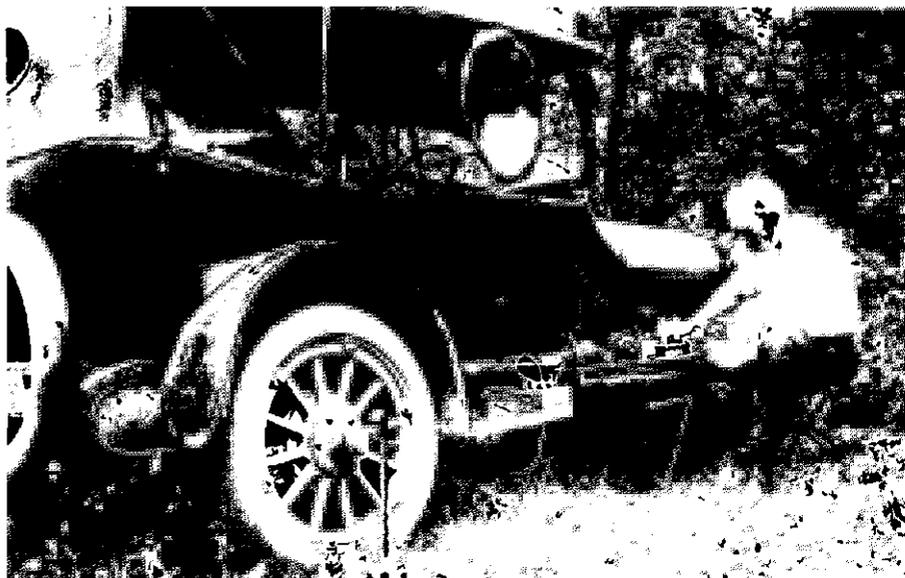
Circulation has increased tremendously over the past 11 years. In 1971, the total circulation was 3,230; at the end of the fiscal year 1982, the total circulation was 22,869. Because of the large increases in circulation, it has become necessary to hire an additional part-time assistant.

*Remember the "Opera House" upstairs over Lawrence's Appliance Store? It was also the Odd Fellow's Hall. The opera house was host to traveling play companies which took the place of the "television programs" of today. There was a stage and many chairs. Home talent such as High School class plays were enjoyed as well as dances. Magic shows were popular, as well as the cooking schools which especially appealed to the women of the community.*

April 2, 1908 . . . . Madrid

*The new automobile recently purchased by C. O. Bosworth arrived the latter part of last week and is receiving tests as to its speed and endurance, at the hands of its owner. The car is a Rio, carrying five passengers and is equipped with a 20 horse power. It is a graceful machine and is splendidly finished.*

Charles Johnson pictured at the Boone Water Works Park, July 4, 1923. He was attending a picnic, and wanted to hear the Jack Dempsey-Tom Gibbons fight on his Atwater Kent Radio. Notice the loud speaker in the Buick car. Because of the noise at the picnic, Mr. Johnson is wearing his ear phones.



The present library board consists of president, Patricia A. Cronk; and board members, Delores Peterson, Louise Wade, Sherry Johnson, and Phyllis Johnson.

Past board members, over the years, include: Edith Burch, Don Kasser, Blanche Halsey, Esther Sundberg, Helen Jones, Guy Lamb, Carrie Hurley, Harriett Gossett, Mrs. James W. Thompson, Mrs. William Watson, Grace Lucas, Elsie Anderson, Dorothy Lyford, Sam Despotovich, Florinne Lucas, Mrs. Hans Johusen, Mrs. Ronald Sundberg, Rev. Homer Perry, Harold Bell, Donna Ostberg, Mrs. Louise Wade, Mary Smith, Topsy Peterson, Patricia Cronk, Doris Soderstrum, Sherry Johnson, and Phyllis Johnson.

Librarians over the years include: 1934, Mrs. Trace Embree, with Mrs. Edna Day hired to assist in 1954; 1960, Miss Esther Sundberg, with Mrs. Edna Leitzman hired to assist in 1967; 1969, Miss Louise Zenor, with Mrs. Leitzman assisting until 1974, when Mrs. Rosemarie Bertini was hired to assist; 1975 until present, Mrs. Rosemarie Bertini, with Sally Myers assisting until 1977, followed by Teresa Henry (1977 to present) and Deanne Eckard (1980 to present) as assistants.

*A heavy snow meant making ice cream. Into a lard bucket, put a mixture of 3 egg whites beaten, 3 yolks added and beaten, 1/2 cup of sugar, beat the mixture until stiff and blend in one pint of whipped cream. Put the lid on the bucket and bury the bucket deep in a snow drift where it will remain all day. By evening, it will be frozen and fattening.*

Madrid Register News  
March 6, 1930

#### LYRIC THEATER TO HAVE TALKIES

*The lyric theater of this city will soon be equipped with a Sen-Nem-O-Phone, a late and modern "talkie" machine which C. Hales, owner of the theater, recently purchased in Chicago.*

## Chautauqua

The Chautauqua movement began on the shore of Lake Chautauqua in New York State shortly after the Civil War. At first the outdoor gatherings were Methodist revivals; later they became secular tent programs featuring famous speakers, concerts, and plays. Chautauqua sprang up all over the land, and eventually "tent circuits" traveled to very small towns, providing both the talent and the tent; all the town had to do was guarantee the sale of a certain number of season tickets.

The heyday of the Chautauqua in Iowa was probably between 1905 and 1920.

The Chautauqua circuit came to Madrid almost every year in the early 1900s. Each lasted three or four days, including both afternoon and evening programs. The site was the west playground of the old elementary school building, (across the street south from the present elementary school). There was room enough for a large tent and folding wooden chairs and the crowds came.

There were vocal and piano soloists, musical groups, speakers, serious and comic, and sometimes a chalk talk artist.

We used to enjoy the local talent also. Our own cute Mary Evans sometimes sang. We were proud of the Krantz family. Their group consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Krantz and their two daughters, Audrey and Zona.

*Madrid Register News - March 28, 1912*

### **WILL THE CHAUTAUQUA BE BACK NEXT YEAR?**

*"Are you in favor of a chautauqua the coming summer? If you are, attend a meeting of the members of the chautauqua and lecture course association to be held in the city hall next Tuesday evening. Whether there will be a chautauqua the coming summer and a lecture course the next winter will depend to a large extent on the meeting Tuesday evening. The meeting will be held for the*

## Krantz Concert Company

During the middle '20s and the early '30s the Krantz Concert Company, consisting of Caleb Krantz, his wife Alma and their two daughters, Audrey and Zona, traveled throughout the United States giving concerts on the Chautauqua and Lyceum Circuits. Their programs, always of high quality music, consisted of cornet quartets, Roman trumpet quartets, group numbers with Mrs. Krantz at the piano, Zona on

*July 31, 1913*

*Last Wednesday evening a short time after a Madrid audience had been so delightfully entertained by the Kafir Boys Choir, William Jennings Bryan, greatest of all Chautauqua attractions, was in Madrid. His presence, however, was unknown to Madrid people . . . he had been in Adel where he had delivered a Chautauqua address and from Adel, went to Herndon where he caught the Milwaukee's fastest train east. He was on his way to Washington to return to his duties as Secretary of State.*

# Joe R. Hanley

Lawyer — Evangelist

Chaplain — Orator

*Known as*

## The Billy Sunday of Canada

Closed his last evangelistic meeting at Windsor, Canada, with 3000 Professions



Attained rank of Major in Army

Proudest possession — WOUND STRIP

Detailed to deliver to all organizations in the 40th Division and the boys fresh from the front lines liked it.

## THE MODERN CRUSADER

*Considered one of the greatest Chautauqua lectures in the country.*

"The Modern Crusader" is not a war lecture although it throbs with the spiritual idealism of our young crusaders.



H. S. GYMNASIUM

**Fri., Feb. 20**

8:15 P.M.

Single admission adults, 35¢ — Children 25¢

Tickets on sale and seats reserved at Swan Pharmacy and Jenkins Drug Stores

*purpose of selecting a board of five directors, and will be held Tuesday evening at 7:30 in the city hall. Every individual who is a season ticket holder at the last chautauqua or a season ticket holder at the present season's lecture course is a member of the association. They are earnestly asked to be present at the meeting."*

trumpet, Audrey on violin and Mrs. Krantz handling the percussion section of drums, bells and chimes.

An interesting feature was the ocarino quartettes. The ocarino is a potato-shaped wind instrument whose size determines the depth of its pitch. Mr. Krantz was also a chalk talk artist and entertained with his illustrations. This was another talented family that Madrid was proud to call its own.

*Madrid Register News . . . October 3, 1907*

*The Modern Woodman Hall in Madrid is to be converted into an Open House.*

*South Side . . . February 13, 1908*

*Earl Drake spent the week with Frank Schoff. They were breaking bronchoes to take their best girls buggy riding. Now look out girls.*

# Miss America

Madrid Register News - September 15, 1927

"A great great granddaughter of Mrs. Anna Dalander, founder of Madrid, was chosen the most beautiful girl in America at Atlantic City in the year 1927, an honor that holds peoples' attention in contests today. Miss America of 1927 was Miss Lois Dalander of Joliet, Illinois."

## MISS DALENDER MOST BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN

### Lois Dalander Selected as "Miss America" in Atlantic City

#### Is the Great Great Granddaughter of Mrs. Anna M. Dalander, Pioneer Madrid Woman

Upon the slender shoulders of Miss Lois Dalander of Joliet, Illinois, an extremely fair lass of sixteen summers, the granddaughter of Eric J. Dalander, of this city, and the great great granddaughter of Mrs. Anna Dalander who laid out the first plat of the town of Madrid, rests the mantle of the nation's most beautiful girl, "Miss America, 1927."

The selection was made from a field of 72 aspirants in Atlantic City, New Jersey, last Friday. Fifteen judges, thirteen of them artists of national fame, selected Miss Dalander as the most qualified to typify the feminine beauty of the entire country.

Miss Dalander entered the contest as Miss Illinois after she had won the right to represent her city, Joliet, Illinois, at a contest held in Chicago nearly a month before. It is estimated that from the field of aspirants at Atlantic City a home territory of approximately from 10,000 to 15,000 of the country's fairest daughters were represented.

Around eighteen thousand people witnessed the pageant in Atlantic City, on the million dollar sidewalk piers. Miss Dalander received eight of the fifteen votes from the judges. Miss Mozelle Ransom of Dallas, Texas, entered as "Miss Dallas," received five of the fifteen.

#### Wears Unbobbed Hair

Miss Dalander's hair is of the unbobbed variety, worn long. She is a high school girl in her home city of Joliet, a daughter of County Clerk and Mrs. A. F. Dalander. Her father was in Madrid visiting the relatives here when she was selected to go to Atlantic City as the most beautiful woman in her state.

The new "Miss America" is a slender miss of 120 pounds. Her hair is light brown and her complexion extremely fair.

Her measurements are: Height, 5 feet 4½ inches; neck, 12½ inches; bust, 31½; wrist, 5½; hips, 36; arm length, 22; waist, 25½; thigh, 20; calf, 12½; ankle, 8.

Joliet, Illinois, her home city, went wild on receipt of the news of Miss Dalander's victory, and showers of telegrams were sent east congratulating her.

#### Receive Offers

Miss Dalander is receiving a number of motion picture and theatrical offers since the pageant's conclusion, but so far as her relatives here know she has accepted none of



Miss Lois Dalander

them.

Miss Dalander is a student of dancing, music and art, and she hopes some day to be a commercial artist, her relatives state.

Born on St. Valentine's day, February 14, 1911, Lois has lived in Joliet all her life.

She has studied piano six years as a student in the Conservatory of Music, and with Miss Minnie Shaw in her home studio, Buell Avenue, Joliet. Three year ago she became intensely interested in dancing, and for three years has been a pupil of the Castle School of Dancing. Art was her latest hobby, and she studied both landscaping and commercial art with Miss Catherine Schmidt at Farragut school, Joliet.

Reprinted from the Madrid Register News  
September 29, 1927

## THOUSANDS OF GIFTS GIVEN MISS AMERICA

Jewels, Diamonds, Lingerie, Etc. Showered Upon Her

Returned Home Sept. 19th, and  
Given Ovation by the People  
of Joliet, Illinois

Miss Lois Dalander of Joliet, Illinois, who was recently selected as the nation's fairest girl and given the title of "Miss America" at Atlantic City, is being showered by gifts of extreme value and beauty according to information received by relatives here.

Among the gifts are a \$1,000 diamond ring given by the people of her home city, Joliet, Illinois; a \$1,000 wrist watch, smaller than a dime and set in a circle of diamonds; a golden figure of a mermaid lying upon a teakwood pedestal, valued at \$3,500 silver loving cups, an electric ice box from the General Motors Co., four radios, and a list of other articles covering almost half a newspaper column.

Welcomed Home by Thousands

Miss Dalander was welcomed home by thousands on Sept. 19th. She was led from the train to a decorated float and took her seat upon a throne in a bower of roses. The national high school band led a procession to the court house where she was welcomed by the mayor who in behalf of the city presented her with the diamond ring.

County officials presented Miss Dalander with a number of presents, also. Her father, Albion F. Dalander, is county clerk. A special train met her in Chicago to take her home. She was accompanied by her parents who were with her in the east.

Following the reception at the city hall Miss Dalander was banqueted by the Kiwanis club of her city.

*Madrid Register News - September 29, 1927*

### **Six O'Clock Dinner at Johnson Home**

Gilbert Banks of Chicago was the guest of honor Wednesday evening at a 6 o'clock dinner at the home of Mrs. J.W. Johnson.

The occasion was in the nature of a reunion of the Cassel and Dalander families. At this time the gathering relatives sent a telegram of congratulations to Miss Lois

Dalander of Joliet, Illinois, on attaining the great honor and distinguished title of "Miss America."

### **THE NEW "MISS AMERICA"**

She does not smoke, drink coffee or eat pickles. But she likes to draw and to dance. At least that is what Miss Lois Eleanor Delander, "Miss America of 1927," professes. Perhaps the most surprising thing of all, however, is that this bathing beauty actually swims. After winning the national beauty contest she astonished Atlantic City by taking a dip in the ocean. There is no similar act on record.

Though only 16 years old, Miss Delander says she is not dazzled by stage and screen offers. She says she will return to high school at Joliet, Ill. She won over 74 other girls, most of whom were bobbed brunettes. Miss Delander's hair is long and light brown. "I don't believe a girl should marry before she is 24 years old," she says. No wonder that in awarding her the crown one of the judges explained: "Because she is not only beautiful, but sensible and intelligent."

## **Mid Summer**

From 1937 through 1939, Mid Summer Day was an annual celebration in Madrid. This particular celebration came down from heathen times and next to Christmas was the greatest festival of the year in Scandinavia.

Mid Summer Day is observed throughout Europe, but especially in Sweden, "land of the midnight sun," where in mid summer the sun does not set, but shines 24 hours a day. For those few years, June 22, 23, and 24, Madrid became a "little bit of Sweden." Folk games, May pole dances, flower displays, and anti-

ques of Scandinavian origin were featured. The highlight of the celebration was the selection and the crowning of the queen and her court, and in 1938, a spectacular historical pageant was presented, written and directed by professionals from California. This pageant was presented three evenings at Edgewood Park with thousands attending. For weeks prior to the celebration, caravans of cars visited other communities promoting the Mid Summer Festival.

Ruth Cederquist was the first queen in 1937. The following year, to help promote the event, wooden



These three little girls wore these Swedish costumes at the 1937 Madrid Mid-Summers day celebration. Girls are, left to right: Jerry Hobbs, Judith Cleven and Mary Sue Anderson. Folk dances, coronation of the queen and a parade of children dressed in Swedish costumes took place at the celebration.

Above are the pictures of the Mid-Summer's Day queen and her court in 1938. The queen, standing, is Miss Elizabeth Pearson. On her right is Miss Erma Wisecup, as Miss Columbia, and on her left is Miss Sweden, Miss Mildred Alsin. The court ladies are: Marie Louise Berkley, Ellen Carlson, Phyllis Downing, Pauline Clark, Jeanette Hegberg, Maxine Wilen and Arlene Ostberg.

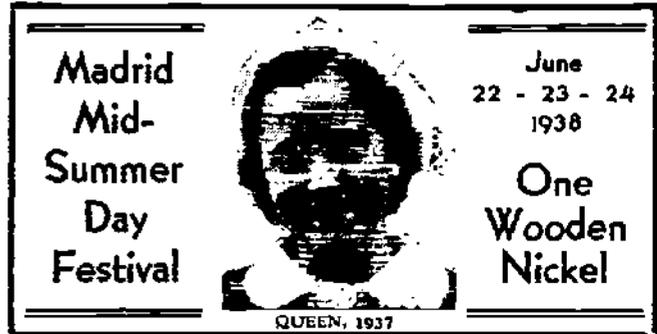


—Register-News Photo

nickels were printed, which were exchangeable at any store in Madrid and was redeemable in coin, if desired.

In 1938, the year of the huge celebration, Elizabeth Pearson was chosen queen, with Irma Wisecup as Miss Columbia and Mildred Alsin as Miss Sweden, along with a court of princesses.

In 1939, Beth Check was queen. Once again the festivities centered on Swedish songs, games and an operatta "The Gypsy Rover" was given by the high school music department. Unrest was beginning to be felt around the world, and the celebration was discontinued after three years, never to be revived, but left behind were many lovely memories.



This wooden certificate is issued by the Madrid Mid-Summer Day Association, Inc., in commemoration of the first Swedish settlers at Swede Point, now Madrid, Iowa, in 1846.

It is exchangeable at any store in Madrid, Iowa, and is redeemable by the bearer if desired in coin of the U. S. of America at the City State Bank of Madrid, Iowa, up to and including June 23, 1938.

C. W. ANDERSON, Pres.  
J. G. LUCAS, Vice-Pres.

C. H. RECKSEEN,  
Sec. and Treas.



Authentic Swedish costumes similar to those worn at the Mid Summer Celebration. Ladies pictured are Esther Sundberg, Kathryn Sundberg and Ellen Sundberg Pearson.

February 3, 1916

Monday four young men skated overland on ice skates to Des Moines. They did not follow the winding paths of the Des Moines River, but took the ordinary highways and skated the entire distance, in a little over four hours. Just a little thing, but it may not be duplicated again in a thousand years.

So the first winter months of 1916 may go down in the unwritten history of this generation as the "winter of ice." Highway and field, hill and meadow, crevice and mound have felt the frosty touch of nature . . . a condition which enables a quartette of individuals to skate a distance of thirty miles over dirt roads covered with ice is too remarkable to be often duplicated.

Madrid Register News, May 10, 1917:  
Carl Lundahl is cutting the atmosphere with a brand new Buick roadster, just purchased from the Madrid Auto Company. Possibly a friendly injunction to heed the speed limit may not be out of order.

## Horse Race Track

The ladies of Madrid did not approve of some of the forms of entertainment that were practiced by some of the citizens. On May 20, 1895 a committee of ladies appeared before the council to ask that dice playing and cigarette sales be prohibited. Dice playing wasn't the only form of gambling though, there is reference in several sources to the race track in Madrid. When asked about a rumored bet that he had made on a race between two stagecoaches, Martin Burke stated in an interview, years later, that the only wagers he had made on horses were at the race track at Madrid.

For a brief period in the early 1900's, the citizens of Madrid could enjoy horse racing at Hopkins Grove on the south edge of Madrid. The location was a picnic ground with many trees, which eventually became known as Edgewood Park. John Wilson, a local horse

breeder, was the promoter, using his fine race horse, "Easter Castle" as the feature attraction. Many horses from surrounding areas also ran the mile track.

If today one were to inspect the north edge of the road into Edgewood Park, one would see the banked curves where the track was originally found. Old timers say many small wagers were made on the outcome of the races.

Later when the automobile became more prevalent, small cars such as Fords and Chevys replaced the horse on the track.

Races were scheduled at most of the Fourth of July and Labor Day celebrations. The races were discontinued when many of the young men of the community went off to fight in World War I.

## Blue Laws

The Victorian Age was coming to an end after the turn of the century, but was struggling hard. In 1917 The General Assembly passed what became known as the "Blue Law" well illustrated by the following articles from the *Madrid Register News*:

May 10, 1917

### BLUE LAW BAN ON

"Atty. General Havner has announced that he will clamp the blue law lid on Iowa so tight that hatches will not need to be battened down. Base ball is to be included among the things to be suppressed.

"An interesting fight is developing in Des Moines. The management of the Des Moines League ball team has announced that the Des Moines team will play as usual and publicly invites the Des Moines populace to "Come out and get punched."

"The result of the effort to suppress Sunday baseball in Des Moines will doubtless govern the attitude of the rest of the state."

May 24, 1917

"Sunday theaters, moving picture shows, profes-

sional sports of all kinds, and labor and trade tending in any way to commercialize the Sabbath are barred by the Iowa "Blue law," according to a letter which Atty. General H. M. Havner sent out to county attys and other peace officers of the state.

"On the other hand, Havner's ruling declares that Sunday newspapers, amateur baseball, golf, railroads, garages, public utility service of all kinds, delivery of milk, operation of bakeries and labor absolutely necessary may be permitted."

On November 23, of that year, representatives of the churches of Madrid asked the city council to regulate Sunday picture shows. After some discussion the council decided to ask that they be stopped. It was during this time that Sunday baseball was prohibited within the city limits and Frank Kenison allowed ball games on his property north of town. Others remember that a pasture across the road east of Fairview Cemetery was also used as a baseball field for Sunday ball games.

The liberalizing effect of "the Charleston era" of the late 1920s began to have some effect in Madrid. On March 14, 1930, a statement accompanied by a long list of names was presented at the council meeting declaring that they favored allowing the theater to be



Madrid's 1907 Football Team



The Madrid Independents Football Team, 1922. Front row, left to right: Bill Russels, Paul Kinsey, Walter Conn, Ted Sandberg, Vern Spence, Jim Weems, Ray Sinkey and Manager Milo Keigley. Second row: Otto Scott, Dollie Eslick, Donald Zenor, Thurmon Legvold, Alex Cumming and Allen Miles. Third row: Elmer Swim, Al Markum, Andrew Bergson, Tom Hamil, George Leafgren, Walter Somers, Joe Russels, Pete Alsin and Earl Snyder.

opened on Sundays. And, on July 16 of that year, the council approved ordinance No. 76 to permit ball games on Sundays.

The matter of Sunday movies remained unsettled and in February of 1932, a petition with 400 signatures asked that an election to be called to settle the issue. On March 23, the issue of allowing Sunday movies failed.

Three years later on February 4, 1935, the council agreed again to hold an election to decide on Sunday movies if the committee asking for the election would put up \$75 to cover the cost. On the March 4th election, there were 356 votes in favor of allowing Sunday movies and 327 against.

*CHARIVARIES, these popular parties occurred when some of the settlers were married. Tin pans and all sorts of instruments gave a discordant serenade to the newlyweds. It didn't stop until the bride and groom showed themselves and gave out treats. In the 1920s and 1930s the treat was often to return a few nights later for ice cream and cake. Is there an occasional one now?*

*SLEIGHING parties were fun for young and old as they traveled from home to some special entertainment or a soup supper with friends.*

*Upsetting the load into a snowbank always added to the fun. The bobsled was filled with straw. With lap robes and wrapped hot bricks who cared about the cold! Can't you see the horses blowing white vapor from their nostrils?*

#### October 17, 1907....Local Notes

"The Madrid foot ball team won a signal victory over the State Center Team at the Rhodes fair Thursday afternoon. Twenty minute halves were played and the score resulted 17-0 in favor of the local team. The game was a clean one and was characterized by several swift, swift plays on the part of the Madrid boys, the touchdowns being made by Charles Kinsey, Walter Walrath and Clarence Carlson."

The Madrid Independents, a football team made up of Madrid men had a rewarding season in 1922.

The schedule and scores are as follows:

Clive A. C. ....	0	Madrid.....	19
Ankeny A. C. ....	0	Madrid.....	13
Hawkeyes A. C. ....	6	Madrid.....	6
Woodward A. C. ....	6	Madrid.....	6
Boone Tigers .....	0	Madrid.....	19
Savastopol A. C. ....	0	Madrid.....	6
Hawkeyes A. C. ....	20	Madrid.....	0



## Semi Pro Ball

During the summer months of 1921 and 1922, Madrid had one of the finest semi pro ball teams in the state. In fact, this team was so good that it beat the Western League (who were all pro players) twice. The Madrid team played all over the state, in Carroll, Des Moines, Coon Rapids and Dows, to name a few.

Madrid had an ordinance on the city books that the park could not be used on Sunday for entertainment, so this team was forced to find other places to play. Thanks to the Kenisons north of Madrid, this orphan

team, as they were called, were invited to use a portion of the farm as their home diamond.

One summer, when the local mines were on strike, this team played the entire season for Oskaloosa.

Familiar names found on the team's roster were: Jimmy Grant, Spot Grant, Donald Grant, Chink Gibbons, Cotton Gibbons, Alex Russell, Walter Kiddie and Scheitsman.

1896 . . . . Madrid City Ordinance. All ball playing on the Sabbath is hereby constituted as a misdemeanor.



The 1922 Semi-Pro baseball team from Madrid. Front row, left to right: Percy Brown, manager; Chink Gibbons, Cotton Gibbons, Leland Bradley, Dick Baxter and Swede Erickson. Back row: Jack Johnson, assistant manager; Donald Grant, Alex Russell, Spot Grant, unknown and Clint Sullivan, business manager.



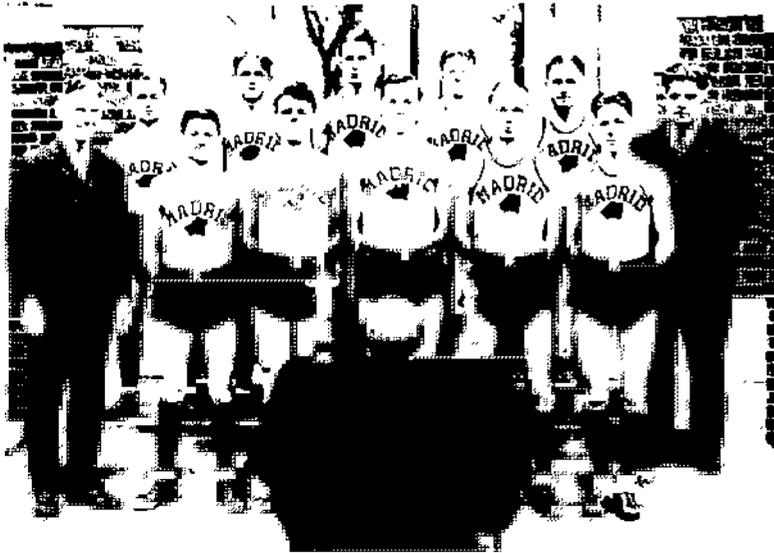
## Madrid High School Team Wins County Basketball Tourney!!

*Madrid Register News....March*

### MADRID HIGH SCHOOL TEAM WINS COUNTY BASKETBALL TOURNEY!!

"The Madrid High School basketball team had the honor of winning the Boone County tourney. They

were presented with a traveling cup, given the winner of the tourney by Cook Clothing Company of Boone. Also the team were recipients of a trophy presented by the Boone County School Mens Club. The latter cup is in permanent possession by the school. The tournament ball was also given to the local boys."



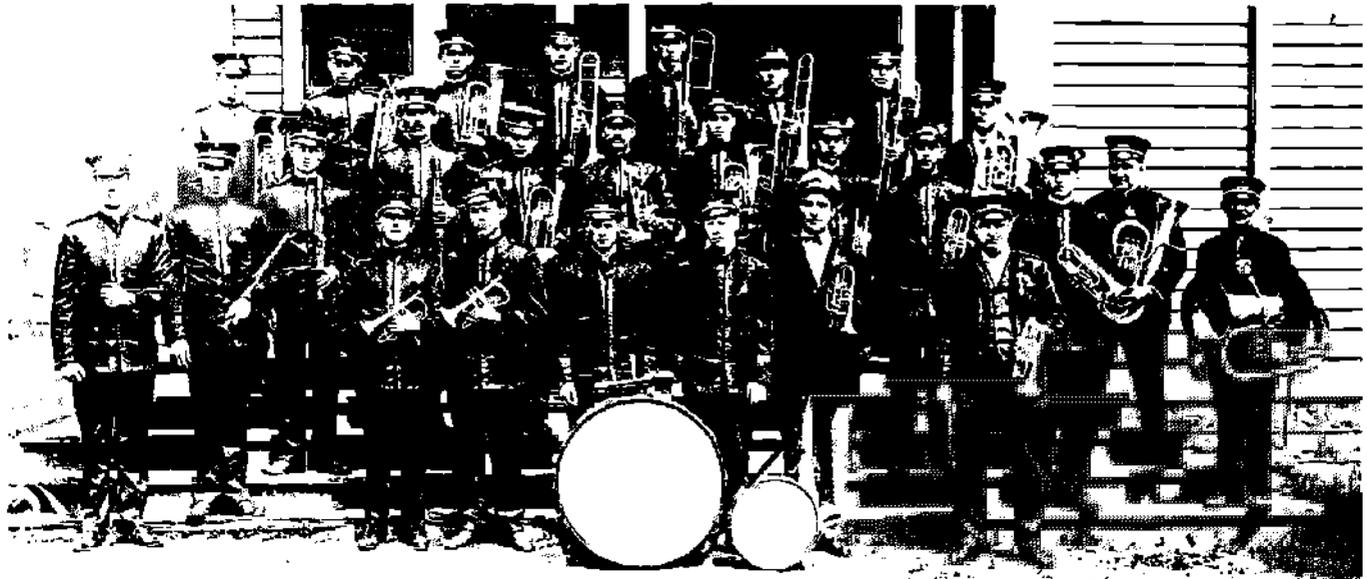
The 1930-31 Boone County basketball champions. Front row, left to right: Coach Raymond Ingersoll, Edwin James, Armand Perrier, Jr., Walter Dyer, Wayne Beery and Roy Martinson, team captain. Back row: Pete Castell, Raymond Olson, Stanley Erickson, Clifford Alsin, Warren Carlson and assistant coach Donovan Carlson.

## Music

Music has played a great part in the entertainment scene in Madrid. Many of the local organizations had their own bands during the early part of the 20th century. The IOOF Lodge marched to the tempo played by their band, as did the local firemen, and the Boy Scout Band of the early 1920s made many public appearances. Concerts by the Madrid Band at the City Park were held each Wednesday evening during the summer months. Some of the conductors

remembered were Gus Krantz, Harry Jackson, George Stevens and Karl Steinhaus.

Community choirs have also been a popular form of entertainment. In the middle '20s many a Madrid citizen remembers singing the choir for Rev. Goff's revival meetings. During the '50s a community choir presented "The Messiah" at the local high school, with approximately 500 in attendance.



The 1909 Madrid Community Band shown with their leader, J. E. Smith, pose on the steps of the Madrid Christian Church.



The Odd Fellow's Concert Band, about 1907.

## Boy Scout Band



News article from the national magazine *Jacob's Band Monthly* reviewing the activities of the Boy Scout Band under the direction of Gus Krantz.

### Madrid Boy Scout Band Madrid, Iowa

The Madrid Boy Scout Band was organized April 1, 1921, under the auspices of the scout council by the Madrid Commercial club. In the short time the band has been functioning as a unit it has traveled numerous engagements at fairs, state amusement parks, festivals and homecomings.

The success of the band has been due to the efforts of a coterie of enthusiasts in Madrid, who, for the most part have been the parents of the boys and public spirited citizens who have supported the band in all of its undertakings. The zest with which the youngsters went about the organization work and financial support of the business men both have been factors that have contributed to the development of the band.

Soon after the band was organized in 1921 the boys took part in the Memorial Day demonstration held in Madrid. At that time the band consisted of 30 boys, all members of the Madrid Boy Scout bodies. The boys ranged in age from 12 to 18 years. Many of the youngsters have received private instruction at times in the past, but the majority were beginners.

In 1921 the band gave a series of street concerts in Madrid and during the winter of 1921-22 appeared in three concerts in the Madrid High School gymnasium. In May, 1922, with 50 members the scout band began presenting a number of concerts that were continued over five months. The concerts were given weekly, and to encourage the work of the scouts the business men of Madrid contributed \$400.

The work of the Madrid Boy Scout Band has not been confined to that city, for soon after the band was formed concerts were given in Woodward, Iowa, and at the homecoming in Polk City, Ia. In 1922 the band took part in the Western Band Association tournament held in Ogden, Ia. While at Ames, Ia., the Madrid band gave a concert at the Iowa State Agricultural College where the program was broadcasted by radio. Other engagements filled in 1922 included the Farmers' Dairy Association picnic at Huxley, the Berkely Watermelon Day celebration and Madrid Farmers' picnic.

The crowning engagement of the year was the series of concerts given by the Madrid Scout Band at the Iowa State Fair in August and September, 1922, at Des Moines, Ia. The boys gave a number of interesting and entertaining programs and were accorded an enthusiastic reception.

G. A. J. Krantz, director of the band, has been an indefatigable worker for the boys since the formation of the band. He has directed the band at all of the concerts and

weekly rehearsals, arranged countless programs and handled the details incident of the various trips that have been made by the organization.

Mr. Krantz has given instruction to five of the boys in

the rudiments of directing and has trained a number of the youngsters so that they can give solo numbers. He has organized and developed a saxophone and brass quartet and both have been valuable adjuncts to the band.

## "Handel's Messiah"

presented by

### Community Choir

HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

Wednesday, December 28, 1955

#### Solists

Mrs. Edward Gilbert, soprano  
Reuben Martinson, Bass  
Thomas J. Hamil, Tenor

#### String Ensemble

Mrs. E. P. Schindler  
Miss Susan Schindler  
Miss Sarah Schindler

1. "Comfort Ye My People." (Introduction and Recitative)—Mr. Thomas J. Hamil
2. "Every Valley Shall be Exalted." (Air)—Mr. Thomas J. Hamil
3. "And the Glory of the Lord."—Choir
4. "But Who may Abide the Day of His Coming?" (Air)—Mr. Rueben Martinson
5. "O Thou That Tellest Good Tidings."—Choir
6. "For Unto Us a Child is Born."—Choir
7. "Pastoral Symphony."—Miss Karen Cleven
8. "There were shepherds abiding in the field." (Recitative)
9. "And Lo, the Angel of the Lord Came upon Them." (Air)
10. "And the Angel Said unto Them." (Recitative)
11. "And Suddenly There Was with the Angel." (Air)—Mrs. Gilbert
12. "Glory to God in the Highest."—Choir
13. Selections from the "Messiah" (String Ensemble)—Mrs. E. P. Schindler, Miss Susan Schindler, Miss Sarah Schindler
14. "Rejoice Greatly, O Daughter of Zion." (Air)—Mrs. Gilbert
15. "Why Do the Nations so furiously rage?" (Air)—Mr. Martinson
16. "I know that my Redeemer liveth." (Air)—Mrs. Gilbert
17. "Hallelujah"—Choir

#### Accompanists

Miss Sandra Sexauer  
Miss Karen Cleven  
Mrs. Edward Doran

#### Director

Mrs. Robert Lucas

Compliments of City State Bank



## Songs of Yesteryears . . . Bring Back Memories

Music has always been a part of war and songs popular during the War between the States were tunes such as "Tenting on the Old Campground," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Sweet Genevieve," "Will You Love Me in December as You Did in May" and "Waiting for The Robert E. Lee."

When "Buster Brown" and "Yellow Kid" were popular comic strips, there was "Merry Widow," "When Irish Eyes are Smiling," "Love Me and the World is Mine," "Mother Machree," "A Little Bit of Heaven," and "Let the Rest of the World Go By." When the first automobiles were making their appearance about the country, everyone sang "In My Merry Oldsmobile." When folks went courting in buggies, they sang "Sweet Adeline," "Row, Row, Row Your Boat," "Daisies Won't Tell," "Down by the Old Mill Stream" and "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

Everyone sang in the good old days, and workmen sang or whistled on their way to work as well as when working and on their way home in the evening, carrying an empty syrup bucket in which they had transported a cold dinner. Folks don't sing or do too much whistling on the streets anymore.

In the early 1900s, popular songs were "She's Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage," "Ireland Must be Heaven, For My Mother Came From There," and "Take Me Out to the Ball Game." When we had meatless and wheatless days during the days of World War I, we learned to sing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," "There's a Long Long Trail a Winding," "Over There" and "K-KK-Katy." Then came "Oh How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning," and "How You Gonna Keep 'em Down on the Farm After They've Seen Patee?"

If you ever went to country school you'll remember "Dixie," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," "America," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Yankee Doodle," "Shine On Harvest Moon" and "O Susanna."

In the Roaring Twenties, guys and their gals used to go on wiener and marshmallow roasts, sit around the camp fire or meet at someone's home and sing to the accompaniment of a ukelele, "My Blue Heaven," "Don't Bring Lulu," "Girl of My Dreams," "Beautiful Ohio," "Back Home in Indiana," "Out Where the West Begins," "Melancholy Baby" and many others. It seems as if "Red Wing" was around forever.

There were such novelties as "Yes, We Have No Bananas," "Barney Google," and "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles."

Every generation has had its favorites. Some remained to be favorites of the next decade. You can almost judge an individual's age by the songs he likes. When that teen-ager talks about that cacophony he calls "Rock and Roll," ask him to hum or whistle the tune. You'll both learn there isn't any, merely a heavily accented beat.

Maybe the next generation will go back to music with a tune, harmony, beauty and wonderful lyrics.



Madrid is fortunate to be located in the heart of one of Iowa's most popular recreational areas. The following are within a short distance of the town:

Swede Point Park, formerly Camp Laurie, once owned and operated by the Salvation Army, but now a Boone County Park, 1.5 miles.

Camp Mitagwa, owned by the Tall Corn Council of the Boy Scouts, 9 miles.

Church of God Camp, owned by the Church of God, Anderson, Indiana, headquarters, 5 miles.

Camp Hantesa, the Camp owned and operated by the Heart of the Hawkeye Camp Fire Girls, 13 miles.

Ledges State Park, owned by the State of Iowa, 11 miles.

Jester Park, owned by Polk County, 6 miles.

Big Creek Dam, a state recreational area, 7 miles.

Saylorville Dam, a national flood control project, 12 miles.



The Milwaukee Reservoir west of town has been an entertainment spot for generations of Madrid residents. As soon as the ice was sufficiently thick, scores of young people made their way to the "Resie." Many young ones learned to skate here, and as their proficiency increased, played ice hockey or "crack the whip." Sometimes a fire was built on the bank to warm the toes and hands and hot chocolate from thermos bottles was enjoyed. Today, since the Milwaukee no longer makes runs through Madrid, and there is no need to take on water, the reservoir has been abandoned, and today's youth no longer know the excitement of spending hours of winter time at the resie.



The Milwaukee Reservoir west of town was a popular place for young and old to spend a winter day.

July 4, 1913

The following is the program for Madrid's Fourth of July Celebration:

Morning

Band Concert  
Parade  
Speakers

Afternoon (given entirely to sports)

Greased Pole  
#1 Pony Race  
#2 Pony Race  
#1 Tug of War . . . . . Scandia Vs. Phildia  
#2 Tug of War . . . . . High Bridge Vs. Zookspur

3 Legged Race  
Egg Race

Men's Foot Race  
Automobile Race Over Country Roads. 5¼ miles in length  
Ball Game . . . . . Scandia-Zookspur Vs. Madrid  
Motorcycle Race

Evening

Band Concert  
Fireworks Display



## Edgewood Park

John F. Hopkins owned a considerable tract of land adjoining Madrid to the south. It contained on its west a stand of trees that may have been part of the point of timber that had been referred to as Swede Point by early settlers. More recently it was referred to as the Field Club or sometimes as Hopkins Grove. It had been used as a picnic area for Fourth of July and other public gatherings since early times with the consent of Mr. Hopkins. (It is not to be confused with the earlier named Hopkins Grove about five miles south of Madrid where Twenty Mile House was located). As the Field Club, it had been the site of both horse and car racing in the early 1900s. The circular one mile track partially remains as the drive to the two shelter houses in the park today.

In 1913, after Mr. Hopkins' death, the property was placed with the firm of Keigley and Otto to be sold. They sold the farm to Jake Sexauer, father of Frank and Harry Sexauer, of Perry and people in the community began to wonder if they had lost their picnic grounds. Will Keigley thought that Mr. Sexauer might be induced to sell part of the property to the city. Keigley was appointed along with E. O. Kinsey and C. E. Peterson by the Commercial Club to obtain an option on a tract for a city park, particularly the old Field Club. They obtained an option on 17-plus acres which if taken would cost \$285 per acre, but state law required that for a town to issue park bonds it must create a park commission through an ordinance approved by a referendum of the people.

On September 4, the council passed on its third reading the ordinance to create a park commission and set the date for the election to approve it as October 7, 1913. The *Madrid Register News* actively supported the issue with weekly articles and editorials.

*Madrid Register News*  
Sept. 11, 1913  
Editorial

### THE PARK QUESTION

*"As far back as the memory of the average individual extends, the town of Madrid has enjoyed a splendid reputation for entertaining crowds. When the Fourth of July rolled around and talk of celebrating first begun to be heard, it was the general conclusion that if Madrid celebrated there would be a large crowd present.*

*"One of the essential reasons why this has been true, has been the presence of a natural picnic ground, a splendid grove, located in the most advantageous spot, directly adjacent to town.*

*"Few towns or cities have been blessed with the natural park advantage which Madrid has enjoyed. The Field Club grounds only five or six blocks from the business section, with its splendid shade and open space is an ideal location for a park.*

*"Madrid now has the opportunity to make this tract her own. The Field Club grounds can be purchased, the trees given proper attention, more planted if more are needed, and the park maintained and continued as one of the finest picnic spots in the state.*

*"The special election on Oct. 7, gives this opportunity. If*

*we reject it and the grove remains with the property owners, sooner or later the trees will be chopped down."*

The October 9, 1913 *Register* carried the following article:

### "PARK ELECTION WAS CARRIED FIVE TO ONE.

*The vote favorable to the creation of a park commission was equivalent to a vote favoring the floating of bonds and the acquisition of a permanent park site. The vote was 128 to 23 against and one ballot spoiled. The city council met last night and appointed C. E. Peterson, W. J. Jenkins and E. O. Kinsey as members of the park commission."*

On March 2, 1914, the commissioners obtained a mortgage for \$4,500 to be secured by bonds, [the final one to be paid off in 1939] for 17.36 acres from the farm recently purchased by Jacob Sexauer. In May, the street committee was instructed to purchase land for a drive to the new park beginning at Seventh Street and "Hopkins Lane."

Thus was born Edgewood Park although the details of why and when the name Edgewood was applied are obscure. It is puzzling that it did not retain one of its former names, The Old Field Club or Hopkin's Grove.

For a number of years the park was maintained more or less as it was but eventually plans were formulated for providing some improvements. The Sept. 29, 1927 *Madrid Register News* carried the following item:

*"Following the plans outlined sometime back, the park commissioners have commenced the erection of a cabin in Edgewood Park. The plans call for a double cabin with a roof between, and a caretaker's cabin in addition. The cabins are being constructed of logs, and when finished will prove quite a convenience to park visitors. These are the initial improvements on a long time program adopted sometime back by the commissioners."*

The open space that is the east half of the park has provided ball fields for both school and town teams. In 1936, after a period which the school had no football program, the sport was reintroduced. Practices were held in the field northeast of the intersection of Highway 60, (17), and the Slater Road. After a couple of years the school and the City reached an agreement whereby a football field would be laid out in Edgewood Park and the school teams could hold practices and its home games there.

In the spring of 1939 a Works Progress Administration, (a Federal agency for creating employment during the depression) program allocated \$2,500 to the Madrid Park Board. Under joint sponsorship with the Madrid Garden Club and with landscaping designs provided by Iowa State College and utilizing work by the WPA, many improvements were made in the Park: landscaping, resurfacing of the roads, repairs on the cabins, new seedling trees set out, grass replanted, and football and baseball fields laid out.

In 1949 the Chamber of Commerce undertook as a community project to raise funds to purchase materials and to provide for the installation of lights



The cabin at Edgewood Park.

for a combination football-baseball field. On Labor Day with donated labor, eight 80-ft. tall windmill towers were constructed under the supervision of Frank Sexauer. The lights were delayed in shipment and didn't arrive in time to be used for the first home game of the football season but they did arrive in time to be installed for the second home game. The four towers used for the football field were equipped with batteries of twelve sealed beam lamps each.

The following spring Madrid found itself at the center of a wind storm that lasted over eight hours with winds reaching 90 miles per hour. The May 5, 1950 storm did much damage to trees, crops and utility lines and it toppled four of the new light towers at Edgewood Park. It took almost a week to restore electricity and telephone service after the storm.

The most tragic result of the storm was the death of Harry Konchar who was killed by one of the falling light towers. He and two other men who had been very active in obtaining the lighting system had gone to the park to survey the damages after hearing that two of the towers had been blown down. The deafening winds prevented his hearing shouted warnings.

The fallen towers were reconstructed and only 10 of the lamps were broken and had to be replaced.

Since that time a new high school has been built on a 40-acre site and the school sports programs and practices are held there. The ball fields in Edgewood Park are still used in recreation programs and by other groups in the city. Tennis courts were built in 1975 with aid from a federal grant of \$5,000 from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The total cost was \$13,000.

A children's playground was provided with a variety of attractive playground equipment, and an additional shelter was built with donations from the Lions Club.

Although a definite location had not been established, a municipal swimming pool was the subject of a bond election on April 27, 1959. While a majority voted in favor, 379 yes - 346 no, it did not carry by the required 60 percent approval for a bonding question.

Of special interest because of a connection with this year's Centennial Celebration is an attempt by the Park Board, 1960-1964, to acquire an addition to the park to the northwest known as the Seitz property. On Oct. 20, 1960, the Park Board presented a petition with 192 signatures asking for an election to approve a bond for \$1,600 to pay for the land. The council didn't have enthusiasm for the project and failed to call the election.

In early 1961, Reuben Peterson, representing the Park Board, presented a contract for Council approval by which the Park Board could buy one-fourth of the land each year for four years. However, the City Attorney informed the Council that the contract could not be valid. State law prohibited obligating a city to future outlays of money unless covered by sale of bonds. In 1962 the Mayor and Council went on record as not approving any expenditure in that year's budget for park land. Even when there was a possibility of obtaining a federal grant that would pay 50 percent of the purchase price in 1964, there was no enthusiasm for the project among city officials and the matter died.

The connection with the 1983 Centennial Celebration is that the city is leasing that land to expand the facilities at the park to contain a large part of the activities.

When the final payment was made in 1959 on the bonds that had been issued by the first Board of Park Commissioners to purchase the old Field Club in 1914, in observance of the occasion the *Madrid Register News* made this comment: "In any event it was a wise move for the city. Everybody now recognizes Edgewood Park for the splendid pleasure ground it really is." That statement was considered appropriate to include the bicentennial history done by the *Madrid Register* in 1976, and it still seems to be appropriate.



The 1983 park board members are, front row, left to right: Dennis Ringgenberg and Deb Thompson. Back row: Leo Birbi, Tim Glover and Robert Cerretti.

## Memories of My Boyhood Days in in Madrid

*Arthur Ray*

I was eleven years old in 1923, when my parents moved to Madrid, Iowa where my father Jim Ray worked at Scandia Coal Company, Mine No. 4.

He had been boarding at Dick Hamiltons, and we were met at the depot by their daughter Janet Hamilton. The Hamilton's had another daughter Ethel and also a son, Bill, who worked in the drug store for Ducky Swan.

As my father had rented a house and the furniture had been set up, having been sent by rail from Connelville, Missouri, we were ready for life in Madrid. We lived about a block from Dr. Shaw, so I became acquainted with Eldon, Margaret and Robert.

I was enrolled in the grade school. It was a two-story brick building, which has since been torn down. The Principal was Mrs. Mattie Bossler, a very strict, but a very good teacher. Other teachers I remember were Miss Rickey and Miss Hughes. It wasn't long before I acquired a paper route, the Des Moines Register morning route from Selma Peterson, daughter of Gus Peterson, the harness maker.

Soon I knew every one in town and where they resided. I would go to the Milwaukee Depot and pick up my papers around 3:30 a.m. Mr. Darby, the third trick operator, would usually be upon the counter asleep when I arrived.

I would get around 30 papers; many of my customers were miners and wanted their papers before going to work. Bill Weaver, for one, liked to sit around the wash house at the mine and tell the morning news that was in the paper. I had the morning route for a year, then traded it for an evening route. Some of my customers were Dr. Shaw, Bill Weaver, Charley English, Bill Iley, Floyd Alsin, Mr. Reckseen, Russ Comstock, A. M. Sundberg, Harry Carlson, Mr. Christenson, Gomer Evans, Bill Evans, Elmer Carlson, Bill Hegberg, Frank Pierce, John Dyer and many others.

My parents bought milk from Ernest Crannell, who lived at the east edge of town on the Slater road. They milked six cows and I used to help LaVerne milk at night. Part of the farm was where the Catholic Church, the bowling alley and grocery store are now located.

In those days, we had lots of snow and the weather got cold in the winter, so a lot of the kids in town would sleigh ride on the hills and skate on the reservoir west of town. The ice would get at least three feet thick. At one time someone put up ice from the reservoir, and sold it in summer.

My neighbor and I got up early one morning and caught the 3 a.m. train to Des Moines to watch the circus unload their train. Then we took a street car to the Fair Grounds to watch the men put up the tents and other amusements. It was quite a thing to watch the workers lay out the poles, spread the tent, drive the stakes, sometimes three men driving on the same stake with heavy mauls, then raising the tent and tying the hold-down ropes to the stakes.

Delbert Kenison used to go to the fair each year and camp out. He hired me to do the chores. I had to milk the cows, six of them, feed the hogs and pigs, one hundred head, separate the milk, wash the separator, set the cream out for the cream truck, mix the milk in ground corn and oats to feed the pigs, and then shovel out corn for the larger hogs. This was in 1924 and 1925, and pay was one dollar a day.

Harry Carlson and Oscar Sandberg had a grocery store on the corner of Second and State Streets. Carl Wilen clerked and drove the delivery truck for them. In the winter, I would hook a ride on the back of the truck with my sled. Once he left the store and didn't stop until he got to Charley Peterson's at the east edge of town. He traveled quite fast, and I tried to let go, but my rope got caught and the flying snow really clobbered me.

I used to work for Mike the Junk Man once in a while. He had a horse and spring wagon, and once the horse ran away and I finally got it stopped down by the depot, four or five blocks away. Mike was quite a character, usually wore a long overcoat about nine months out of the year, a cap, and didn't shave but once a week, smoked cigarettes continually, and like to play checkers in the front window of Jake Johnson's pool room.

I worked on the section in 1926 for the Milwaukee Railroad. Homer Gillispe was the foreman. Fred Lackey, Dude Reese, Leo Burke and Ed Falstone were fellow workers. Homer lived west of town and as we were working close to where he lived, he had us take the motor into town, and as we were doing so, we met a freight train. Luckily we got it off the track just before the train passed by. Homer came to the car house the next morning to check on the car. He was sure that the freight had demolished it.

West of the depot on Third Street, Mrs. Metcalf ran a restaurant and had sleeping rooms. A lot of the trainmen ate and slept there, as there were two coal trains working the different mines around Madrid. My sister Blanche worked at Mrs. Metcalf's as a waitress. Dr. Larimar, the veterinarian was across the street from Mrs. Metcalf's. In the late Twenties, some one had shot the town marshal, Mr. Sharp. Doc Larimar had been out of town, courting his wife-to-be, and was coming into town a little after midnight. He was mistaken for the man who shot the marshal. A group of men had gathered at the jail and started shooting at the vet. He turned and went down the alley between the Milwaukee tracks, the line that went to Boone, and the stores along State Street. He had a few bullet marks on the back of his car. Doc always carried a gun, and since he thought someone was trying to rob him, he tried to get his gun out to shoot back, but was too busy driving to get his gun out.

Across from the veterinarian's office was the Alsin garage which sold Chevrolets and also had a taxi service.

Ray Brodebeck had the Acme Hotel on the corner of Third and State Streets, where lots of fellows loafed in the lobby.

Guy Lucas had the Madrid Register-News, C. H. Reckseen had the lumber yard, Gus Johnson (Go Gas Gus, as some of the fellows called him) had an oil station on the corner across from the hotel. Jake Johnson had the pool hall next to the hotel and there was usually a game of checkers going on there.

Next to the pool hall was the Hale Theater. I passed out hand bills for the show, so got to go to the show quite often.

The S and K Grocery was next, then Allen Miles clothing store, and then Skortman Implement Store, and then Perrier's butcher shop. Across the street was Hutton and Lucas Hardware that carried miner's supplies: carbide, carbide lamps, caps, shovels, picks, pick handles, drills, augers, thread bars, boxing and about anything one wanted in the hardware line.

Ankeny Larson had his real estate office next to the hardware. Then came Early's Bakery and the D. and H Grocery. There was the Hub, I believe this was a clothing store. Across the street east was Carlson and Sandberg Grocery store, Jenkins Drugs, Dr. Shaw's office, which was upstairs over the drug store.

Jake Johnson's home was on the corner of Second and State where the bank now stands. It was said he was offered a large amount of money for the corner; an oil company wanted to build a service station, but Jake wouldn't sell. He said he didn't need the money, and besides, he walked home from the pool hall several times a day. The Madrid State Bank was west across the street from Johnson's. They gave out wooden one-foot rulers at one time. I still have mine: 4 percent interest on accounts is stamped on the ruler.

Mr. Pearson, the blacksmith, had a shop north of the bank. I used to work for him once in a while. I would knock the rivets out of the iron tires on buggy and wagon wheels, and he would weld a new iron tire together on the forge and fit it back on the wheel. Then I would drill the new tire and rivet it to the wheel.

The Post Office was west of the bank. Harry Graves was the Postmaster. Selma Seaberg worked there for years. Dr. Langland the dentist and Dr. Cook had offices upstairs over the Post Office and Mr. Cederquist, the lawyer, had an office over the bank.

The harness shop was next to the Post Office and Mr. Peterson was always busy repairing harness or making new sets. Also under the bank was Joe Day's barbershop. The jail and the fire station were in the

building now housing SAM.

There was a restaurant and Mr. Brown's jewelry store where the Larson Agency now stands. Harold Peterson had a news stand west of the track on the south side of Second Street. He also became the Boone County Treasurer, an office he held for years.

There was a cafe, then Johnson and Johnson Grocery. It was a L-shaped building with the Farmer's Savings Bank on the corner. Dr. Anderson, the dentist, was upstairs, over the bank. In the summertime when the weather was warm, Dr. Anderson would sit on the steps leading to the bank and his office and visit with everyone going by, until he had a customer. As soon as the customer was gone, he would be back down stairs.

Across the street north from the bank was a house where Al Lane lived. Art Bullington later built an oil station on that corner. There was a garage where Howard's grocery is now located, and an ice house next to the track.

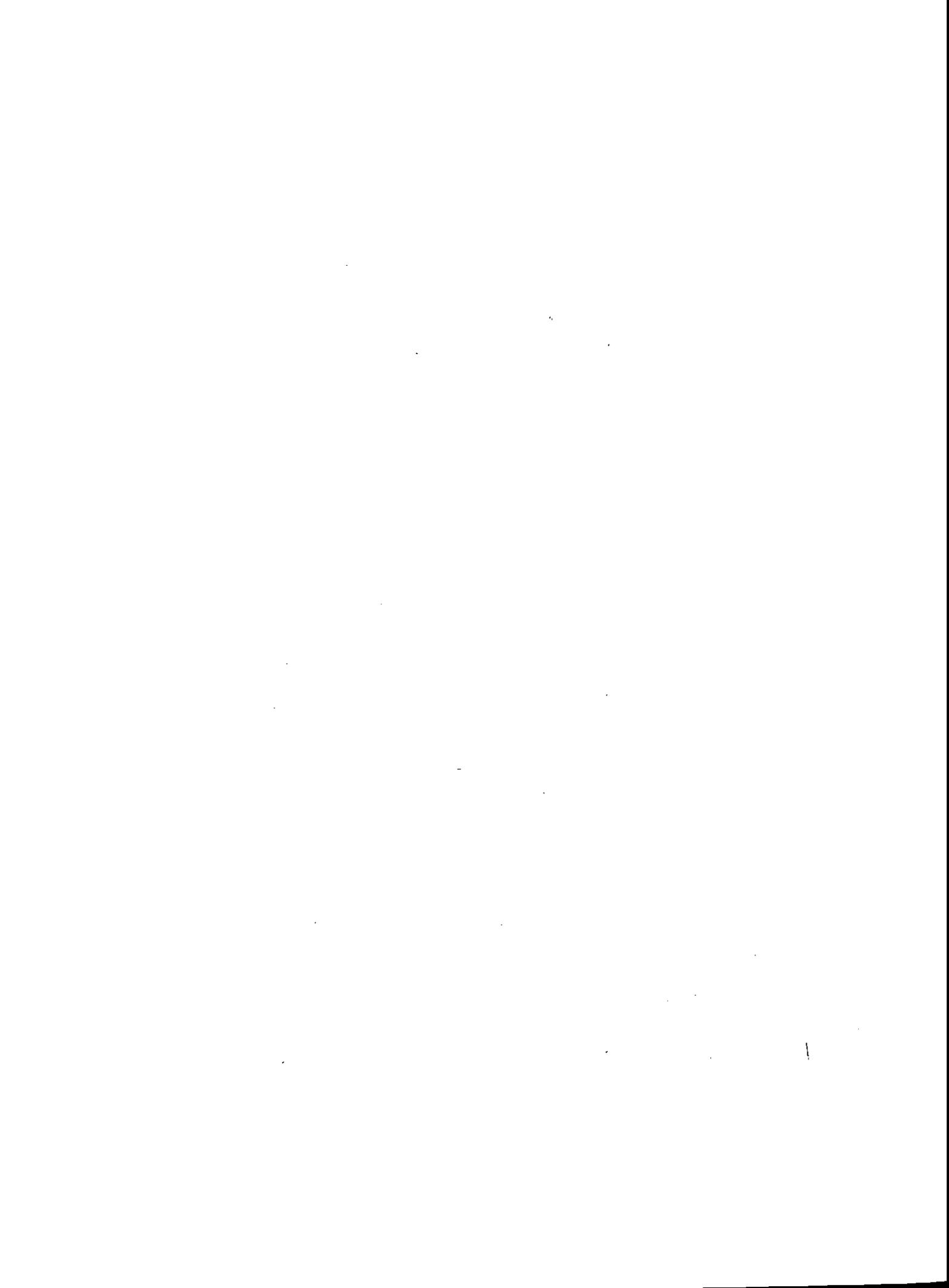
A. M. Sundberg owned the furniture store and funeral parlor, and Konchar Meat was next. Chitenden's Jewelry, Martinson's Shoe and Shoe Repair, Sarver's grocery, Dan's Pool Hall, with Birdsall's garage on the corner. Across the street was the Bee Hive where Milo Smith lived and had his International Farm Machinery next door.

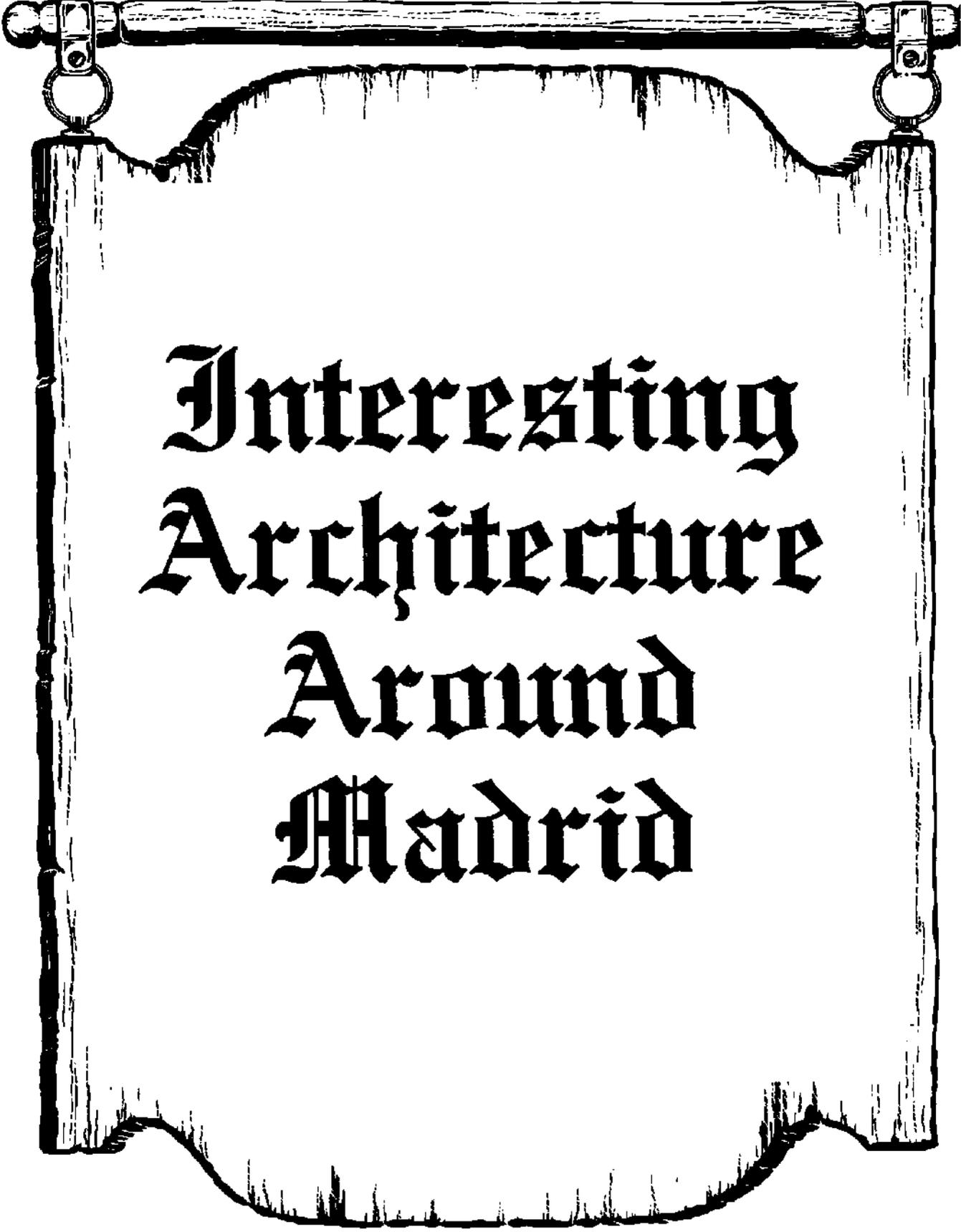
Peelstrom's Photo Shop was just west of there. Alice Peelstrom worked at the depot for years and her sister, Ruth, worked at the Madrid Register News. On the south side of Second Street there was a lumber yard owned by G. W. Fehliesen. In the office a canoe hung on the wall.

Roy Lepovitz had a grocery and meat market and Isador Ferderber a shoe shop. Mr. Westerstrom had a variety store where the kids bought pencils, paper, and other school supplies. Reedholm Hardware, Swans Drug Store and Carlson's Dry Goods were on the corner.

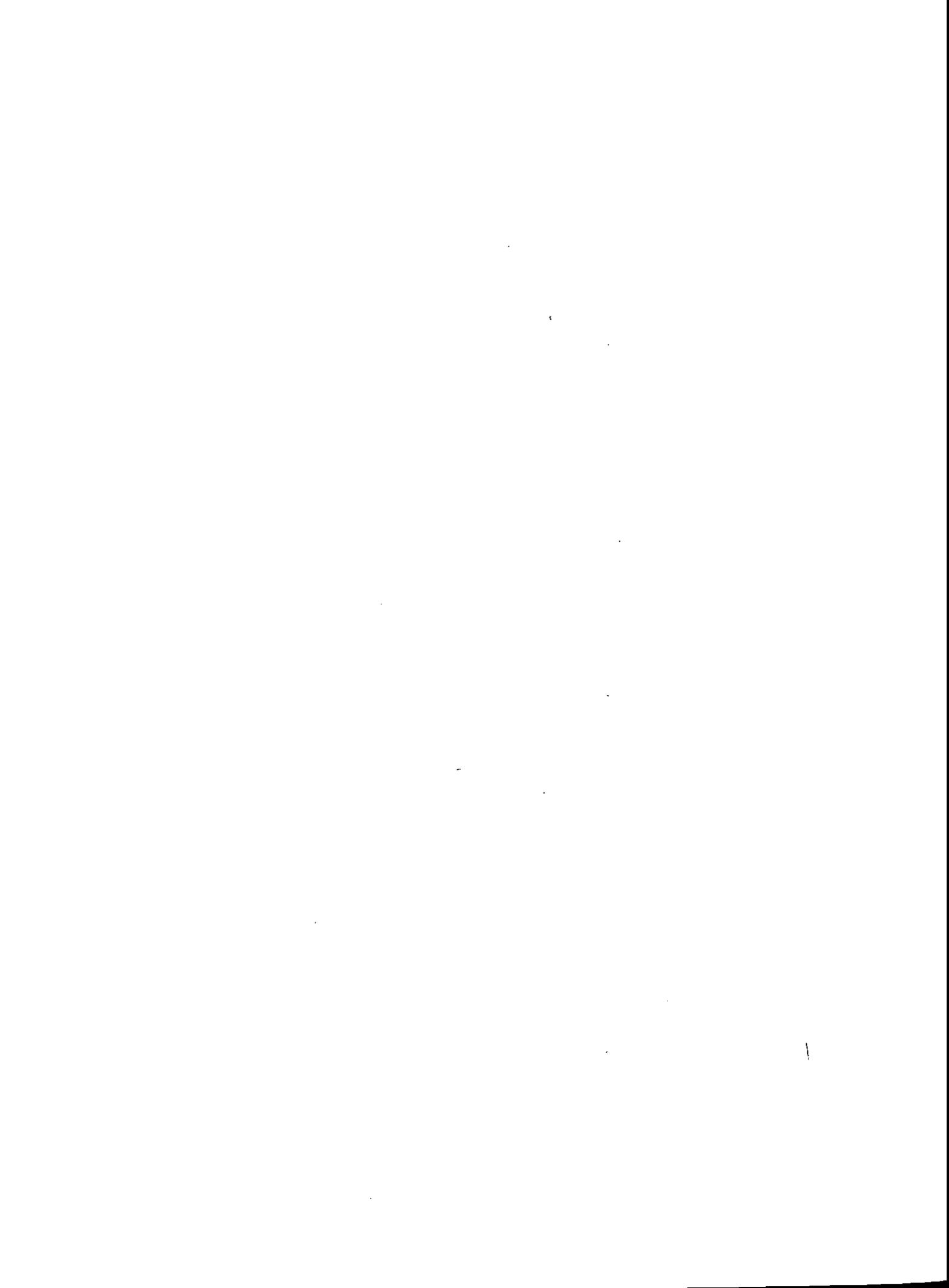
In 1927, I worked for Bryand Construction Company building and paving Highway 30, about 100 miles east of Madrid. In 1928 I started working at Scandia Coal Mine No. 4 until 1935. At that time I quit and went to California, but came back to No. 4 mine and worked until 1941. At this time I started working on the Milwaukee Railroad.

In 1938, I was married to Alice Myers and in 1945 we moved to Birmingham, Missouri. In 1947 we moved to Liberty, Missouri, where we still make our home.





**Interesting  
Architecture  
Around  
Madrid**



## Interesting Architecture In and Around the Madrid Area



The oldest home in Madrid, built by C. J. Cassel in 1861, and now owned by the Jonas Cleven family. The home is on the National Register.

Information taken from:  
*Hometown Architecture, Changes in Central Iowa Towns and Farms*

Central Iowa has a wealth of fine buildings in its towns and countryside, and the Madrid area is no exception. Many of these structures are imposing and elaborate while others are modest and simple, but they tell us much of the tastes, the cultural heritage and aspirations of early Iowans.

The earliest home in Madrid, located at 415 West Second Street, was built by C. J. Cassel in 1862. A one and one-half story house, built of clapboards, the home features a central entry hall, with the living room and kitchen leading off of it. The original home had an open stairway leading up out of the living room to the bedrooms above, but this has been enclosed in later years.

The exterior of the home features some classical details found on some of the oldest buildings in Iowa: the dentils or small projecting tooth-like decorations along the cornice board, the corner pillars and the entry with a pediment or molded trim over the doorway. The glass in the entry door is a forest scene of trees and deer, done beautifully in etched glass.



An Italianate style home built by S. L. Miles, former Madrid lumber dealer.

The foundation of this house contains some of the burrs from the grist mill operated by Mr. Cassel and his partner, Erick Dalander. This home is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Following the Civil War and until the 1880s, many midwesterners favored a style known as the Italianate. This style of architecture features a regular or boxlike shape. The buildings were two-story and had smaller additions to the rear of the house, since the box of the main house could not accommodate all of the household's needs. A house of the Italianate style is to be found at the corner of South Kennedy and East Second Streets, and was originally known as the Miles house. S. L. Miles, an early banker and lumberman, built this home in the 1880s.

The building is constructed of narrow white clapboards and the hipped roof is topped by a delicate iron cresting which surrounds the chimney. The large porch extends around the three sides of the house and has an angled pediment on the south. The porch roof is supported by turned posts and decorative brackets. Under the porch roof on the south side is a large bay window.

A most interesting home built at the turn of the century is one mile east of Madrid, and is known as the Hook house. This elaborate three-story Victorian structure is built of wood and combines classical ornaments with the irregular shape found in the late 19th and early 20th century construction.

The small front entry is covered with a shaped roof, supported by decorative spindles. From this roof rises a three-story rounded column topped by a turret or tower. The small round window in the tower is of stained glass. The living room features a bay window, also topped with stained glass, which extends to the story above. The bay is supported by elegant pilasters or columns. Fancy-shaped wooden shingles are used to delineate the first and second story.

Many gables and angles exist on this house, which is typical of some of the construction done between the turn of the century and the 1920s. The smaller windows at the sides of the house are covered with



The Hook house, a fine example of Victorian architecture.

window hoods, elaborate projecting sun shades.

This home is a wonderful example of Victorian construction and many a youngster in Madrid had wished he could spend time in the castle-like tower room.

The large two-story home located at 502 South Water Street was built by J. M. Carlson, a well-known Madrid merchant and banker at the turn of the century. The spacious home was designed for entertaining, and featured a wrap-around porch, part of which has been enclosed in later years, a large kitchen, a dining room, a parlor and a living room. Several bedrooms are found upstairs. Oak woodwork is found throughout the house and because it was the first home in Madrid to have indoor plumbing, it was viewed by early Madrid residents as THE home.

Another banker of the early 1900s, Oscar Oakleaf, built his home at the corner of First and Market Street. The imposing home and grounds, occupies a quarter of a city block, and the front and side yards were originally bordered by a retaining wall made of shaped concrete blocks. This wall in later years has been replaced by cement. The interior of the home is trimmed in oak and the living room features a



The J. M. Carlson home located on South Water Street. This home had the first indoor plumbing in Madrid.

The Oakleaf house



fireplace placed on an angle wall. The hearth and firebox opening are trimmed with decorative ceramic tiles. Originally the home had its entrance to the west, facing Market Street. A large front porch extended across the entire front of the home.

In later years the home has been remodeled and made into apartments.

In the early 20th century, homes were changing in style. Many featured gables and hipped roofs, and differed from their predecessors in shape, proportion and type of ornamentation. New technology and the application of mass production principles brought increasing standardization to the lives of central Iowans. For the first time many manufactured items were available nationwide. Even standardized houses were marketed nationally. Sears and Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and other catalog businesses offered mail order houses. In many cases the prospective buyer selected the house he needed from the catalog styles. The company delivered the pre-cut, notched and numbered lumber to the building site, and all the material needed from windows to paint to shingles were included.

Around 1915, Wards offered a variety of styles and costs ranging from \$295 for a bungalow to \$1,395 for a two and one-half story home with porches and bays.



A mail order home, now owned by the Richard Steinick family.



Another example of a mail order home, this one owned by Dorothy Swanson Boresi.

There are many houses throughout central Iowa which resemble those available through mail order catalogs.

In the Madrid area, there are three known mail order houses; the one at 103 North Kennedy occupied at present by the Richard Steinick family, the farm home of Dorothy Swanson Boresi, one mile west and one mile north of town, and a home owned by Ferris George of rural Madrid.

The rise of the coal mining industry produced some other changes on the Iowa landscape. In the Madrid area, mines were found at Scandia, Phildia, High Bridge and Zookspur. The companies needed men to extract the coal and therefore mining communities sprung up. Even though these operations were many times short lived, sometimes only a few years, housing was a necessity. In some instances, company houses were furnished for the miners, usually renting for around \$8 a month. These homes were usually clapboard construction, 24 x 24 foot square, consisting of four rooms, usually a kitchen, a living room and two bedrooms.



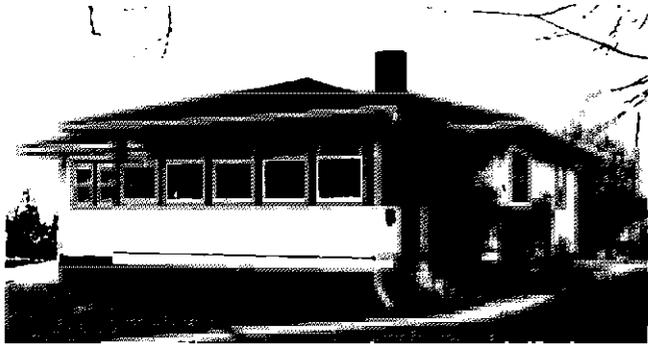
The original company house had the square shape with the hipped roof. This home retains the original shape, but has a rear addition, and is nicely landscaped.

When the coal veins were worked out, the company usually moved its operation on to another site, and the residents followed. When the coal supply dwindled at the previously mentioned coal camps, many miners moved into Madrid to work at No. 4 and No. 6 mines. Many of the houses from the Zookspur camp were moved into the south part of Madrid, and the section of town affectionately called "Boxtown" was established.

After the close of World War I, many new houses were built and a new style was developing. Many homes were one story and the front porch was an important part of the design. Decoration was much simpler than on the Victorian homes of a few decades before, and the shapes were more geometric with building materials being stucco, brick, wood shingles and narrow clapboards.

The Prairie Style home, an experiment in American design which was greatly influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright, was beginning to appear. The Prairie Style house included broadly pitched roof lines, wide overhanging eaves, banks of windows and the wooden molding which was applied at the base of the house added a distinctly horizontal feeling to the

True Prairie Style architecture. home now owned by Ed Gilbert.



Modified Prairie style home, built by Caleb Krantz, now owned by Steve Faaborg.

construction. The Prairie Style house in Madrid is found at 501 West Second Street and is occupied by the Ed Gilbert family. The house, started in the early 1920s by a Madrid builder, was first located on South

Union Street, just north of the present Sarver Garage. The builder was unable to finish construction of the house because of financial reversals, and it sat unfinished and empty for some time, until Ankeny Larson, a Madrid realtor, purchased the structure, had it moved to its present location and had it completed as a home for his family. The home was later purchased by the Perrier family for a residence, and was at one time converted into a duplex. In 1976 the home was restored to a one-family dwelling.

Other modified Prairie Style homes found in Madrid are the Caleb Frantz house at 623 East First Street, occupied by the Steven Faaborg family, the Gus Krantz home at 225 South Water Street where David Ackerlund and family now reside and the Ernest Carlson home at 515 East First Street, now the residence of the Gary Kirkpatrick family.



Modified Prairie style home, built by Gus Krantz, now owned by David Ackerlund.

Another example of the Modified Prairie style construction, is the home now owned by Gary Kirkpatrick.





The William Johnson building, erected in 1896.

Madrid still has several reminders of early business construction. Located at the corner of Second Street and South State is the William Johnson building. Mr. Johnson operated a mercantile business at this address for 29 years, first in a frame building and in 1896 he erected the present structure. For many years various retail stores have operated here, the present occupant being Lucas Hardware. The upper rooms have served as offices for Dr. R. F. Langland, dentist, and Dr. M. M. Shaw, physician. The American Legion formerly used space here for their meeting rooms. In later years, the upstairs has been remodeled into apartments. The second-story windows of this building are topped with interesting lintels and the corbelling or decorative bands of brick-work which project out, form an ornate pattern. One must be sure to notice the date of the building, and the William Johnson name, especially with the reversed Ns.

The Garwood block on the west side of South State Street was constructed in 1898 and now houses the Law Offices and the B. and V. Antique Shop. These buildings have in the past held various grocery stores, restaurants, clothing stores and a doctor's office. Especially interesting is the modular form of building, that is, the two units or structures appear separate, but one roof covers both. The parapet or wall at the edge of the roof slopes back and is covered with curved tiles. A cornice of rough stone runs across the top

of the windows. The name, Garwood Block, and the date of construction appears on the face of the structure.



The tin sided building located on South Water Street.

The "tin-sided" building located on the alley at 224 South Water Street is an example of an early retail building. Built in a simple rectangle with a gabled roof, its asset was the economy, ease and quickness of construction. A relatively inexperienced builder could erect this type of building quickly, using machine-cut lumber and wire-cut nails. This was

The Garwood Building built in 1898, showing the modular style of building.





The hipped roof type of gas station that extends forward to rest on columns provided a convenient drive through spot for filling the cars.

much faster and easier than using the traditional hand hewn timbers, square nails and the mortise and tenon method. Cast metal sheeting, which was much less expensive than wood, brick or stone, was applied to the framework. This particular building has housed many businesses, among them a used furniture store, a poultry buying station, a wrought iron workshop and an electrical business.

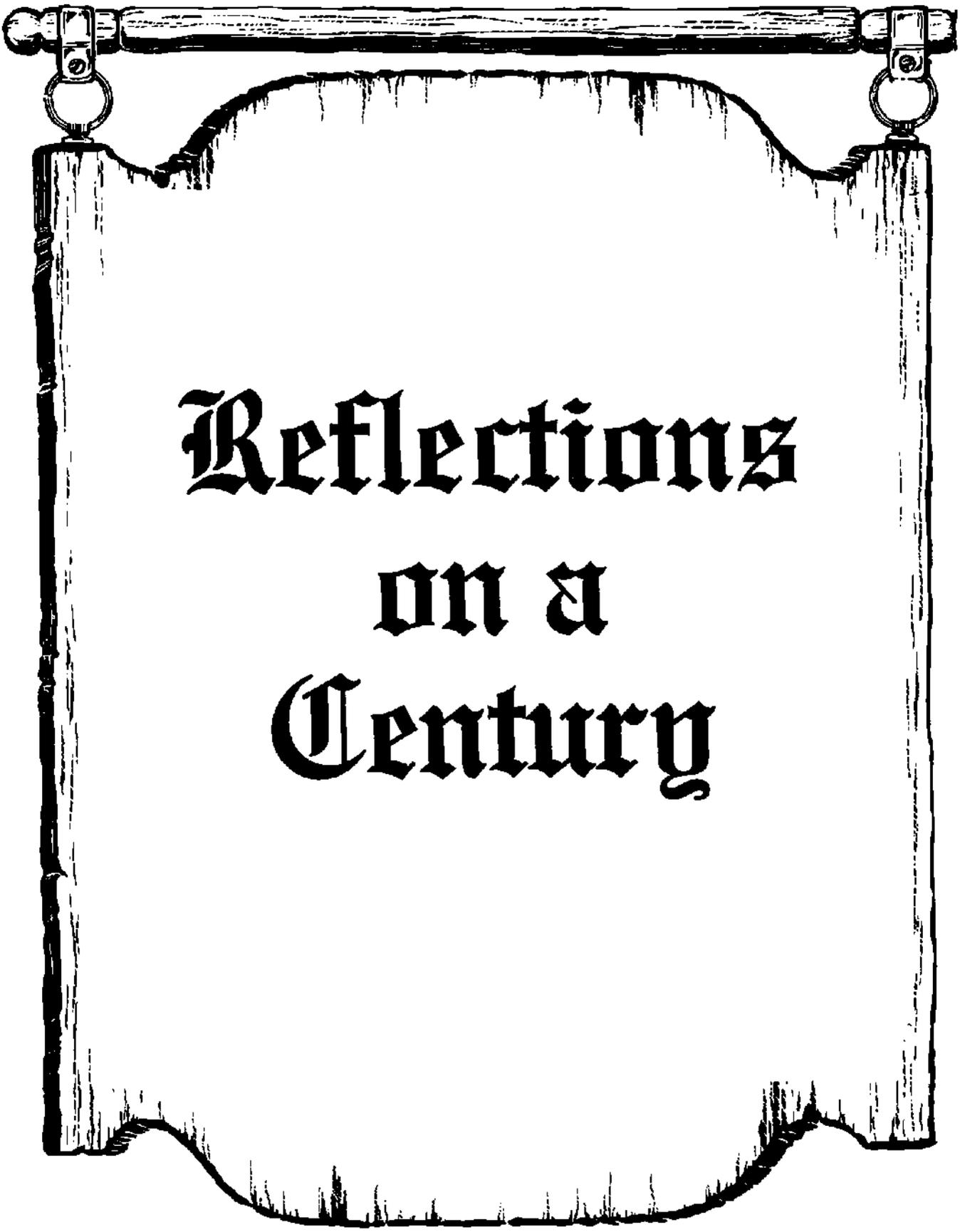
With the advent of the automobile, a new type of construction was necessary, the gas station. The earliest station stood at the corner of South State and Third Streets and was operated by August Johnson, affectionately known as Go Gas Gus. Most stations were geometric in style with hipped roofs that extended forward to rest on columns. The drive-through provided a sheltered spot for filling the cars at the gas pump. Usually these buildings were of stucco or brick construction. The station at the corner of Water and Second Streets was built by Art Bullington and is now serving as the Country Store during the Centennial Celebration.

A few gas stations took on the appearance of a Tudor house, with elaborate trimming. Such a building is found at 101 East Sixth Street, formerly the White Eagle Station operated by the late Jack Rees.

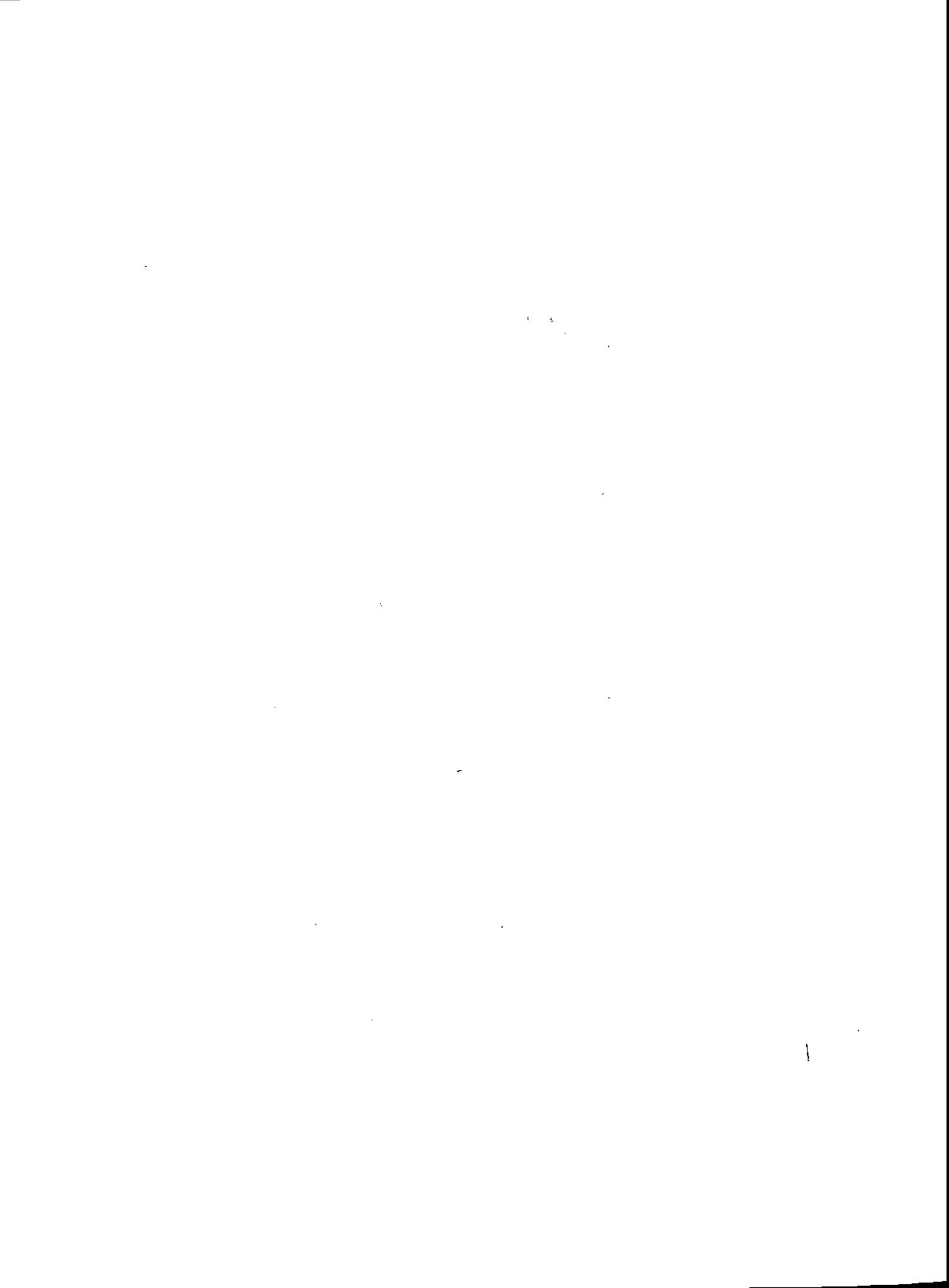


Tudor style gas station. Formerly operated by the late Jack Rees.

We have touched on but a few of Madrid's interesting architectural structures. There are many more to be found and to be enjoyed. Each one tells its own tale of its owners' hopes, dreams and sometimes failures, but by pausing to view the buildings we can better appreciate their value.



**Reflections  
on a  
Century**



## Reflections on a Century

It is difficult for us to think of ourselves in the perspective of 100 years, – a century – least of all 20 centuries and more. Geologically, the Madrid area was subject to many of the forces that formed other areas of our earth. We know from the fossils found in local gravel pits, stone quarries, and deep wells in the area that at one time the area was covered with water. Sedimentary stone was begun at that time. The surface area was raised in the general formation of the continent. The Ice Age came, and left the surface with distinct features. Alluvial mounds can be seen throughout the area, especially on Highway 17 from Madrid to Stanhope. The alluvial debris follows as far south as Des Moines, and probably ends near the Soldier and Sailors Monument which stands on the present capitol grounds, about where the original Capitol Building stood, very near the site where the new Iowa Historical Building is being constructed.

After the Glacial Period, the land was left with many ponds, sloughs, and wetlands. The forests and meadows became established, after having undergone a series of evolutionary changes. The forests were confined principally to the river and stream valleys, while the meadowlands spread over the remaining lands. Elk, deer, fox, wolves, and many smaller animals inhabited the area. Nomadic Indians peopled the land – nomadic in the sense that no large population centers were established. In the immediate area, there are few mounds or other evidence of a permanent or semi-permanent occupancy. A number of Indian artifacts have, however, been found in the area, and some are on display in the Madrid Historical Society center. The collection of Indian artifacts formerly owned by "Doc" Spencer, longtime Woodward veterinarian, was nationally known, and of museum quality.

Several nations of the European community laid claim to this area, as if it were entirely vacant. At any rate, in 1803, it appeared the French had the superior claim (the claims of the Indians being totally disregarded) by virtue of their exploration of most of the Mississippi River Valley. Based upon these ideas of ownership, President Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory from France's then-ruler, Napoleon Bonaparte. The boundaries of the purchase were very indefinite, but did include the Madrid, Iowa area.

Because of the nature of the lakes, rivers, swamps, and forests, travel was difficult. Therefore, travel was chiefly by boat or canoe upon the rivers. There was some travel by horseback, with pack horses, and foot travel, and later, wagons were used. Fort Des Moines was established on May 9, 1843, and it is reported that "The game was found to be more plentiful in and along the belt of timber skirting the Des Moines River than any other place. It is evident that at least three hunting tours were made up the river and into Boone County during their (some visiting Indians) stay near Fort Des Moines." The Sac and Fox Indian tribes lived and hunted on Iowa soil, and after a century or more of dominion over what is now Boone County, left the country almost exactly the same as they found it. If it were not for the records that white men kept, the

history of the Sac and Fox in this area would be nearly blank.

In October 1845, about one year before the small party of Swedes arrived to colonize the area and to name it "Swede Point," the Sac were relocated to Ottawa, Kansas. There were about 200 who refused to go; they escaped, went up the Des Moines River, and encamped on and around two large mounds in the southeast part of Cass Township, Boone County, where they fished and hunted for their existence. A certain Captain Allen, learning of their location, sent a Lieutenant R. S. Granger and a company of dragoons to capture them. The Indians were returned to Fort Des Moines, and were sent to Kansas to join their brothers the following spring. A stone tablet was later found near the mounds where the Indians had camped, and is held in the possession of the Madrid Historical Association.

Iowa was admitted to the Union of the states in 1846. Fort Dodge, in what is now Webster County, was established in 1850, and the travel between Fort Dodge and Fort Des Moines increased markedly. When the travel was by river, the settlements followed the river closely. Elk Rapids was one of these settlements. Later, as it became easier to move, the trail, wagon road, or stagecoach route was established a distance from the river, and resulted in the towns and settlements to be located near these newer arteries of travel. Swede Point, later Madrid, is an example of such a settlement.

Boone County was established with its present boundaries in February, 1847, by Act of the Legislature, about two months after the State was admitted to the Union. The County was named after Captain Nathan Boone, the youngest son of Colonel Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer of Kentucky.

Boone County remained a political subdivision of Polk County for two and one-half year after it was named and located, for judicial, administrative, voting, and revenue purposes.

The first permanent white settler was Charles W. Gaston, who settled on the Southwest Quarter of Section 34, Township 82 North, Range 26. This is about where the present Des Moines River bridge on Highway 210 crosses the River, south, to the Dallas County line. His property lay in both Boone and Dallas counties, and encompassed what is known as and was platted as Elk Rapids. Mr. Gaston repeatedly said the weather was nice and warm on January 12, 1846, and that he turned his horses out to browse in the timber while he cut the logs to build his cabin – the first log cabin in Boone County. Three months later, other immigrants followed. The party of Swedes which was led by the widow Anna Larsdotter (Dalander) arrived in the fall, in search of Peter Cassel, a Swedish immigrant who had settled here in Iowa, and with whom they intended to "throw in their lot." They established homesteads on grants of land from the Des Moines River Navigation Company. Their fascinating stories are told elsewhere in this volume, but suffice it to say that these hard-working, industrious pioneers soon began to civilize this wilderness area.

In the Spring of 1848, the residents began to organize the County, as they disliked transacting their business, voting, and paying taxes in Polk County. Judge William McCay, Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Iowa, appointed Samuel B. McCall as Sheriff to divide the county. The County was organized into three townships, the south one-third (where Madrid is located) being Pleasant Township. The first election was held on August 6, 1849. One of the first orders of the County Commissioners was that "The Commissioner's Clerk use the eagle side of an American half-dollar as the Seal of the Commissioners' Court, until otherwise provided for." This was not unusual, as there was coin glass of the era which also used the same idea.

In the days of the development of the community, county, and state, roads were of vital importance, as they remain today. The County Commissioners appointed a committee to view the first road to be located in the county. The Committee reported they had viewed and located a road, commencing at Henry Fisher's Point, thence south through Range 26 and from there, south, through Sections 4 and 9 in Township 83, to Section 14 west of Luther. The road continued south and west, to intersect with a county road from Panoach (now Adel) at the County Line, near Boles Mill. The Committee's report was accepted, and the first public highway in Boone County was established and declared to be a public thoroughfare in 1850. The Madrid Historical Society has among its relics the hand ax used for blazing the trees and driving the stakes along this road.

At the same session of the County Commissioners, the report of the viewers for the road from Ft. Des Moines to the north line of Polk County was given. This road began on the east bank of the Des Moines River, on Court Avenue in Des Moines, and continued through the community of Saylorville, also in Polk County, and left Polk County approximately where the present Highway 17 does. The terminus of the Polk County Road and the commencement of the Boone County Road was an important historical point, as the Western Stage Company used these roads for carrying the mails and passengers after their establishment. A certain Martin Burke, progenitor of many of Madrid's current residents, was one of the drivers on this stage route.



The development of the community was affected by many forces, political, geographical, mineral, and otherwise. One of the most interesting political incidents involved the Des Moines River Land Grant. This was probably the first political "boondogle" since the whites entered the area. The proposal was to

make the Des Moines River navigable, and the Land Grant was made federal law on August 8, 1846, four months before Iowa became a state. The language of the Grant confined the improvement of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (located approximately in "Riverside Park", in present day Des Moines, home of the Des Moines Oaks baseball team), and granted a moiety to the State of Iowa in alternate sections, in public lands, for five miles in width, on each side of the river. Consider the magnitude of this grant!

Then, on February 17, 1848, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in an official communique addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Public Works, gave as the official opinion of his office the statement that the land grant to the State extended the entire length of the river within the State of Iowa. This was the Commissioner's second opinion, and greatly magnified from his first opinion. This is one example of what we modern citizens have become used to – the extension of power and authority by means of bureaucratic fiat.

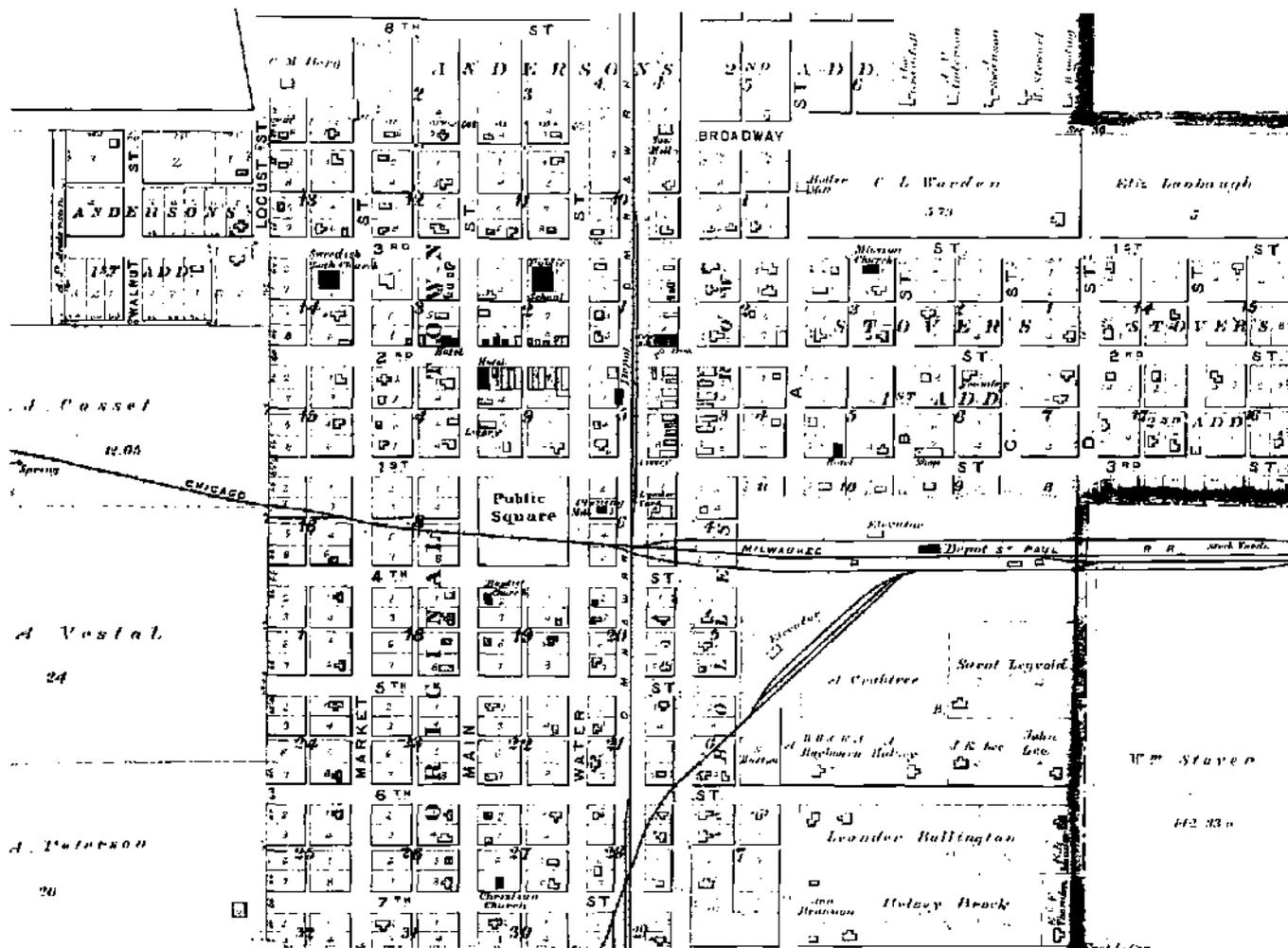
To further confuse matters, on June 19, 1848, President Polk issued a proclamation, placing the odd sections north of the Raccoon Fork upon the market, on behalf of the U.S. government. This proclamation was later withdrawn, and the sale of the land north of the Fork was discontinued.

President Taylor took office, and the matter of river land grants was turned over, pursuant to law, to the newly-created Department of Interior. In 1850, President Taylor turned the matter over to the U.S. Attorney General, who decided that the grant to Iowa extended to the north line of the State. Millard Fillmore became President upon the death of Taylor on July 10, 1850. He confirmed the stand taken heretofore, and the situation remained the same until 1860.

The title and ownership of the lands along the river were very important in this area, particularly for the farmers, businessmen, and other settlers who were clearing and breaking land, and building in these disputed areas. There was land held by patent from the Federal Government and individuals, and after June 9, 1854, by the Des Moines Navigation and Railway Company. The resulting confusion eventuated in a large number of lawsuits, disputes, and neighborhood disturbances, which were often near riot proportions. In general, the fact that ownership of the lands was not clearly established served to slow down the development of the area.

It was on these disputed grounds that the early settlers of the Madrid area established their first homes. Regardless of the bureaucratic red tape, they proceeded to build homes, raise families, plant and harvest crops, and establish commerce – at the least, a tribute to their doggedness and hope in the future.

In 1868, the Supreme Court of the U.S. finally ruled in favor of the river company grant titles. Most of the settlers, who did not buy their homes at an advanced price, were forced off their lands by Court Order. The period from 1846 until 1868 was a long period of uncertainty, and in 1894, an Act to indemnify those settlers was passed, and the few remaining ones received small compensation for the homes they had



First Plat of Madrid

been forced to leave. Thus ended the historic river land troubles.

The Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company had a contract with the State of Iowa for the sale of the granted lands. Above the fork of the Raccoon, 48,830 acres were sold. A total of 471,597 acres were sold and conveyed to the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company with the idea of improving the area. The sales price was \$1.25 per acre, or \$589,311. Little or no work was done to improve this area. Thereafter, in 1858, the State of Iowa proposed to settle the dispute with the Company for the repayment by the Company to the State for \$20,000. Needless to say, the Company promptly accepted the offer, and paid. This was pronounced by many - with some justification - as the most colossal swindle upon the people of the State of Iowa.

One interesting result of the settlement was the cutting and harvesting of timber along the river. It was not considered a crime to cut timber upon the lands, especially since the Land Company had received the land for nothing. The state capital was moved from Iowa City to Des Moines, and the area was booming. Numerous citizens of Boone County engaged in rafting logs to Des Moines, where they were sold for a good price. The Navigation Company, learning of this, sent men to Boone and Dallas Counties to halt this practice. They decided to brand the logs found in rafts, or along the river bank awaiting to be rafted.

When those logs were finally floated down river to Des Moines, the Navigation Company replevined them in a Justice of the Peace Court. In this way, the rafters lost many logs. However, the "log branders" were very unpopular locally, and one of them was caught, severely whipped, and directed to leave the county. He did, and returned to Des Moines to report the incident. A group of local loggers armed themselves and came upon a Captain Warner's branding party, branding logs on the east side of the river. The group fired shots at the head of the branding party, and they retreated to Des Moines, to report the dangerous conditions upriver and that they refused to brand logs upriver.

Two attorneys from Des Moines, D. O. Finch and M. M. Crocker, represented the Navigation Company. They raised a force and travelled to Boonesboro for the purpose of enforcing the law (they said), and to prosecute and punish those responsible for mistreating their branders. It is said their conduct was boastful and overbearing and that they generally aroused the wrath of the local citizenry. Several loggers were arrested, but identification was lacking, and they were subsequently released. It was all Sheriff William Holmes and other cool heads could do to prevent a bloody encounter.

Ultimately, the attorneys for the Navigation Company were given two hours to leave Boone County with their men. They did so, and it is said "It was a

wise and good thing for them that they did so, for the people had bourne with these men as long as they could or would."

The Navigation Company did not give up lightly, but it remained difficult for them to hire branders. They needed bold, crafty, shrewd, and fearless men. Two such men who were employed were Burril and Mercer, and they were instructed to brand all logs found on river lands, and to take the names of anyone cutting timber on these lands. The individuals taking the timber, having once been burned, were also shrewd fellows, and constantly on the lookout for spies and branders. The story of their conflict has all the drama and excitement of a Lewis L'Amour novel.

One fall afternoon in 1859, three woodsmen were engaged in loading logs, and the two spies, Burril and Mercer, came upon them. A friendly conversation was had, and the spies asked if they would like to lease the land for coal mining. The woodsmen replied in the negative. The spies said they had already leased most of the land nearby, whereupon the one of the woodsmen asked to see one of the leases. When the spy returned the lease to his pocket he drew a revolver. The two other woodsmen had separated, and trained their double-barrelled shotguns at the spies. The spies were disarmed, but they still presented difficulties for the woodsmen. Two hauled their logs to the mill while the other stood guard. Finally, a plan was devised. Certain arrangements were made, and about two hours passed. The spies were trussed up and blindfolded, then taken from the river timber to a crossroad. They were unmasked and unbound, and told that if they would take an oath not to be seen in the Upper Des Moines Valley again, they would be freed. They were made to admit that though they had called the woodsmen thieves, they were themselves actually murderers at heart, and would have killed the woodsmen had the woodsmen not been quicker. The spies swore their oaths, were given horses, and galloped away.

At the next crossroads, the spies were stopped and accused of being horse thieves. The magistrate lived just down the road, and the spies were left in the custody of the magistrate and the constable. The person who brought them in went home, and promised to come back in the morning for the preliminary hearing. The spies were placed in a room, where the magistrate "forgot" to lock the door, and they escaped.

Later, after they were safely back in Des Moines, Burril and Mercer tried to get the Navigation Company's attorney, D. O. Finch, to take action against the woodsmen. He advised against it, as the horse stealing charge would be revived. "You had better let the woodsmen of Boone County alone. They are a hard lot to contend with," he stated. They took his advice.

The area was expanding and developing at a rapid rate after the State's admission to the Union. It was like a young colt, bursting with vitality, and going off in all directions. I have earlier referred to Charles W. Gaston, and a separate chapter of this book will discuss Mr. Gaston's settlement, the early population growth of this area, and the almost-pure luck of choosing to follow the Des Moines River from Keokuk instead of the Skunk River farther upstream or taking the north fork of the Raccoon River. Some

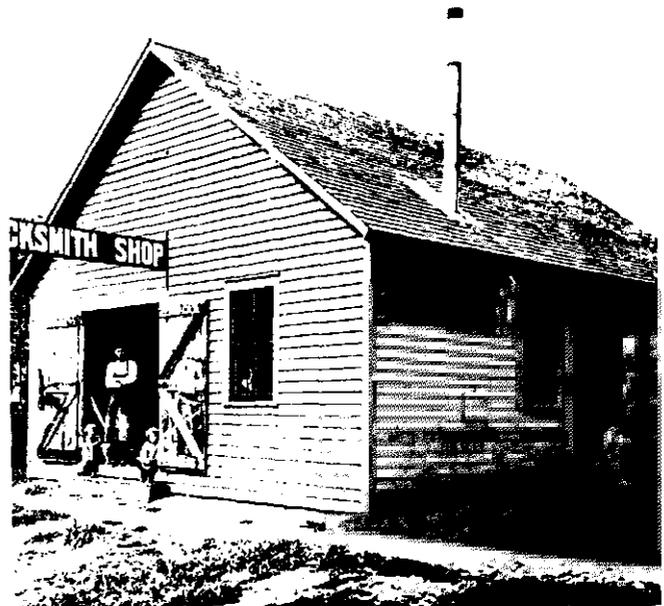
stories have it that the early settlers intended to go to Brush Creek in Jefferson County, but ended up here in our area.

The population settlements were along the rivers and streams at first, as they provided water and wood for shelter and heat. Mills for woodsawing and grist were soon established. The settlers on the prairie would acquire 10 acres or so of woodlots, and cut the wood for fuel, posts, and some to take to the sawmill for lumber. The 1898 Plat of Madrid and the Garden-Douglas Township area shows two sawmills located between the present city confines and the Des Moines River.

The horse ruled supreme as the power source. Beautiful animals were bred and raised. Great barns were constructed for housing the animals that were used in horsepowered machines. An industry developed to accomodate the horse, including harness makers, blacksmiths, ferriers, wagonwrights, and others. Vic Pearson was the local blacksmith, and his shop remains in the location of busier days, on South State Street, just north of the Madrid Historical Museum. Others who served the needs of a horse-oriented society in Madrid were Mr. Gust Peterson



Ivan Hurley with a team of horses on a horse cultivator.



Blacksmith Shop

and Mr. Anderson, who were harnessmakers, and Mr. Alsin, who ran the livery. The community grew with these kinds of service people in the town, and separate chapters of this book will be devoted to these and other businesses and professions, the churches, the families, as well as other aspects of Madrid's growing community.

It was an age of wood, but fast becoming the age of iron. There developed a class of carpenters and cabinet makers. Some of these individuals were artisans, although few would have admitted to being so. Often, the furniture crafters were also the casket makers, so the furniture trade and funeral business grew together. This was so in our community, the Sundberg family having its roots in both businesses back to the origins of Madrid.

**RECEIVED**

From *W. B. Sandhouse*  
*in full for funeral of*  
*Mrs. W. B. Sandhouse*  
 \$ *454<sup>70</sup>*      Dat *Dec 6 1937*

**A. M. SUNDBERG**  
**FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING**  
**Madrid, Iowa**

By *JES*

WESTERN PTC. CO. MADR. IA. 19134

There remains some of the fine wood craftsmanship in the older homes in the area. One such home, located at 415 West Second Street, and owned by the Jonas Cleven family, is in the National Register of historic places. This house was erected in 1862, using black walnut throughout. The style is Greek Revival, with Swedish influence. Two of the old millstones from Elk Rapids are used in the foundation. The builders operated a grist and sawmill. There are other excellent illustrations of the handicraft of the local cabinetmakers throughout our community.

Consider also the role of chickens, cattle, and swine in the development of the area. The immigrants brought coops of chickens with them for food in the form of eggs and fresh meat. There was no means of preserving food then, and salt brine, salting, or smoking were used. The homesteaders were quite happy to have a young fried chicken for the table to break the monotony of salt pork. A young cottontail rabbit had to be wary also, lest he supplement the diet of the homesteaders!

The cattle were not of good breeding quality, but served the purposes of the area. They had to be rugged enough to withstand Iowa winters, with little shelter, and to produce beef for the family and milk and butter for the table. There were times when oxen were used as beasts of burden, but not to a great extent in this area. Milk was used to feed the family, and cream was churned into butter. The family used the produce from their farm, but the excess was marketed in Madrid. A clean housewife would have no problem finding a townsperson who would buy

her eggs and butter. The general rule was that the eggs and butter were "traded" at the general store, and flour, salt, cloth, and hardware were taken in exchange. Thus the word "trading" and the phrase "do our trading" came into the vernacular, whereas the modern Madridite goes "shopping."

Because refrigeration was non-existent, there developed a practice of building a cave or root cellar at every farmstead. The butter, milk and fresh meat were kept there to prevent early spoilage. In town, merchants built ice houses. These were large, barn-like structures. The ice was taken from rivers or ponds, and after the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, & Pacific Railroad was built, the railroad pond southwest of Madrid was the scene of the ice harvest. Sawdust was used as insulation on the floor and over and between the large cakes of ice. So, the ice would last all summer, and could be used by the merchants. Village residents would purchase small amounts for their own use. Sometimes, the homesteaders would lower items into their wells to utilize the cooling effect of the water when ice was hard to get.

Butcher shops developed in order to supply the town with fresh meat. Usually the general store did not operate a butcher shop, but this practice changed after the turn of the century. The butcher would keep a slaughter house outside of town, and would purchase an animal, slaughter it, and sell it in his shop. Thus, he would be able to keep fresh meat on hand, with the assistance of the ice from the icehouse.

Hogs were important animals used for food. Residents would raise them for home butchering. Usually, the homesteaders would wait until cold weather to butcher, since the meat would be less subject to spoilage. The housewife was quite resourceful, and would make up a large portion of the carcass into sausage, which was fried, and then placed in a stone jar. Lard was poured over the meat, and this was placed in the cave or root cellar, where the family could retrieve portions for meals as needed. This method would generally keep the meat for six to eight months. The hams and shoulders were cured with salt and smoke, and the "sidemeat" was cured into bacon. The excess was cooked down into lard. Little or nothing went to waste.

All in all, the diet of the people of this area was adequate. Squash and pumpkins were grown because they were easy to store and to market. Turnips were a cash crop, to be sold or traded in town. Probably the most difficult-to-obtain items were sugar and salt. A pure sugar stick was always a treat to children. Some homesteaders kept a few hives of bees, and wild honeybee hives or trees were sought.

However, the practice of raising cane for sorghum or molasses was more widespread. The cane was grown much like corn, and stripped of the leaves and the heads cut off. Some of the heads were saved for seed, and the rest were used for chicken and animal feed. The stalks were then hauled to a central point, where a mill was maintained. This mill was powered by a horse, walking in a circle. The cane was fed into the mill, and the juice collected in barrels. The barrels were emptied into a "pan" about 30 inches wide and 5 feet long, with handles extending from the four corners. The bottom of the pan was of metal, but the

sides were of wood. This was placed over a fire pit and cooked. The froth was skimmed frequently, and clay, or earth, was placed in the pan to help clarify the sorghum. The skimmings were fed to the hogs (and, I might add, the skimmings, and the remains of the pulp attracted flies by the thousands!).

The pan was removed from the fire at a critical time, as overcooking would give the sorghum a burnt taste, and undercooking would subject the product to spoilage. The sorghum maker was much respected in the area, and, like the buttermakers, vied for community recognition and favor. A sorghum mill and processing pits and pans were located on the Fred C. Johnson farm. Another was located in the Elk Rapids area, and another on the Croft farm near Sheldahl. Fred Howard, now deceased, was one master sorghum maker. The Erickson brothers, Forrest, John, and William, were well known sorghum makers in the area until the middle of this century. The Whitmores also used their sorghum pits and pans to make maple syrup – in the early spring when the sap was raising in the maple trees – as late as the mid 1940s.



Pictured left to right are, Wayne, William, Forrest and John Erickson. This photo was taken in the late 1940s.

When the sorghum was placed in jugs or other containers, the children and others would take a piece of cane and clean the pan, eating whatever remained – “lick the pan,” so to speak. Some sorghum makers would require individuals to furnish the wood for the fire pit when they wanted their cane processed. After all, who would expect the master sorghum maker to chop wood for his fire? This was the same attitude that carried to the “Thresherman.” The grain separator was his domain, and nobody questioned his orders.

We have spoken of the cave, or root cellar, which were standard for each homestead for purposes of cooling foods and as a storehouse for winter. They provided one additional purpose. This area being subject to tornados (earlier called “cyclones”), many families fled to the cave if a cyclone or threat of a cyclone appeared. One interesting story of a cyclone is told by its victim, Arthur Hanson, now a resident of Madrid’s Home for the Aging:

“April 6, 1922: We had just moved on a farm two miles south and two miles east of Madrid in

March, and were going to farm for ourselves. The place was owned by Warren Brown. It was on the Sheldahl Road. We cleaned up the place. I remember on the sixth of April, it was very hot that day and that night it clouded up with bad-looking clouds, and it thundered and lightening, but we went to bed. We had been warned by Ed Hook, the man who we worked for, that there would be a noise in the air. My Mother, Anna, looked out and saw something in the air. She asked Dad (Hans) to look, and he said it was a tornado and we were going to the cellar. But it was too late, and we could not make it. It took everything on the place. We were six of us in the house, all hurt, but no one killed. It carried me a half mile, into a cornfield, the others were all over. The tornado carried our cookstove two miles, also into a cornfield, and set it down on its feet. Also, it drew the water out of the stock tank and mill, but left the pump. We lost a heifer and a calf. We had a sow with nine little pigs. It took the house, but did not touch the pigs. We had 500 chickens, 350 were left. It carried papers and books as far away as Slater and Sheldahl. We went to our closest neighbor west of us, a man by the name of Andy Bryant. Doctors and nurses were called to clean us up. It took them all night, till 10:00 the next morning. They took Mother and Dad to the hospital, and us kids to homes in town. We found a place to live a little way from home. It was May when Dad finally came home. I was badly hurt, and my leg never recovered. My Dad put that place in corn. Neighbors and friends helped clear the fields from trees, and other debris. As they worked, they found a plank in the ground, which they could not pull up. They dug with shovels and spades, and finally pulled it out with a tractor. It was a piece of 8x8, buried four and a half feet in the ground by the tornado.

“After that, we went to the cave when it looked stormy.

“We had a good friend, a lawyer, and a chaplain who went to see the Red Cross, to see if we could get any help for our family. They said they could give us \$50.00, but we never received that. The congregation of St. John’s Lutheran Church took up a donation, and helped us.”

The Civil War did not stop growth in the area, but served as a deterrent. The residents were quite patriotic, and wished to fill the regiments. Because there were so few residents, the numbers taking part were limited; Douglas Township records 29, Cass 16, and Garden 3 who actually participated in the War. Enthusiasm for the Union ran high, even so. The story of Martha Ballard, a pioneer in this area (see the chapter on families), is particularly interesting as she reports her Uncle “Ike’s” participation in the Underground Railroad. The area continued to grow, and the Andreas Picture Atlas shows large farm dwellings, barns, and outbuildings. Many of the farmsteads had orchards, and bees were not unusual.

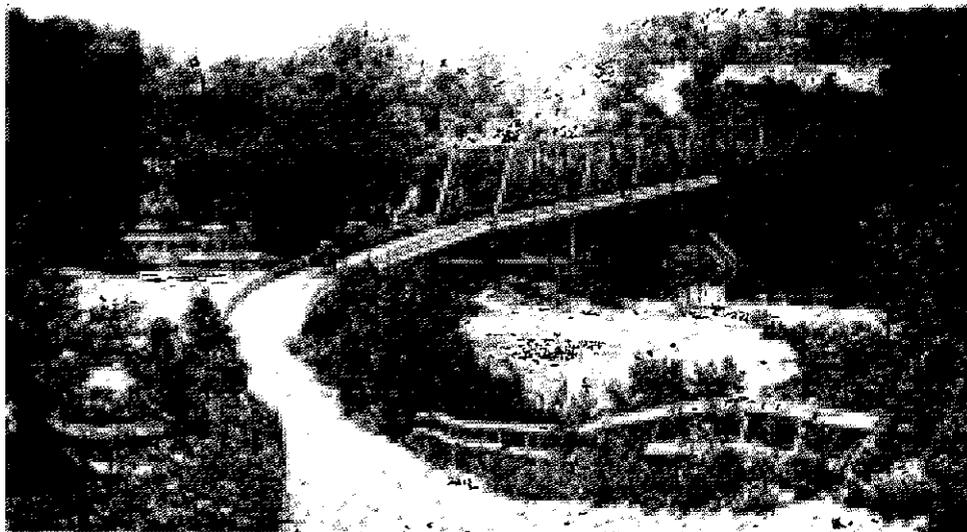
Some historians say that Madrid’s darkest years were from 1865-1881, from the close of the Civil War to the coming of the railroad. I cannot agree, as the

area filled with prosperous farms, thrifty and intelligent people and small businesses. Those desiring rapid growth were disappointed when the Des Moines Valley Railroad ran its line north on the west side of the Des Moines River and on to Perry, 16 miles to our west. In 1881, the Milwaukee Railway Company was surveying the route and was about at Slater, when they were debating the route to continue. One way would lead southwest and cross the Des Moines River at Chestnut Ford (located about three miles southwest of Madrid, in Dallas County. Chestnut Ford was bridged, and the bridge subsequently dismantled with the coming of the Saylorville Reservoir).

enhanced the growth of the area. Coal mines were opened, as now the coal could be transported, and farm products such as grain and livestock could be raised on a larger, more commercial, basis. We became one of the areas which made Chicago the "Hog Butcher to the World." Farmers often accompanied their livestock to the stockyards in Chicago to sell them to the meatpackers there.

The building of railroads brought immigrants to the area. The Irish worker wore his woolen shirt in winter to keep him warm, and in summer to keep him cool. The great berm for the railroad bridge west of Madrid was built with horses and mules, drawing special wagons to haul the earth. Small, unincor-

Chestnut Ford Bridge



A Mr. John Bilslund, with others, contacted the survey crew, and convinced them and the Railroad Company that coming in by way of Madrid (the second alternative) was better. The populace was overjoyed!

One historian says "Mr. Bilslund never did a better day's work for his fellow citizens of Madrid than he did on the day he headed the little delegation out to the camp of the Milwaukee Surveyors and induced them to come to Madrid." This is not the last of the Bilslunds in the historical growth of the area.

In 1959, the Bilslund heirs entered into an agreement with the State of Iowa and Iowa State University, giving 256 acres of prime farm land in Garden Township to the State and the Agricultural College. Now known as the Bilslund Memorial Farm, a great deal of research has been conducted there, including a study of the effects of nuclear radiation. Swine was irradiated, and an attempt was made to judge the effects on the general populace from nuclear fallout. This may have been even a better "day's work," since the community, state, and nation are now profiting from the research being done on this farm.

As it turned out not one, but two railroads came to Madrid. Almost before the east-west main line of the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was built through Madrid, the Des Moines Northern built a north-south, narrow gauge line from Des Moines through Madrid north to Boone. The railroads greatly

porated villages sprung up at the sites of the mines. Some examples are: High Bridge, south of Madrid, so named because of the high wooden bridge crossing the river (this writer — like many other "old residents" — have ridden across this now-extinct bridge, and felt a bit uneasy as the train proceeded at about five miles per hour across the river);

Zookspur, which maintains its strong community spirit; Scandia, in Dallas County; Gibbsville, south of the bridge, which was removed by the Saylorville project, and so on. All existed originally to serve the coal industry. Immigrants came from other mining areas, such as Novinger, Missouri, and many from Italy, Croatia, England, Ireland, and Sweden. Modena Province in Italy provided the Madrid area with many of its new citizenry. Among those new arrivals were the Biondi families, the Cavanaughs, Fred Anderson, and countless others. A separate chapter is devoted to the coal mines in the Madrid area.

One interesting story is told about the origin of the name "Scandy" in this area. A long-time resident of the area related this story from his memory: A certain Ole Olsen, a Scandinavian immigrant, came to the Des Moines River Valley, west and north of Chestnut Ford. He had seen the coal outcroppings, and prevailed upon a Mr. Newland to lease him an area for a slope mine. Mr. Olsen built himself a home, a stable, and a corn crib. He traded coal for ear corn, and thus made his living. When asked his name, he'd reply



This narrow gauge trestle at High Bridge, over the Des Moines River about four miles south of Madrid, was built shortly after 1880 by the St. Louis, Des Moines and Northern Railway. It was later replaced with a steel structure and standard gauge tracks by the Milwaukee Railroad.

"Ole Olsen;" "Where are you from?" "Scandy Navy." He soon became known as "Scandy." The older residents of today say "Scandy," not "Scandia." At some later point, Homer Zook came to the area, leased a parcel

of land, and drove a shaft about 170 feet. He built 100 small houses located in six rows, and located shallow wells at intervals. A garden plot was provided with each house, and the immigrant miners paid \$10 per



Members of the 2nd Degree Team, left to right, are unknown, Warren Sutherland, Ting Wilson and Dr. Langland. In the middle row are Phill Reed, Andy Larson, Alben Welin, Carl Welin, Axel Leafgreen, Conrad Samuelson, unknown, unknown, Fred Howard and Charles Benson. In the back are unknown, Helsing Steinick, unknown, John Newman, unknown, A. Perrier, C. Swollen, unknown, Carl Ackerlund, unknown, unknown and Percy Brown.

month rent, at the company store, while they worked in the company mine. This new mine was called "Scandy."

There were panics, droughts, wars, and widespread illnesses in the area, yet the community progressed. People built roads, schools, businesses, and, in general, lived in a land of "milk and honey." Even the immigrant families who worked long and hard in the

mines, would agree that they'd "never had it so good" in the "old country."

Many lodges and social groups in Madrid, some now extinct, find their origins in this period of time. At the turn of the century, residents began to "take a breather," and find time to relax together. The Swedish Lodge and the Miners Lodge were fraternal groups founded in this period, but which floundered later in this century, as was the U-No-Us Club.



Members of the U-No-Us Club are, in the front, Alice Peelstrom, Violet Kinsey and Doris Ann English. In the front row, left to right, are Patty Swan, Imo Miller, Lou B., Maxine Scott Hegel, Vivian Jennings, Shirley Scott Cook, Nell Kenison, Dorothy Scott, Florence English and Mrs. Skortman. Those in the second row are Pearl Davis, Faye Capper, Lois Shaw, Mrs. Elmer Carlson, Ruth Peelstrom, Genta Miles, Nellie Chillenton, Eulah Scott, Sigred Carlson, Grace Larson, Ora Hutton, Bess Jenkins and Elsie Anderson. In the back row are Hannah Carlson, June Christensen, Margaret Landstrom, Grace Pope, Wilma Johnson, Lillian Sandberg, Edna Soderlund and Edith Studebaker.

\* \* \* \*

Progress began to be felt in the form of burgeoning businesses, including the growing Madrid State Bank, the Swedish Mutual Association, and the Madrid *Register-News*. The 1896 plat shows two depots in Madrid: one located behind the present bakery building in Block 5 (the rails have been "pulled" on this line now), and the other located south of Block 9, in Stover's Second Addition (was dismantled in 1980). Several of the local churches which had long been in existence were able to build or expand, and a feeling of prosperity was enjoyed by all.

The Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aging began to make an impact on the community at that time. Several concerned Lutherans worked together to establish a Christian haven for their elderly fellows, in an attempt to provide both care and dignity for



Laundry Room at the Lutheran Home

their declining years. The story of the now-Madrid Home for the Aging is an eventful one, and is well told in another chapter in this volume. Madrid has been fortunate to offer this facility for its elderly, as well as a constant source of employment for its younger citizenry. An example of this opportunity for employment is shown in the early picture of the ladies industriously employed in the Home's Laundry Room.

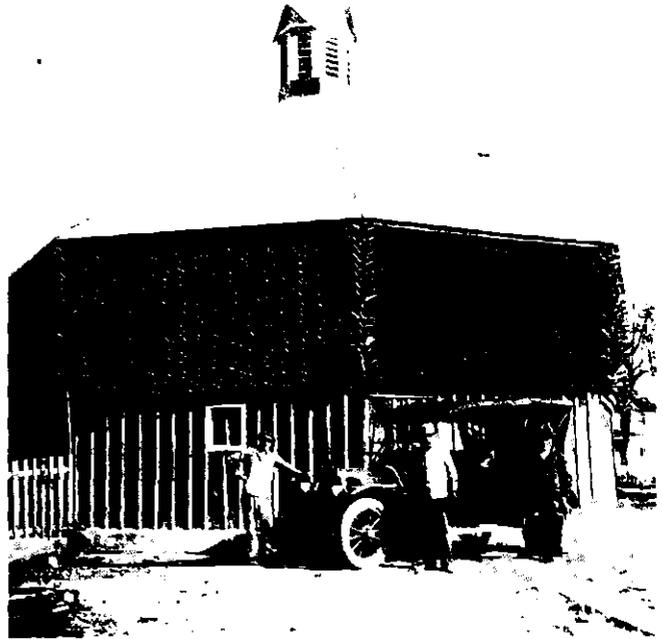
Around 1912, the advent of the automobile began to have an impact on the community. It was not until after the First World War, however, that the auto came into its own. Kaleb and Gus Krantz owned and operated an early garage and automobile sales agency which was located in the present F. C. Grace building.

In 1918, the world found itself in a war. This called many of the youth away, and while the community made as great a sacrifice as any, the impact of the war here was not great. The area continued growing, and soon, realtors, bankers, and others began to say "There is only so much good land. When it's gone, it will be gone." It was like getting the last seat in heaven. Everybody wanted to get into the act - land was sold and exchanged; each time at a higher price. Fortunes were made by the increase in values. This boom continued during the '20s, until the abrupt halt in 1929.

In the halcyon days of the '20s, there were interesting things happening. The Farm Bureau was formed, and was closely allied with the County Extension Service. They provided a real education to the populace. They would hold meetings to teach the farm wife, and also urban residents, skills such as dressmaking, sewing, canning, nutrition, health and sanitation techniques, and so forth. Occasionally, we still see a dress form that was made under the direction of one of these services. We also see racks and receptacles for cold packing or bottling. Later, pressure canning appeared. An inside joke in this writer's family refers to "Farm Bureau Chicken," a recipe that was quite delicious, and fit to serve at large gatherings. I will long remember my mother-in-law, and her "Farm Bureau Chicken."

The husbandman also benefitted by agrarian education. Corn was planted in rows or drilled. Soon, a "checkwire" was designed to plant the seed, so that when it grew, the fields could be cultivated crosswise, resulting in better weed control. New crops, such as soybeans, were introduced. My first introduction to soybeans was as a hay crop. Corn was open pollinated, and 60 bushels per acre was considered a good yield. The best ears were picked for seed, and were sometimes dried on a special rack, or on the sides of the barn. A landmark in the Madrid area was the "round" Kenison barn, which was located north of Madrid, even before Highway 17 was established.

Corn was picked by hand. A number of itinerant workers would come to the area and pick corn by the bushel. A picker who could pick 100 bushels per day was considered excellent. The corn was also hand "shucked." Irvy Carlson was a state champion corn husker in 1941. He recalls the celebration held in his honor in Madrid, where he demonstrated his abilities. Herb Plambeck was Master of Ceremonies at this af-



Kenison round barn with seed corn drying on the sides. Pictured are, left to right, Mr. Manie (M. J.'s son-in-law), M. J. Kenison and Hazel Kenison Manie.

fair. He had his first County Extension Agency job in Boone County, after graduation from the then-Iowa State College, in Ames. Herb is now semi-retired after an impressive career of being for years the dean of farm radio broadcasters and even for a time in the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. He owns a farm in the Madrid area known as "Sunny View Acres."

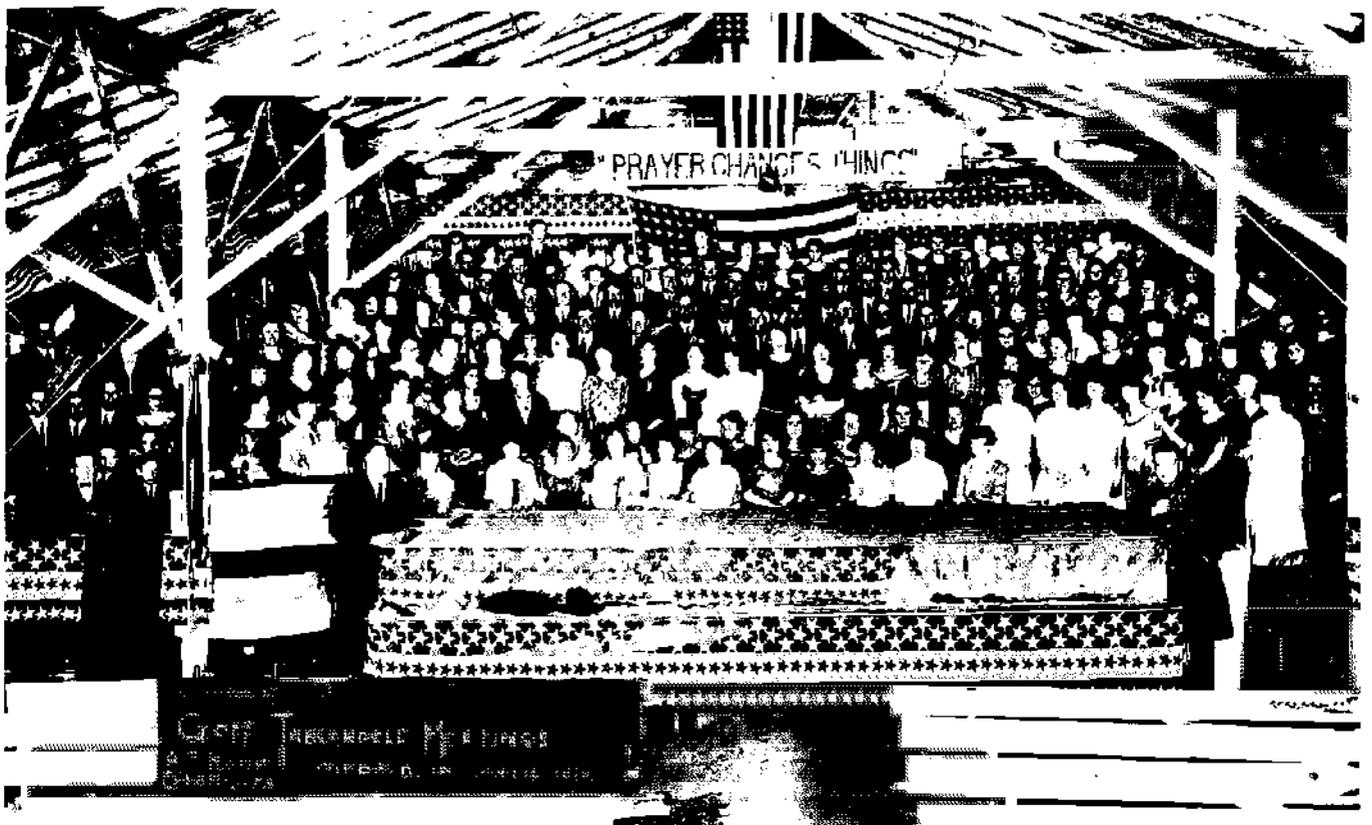
Another phenomenon of the times was the "tabernacle meeting," or "tent meeting," held by churches, or by traveling evangelists who were sponsored by local religious groups. Many in Madrid remember the Goff Tabernacle Meetings held in Madrid in 1924, and many remember the strong feelings of revival occasioned by these meetings. Naturally, the revivals provided social outlets for the citizens as well, and were always well attended.

The 1929 halt, mentioned earlier, came with dramatic suddenness. The New York stock market crashed, and the repercussions were felt acutely in this area. The first jolt was felt when loans on land were called. Fortunes were wiped out. Small businesses failed. Some of the prime real estate was sold for taxes.

At that time, Madrid had two banks; the Farmers Savings Bank, and the Madrid State Bank. Both were compelled to close their doors. Prices of farm produce fell. Miners were working short shifts. These may have been the darkest days in the history of Madrid. Not only was this area depressed, but the whole nation and the world were in the same fix.

The community girded itself, and organized a new bank: The City State Bank. Some of the prominent gentlemen who helped gather funds to organize the new bank were: A. M. Sundberg, Guy C. Lucas, W. J. Jenkins, C. J. Cederquist, Clint Burkey, W. W. Goodykoontz, Ankeny Larson, and others.

Television being non-existent at the time, the local theater was an integral part of the community. Roy



Chorus of Goff Tabernacle Meetings, May 18, 1924.

Lepovitz and his family operated Madrid's theater. Admission was usually 25¢, and this often included a double feature. Louis Lepovitz, and his wife, Ruth (Peterson) later operated the theater. Different promotional ideas were used, including "Bank Night" (in which cash prizes were given), and "Dish Night" (where dishes were given). The local movie house provided a center of social activity and tied the community together. It continued in Madrid until the 1950s.

A Works Progress Administration (WPA) was also established during the Depression. While many residents participated in the works programs, Madrid did not fully utilize this program because of the general reluctance of the citizens to accept charity in any form – an illustration of the independent nature of the inhabitants of this area.

Another form of recreation and social intercourse – the barn dance, square dance, or hoe down, as it was called, was also popular at this time. Barns would be emptied of hay, and a fiddler, banjo or guitar player, and caller would offer their services. Usually, these people were employed until Saturday night, when they would gather to dance and exchange bits of news. They would return home late, and tired, but able to forget the rigors of the depression for a time.

Although barn dances were sometimes held in this area, Madrid's more popular form of Saturday evening recreation came in the form of its well-known band concerts, which were held during the summers. The Madrid Band, the successor to the famous "Boy Scout Band," played to large crowds. The entertainment was cheap, and the families could come to town, do their "trading," and then relax to the strains of favorite tunes. Mrs. Eldon E. Boone, in her family's

history, relates a particularly memorable evening at the band concert. The band stand was a gazebo style structure located in City Park.

Another form of socialization was the Threshing Run. I will leave the details of this for another chapter, but this was also an opportunity for socialization, as well as accomplishing the task of harvesting the grain.

City services expanded with the growth of the area. Most had been started by the early 1900s. A privately owned electric plant was built by A. F. Westerberg. It was located where the present fire station and community building now stand. The electric generation would cease operation at midnight, and citizens would then have to light their kerosene lamps or go to bed.

The mutual telephone was a great improvement and convenience. The company was located in a building that is now a residence, just north of the present United Telephone Company building, and was organized by J. P. A. Anderson and Jay Hurlburt. James Berry kept the system in operation, and his wife, Hazel, operated the switchboard. Other well-known operators were Edna Gibson, Emma Walrath, Emma Hull, and Helen Swanson. During the day, an operator was always on duty, and at night, a bell was connected to the switchboard, and the sleeping operator would be awakened when she was needed. This system continued until the 1950s. The operators were not well paid, but were very accommodating. This writer remembers well when his daughter, Becky, was born. It was on a Thursday night, and Dr. F. M. Johnson was not in his office or at home. Mrs. Allen was in labor, so we requested the operator to locate the doctor, and we would drive on to Boone and meet

him there. Within the space of half an hour, we had arrived, the doctor had arrived, and so had Becky! The operators earned our family's gratitude, and this episode was not an unusual example of their services to the community in time of flood, fire, or personal emergency.



Emma Walraht, at switchboard, and Emma Hull, at desk, at work for Peoples Telephone Co. before 1912.



J.P.A. Anderson and Jay Hurlburt of Peoples Telephone Co.

Other services which make a community tick must include water, sewer, and roads. The early water system was supervised by Gomer Evans. Later, the City was fortunate to obtain the services of Fred Anderson. He had been an engineer at the mines, and understood many of the technical aspects of the water and sewer systems. Under his direction, both systems were expanded and improved. A particularly thorny problem was that of the source of water. The old Kelley Well stands on the west side of Highway 17, and north of the railroad viaduct. It proved insufficient. Other wells were dug. Test drilling was done at various sites, and it was finally decided that shallow wells would be dug, which could not be expected to

last long, and that the City would turn to the Des Moines River for an adequate supply as soon as revenues were available. Two such shallow wells were constructed near the south part of the present Meadow Estates Mobile Home Park. These wells produced enough revenue to get the City to the River. A tribute in this Centennial year is owed to Mr. Anderson for his tough-minded approach to objectives, in the face of changes in city administration and financial stress.

There are a number of other "heroes" in the making of Madrid's history, besides the gentlemen who "saved the bank," the telephone operators, and Mr. Anderson. The story of Madrid's volunteer fire department contains many such examples, and will be found elsewhere in this volume. This writer personally owes a debt of gratitude to the Fire Department, and there are few lives in Madrid which have not been in some way affected by these selfless men over the years. Gust and Martha Sanborn are others, and the chapter on the Madrid Home will provide greater insight into their contribution. No list of outstanding citizens would ever be complete, however, and this chapter mentions only a few.

The area, as well as the nation, was slow to recover economically from the Great Depression. Not until the threat and actuality of World War II did we become our "old, vibrant selves."

Many of us had heard about Hitler, the European struggles, and North Africa, but it was not a pressing matter. We lived, loved, worked, and tended our own affairs. The first shock came to the people when registration for military service was required. A system of classification was made, and those classified 1A were the first ones required to go into the Army. This was even before the U.S. entered the War. Draftees got \$21 per month, plus room and board. Many were sent to a camp in Louisiana. Madrid contributed many to the service of her country in World War II. At least eight women from our community also served. Many did not return. "Gold Star Boys" from Madrid include Robert Louis Blacksmith, Allan LeRoy Hermann, Marion James Hornick, Milo Eugene Keeling, Wilfred Kernes, John G. Kruzich, John Earl Lewis, Frank W. Nicholson, Harold W. Nicholson, A. P. Nicoletto, Marion Nordini, Marlo Melvin Pickell, Hermen Santi, Donald H. Shearer, Theodore Todd, Tony VanCannon, and Eldon L. Wallace. A separate chapter in this book is devoted to those citizens from Madrid who have served in the Armed Forces throughout the past century.

Another issue which shook the area out of its isolation was the advent of national rationing. This was difficult to comprehend. Food and clothing to the residents of this area were like a Mother's Love. They were always there, and were supposed to remain. At any rate, a county rationing board was established, as well as a local individual board. Individuals who served on the local draft or rationing board were in a "no-win" situation. A person who did his duty was bound to end up an unpopular fellow.

In late 1941 or 1942, the public school was elected as the place for rationing registration. This was in the old grade school building, just south of the present elementary facility. All families were required to

register and to answer certain questions. This writer served as one of the persons registering the families.



Ration Coupons

Hardships existed, to be sure. However, except for the gasoline and tire rationing, little privation was actually suffered. Most had "victory gardens," and usually a farmer friend would help out with gasoline when a local youth returned home on furlough.

The War also created a revolution in local employment. The coal mines were ultimately shut down, or their activity greatly diminished. This was partly because the quality of coal was diminishing, and equally attributable to the change in the work force. Many of the younger men were joining the armed services, and the remainder of the work force could be better employed at the Des Moines Ordnance Plant, which manufactured machine gun and other types of ammunition. This plant was established by the government at what was then known as the "Fitch Farms," and which is now occupied by the John Deere Company, Area XI Community College, and the Iowa State University experimental farm. A further change in the work force occurred because of the large number of women who began to find work outside the home during the absence of their men. Many residents of Madrid alive today can recount of their work at the "ordnance plant."

With a shortage of gasoline, the railroads were beehives of activity. Many transcontinental trains came through, and oftentimes, one had to stand in line for a seat. "Troop Trains" often passed through carrying servicemen to training camps or ports of embarkation.

There was work for all who wanted to work. Farming also accelerated its revolution. The demise of the

horse and mule had begun a decade or more earlier, during the Great Depression, and with the War, the age of the tractor, the combine, and other mechanization pressed into full swing. This was necessitated, in part, by the lack of farm laborers. Iron wheels were replaced by pneumatic tires; the threshing machine by the combine, and the horse was dead. Braking the full thrust of this change was the rationing of both gasoline and tires, and the general unavailability of tractors (most factories having joined the war effort and converted their operations).

Although begun in 1916, the federal income tax suddenly became a factor in the lives of citizens with the need to finance a war economy. U.S. Government E Bonds, better known as "War Bonds" were sold. Quotas were assigned to be sold by the local bank. Usually, these quotas were oversubscribed. Partly because employment was so high and most manufacturing was devoted to war materials leaving little to spend money on. Price controls were enforced to keep inflation in check.

We worked, served, cried for our lost brothers, and changed the face of our world.

Suddenly, the atom bomb brought the War to an abrupt halt. First, the war in Europe was over, then the war in the Pacific. Our fellows returned – some wounded, many confused. The truth of Thomas Wolfe's fictional novel *You Can't Go Home Again* struck with force.

The world began to move again. Automobiles, tires, and tractors were again being manufactured. Again, supply began to exceed demand.

The ordinance plant became the John Deere Company, Des Moines Works. The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and the Armstrong Tire Company, as well as others, filled the gap. Some men returned to farming. "Ty" Cole helped some of these men "sharpen their skills," as he relates in his own family history in this volume. Some returning service people took the 52/50 plan (\$50.00 per week for 52 weeks). Others went to college or sought technical training.

In the decade following World War II, the community continued to grow and to change. Because some changes have been so recent, I will but touch upon some.

Edgewood Park was developed, and a large overhead lighting system installed at the football field there. The old grade school "north of Sundbergs" was razed, and turned into a parking lot. A new, modern gymnasium and educational wing was added to the east side of the existing school. Subsequently, a modern high school was built on the north edge of Madrid.

The Oct. 1957, launching of the first man-made space satellite (Sputnik) by the Russians introduced the space age.

Street lights were replaced in the downtown business district. A modern community bank building now occupies the site of Jake Johnson's home. The Swedish Mutual Insurance Company, which, in days gone by, wrote policies by hand, now occupies a fine, modern building on Second and Union Streets, on a lot occupied for many years by the Christian Church.

Following the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963, the City Council re-named Divi-

Old Schoolhouse



sion Street "Kennedy Avenue."

The Swim family residence stood at the corners of Kennedy Avenue and Second Streets for more than 50 years. A fire destroyed the property, and a service station was later built on that location. First operated by R. Warren Carlson, it was later purchased and operated by George and "Sonny" Welder for many years. That business has now closed, and the space is occupied by the attractive branch office of Hawkeye Savings and Loan Association.

A separate chapter of this book deals with the Madrid Home for the Aging. Completely destroyed by fire in 1948, it was rebuilt by the great efforts of Madrid citizens and others. The new structure built in 1948-49 has been improved and expanded, and continues to grow. The Sanborn Chapel has added inspiration. The Sandhouse Clinic, largely the outgrowth of a bequest from Madrid's Carl Sandhouse, further enhanced the facility, and the Home is currently working to add to its facilities, through an addition on the north.

New quarters for the public library were given to the city by the Keigley Foundation in 1982. The library now has doubled its former size, and provides many more services to the community than previously available. An interesting fact to note is that the library is located less than a block away from the site of the first City Hall – which housed the small public library upstairs even as late as 1950.

Another change in the area is the construction of the Saylorville Reservoir. A flood control project under the control of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, this project has greatly affected our area. Much of the river land is again owned by the government. Chestnut Ford bridge has been removed, as has the small community of Gibbsville. The bridge spanning the Des Moines River in 1948 is gone, replaced by a new and modern bridge, which in turn has been

replaced by a new and even more modern bridge. The double track Milwaukee Railroad bridge was removed by explosives, and caused a big splash as it fell into the river and shook the town. Gone also are the river-front "cabins" where "Doc" Langland invited the Methodist Men for yearly sunrise Easter Sunrise Services, and where Spot Grant fished. A new high bridge spans the river to the south of Madrid also, and water skiers and fishermen may be seen on the beautiful Saylorville Lake for miles. The Ledges State Park now becomes more easily flooded in the springtime, and vehicular traffic is no longer allowed in its lower regions. The area settled by Charles Gason, Anna Dalander, and the small party of Swedes has now become a part of this vast federal park – a place for recreation, rather than a place needing to be tamed, full of raw timber, wild animals and Indians, and the other challenges of frontier living.

A smaller dam was constructed across Big Creek, and water diverted to the Des Moines River. This project was provided, so that when Saylorville Lake was filled, it would not back up and inundate Polk City. Big Creek provides a pleasant place for fishermen, both in summer and winter, and its picnic and beach areas are well enjoyed by Madrid residents.

A century has passed. The area in which we live – whether we call it Swede Point or Madrid – has changed. We also are different from our ancestors, although their ideals and aspirations have brought us to this point in time. The finger of history continues to write, and the changes and mysteries yet to unfold in the century to come provide challenges untold. In this, our centennial year, we salute the fortitude, courage, and imagination of our forebears, and hope that we may provide a similar, shining example to those who follow us into the 21st century.

*Glenn E. Allen  
Patricia A. Cronk*

## History of Madrid Centennial Committee

*In late 1981, attention was called to the fact that the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Madrid would be June 9, 1983, little more than one year away. A series of meetings was called to determine the possibilities of organizing a centennial celebration and on February 18, 1982 the Madrid Centennial Commission was formed. Voting for an executive board resulted in the election of Reuben and Topsy Peterson with Jack and Lillian White as co-chairmen; Eurada Lockett, secretary and Eva Comstock, treasurer.*

*To vest the commission with the authority required for organizing and financing the celebration, the Madrid City Council adopted a resolution in March making the Centennial Commission an official organ of the city. The executive board has shouldered great responsibility and donated many hours of work to organize and/or obtain elements for the events that will take place during the centennial year. The major celebration is being planned to coincide with the traditional, four-day Labor Day weekend that will run from September second through the fifth.*

*During the winter months when their co-chairmen, Jack and Lillian White migrated to the south, Reuben and Topsy Peterson accepted the total responsibility of the chairmanship. They have given generously of their time and enthusiasm in their efforts to make Madrid's centennial year a success.*

*Committees were formed involving over 200 volunteers to assume the various tasks to be accomplished, with the chairman of each committee together with the executive board forming a central committee to establish policy and make major decisions. The committee chairmen who are members of the central committee are: Elinor Gilbert and Bob Whitmore, history book; Carol Wilcox, memorabilia; Jean Allen and Ed Gilbert, antiques; Bill and Carol Peterson, activities; Dorothy McFarlane, cookbook; Bill Johnson, time capsule; Dwight Winters, parking and security; Bill Wilcox, publicity; Larry Nelson and Tom Babberl, pageant; Roy and Marie Olson, alumni; Darwin Anderson and Sandra Anderson, parade; Carolyn and Ray Magnani, stage; Thatcher Johnson, agriculture; Joyce and Frank Lawson, float; Dorothy and Jim Cox, foods.*

*One of the first acts of the central committee was the announcement of a competition for a design for the centennial logo. The design selected, created by Mrs. Kenneth (Genta) Carlson is embossed on the cover of this book. It depicts three important elements of the heritage of this community: agriculture, railroads and mining. A later competition sponsored by the parade commission for a parade theme was won by Mrs. A. W. (Doris) Johnson with the entry "Pride in our past, faith in our future."*

*Jana Lawson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Lawson, submitted the winning slogan, "Madrid, greatest home since Swede Point."*

*A centennial "general store" was established in the former gasoline station on the corner of Second and Water Streets now owned by Jerry Carlson. It is used for selling memorabilia items, the centennial cookbook and the history book. It will also serve as headquarters during the celebration weekend.*

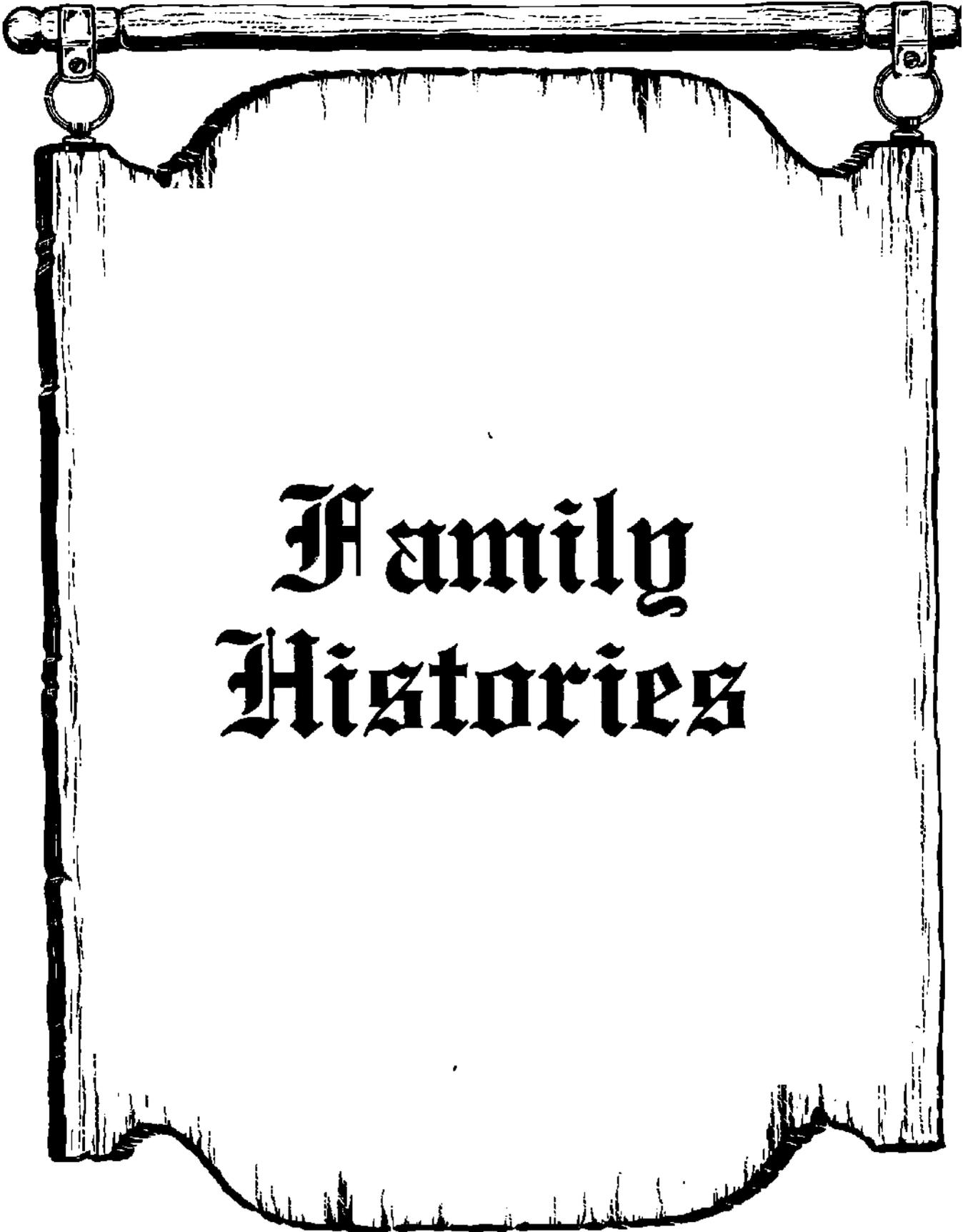
## Madrid Centennial Central Committee



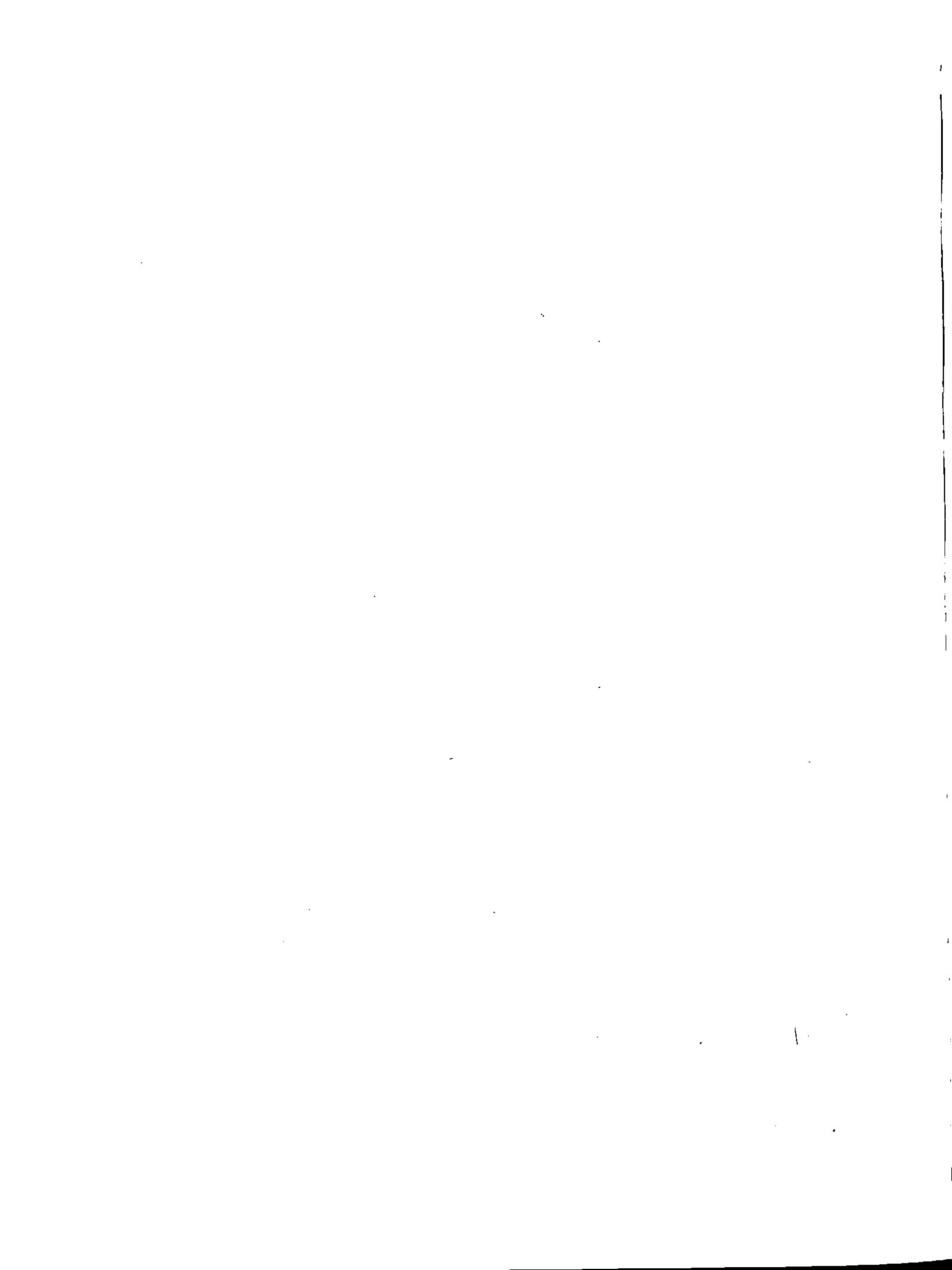
Pictured are members of the Central Committee for the Centennial.

Front row, left to right: Dorothy Harrison, history book; Elinor Gilbert, history book; Dorothy McFarlane, cookbook; Dorothy Cox, food; Topsy Peterson, Centennial Commission Co-person; Reuben Peterson, Centennial Commission Co-person; Eurada Locket, Commission secretary; Eva Comstock, Commission treasurer; Carol Wilcox, memorabilia; Carolyn Magnani, staging and Pat Cronk, history book.

Back row, left to right: Bill Wilcox, publicity and history book; Bob Whitmore, history book; Betty Babberi, cookbook; Irene Wilcox, antiques; Martin Burke, council representative; Bill Peterson, activities; Raymond Magnani, staging; Bill Johnson, time capsule; Jim Polish, agriculture; Gary Grow, parking and security; Roy Olson, alumni; Tom Babberl, publicity and pageant; Don Fatka, float; Ed Gilbert, antiques; Ray James, agriculture; Darwin Anderson, parade; Sandy Anderson, parade; Larry Nelson, pageant and Margaret Smith, alumni.



**Family  
Histories**



## Bill and Judy Allen Family

Judith Louisa Latta, the second daughter of Milo and Glendora Latta, was born September 3, 1928. She was born and raised in Dallas County, on her parents' home place, four and one-half miles south of Madrid. She attended school at White Hall, the same school both her parents attended.

Judith started work at the telephone office in 1947, working there for two years.

She married William J. Allen, Jr., of Indianola, Iowa March 12, 1948. They farmed for four years southwest of Madrid.

A daughter, Connie Ann, was born August 25, 1953, on her Grandpa Milo Latta's birthday. The family moved into Madrid, and have resided here since.

Judith worked at Howard's I.G.A. for two years. She began working for Federal Prescription Service in 1971, and remains employed there.

William was a part-time Madrid policeman in 1959, but became a full-time policeman from 1960 to 1969. He was councilman-at-large for two years, from 1970-72. He resigned from this position to run for

Mayor, and was elected in 1972-76. Bill worked for Jack Pickell from 1969-1980. He was re-elected Mayor in November, 1980, but resigned in January, 1981, because of a severe heart attack, which also forced him into an early retirement.

Both are members of St. Paul's U.C.C.

Connie Ann attended and graduated from Madrid Community School in 1971.

Connie married David Lee Terrell March 12, 1972. They have two children: James David, born August 5, 1974, and Heidi Ann, born July 29, 1976. Connie works as a substitute in kitchen help at the Madrid Community School.

David worked in maintenance at the Iowa Lutheran Home from April, 1972 until September 1976. He worked for Jack Pickell from the summer of 1976, until September, 1979. In October, 1979, he started working for Boone County, where he is presently employed.

The Terrells reside in Madrid, in the home they built together.

## Glenn E. and Jean Allen

Glenn E. Allen was born on February 25, 1916, at Leon, Decatur County, Iowa, the fourth of eight children born to Hattie Glenn Hacker Allen and Frank Perry Allen. He graduated from Kellerton, Iowa high school in 1933 and from Graceland College in Lamoni, Iowa, in 1935. He taught school at Lorimor, Iowa, and in Madrid, serving as teacher and principal in Madrid until 1943, when he left to serve as Chief Pharmacist's Mate with the U.S. Marines. While in the service, he served with distinction and received various medals for distinguished service. He was present at the flag raising on Iwo Jima.

After leaving the service, he attended Drake University and the University of Iowa, where he completed his legal education in 1948. In the fall of that year, he and Jean returned to Madrid, where he began his legal practice with C.J. Cederquist. He has con-

tinued his practice of law to date. Glenn has served on the local city council, and as city attorney, and both the county and local boards of education. He now heads the non-profit corporation, The Keigley Foundation, to promote the growth of our city library.

Jean Moffitt Allen was born September 22, 1919 on the family farm, in New Hope Township, Union County, Iowa near Lorimor, the third of four children. Her parents were Lena Rusk Moffitt (who, at 91 years, lives here in Madrid) and Willard Merrill Moffitt. She graduated from Lorimor High School in 1936, and began teaching in New Hope No. 8, a rural, one-room school near Lorimor, before her 18th birthday. She attended Drake University while teaching, and pursued a successful teaching career until her marriage to Glenn on May 24, 1941. They were married at the farm home of her parents.

There were three children born of the marriage: Patricia Ann Cronk (March 3, 1945), Rebecca Jean Mataya (August 17, 1950), and James Glenn Allen (October 6, 1956). Patricia was born while Glenn was on Iwo Jima, and it was six weeks before he received news of her birth.

Jean is a charter member of Madrid's Swede Point Questers Chapter, and serves as 1982-83 president. She is a former Sunday School teacher. She is a member of the Eastern Star and a former 35-year member of P.E.O. Chapter ID, here in Madrid. Glenn is an active member of the Madrid Lions, having served as president, and is a member of the American Legion and the Masons. Both have been active in Christian endeavor in the local community, and Glenn was a leader in the incorporation of St. Paul's United Church of Christ, at the time of its merger with the Madrid First Methodist Church. He has twice served as Moderator of St. Paul's, and has been a deacon for several years.

Glenn feels that his roots have been in the United States since 1776, being a Son of the American



Glenn and Jean Allen

Revolution, and this gives rise to the strong feeling of necessity to give whatever talents are available in service to the community.

Jean and Glenn have traveled extensively throughout the United States, Canada, Europe and the Caribbean, often accompanied by one or more of their family.

## Harold and Viola Allen

Viola Teres May Latta, the oldest daughter of Milo and Glendora Latta, was born February 18, 1927. She went to school at White Hall, and attended Madrid High. She lived on the Latta family farm for 20 years.

Viola married Harold LaVerne Allen of Des Moines, Iowa, on March 22, 1947. Harold was employed at Skelly Oil Co., Skelgas Division, for 10 years. He then worked at the Des Moines Co-op Dairy, which merged with Mid-America Dairyman, Inc., as a sales manager for Iowa and Nebraska. He retired from their company after 29 years of employment.

The Allens have two daughters: Judy Ann, born May 27, 1951, and Joy Janelle, born August 15, 1955.

Judy Ann graduated in 1969 from Tech High, in Des Moines. She graduated from L.P.N. training in 1971. She was employed at Mercy Hospital for 13 years, in their Surgical Intensive Care Unit. Since then, she has been employed at Des Moines General Hospital as an Ultra Sonographer, in Radiology. Judy Ann married John Vern Flynn, of Des Moines, on January 31, 1970.

Jean has assisted in the operation of the law office in addition to the rearing of their children. All of the children, and their respective spouses, have received their baccalaureate degrees. The family has placed great value in Christian endeavor, community service, and educational excellence.

He has been employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company for 13 years. They have two daughters: Lisa Joy, born October 18, 1974, and Amy Kathleen, born June 18, 1978 (the same day as her great-grandmother, Glendora Latta's, birthday).

Joy Janelle graduated from East High School in 1973. She was employed at Phil Johnson's Florist, for six years, as an artistic floral designer. Joy married Bradley Matthew Broun, of Des Moines June 22, 1973. He works for Montgomery Elevators, and has been employed for 12 years. They have two sons: Brenton Matthew, born March 23, 1977 (the same date as his great-grandparents, Milo and Glendora Latta's, wedding anniversary), and Blake Allen, born November 18, 1981.

Since Viola's children were raised, she has been employed with Food Service for 15 years. She is the manager and cook at the Wesley Methodist Church for Capital Hill Children's Center Day Care. They all reside in Des Moines.

## Peter August Alsin

Peter August Alsin was born February 27, 1827, in Ostergotland, Sweden. His parents were C.J. Alsin, born April 4, 1792, and Eva Christana (Hult) Alsin, born May 5, 1800. The parents were married in 1822. Mr. Alsin learned the trade of cabinetmaker under his father.

Mr. Alsin left Sweden and arrived in America in 1852. He settled in Burlington, Iowa, and opened a cabinet shop. In 1854, he left for the gold fields of California. He traveled on barge to New Orleans, then by sailing ship to Panama. He walked across the Isthmus of Panama, and then took a ship to San Francisco. From here, he walked to Hangtown (later Placerville), where he opened a shop making wheelbarrows for the miners. He did some prospec-

ting, and made his claim pay, but sold it after about a year and a half, and returned to Fairfield, Iowa.

On April 28, 1857, he married Anna Carolina Stephenson, who was born June 24, 1840, in Kalmar, Sweden. Her parents were Stephen Stephenson, born August 15, 1807, and Christana Catharine Paulsdotter, born February 6, 1804. The parents were married July 5, 1832.

The Stephenson family, which included eight children, left Sweden May, 1849. They sailed on the freight ship "Charles Tattle" and endured many hardships on the crossing, until they arrived at New York the latter part of June 1849.

The family left New York by boat up the Hudson River to Albany, then over the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and on Lake Erie to Toledo. From Toledo, they went overland to Chicago, then by the Illinois ship canal to Anderson, and then overland to New Sweden, Iowa, which had been founded in 1845 by a friend, Mr. Cassel.

Mr. and Mrs. Alsin set up housekeeping and started farming near Fairfield. In 1862, Mr. Alsin again got "gold fever" and traveled by prairie schooner to Nevada City, Idaho. Here, he tried placer mining, but found that he could not stand to be in the cold water for long, so he began making wheelbarrows for the miners. In November, 1864, he arrived back in Fairfield, and returned to farming.

In 1866, the Alsins sold their farm and moved to a farm of 300 acres, two miles east of Swede Point. They lived on their farm until 1892, when they retired and moved to Madrid.



Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Alsin

The Alsins had seven children: Frank, Mary and Christana (twins), Anna Mathilda, Charles P., Joseph, and Susannah Caroline.

Mr. and Mrs. Alsin were members of St. John's

Lutheran Church, and were active in all phases of religion.

Mr. Alsin died in 1911 at the age of 84, and Mrs. Alsin died in 1930, at the age of 90.

## Alfred Anderson Family



Alfred Anderson Family, back row, left to right: Alfred Anderson, Francis Anderson, Christine Anderson and Charles Anderson. Front row: Claus Anderson, Carl and Stina Lisa Anderson and J.P.A. Anderson.

Alfred Anderson (Dec. 27, 1859 - June 15, 1926), the son of Carl (Mar. 20, 1820 - Mar. 24, 1898) and Stina Lisa Johnson Anderson (Aug. 11, 1832 - Sept. 20, 1908), came to the United States at the age of nine, with his mother, three brothers, and one sister, from their birthplace in Smoland, Sweden. Three of the children died from the hardships experienced during the journey, before they ultimately were reunited with Carl and Alfred's two older brothers. The family made their home near Prairie City, where Alfred lived until after his marriage. The family, which included sons Charles (Carl M.); John Peter A. (J.P.A.); Claus; Francis; and daughter, Christine, later moved to the Minburn area, where they set down their roots. Of the two older boys, Claus later moved to a homestead in South Dakota, and J.P.A. was instrumental in organizing Madrid's telephone company, and in other business enterprises. "Charley" married Greta Elizabeth Anderson (daughter of Anders Peter Anderson, of Madrid), and upon her death, he married her sister, Mary. This branch of the family remains in the Madrid area. Sister Christine Shaffer was the mother of Elsie Anderson, and Elsie's daughter, Barbara, remains a resident of this area.

Alfred and his wife, Emelia J. Ahlsland Anderson (July 31, 1861 - Nov. 20, 1932), moved to Madrid from Des Moines around 1886, then moved to the Minburn

area around 1896, where they continued to make their home the remainder of their lives. To their marriage were born five children: Della M. (April 14, 1887 - Nov. 30, 1968); Lena E. (Oct. 24, 1888 - Nov. 29, 1918); Ray F. (Feb. 7, 1892), Oscar A. (Dec. 5, 1894 - Dec. 26, 1975); and Dee I. (April 17, 1900).

Della, the eldest, married Charles Ernest Crannell. They also lived in the Madrid area. Della and Ernest were the parents of five children: Letha; Verva; LaVerne; Dorothy; and Elva.

Letha married Irvin Alleman. The Allemans have made their home in Sheldahl, where Irvin's family has lived since 1910, and are the parents of one son, Verlin. The family has always been active in the Sheldahl Methodist Church. Verlin married Mary Ann Klonglan, and they are the parents of sons Jeffrey and Jerry, and daughter Julie. They also live in the Sheldahl community.

Verva married Ernest Fjelland, and they made their home in Huxley. The Fjellands, who had no children, are both deceased.

LaVerne married Loretta Welder, and they presently make their home in the rural Madrid area, where LaVerne is the caretaker at Swede Point Park. Both are retired. They are parents of Shirley (Mrs. Bob Bartholomew, of Madrid); Elizabeth; Randy (who married Kathy Crabtree); and Crystal, and are grand-



Jeffery Alleman, Verlin Alleman, Mary Ann Alleman, Letha Alleman, Irvin Alleman, Julie Alleman and Jerry Alleman.

parents of Melody (McCloud), Timothy, Tina Marie, Tanya Jo, Doris Ann, and Dusty, and great-grandparents of Melody's son, Jerrod.

Dorothy married Donald Jones, and they live in the Des Moines area. They had three children: LaVerne Donald; Lila; and Sharon. LaVerne Donald and his wife, Colleen, are parents of one son, Donald LaVerne. Lila and her husband, Carl Brogioni (now deceased), were parents of Curtis, Mark, and Sharon. Sharon and her husband, Ronald Stubbs, have three

children: Sherry, Ronald, Jr., and David. Sherry, who married Timothy VanderPloeg, is the mother of great-granddaughter, Shala Dawn.

Elva married Orville Olson, and they were the parents of three daughters. Daughter Cheryl married John White, Jr., and is the mother of two sons, Christopher John and Bradley Lloyd. The other two daughters, Luann and Janice, are not married. The Olsons live in the Polk City area.

### Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Anderson

(Carl) Walter Anderson (Jan. 11, 1901) and Elsie (Elizabeth) Shaffer (July 6, 1902) were married at the Methodist parsonage in Greenfield, Iowa, by the Rev. C.A. Carlson on June 5, 1929.

They left immediately in a 4-cylinder Whippet for a grand tour of the east coast, returning to Madrid where Walter began his job as assistant cashier at the Farmers Savings Bank, in Madrid on July 1.

Walter's father, Charles (Oscar) Anderson (Dec. 3, 1869 - Jan. 29, 1909) was born in Karlskrona, Sweden, and served in the Swedish navy. His mother, Amanda Teresa Johnson (Sept. 25, 1874 - ) was born on the Danstorp area of Smoland, Sweden, coming to America at the age of 13. She married Charles on a return trip to Sweden to visit her family, and they made their first home in Chicago. Walter recalls horse-drawn fire engines, and street cars, the Lincoln Park Zoo, the organ grinder with a monkey, Christmas decorations and the pancake wagon. His sister, Ebba (July 24, 1899) and he were both born in Chicago.

The family moved to Rockford, Illinois, then to a farm near Pilot Mound, Iowa, where Charles did blacksmithing. Charles died, and the family moved into town. Walter's responsibilities included hoeing the large family garden, bringing in the coal and wood, walking to the country for a bucket of milk (5¢ for a quart-plus syrup can), and delivering laundered clothes. He always hurried to finish his lessons at school, so he could draw. His drawings earned him the nickname "Ding," after the famous Des Moines cartoonist J.N. "Ding" Darling. The local barber often exhibited Walter's "works."

Later, Walter got work on the railroad as a section hand for three summers, and went to business college at Mankato during the school year. In 1920, he graduated and was hired as bookkeeper in the Pilot Mound Savings Bank. When his mentor, Dave Christensen, moved to take charge of the Farmers



C. Walter and Elsie Anderson

Savings Bank at Madrid, he found a place for him there, and, on December 1, 1923, Walter became a bookkeeper and teller in Madrid. Walter, Earl Brown, and Clarence Friday drove to Des Moines nights to take additional courses at the American Institute of Banking. He finished the course by attending two nights a week the first year of their marriage.

Elsie's mother, Christina (Marie) Anderson (July 20, 1874) and youngest brother, Francis Albin (June 3, 1872) were the only children of Carl Anderson (March 28, 1820-1894) and Stina Lisa Johnson (Aug. 11, 1832 -Sept. 9, 1908) born in Jasper County, Iowa. Married June 18, 1850, Carl and Stina Lisa faced poverty in

Smoland, Sweden, where their first child, Annus Mangus Alfred, died at the age of two. In 1866, Carl and their two oldest sons decided to seek a better life in America, and to send for Stina and the five smaller children later.

In the spring of 1868, word came for Stina to start out. Two of the little ones, Gustaf and Albin, died in quarantine, of measles, in Liverpool. Another, Anna Marie Evalina, was ill during the entire journey, and died shortly after reaching Jasper County. Stina was always grateful that her daughter had not had to be buried at sea. The remaining two, Alfred Annus and Carl Mangus, helped their mother by carrying the wooden trunk laden with food and the family belongings, while they made their long journey to their new home.

In the fall of 1868, while the family was digging potatoes at their new home, the house burned down. The only item saved was Stina's spinning wheel, at the bottom of her trunk which had come from Sweden. By working shares with neighbors, Stina was able to shear sheep, spin yarn, and make each of her five "men" a suit by Christmas.

In 1877, the family moved to Dallas County. Alfred, Carl, and J.P.A. married. In 1895, J.P.A.'s wife, Maggie, died, leaving two-year old Orville. Christine, who was then living in Madrid took the small child, and Stina Lisa moved in to help.

In 1901, Christine Marie Anderson married George W. Shaffer. They moved into a small three-room house, at the north edge of Madrid.



George was the youngest Shaffer. His father was Frederick Shaffer (March 15, 1816), and he married Ann Rinker (July 26, 1817) on June 28, 1838, in Indiana. They moved to Swede Point in 1851.

On June 22, 1854, Frederick purchased Lot 3, Block 15, in Swede Point, from Anna Dalander for the sum of \$8.00. Frederick and Ann's children were: Mary Magdaline; Joseph M.; Nancy Jane (Otto); Barbara Ellen; Malinda Catherine; Sarah H.; Lydia M.; and George Washington. George lived in a two-room, unpainted, rough board house from his birth on March 16, 1855 until 1899, when he bought the house where he and Christine Marie made their home.

George worked for the Hopkins family, and thought Elsie Hopkins (Nance) such a wonderful person, that he named their daughter, Elsie Elizabeth, after her. George also worked in Uncle Billy Johnson's store for a time.

There were many Swedes moving into the area in those years, and though George was 100 percent German, he spoke Swedish well. He would ask a newcomer, "What part of Sweden did you come from?" After listening to their reply and when they would ask him, he would solemnly reply, "I broke out of the penitentiary." He loved to joke and surprise, although he was unschooled, and could neither read nor write.

George became ill of an unknown cause, and died September 3, 1903, leaving the small child, Elsie, at the age of six weeks.

In 1899, Elsie's Uncle Francis bought the old Christian Church, which with a few partitions, became the family home for her Grandma Anderson, Cousin Orville, Uncle Francis, Uncle Claus, Elsie, and her mother.

Elsie remembers that her Uncle J.P.A. organized the local telephone office about 1895, with eight subscribers. Sometimes Francis and Claus helped as operators. The two Emmas, Emma Hull and Emma Walroth, were the daytime operators. Later years brought Helen (Thompson) Swanson - - how she kept track of all of us! Francis became rural mail carrier for 14 years, beginning in 1903. His old team began so slowly, going west, that everyone wondered if the mail would "go through," but at 4 o'clock, as they stopped at the last mail box coming home from the north, people thought they were run-aways.

When Cousin Orville was eight, J.P.A. married a lady named Margaret. She had a surrey with fringe on top, a horse the family named "Dan Patch," and Elsie remembers her and Mrs. Sturgeon and Mrs. J.S. Kenison out for an afternoon call in their moire taffeta dresses, with big hats and gloves.

She also remembers Zylph Hutton's Sunday School, the fascinating way C.L. Lucas's beard bobbed up and down when the minister called on him to pray, looking through open doors at the big wheels and belts of Madrid's electric light plant (run by Richard Westerberg - - where the present fire station is located), the fountain for people and horses, across north from the Larson Agency, and Uncle Claus's big car which was one of Madrid's firsts. She remembers her first school teacher, Kathryn Campbell, who roomed at the neighbors, the VanZandts', and how interested the children were when Edwin Sundberg began courting her. She remembers the heart-warming laugh of Mrs. M. Jones, the auctioneer's wife, and the gold-headed canes of the men members of the birthday club.

Other memories include Emma Dalander, who clerked in the Johnson and Johnson store; Marie Dalander and Addie Pettit, who gave piano lessons at 35¢ per lesson (Mrs. Pettit also helped customers choose from the wonderful confections at Pettit's Confectionary, her husband's store); the first strawberry sundaes, at Granddaddy Hughes' Bakery, after he put in two ice cream table and chair sets - - one for adults and one for children; the row of horse collars hanging at Gus Peterson's; ostrich feathers for sale at the Fair Store, where Mrs. Toubes was the saleslady; the tailor, who sat sewing at the window of Berg's tailor shop; getting a picture taken at Peelstroms; greeting "Big Ole Olson," the policeman; stacks of newspapers

in Mr. Feheilsen's lumber office; and the BeeHive.

Elsie's mother did cleaning and laundry. Uncle Claus moved to Dakota to "prove up" on a claim, in 1907. On May 30, 1909, Uncle Francis married, and Christine and Elsie moved back to their three-room home in the north part of town. Elsie's class in 1916 was the first to enter the new building at the beginning of a school year. On October 21, Christine married her bachelor neighbor, Albert Peterson (Sept. 24, 1870). They moved into his home, a block north, which had running water, a furnace, electricity, and a room for Elsie. A daughter, Cleone, was born January 31, 1918.

Claribel Woodroff brought Camp Fire to Madrid that year, and many lasting friendships were begun. The girls camped in the Bolle family pasture, where they built dams and swam. Elsie graduated in 1920, in a class of 15 girls and 3 boys. There were more boys who entered school in 1916, but the military service took its toll.

In mid-August, Elsie went to college in Iowa City, accompanied with classmates Glenn Blome and Laura Bolle (who later married). These were the days of Marcel waves, oxford shoes, floppy golashes, and bare heads. The well-to-do students had raccoon coats. After taking a year off to teach in Gray, Iowa, Elsie graduated from Iowa City with a BA, in August, 1924. She began teaching in Mediapolis on August 24, which usually planned for and had one week of "mud vacation" each school year. No paving yet.

In the fall of 1926, Elsie returned to Madrid to teach. The new teacher, Donovan Carlson, introduced her to Walter, and they were married in 1929.

1929 wasn't the best time to get married, though the financial downturn didn't hit Madrid until 1931-32. The Madrid State Bank had gone into receivership, and times were jittery. Mr. Carlson, Walter's boss, died, and Walter was promoted to head the bank. When Roosevelt closed all the banks on that March day in 1933, everyone was numb.

Walter had become active in Epworth League while living in Pilot Mound, and attended summer institutes in Indianola, and was a national delegate in Chicago, in 1924. He served as district president of Epworth League for four years, helped organize the Methodist Men in Madrid, served as district Lay Leader for three years, and as conference Lay Leader

from 1963-1967. In 1966, he was appointed by Bishop Thomas to the World Methodist Conference in London. He also served as chairman of Madrid's MidSummer celebrations (discontinued because of World War II, in 1941) for five years, is a 50-year Mason, and was master in 1932; served as Madrid School District secretary for 21 years, was chairman of the Sixth Banking District, and therefore, a member of the State Banking Council.

Banking with L.M. Lanning at the City State Bank was full-time and rewarding work. Once, a couple of fellows were overheard surmizing who was the "real boss" at the City State Bank. The other spoke up, "Well, I don't know, but if one of them tells you something, the other backs it up!" When Larry and Walter heard it, they laughed, and said, "That's just the way we want it."

On March 25, 1934, Barbara Ellen was born, and on September 24, 1935, Mary Sue joined the family. Sewing, teaching Sunday School, serving as Bluebird, Camp Fire, Horizon Club leader, belonging to church circles and being a charter member of Chapter ID, PEO kept Elsie busy. During the years, she has served as substitute teacher, and a member of the Madrid Library Board.

Daughter Barbara graduated from Madrid High School in 1952, attended Simpson College for three years, and married Alvin D. Lund on December 18, 1955. Their children are Ken D. (1957), Kristine K. (1960), and Nancy Eileen (1962). Ken married Rosalie Reinhart April 16, 1977.

Daughter Mary Sue graduated from Madrid High School in 1953, from Methodist Hospital as an RN, in 1956, and from Simpson College, with a BA, in 1972, and a M.S. from the University of Illinois, in 1978. She married William W. Garton June 2, 1956, and they are the parents of Steven (1957), Scott (1959), Kevin (1961 - Sept. 29, 1978), and Jeff (1965). Steven Garton married Toni Gonzalez August 16, 1977.

Walter and Elsie are retired now, and live in Boone. They spend their winters in Tucson, where they are active with golf, church, Lions, and Hi-12. Their good friends, Glenn and Laura Blome, occasionally travel with the Andersons, having gone together to Sweden, Denmark, and Alaska. They also neighbor in Arizona, where they are able to reminisce about their early days shared in Madrid.

## Magnus Anderson – Vetus Swanson Families

A century ago, when immigrants were desiring to come to the United States, they had to be recommended and certified by an elected official. The following passport belonged to the Magnus Anderson family when they came to the new country:

"Magnus Anderson was born in D. Eneby, Sweden, November 26, 1798. His wife, Elizabeth Bengtsdotter, was born in D. Eneby Sweden, November 21, 1807. They are moving to North America with the following recommendations: They were married June 24, 1827. They have received good religious training, were confirmed on Palm Sunday, took communion, have been vaccinated for smallpox, are healthy, intelligent, are able to work, and have paid their taxes for the year. They are the parents of the following children: **Anders Peter**: born in D. Eneby Sweden, May 15, 1828. Has been vaccinated for smallpox, and has received a good, Christian education; **Lena**

**Sophia**: Born February 5, 1830. Has been vaccinated for smallpox, reads well, and communicates well; **Bengt Johan**: born January 23, 1832, and has been vaccinated for smallpox; **Sven Magnus**, born April 14, 1835, has been vaccinated for smallpox; **Margareth Mathilda**, born April 27, 1839, has been vaccinated for smallpox; and **Carl Gustaf**, born June 22, 1841, has been vaccinated for small pox." Attested to by J. Bernau Commissioner, April 11, 1846.

The Anderson family first settled around the Polk City area, and upon Mr. Anderson's death, he was buried in a small Mormon plot, still bearing the name of I. M. Small. Years later, his relatives had the body moved to the Dalander Cemetery west of Madrid. His widow, Elizabeth, together with four of her children, joined the Mormon march to Utah; along the way,

Mrs. Anderson knit 12 pair of socks, and, upon reaching Utah, she became one of Brigham Young's wives.

Her two older sons, however, remained in the Swede Point vicinity, and married and began families of their own. Son, Anders Peter, acquired 1,500 acres of land, and thus started the oldest Century Farm in Boone County. A fifth generation descendant, Dorothy Swanson Boresi, lives on the home place today.

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*Pictures of Mangus Anderson and descendants appear in the chapter titled Agriculture and Century Farms in the article on the Andrew P. Anderson Century Farm.*

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On Anders Peter's farm, many trees and stumps had to be removed and stones hauled away, and the wood cut into lengths of lumber. Part of a worker's wages for this work was paid in meat instead of coin. Many times, Indians roamed the farm and asked for hand-outs of food.

When A. P. Anderson died in 1895, the 1,500 acres was divided among his 12 children. Among these was Greta Elizabeth, born April 22, 1862. Upon growing to young womanhood, she married Carl M. Anderson of Minburn, Iowa. Greta Elizabeth died in childbirth, and the baby, Esther Elizabeth, was raised by her Aunt Mary and Aunt Clara Oakleaf. In 1892, Aunt Mary married Carl M. Anderson, and they became parents of Levi Anderson, and another child who died in infancy. In June, 1910, Esther Elizabeth married Vetus Swanson, a young Swedish gentleman who had arrived in the United States in August, 1904. The Swansons lived on the family farm their entire married life. They became parents of four children: Loren, Carl, Elizabeth, and Dorothy.

Loren married Eva Grgurich of Madrid, and they became the parents of Patricia, Michael, and Timothy, who died at the age of two months. There are seven grandchildren. Both Loren and Eva are now deceased.



Michael Swanson Family



LaVern Klonglan Family



Patricia Swanson Beattie and Family



Verlin Alleman Family

Carl, a resident of Des Moines, married Helen Thompson, who is also deceased.

Elizabeth married LaVern Klonglan of Sheldahl, and they became the parents of one daughter, Mary Ann Alleman. There are three grandchildren.

Dorothy married Joseph Boresi, who passed away in 1979, and they became the parents of one son, Joseph, Jr., and there are four grandchildren.

## Charles J. Anderson Family

Charles was the son of Anders Carlson, and, in the Swedish tradition, became Ander's son.

Anders Carlson, with his second wife and other children, arrived in 1852 after their long voyage from Sweden. The daughters were Christina (later, Mrs. Swen Dalander); Anna (Mrs. John Dalander; Hedda (Mrs. Eric Sutherland); and Matilda (Mrs. John Martinson). Another son, Eric, was born in this community. All were charter members of St. John's Lutheran Church. It is understood that the homestead was on the property now owned by Roy Olson, adjoining his home place on the south. Charles secured the 40 acres just south of that. Some of this farm, now owned by the Isaac Anderson heirs, was first purchased in 1853.

Charles J. enlisted in the Union Army in 1864, and served with the Infantry Co. D, 32. It was said that he was a cook, and used his musket to hunt game for the kettle. Legend has it that, during the winter, when the Army was "holed up" in Tuskegie, Alabama, he taught an elderly negro to read. Asked why so old a man would want to do this, the man replied, "So I'll have a good start in the next world." Like so many of these veterans, Charles returned with broken health.

Charles J. married Katherine Jacobson, daughter of Abraham and Katherine J., who lived east of Madrid, on the land now owned by Ivert Swanson and a portion by the local elevator. With her parents and the other children, Abraham, Charles, Jacob, John, Nels, Margaret, and May, Katherine had come from far northern Sweden in 1865. They sailed on the "Basil Rathbone," a former slave-trading ship. The voyage took seven weeks and they landed at Castle Gardens, NY. They came to Nevada, Iowa, by rail, by stage to Des Moines, and then on to Swede Point. After living in Polk County for six years, they moved to the farm east of Madrid. Another brother, Isaac, was born here.

Charles J. and Katherine settled on the farm a mile west and a quarter mile north of town. Here, they lived and reared their family: Anna; Andrew (who died in Dakota as a young man); Carl; Isaac; Edward; Joseph; and George (who drowned at age 16). There were usually visitors in the small home, for years one main room, a lean-to kitchen, and a loft. Space was at a premium, and the boys were said to have a certain place to sit on the walnut trundle-bed and would say, "Oh, oh, you're past your mark."

Grandmother Katherine, who married a Civil War Veteran, 20 years older and never well, was the mainstay of this household. She and the oldest child, Anna, must have worked very hard to feed and clothe the little boys until they were big enough to help. They had a spinning wheel, loom, and one of the first

Vetus Swanson was a farmer, a dairyman, and also co-owner with Jake Johnson, of the Jake and Vetus Cafe and Hotel. He later owned one of the earliest motion picture shows in town.

The Swansons were members of St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid, where Mr. Swanson held various positions on the official church board, and Mrs. Swanson was a member of the ladies societies of the church.

sewing machines of the neighborhood. It is said that many women came to use this – what a modern convenience! Grandmother Kate had not been able to get an education beyond the required Swedish catechism. She had difficulty even signing her name, but was the picture of industry, and was raking and burning trash when her long skirt caught fire and caused her death in 1934, at the age of 80.

All the children attended the Elk Rapids School, and St. John's Lutheran Church, where their father was Sunday School Superintendent for years.

Anna studied the dressmaking trade, but mostly helped with the big family, and, in later years, kept house for her mother and brother, Joe. At one time, they operated a home hatchery on their farm half a mile east and half a mile north of town. This road and building site have long since become fields by new owners. After losing this place in the Depression of the '30s, Joe and Anna moved north of Boone, in Dodge Township, where Joe raised sheep and kept bees. When health failed, Anna spent some time in her childhood home, with her sister-in-law, Nellie, and, later, in the Lutheran Home, until her death. Joe returned to his boyhood home in his later years, and



Charles J. Anderson Children, back row, left to right: Joe, Isaac and Edward. Front row: George, Carl, Andrew and Anna.

helped care for his sister-in-law, Nellie. Both passed on in 1964.

Edward helped on the home farm with his brothers and, for a time, he and Joe were buying a stock farm in the Stratford area. These were the World War I years, of big dreams, and many over-investments, and this venture failed. Edward went west, and worked as a ranch hand for many years. During World War II, and until his retirement, he followed the construction trade from California to northern Alaska. He spent his last years in Denver.

Carl married Hilma Swanson, daughter of John A. and Anna Swanson, south of Madrid. They first lived on a farm that bordered the busy mining town of Zookspur on the southwest. They had three sons: Ralph (who died in infancy); Sylvan; and Herman. An interesting experience when the boys were small was spending some time on the family homestead in South Dakota, near the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Times were hard, but the little boys found a "gold mine" trapping gophers for the bounty of 10¢ each. They recall having quite a string of these hanging on the back porch, and coming out just in time to see the end disappearing down a large wolfhound.

Carl and his family also lived on part of the Swanson farm, near the White Hall School, which Hilma had attended as a girl. At one time, they had a small commercial orchard. Later, they farmed near Kelley. They then moved to Slater, where the boys graduated from high school. After Carl was gone, Hilma made her home with Herman and his wife, in Des Moines.

Sylvan took up truck gardening and trucking. He hauled ag-lime to farmers for many years, and also did local and interstate trucking and later worked as a longshoreman in New Orleans. He is married to Ione Wilson, of Des Moines, and they have three sons: Donald (wife, Charlette, and two daughters, Lori and Jody; the family lives in Des Moines, where Donald is a postal worker); Ray G. (wife, Hazel, and children Andreas and Rachel Mae; the family lives in New Orleans, where Ray is a postal worker); and Lawrence (wife, Dorit, and children, Stephen and Patricia; the family lives in Vicksburg, Mississippi, where Lawrence is a mechanical engineer helping build a nuclear power plant). Lawrence, or Larry, is an Iowa State University graduate.

Isaac Anderson attended the Elk Rapids school, early Madrid High School, and graduated as an Electrical

Engineer from Iowa State College in 1904. He worked in the harvest fields of the Dakotas and Canada to put himself through school. He recalled sleeping on the frosty ground of Calgary, near the steam thresher that he had to fire up early in the mornings. After graduation, Isaac turned to the western states for employment. There, the mountain streams were being harnessed for a new source of energy – water power. Isaac had worked in the harvest fields of the Big Bend Country, and dreamed of the day when the Columbia could be put to use. He rejoiced when the Grand Coulee Dam came into being, though he was back in Iowa at that time. He settled in Spokane, Washington, and there married Nellie Peterson in 1910. They built a new home, and Lloyd was born. Crippling arthritis overtook Isaac, and they were forced to return to the family farm at Madrid. For a time, Isaac worked as a bookkeeper for Krantz Garage. Isaac then bought the little farm west of Madrid from his mother and the other heirs; here, daughters Bernice and May were born, and Isaac and Nellie lived the rest of their lives. The children all attended Elk Rapids, Madrid High, and the girls, Drake University.

Lloyd was a trucker, locally when the mines were operating, hauling coal and mine props, and also much gravel throughout Iowa. Later, he and Nels Sabo, of Slater, bought a "semi" and carried on interstate trucking across the midwest and to the Atlantic seaboard. Lloyd was later employed as a mechanic at Neffs, Sarvers, and Nash's garage and implement companies, and last in Mabe's in Boone. Lloyd's health failed early, and he passed away in 1980. His wife, Velma (Woods) and daughter, Judith, reside in Madrid.

Isaac's daughter, Bernice, taught rural school a number of years, and Junior High English in Madrid the year before her marriage to Lawrence Wolf, of Ogden. Though they are presently retired, they still live on their farm and are active in the Swede Valley Lutheran Church and community affairs.

Isaac's daughter May taught rural school a few years, and since 1952 has been employed at the Lutheran/Madrid Home for the Aging. She continued to live on the family farm, after her mother and Uncle Joe were gone, until December, 1976. Now, she lives across the street from the Madrid Home, but she still works and watches operations on the ancestral acres as a "Conservation Buff."

## Darwin and June (Drake) Anderson

The family of Darwin and June (Drake) Anderson has deep roots in the Madrid Community.

On Darwin's paternal side, great-grandparents, Magnus and Elizabeth (Bengtson) Anderson, and grandfather, John Anderson, were among the first Swedish immigrants to settle in the Madrid area in 1846. Magnus Anderson (1798-1845) is buried in the Dalander Cemetery located northwest of Madrid. John Anderson (1832-1906) homesteaded land one and one-half miles northwest of Madrid, where he resided until his death. In addition to farming, Bengt Johan Anderson (known as John Anderson) was one of the founders of the Swedish Mutual Insurance Association; took a leading role in establishing the

first bank in Madrid; served as Boone County Supervisor for six years, and County Assessor for twenty years. He and his wife, Caroline (Nelson) Anderson, were charter members of St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid. After the death of his first wife, John Anderson married Caroline Olive Anderson, and Darwin's father, Roy William Anderson (1892-1920) was born the seventh of eight children of their union.

Roy Anderson owned and operated the Madrid Variety Store at the time of his untimely death at age 28, a victim of the World War I influenza epidemic.

Darwin's mother, Edna (Peterson) Anderson (1892-1958), was the daughter of Charles E. (1861-1937) and Josephine (Swanson) Peterson

(1868-1954). Charles E., better known as C. E., came from Sweden with his father, John Peterson, and several brothers and sisters in 1868, and settled on a farm east of Madrid along Big Creek. Josephine's parents, Andrew and Anna Christina (Peterson) Swanson, homesteaded about two and one-half miles northeast of Madrid, where Josephine and her six brothers and sisters were born.

Near the turn of the century, C. E. Peterson and family moved into Madrid, where he remained active in business and community affairs up to a few months before his death in 1937 at the age of 75. At one time, he and a Mr. A. T. Davis operated the Madrid Mill, located on North Union Street (on the east side of the street, half a block north of First Street). He later operated a grocery store in the building recently occupied by the Madrid Library. C. E. Peterson served several terms on the Madrid city council, several terms as Mayor of Madrid, and, later, as Justice of the Peace.

Not unlike her husband, June (Drake) Anderson also has descendants on both her father's and mother's sides who resided in the Madrid community. Her paternal grandparents, A. H. (1859-1935) and Lucy (Newby) Drake (1862-1944), farmed two and one-half miles southeast of Madrid, and, in 1900, built the house where the Keith Anderson family now lives. June is one of eleven children born to William "Bill" (1898-1966) and Elsie (Stevens) Drake (1898-1952). They also farmed southeast of Madrid, where June attended Prairie School. The family moved to southern Minnesota for a few years, later returning to Iowa to a farm south of Sheldahl, and June graduated in 1937 from Sheldahl high school.

June's mother was a daughter of Samuel Stokem Stevens (1867-1947) and Margaret Agnes (Bassett) Stevens (1871-1919). Known around Madrid as "Stoke" Stevens, June's grandfather worked for many years at the Scandia Coal Company Mine No. 4, just south of Madrid. He later moved to Sheldahl. June's maternal great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather were early settlers in the Hopkins Grove vicinity southeast of Madrid. This makes June a fifth-generation resident of the Madrid area.

Darwin and June were married in 1937, and have lived all but about two years of their married life in or



Mr. and Mrs. Keith Anderson and sons, Kenny and Denny.

near Madrid. Darwin has been an agent for the New York Life Insurance Company for the past 20 years. Their four sons are: C. LeRoy, who recently relocated near Boston; Keith, Robert, and David, of Madrid. Five of their ten grandchildren live at Madrid, and, thus, represent the seventh generation (going back through the Stevens line) in this community. Keith Anderson's twin sons, Kenny and Denny, are fifth-generation members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Through the years, Darwin and June have remained active in numerous civic, professional, and cultural activities on local and state levels.

In 1974, the Andersons built their residence in the Reddish Addition west of Madrid, only a short distance from where the first Swedish settlers to arrive in this vicinity built their first homes.

## B. Frank and Emma Seashore Anderson Family

B. Frank Anderson was born in a one-room log cabin, February 29, 1860, at Swedona, Illinois, the son of Swedish immigrants. His wife, Emma Seashore Anderson, born September 11, 1867, came to the U.S. in 1869, from her homeland, of Morlunda, Smoland, Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were the parents of seven children: Carl Theodore J.; Ruth Emily; Agnes Elizabeth; Paul Bernard; Lloyd Eugene; Emma Roberta; and Earl Daniel Anderson.

Carl Theodore J. was born September 5, 1889, in Slater. A farmer all his life, he married Clementine Schaffer, of Wellman, Iowa, February 6, 1912. Mrs. Anderson was born November 8, 1890. Carl attended Gustavus Adolphus College, in St. Peter, Minnesota, and the University of Iowa, in Iowa City. He served

terms as a State Representative and as a State Senator, and also received recognition as a "Master Farmer." They were the parents of one daughter, Helen, who married O'Hara Hammond, of Des Moines. Mr. Hammond is now deceased. The Hammons were parents of a son and a daughter, and had four grandchildren. Carl Theodore J. Anderson died August 29, 1979, and Clementine passed away in 1982. Both are buried at Wellman, Iowa.

Ruth Emily, born June 27, 1891, also in Slater, married Paul Vetti Mather. Mrs. Mather attended the University of Iowa, as did her husband. She was an artist and homemaker, and he was a businessman and farmer. They made their home in Springdale, Iowa, and were the parents of one son, Paul V. (now of Portland, Oregon), and three daughters: Louise (Mrs.

Harold Griffith, of Elkader, Iowa); Patricia Ann (Mrs. William Ehrhardt, also of Elkader); and Ellen Janta Cleveland, of Long Beach, California. They had 15 grandchildren and 21 great-grandchildren. Mrs. Mather died December 21, 1936, in Kanawha, and Mr. Mather died December 12, 1950. Both are buried in the Springdale Cemetery.

Agnes Elizabeth was the first child to be born in Madrid, being born March 7, 1893. She received her B.S. in home economics from the University of Iowa. Her husband, M. Edwin Engstrom, was a Drake University graduate. The Engstroms farmed in the Willmar, Minnesota area all their married life. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are Presbyterian ministers. Agnes died February 5, 1977, and Edwin in 1968. Both are buried in Lenwood Park Cemetery, in Boone.

Paul Bernard was also born in Madrid, in December 27, 1894. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Iowa, in Iowa City. In addition, he received an honorary doctorate from the Russian Theological Seminary, in Paris, France. He was the founder of the Russian Correspondence School in Paris, and the founder and director of the YMCA PRESS, in Paris. He retired as the International YMCA Secretary of China, Russia, Germany, and France. Among his other honors were France's Legion of Honor, and the bestowal of the rank of Honorary Officer of the Order of British Empire. Paul married Margaret Holmes, of Whiting, Iowa, on July 8, 1925. Mrs. Anderson was also a graduate of the University of Iowa, and served with her husband in his work for the YMCA during their marriage. Most of their married life was spent in Paris, and later, in White Plains, New York. They presently live at Highland Farms, a retirement community in Black Mountain, North Carolina. They are parents of one son, one daughter, six grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Lloyd Eugene was born June 6, 1897, also in Madrid. A graduate of the University of Iowa School of Engineering, he is a retired registered professional engineer. He was the manager of the Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company, in Des Moines, at the time of his retirement. He also served that company in the office of Vice President of Research and Development, and as Director. He married Hazel A. Johnson, of Des Moines, born June 4, 1899. Their one daughter, Gretchen, died of polio in 1947, and is buried at the Laurel Hill Cemetery, in Des Moines. They also had one son, three grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. Mrs. Anderson passed away February 18, 1979, and is buried at the Masonic Cemetery, in Des Moines.

## Fred and Esther Anderson

Fred E. Anderson came to America from Sweden in 1913, when he was 17 years old. He was one of 15 children of Mr. and Mrs. August Anderson. Six children migrated to the U.S.A. Fred worked at the High Bridge Coal Company, firing boilers while studying for his hoisting engineer license. He remained there for fourteen years, then moved to Mine No. 4, where he worked for six years, until that mine shut down, and then to Mine No. 6 for the next three years, when that mine shut down in 1943.

Lloyd continues to make his home in Des Moines.

Emma Roberta, born October 23, 1901, married Harvey G. Smith February 6, 1932. This couple was also active in the "Y" organization. Roberta received her A.B. degree from the University of Iowa, and served the YWCA in Kobe, Japan, and retired as the YWCA Director of the USA. She has also done freelance writing. Husband, Harvey, received his B.S. from the University of Wisconsin. He has the distinction of being the first county agent in Alpena, Michigan. He was credit supervisor for the Wisconsin Electric Company, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, before becoming director of the Russian Vocational School, in Sofia, Bulgaria. Later, he was YMCA Director, in Vladivostock, Siberia. They lived on an acreage near Kenosha, Wisconsin, where they were involved with 4-H and PTA activities. They were the parents of one daughter and one son, and two grandchildren. Harvey passed away June 22, 1973, and is buried at Sunset Ridge Cemetery, in Kenosha.

Youngest son, Earl Daniel Anderson, was born October 10, 1908. He married Mary Lucille Solgrove (born Nov. 26, 1912, in Greenfield, Iowa), on June 1, 1935. Mary received her B.S. from Iowa State University, in Ames, and was a retired home economist and high school teacher. She was also a home economics journalist and columnist, who wrote under the pen-name of "Joan Barton." Earl received both his B.S. and M.S. degrees from Iowa State University, and retired as an agricultural engineer, consultant, and journalist. They are the parents of one son, two daughters, and six grandchildren. They make their home in Parker, Colorado.

All of the Anderson children grew up in Madrid and attended the Swedish Lutheran Church while they were at home, and they still consider Madrid their home. B. Frank passed away December 10, 1960, and Emma on July 19, 1930. Both are buried at Hillside Cemetery.



Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson and daughters, Eurada and Darlene.

In 1947, Fred joined the City of Madrid Water Department, as Superintendent, and he worked there for 14 years, retiring in 1961. In 1963, he ran for City Council, and was active on it, until illness caused him to resign in 1973.

Fred married Esther E. Wilen, daughter of Hulda

and Alfred Wilen, who were also immigrants from Sweden. She was one of eight children. To this union, two daughters, Eurada and Darlene, were born. Esther died in 1943 at age 47. Fred died in 1974, at age 78.

## John (Johannes) Bengt Anderson 1832-1906

The history of Swede Point and Madrid would not be complete without the life story of John Bengt Anderson, who, with his spiritual, mental, and physical qualities, helped to build and develop the town of Madrid, and much of Boone County.

A native of Sweden, the son of Magnus and Elizabeth Anderson, he came with the original Dalander party at the age of 14 in September, 1846. He was engaged as a hired hand on his arrival from Sweden by Dr. Brooks, who then lived where the City of Des Moines is now located, which at that time was nothing but timber and wilderness.

In 1857, he was married to Miss Caroline Nelson, who had come from Sweden with a party of early settlers. To this union, nine children were born, of whom five grew to adulthood. When John had acquired sufficient capital, he purchased 80 acres of land, and later on, as his financial resources grew, he purchased more land until his farm had increased to 275 acres.

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Anderson married Miss Olive Anderson, in 1877. To this union, eight children were born. Two of these children are living, namely: Mrs. Esther Grant, of Hawthorne, California, and Mr. Arthur Anderson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Another daughter, Mrs. Selma Olson, who was a life-long resident of Madrid, died February 2, 1981, at the age of 102 years, a resident of the Madrid Home for the Aging.

In 1895, Mr. Anderson, having improved his land, and having built a large, beautiful home with all of the necessary equipment for his farm work, became interested in the progress of Madrid. He assisted in the organization of the Madrid State Bank, and was elected its first president, holding this office until his death in 1906. He also organized and promoted the



John B. Anderson farm home.

Swedish Mutual Insurance Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer for 16 years. He was president of the A. T. Davis Milling Company, and a member of the school board and its treasurer for many years. In 1896, he was elected to the office of County Supervisor, and served two terms in that capacity, and was the assessor for Douglas Township for 20 years. At these duties, he would walk, rather than take his horse and buggy, going many miles a day, cutting through the cornfields and pastures to contact those he represented, so as to maintain a personal contact with them.

He was a "home man" in every sense of the word, loving his family and always showing them kindness and unselfishness.

A true story told by his daughter, Mrs. Alma Dalander, is that when Mr. Anderson's son, Charles Silford, contracted polio and became severely paralyzed at the age of four, treatment was not available in Swede Point. Even though the trip was long and painful for young Charles, Mr. Anderson

The family of John B. Anderson, front row, left to right, Frank Anderson, John Anderson and John Anderson, Jr. Back row: Charles Anderson Silford, Maggie Anderson and Alma Anderson Dalander.



would take his wagon and two horses, place his son stretched out flat on a board, and drive to Des Moines over the roads and trails twice a month for two years for the best treatment available for this serious condition. The pain finally left, and with the afflicted leg and use of crutches for many years, Charles Silford (Anderson) lived a normal, busy adult life, until his demise at the age of 93. At the turn of the century, this same Charles Silford was the owner and publisher of the Madrid Register-News from September, 1899 to December, 1904. He also organized and directed the Madrid Band which gave concerts once a week in the summer in the old Madrid City Park. These concerts

were very popular, as practically all the townspeople and also those from the country would attend, sitting on the plank benches, or on the lawn, listening to the fine music.

Besides Mr. Anderson's business, family, and political life, he was a spiritual man, and was a charter and active member of the Madrid Lutheran Church. He was a liberal contributor toward its support, and served on its official board for 32 years.

The memory of John Anderson, and what he did is alive and revered by his children, to the sixth and seventh generations.

## Clarence Bain Family

Wilma Carlson Bain, the daughter of Harry and Hannah Sandberg Carlson, was born March 27, 1912. Wilma attended the Madrid School, and graduated from Iowa Lutheran School of Nursing, Des Moines, Iowa. During World War II, she was married to Clarence Bain, a Naval officer, and after his tour of duty they returned to Madrid to make their home. To this union were born two sons: Robert, born July 13, 1944; and Bill, born September 22, 1946.

Clarence was a public school teacher and coach, and at the time of his death in 1972 was employed by the Iowa Highway Commission.

Robert was married May 14, 1970, to Pat Zane, and

to this union two children were born: Austin, born December 16, 1973, and Tara, born December 1, 1977. Robert is a computer programmer for Honeywell Corporation in Honolulu, Hawaii, and Pat is a school librarian in Honolulu.

Bill Bain was married to Janet Perkins on December 2, 1967. They are parents of Angela, born September 1, 1970, and Jeff, born July 21, 1973. Bill is district supervisor for the Volume Shoe Corporation, and Janet is senior personnel officer for Bankers Life Company in Des Moines.

The Bains are members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

## Robert Baker

Robert Baker moved to Madrid in 1959, when he married Ruby Marie Crabtree.

One daughter, Lori Kay, was a 1978 Madrid High School graduate. Lori graduated from the Medical Institute of Minneapolis as a laboratory technician in 1981. She worked for one year at the Dallas County Hospital, in Perry, Iowa, and is presently employed at a clinic in Omaha, Nebraska.

Bob had three other children. Brenda Baker graduated from Madrid High in 1973, and now lives in Colorado. Rhonda Jo Baker also lives in Colorado. Brad Baker is married, and has two little girls, and lives in Ames, Iowa.

Bob now lives in Wood River, Nebraska, and operates a cafe at the Wood River Truck Plaza, and a Bar and Grill in Grand Island, Nebraska.



The Robert Baker family, back row: Kevin Crabtree, Bob, Marie, Brenda and Rhonda Baker. Front row: Brad Baker, Lori Baker and Jeanette Everhart.

## Chet and Viola Barker

Chet and Viola Barker were married in 1947, and lived in the Des Moines area until 1957, when they moved to Madrid. Chet graduated from Iowa State University, and has worked for over 40 years at Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc., in Johnston, where he works in the Research Department.

Viola worked for a number of years in food service at the Madrid Schools and is now staying home, enjoying their grandchildren.

The Barkers have four children: Mike, Steve, Becky and Bob. Mike graduated from Iowa State University, and also received his Masters Degree in Sociology. He is presently a Cottage Director at the Eldora Training School. He married Pat Ray of Slater, and they have two children: Joshua, age four and Andrew, age two.

Steve graduated from Iowa State University, and is employed at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, in the quality control department. He married Sue

Shearer, also from Madrid, and also an Iowa State graduate. She is employed at International Travel Association, in the accounting department. They have one daughter, Alicia, age three, and the family lives in Madrid.

Becky is also an Iowa State alumnus. She married Tony Hampton of Madrid. He is employed by the Midwest Automatic Fire Sprinkler Company. They have two children: Jonathon, age three, and Holly, five months. They live in Boone.

## Martha Ballard

Martha Ballard was born in a log cabin just west of the present Madrid Home, to Martha (Murphy) and John Ballard, on July 28, 1854. The doctor from Polk City, whose office has since been moved to the Living History Farms, in Des Moines, was summoned for the difficult birthing. However, Martha Murphy Ballard died during the childbirth, and was buried in the cemetery at Elk Point. This later became the site for the railroad bridge, and Martha's body, and the body of her mother, were exhumed at railroad expense, and moved to Linwood Cemetery in Boone.

The baby, Martha, was left by her father, John Ballard, to be reared by Grandmother Murphy and her son, Isaac Murphy. At age six, she had seen Johnny Green's Tama Indians in the vicinity every maple sugaring time of year. She had heard him tell "Uncle Ike" how the railroad was to cut through the Tama Indian Reservation. The Indians had visited the farm, and she and Uncle Ike had been invited to potluck. Once, the pot contained a small animal, complete with tail! In 1861, when the Civil War group marched off, Martha wasn't allowed to go to the barbecue, so when the neighbor sauntered down the road about milking time, there was first hand news: "Everythin' was et but the carcass," the neighbor told Uncle Ike. The child, Martha, listened, then started toward the cabin, and in her path stood "The Carcass!"

Bob attended Area XI School in Ankeny, and is now employed at the Woodward State Hospital School. He is married to Jane Wade, from Woodward, who is employed in food service at Woodward School. They have one daughter, Donna, age five, and they live in Woodward.

The Barkers belong to St. John's Lutheran Church. Chet has been an active member of the Lions Club for many years, and is presently serving as president of the Golden Terrace Senior Housing.

She went screaming back to Uncle Ike, who went for his gun – but the deer was gone.

Once, she saw a steamboat on the river, and its black cook threw something out of a pan overboard. Another time, a black mammy and a little boy were in the woods all day. That night, Uncle Ike harnessed the wagon, and left. The next morning, the black people were gone, and at the breakfast table, Uncle Ike gave her a message from her father, who was living at Hook's Point just outside of Stratford. In her later years, Martha reminisced about her suspicions and her family's involvement in the underground railway, the extent of which she was never certain.

Martha also recalled an election, or a Fourth of July during "The War." There was a greased pig contest. She also recalled "Copperheads" (those sympathetic with the South) living in Madrid, and that they were generally unpopular.

John Ballard later remarried, and Martha went to live part-time with that family. About this time, her mother's share in her Grandmother Murphy's estate allowed her a year in the college at Ames. Martha then taught school for several years. She later married, and although she and her nine children call Boone "home," she always maintained close ties with the Madrid Murphys. Martha was the great-great grandmother of Mrs. Dorothea Fitzgerald, of Boone.

## Phillip and Lina Barbati



Phillip Barbati family, Phillip, Evelyn, George, Elsie and Lina.

Phillip Barbati was born in Modena, Italy, on June 12, 1892, one of a family of 12 children, consisting of 10 sisters and 1 brother. He left Italy in 1910, moving to Macon, Missouri, where he found work in the coal

mines in that area.

Lina Mordini was also born and raised in the Modena, Italy, area, and was from a family of three sisters and four brothers. Lina was born April 14, 1900.

When Phillip served in the U.S. Army for 16 months, during World War I, he met Lina. He returned to the Macon area, but went back to Italy in 1925, and married Lina on August 12 of that year. Their three children, Evelyn Barbati Cross (July 26, 1926), Elsie Barbati Erickson (March 21, 1928), and George Barbati (April 25, 1929) were all born in Italy. Phillip returned to the United States, and moved his wife and three small children to Macon in 1930. He was the only family member who could speak any English.

In 1935, the family moved to Zookspur, and in 1936, they moved to Madrid. Phillip had been a coal miner for 38 years, and when the mines closed, he began working at the John Deere plant in Ankeny, where he remained employed for 12 years, until his retirement. Lina also was a hard worker, and besides raising her family, she was employed for two years at

the Ordinance Plant during World War II, and for 16 years at the Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aging, in Madrid.

Phillip has been a member of the American Legion, and the C.I.O. United Mine Workers. While living in

Madrid, the entire family were members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church.

Phillip and Lina presently make their residence at the Madrid Home.

## John D. and Mary Pope Barnevelt

The Barnevelts arrived in Madrid in May 1888 with their two daughters, Nora and Ada. Mr. Barnevelt was a barber all of his life. As a small boy, he stood on a box to lather men's faces for the barbers. The couple's third daughter, Rena Margretta, was born July 7, 1888, in Madrid.

The Barnevelts were married in Pella, Iowa, on January 28, 1878. They celebrated their 62nd year of marriage on January 28, 1940, and Mary passed away in 1942.

John was born May 22, 1859, in Pella, Iowa, the son of Dirk Barnevelt and Rena Hasberry Barnevelt. Dirk was born in Rotterdam, Holland, and Rena in Amsterdam, Holland. They immigrated to this country as small children, with their parents, and were some of the earliest settlers at Pella.

Mary Barnevelt was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Pope. Hugh G. Pope and his five brothers served in the Civil War, and all six returned from the service. Mary was born at Knoxville, Iowa, January 11, 1861. Her family moved to Pella when she was a small child.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnevelt believed in early marriage; he was 19 years of age, and she was 17 when they married. Many times, they said they would do it the same way, if they were to live their lives over again.

John's first barbershop in Madrid was located on the north side of Second Street (one time, the location of Brown's Jewelry) and was later located under the Madrid State Bank, at the corner of Second and State Streets. John sold this shop to his brother-in-law, Jim Pope, in 1904, and relocated his shop in the basement of Kinsey's General Store, just one block further west,



Edna Godfrey  
Hughes

at the corner of Second and Water Streets.

John was a 50-year member of the Masonic Lodge, and both Mary and John were active members of the Christian Church in Madrid.

Nora grew to womanhood and married Adam Hoop, and Rosa Ada was married to C. W. Snider. Rena Margretta married Servigna Godfrey January 8, 1908. Two daughters were born to them. Edna Marie was born January 5, 1909, and Burnice July 25, 1911. The father died of black diphtheria July 20, 1918, when the family had the disease.

Edna Godfrey married Rexford W. Hughes September 3, 1933. They were blessed with six children: Norman Rexford, born January 27, 1936; Dale Servigna, born December 5, 1937; and Lloyd Charles, born January 18, 1939. Three daughters arrived next. They were: Norene Muriel, born November 24, 1941; Linda Louise, born December 14, 1945; and Karin Edna, born November 14, 1949.

Eldest son, Norman Rexford, passed away April 27, 1944, of leukemia. Father, Rexford Hughes, died of cancer on October 26, 1957.

Son, Dale, married Sharon Rood on September 13, 1975, and they are the parents of two daughters, Krystal Dale, and Heather Rena.

Lloyd married Loretta Hoberland on July 18, 1964, and they have a son, Rexford Lowel, and a daughter, Teri Lynn.

Norene married Robert Herman Thieme, Jr. on October 3, 1970. The family lives in Austin, Texas.

Linda married Ronald G. Meyers on July 18, 1969, and they have two sons, Paul Franklin and Craig Rexford. Their family resides in Wheaton, Illinois.

Karen married William Charles Witzleben on June 18, 1974, and they have one daughter, Hilary Jean. The family presently lives in Marietta, Georgia.

Mother, Edna Hughes, taught public school music for 15 years before her retirement. She attended



John D. and Mary Pope Barnevelt

Drake University for some five years, receiving various degrees. Mrs. Hughes now lives near Nevada,

Iowa, and her two sons and their families remain near her in Iowa.

## Charles Barrow Family

Charles Barrow was born April 29, 1898, at Hynes, Iowa, the son of John J. and Dorothy Barrow. The family moved to Madrid in August, 1911, and, after attending the public schools, he started work at an early age as a water boy for the Milwaukee Railroad. He continued in this employment, and as a railway clerk for 50 years, retiring in 1963.

In June, 1919, he was married to Ella Lee of Cambridge, Iowa, and they lived in Madrid until 1964, when they moved to Des Moines. The family was active members for many years in the Rebekah and I.O.O.F. lodges, and in the Congregational Christian Church. Charles was a member of the city council for

several years, and served as the Mayor of Madrid from 1946-48. The Barrows celebrated their 56th wedding anniversary in 1975.

Two daughters were born to them. Shirley, now Mrs. Vernon Hill, of Des Moines has a son, Dennis R. Hill, and a daughter, Catherine S. Johnson, both of whom live in Des Moines. The Hills also have three grandsons and one granddaughter.

Bonnie Barrow Shoemaker lives in California, and has one son, Charles, and two daughters, Claudia Weber and Cheryl Riggs. She has four granddaughters, one grandson, and a great granddaughter, all of whom live in California.

## Edward Barrow Family

Edward Charles Barrow, son of Robert (Curley) Barrow and Louise (Brokaw) Barrow, was born in Madrid in 1918. He died December, 1967, a lifetime resident of Madrid (excepting the time spent in the SeaBee's branch of the Navy). He worked for the Milwaukee Road, and later owned and operated his own Mobile Oil tank truck business.

In 1939, Ed married June Hickle, and to this marriage were born four children: Sharene (1944), Donald (1947), Cindy (1953), and Sylvia (1954).

June later married Ned Williams, and they now make their home in Boone. Sharene married Larry Lykins, and they and their three sons live in Story Ci-



Edward C. Barrow

ty, Iowa. Donald and Lois live in Parker, Arizona. Cindy Simmer and her two sons and one daughter live in Boone, and Sylvia Lykins and her two daughters also live in Story City.

## John Joseph Barrow

John Joseph Barrow was born in Dalton, Furness, England, in 1864. He was a member of the Church of England. As a schoolboy, he received a citation from Queen Victoria for his penmanship. He married Dorothy Alice Wearing, of Kirby, Furness, England, in 1889. In 1891, they emigrated to the United States, and came to Ironwood, Michigan. They became citizens of the United States.

The family left Ironwood, and moved to Iowa, living for short periods in Lucas, Hynes, Ogden, and then moving to Madrid in 1911.

Mr. Barrow worked in the coal mines, and for the railroad. Seven children were born to the couple: William, 1890-1946; Robert, 1892-1951; Anna (Luther), 1896-1954; Charles, 1898-1975; Edward, 1900-1966; John, 1902-1925; and Fern, 1914 (died at 7 months).

John J. ("Jack") Barrow passed away in 1951, and is buried at Fairview Cemetery. His wife, Dorothy, was born in England in 1867, and died in Madrid in 1919. She is also buried at Fairview Cemetery.

## Robert Barrow

Robert (Curley) Barrow was born in Ironwood, Michigan, in 1892. In 1911, he came to Madrid. He worked as a riveter on the double-track bridge west of Madrid. There, he met his wife-to-be, Louise E. Brokaw. Her father was an engineer on a work train, carrying supplies for the bridge. They were married in 1914. After completion of work on the bridge, they moved to Chilton, Wisconsin, where he worked for the Carnation Milk Company. Their daughter, Eva, was born there in 1916. Later, the family moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where Mr. Barrow worked at the Quaker Oats Company. His son, Edward, was born in Cedar Rapids in 1918.

The family next moved to Savanna, Illinois, where

he was employed by the railroad. A second son, Robert, was born there in 1921, but only lived a few hours.

The family moved to Madrid in 1924, and he worked for the railroad in Madrid until his death in 1951. He is buried at Mount Hope Cemetery.

His wife, Louise, daughter of Elmer E. and Cora Brokaw, was born in Perry, Iowa, in 1895. She was a member of the Christian Church, the Royal Neighbor Lodge, Rebekah, and the American Legion Auxiliary. During the years she was very active in all these organizations. She passed away in 1968, and is buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

## Albin Bengtson Family

Albin Bengtson and his brother, David Bengtson, were early Madrid merchants, owning and operating the Bengtson Brothers Meat Market.

Albin and his wife, Jennie, were parents of four children, the first three: Bernard, Violet, and Margaret, being born in Madrid. The fourth child, Pheobe, was born in Willmar, Minnesota.

The family was all active in the Evangelical Free Church of Madrid. When many of the families in the community decided to make a move to Willmar, Minnesota, the Albin Bengtson family decided to move also. This was in 1919. Albin passed away in 1928. His widow, Jennie, at age 97, lives in Minneapolis with children Bernard and Margaret.

## David Bengtson Family

David Bengtson, together with his brother, Albin, were two of Madrid's early merchants, owning and operating the Bengtson Brothers Meat Market.

David and his wife, Esther, were the parents of three children: Reuben, Edith, and Ruth, all of whom were born in Madrid. David Bengtson died in Madrid in 1919, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery. After his death, the meat market was sold and Mrs. Bengtson, along with her brother-in-law, Albin, and his family, moved to Willmar, Minnesota. They moved along with about 50 other Madrid people.

Mr. Reuben Bengtson remembers the following in-

cident while a young man in Madrid: "As a couple of kids, my cousin, Violet, and I opened the front seat of our Model T, that was parked in the barn across the street from where I lived. We opened the gas cap, and filled the tank with oats. It so happened that when Dad went out to Slater to buy cattle, the car stalled. We made the *Madrid Register* front page that day, with the following headlines: 'Bengtson Tries to Run His Car on Oats and Feeds His Cattle Gasoline.' "

Mr. Reuben Bengtson today lives in Willmar, Minnesota, and is a publisher with the *West Central Tribune*.

## Ed Bengtson Family



Ed and Hattie Bengtson and Grandchildren

Ed Bengtson was born in Madrid on March 20, 1876, and his wife, Hattie, was born July 7, 1880. They lived for many years on their family farm. They became the parents of three children: Frances, Lloyd and Mildred. The family was members of the Free Mission Church. In the early 1920s, many families from the Madrid area decided to make the move to Willmar, Minnesota, and Ed and Hattie sold their farm, and made the move as well.

## John and Nellie Bennett



The John and Nellie Bennett family, back row: Grace, Ellen, Myrtle, John W., Vivian, Margaret and Mildred. Front row: Leonard, John, Nellie and Donald.

John Bennett was born April 8, 1866, and is listed in the "Early Boone County Settlers" Iowa Census of 1855. He was born in Scotland, and his Scottish ancestry can be traced back to 1692 in Scotland. He married Nellie Farr Jones on March 18, 1896, in Boone County. Her family was of Welsh descent. John and Nellie resided in Boone County all their married life, and were primarily farmers in the Luther area, where he is known to have farmed on three different farms. Between 1910 and 1913, John interrupted his farming career to operate a coal mine near Rippey, but he later returned to the Luther area to farm. In connection with his farming, John is remembered by many for the milk route which he drove during the 1940s between Madrid, Luther, and

the Boone Dairy.

They were members of Garden Prairie Congregational Church, near Madrid, and on Easter Sunday, 1915, they joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in Luther. John was also a member of the Luther Lodge.

John is remembered as an accomplished musician, playing the piano, the violin, the organ, and harmonica. Nellie crocheted, and the family remembers her work well with various pieces which she created.

John and Nellie were the parents of 10 children: Myrtle, Margaret, John W., Ellen, Vivian, Grace, Mildred, Donald, Leonard, and Florence (who died in infancy). They attended the Luther school and seven graduated from Luther High School.

Shown in the picture is John W. Bennett, who farmed south of Luther in the 1930s. Mr. Bennett married Bernice Needham in 1941 and moved to Boone. He operated a dairy route in Madrid, delivering milk, cottage cheese and cream to grocery stores. In his delivery truck are John David and Gerald Bennett. Mr. Bennett was baptized in the Garden Prairie Congregational Church.



## Villmer Benson Family

Ina Hoffman and Villmer Benson were united in marriage on October 15, 1921. Villmer came to Madrid from the Sheldahl area. His father, Amos Benson, owned a farm in South Dakota and later in the Ringstead, Iowa area. They later farmed in the Sheldahl area. Amos married Emma Ringgenberg, and to their marriage were born four children: Villmer, Eva Benson Smith (Mrs. Paul Smith, of Boone, who is the mother of Keith, Gary, and Marilyn); Rose Benson Andrew (Mrs. Kaye Andrew, of rural Madrid, who was the mother of Eugene Andrew and Virginia Andrew Hinman); and Erving, who died in an accident during his youth. Amos's father, Ole Bjornsen (the Norwegian spelling of Benson) embarked the Old Country June 27, 1855, from which he traveled to South Dakota, where he farmed and raised his family.

Ina Benson, like many other Boone County residents, traces her family tree back through the lineage of Daniel Boone. Family roots are recorded as early as 1600, to George Boone the First, in England (1600). Following, his son, George Boone the Second (1636), and his son, George Boone the Third (1666), were all Englishmen. Squire Boone the First, who was

the father of Daniel Boone, was probably the first ancestor to immigrate to America. A brother of Daniel, Squire Boone the Second, was Ina's great-great-grandfather, and his son, William Myrtle, was her great-grandfather. In a portion of his written recollections, William Myrtle Boone writes: "Of all my father's children (there were eight), only four survive, two sons, myself and Tyler, the latter having lived in Worth Township for many years as a prosperous farmer, and two daughters, Mrs. Melissa Scott, of Boone, Iowa, and Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Madrid, Iowa. My father was born in Virginia, and reared in Kentucky where he farmed for a number of years and crossed the river into Indiana. In 1852, he came to Boone County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Worth Township, where with the aid of his sons, he again improved and developed a valuable farm. For several years, he was a resident of Boonesboro, some call it West Boone, Iowa."

William farmed near his parents and looked after their interests, residing in Worth Township for 56 years, until 1896, at the death of his wife, Nancy Parker Boone. To their union were born nine children: Alice, Edward, Jesse P., Virgil, Matilda,

Laura, and Oliver P. Boone. Oliver P. Boone was Ina's grandfather. William Myrtle Boone was a lifelong member of the Whig Party, until its dissolution, when he joined the Republican Party, casting his vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and for every successive Republican candidate thereafter.

Oliver Boone married Clara Rissler, and to their marriage were born three daughters: Nellie Williams, Gladys Oviott, and Ethel Dovie Boone Hoffman, who was Ina's mother, and a son, Myron.

Ethel Dovie Boone and Terry Hoffman were the parents of four daughters: Violet Hoffman Johnson, Ina Hoffman Benson, Clara Hoffman Olson, and E. Mildred Hoffman Konchar Brower. The family first lived in Boone, where Terry worked on the Northwestern railroad, and later on the streetcars. Following a tragic accident involving a fellow-worker, Mrs. Hoffman urged her husband to leave the railroad, and they subsequently moved to the Madrid area, where he could farm near her parents. They moved to Garden Prairie, where they farmed and raised their family. The family moved to Madrid and first took up residence in the new house at 227 South Main Street (the present Jack Wade home) when the oldest girls were in high school. Terry is remembered by many as an employee at the International Harvester Implement and the Ford Garage in Madrid, where he worked for many years. The Hoffmans were longtime members of the First Methodist Church in Madrid, where Terry's devotion as an usher served as an example to all.



Terry and Ethel Hoffman

Violett married Martin Johnson, whose family also has its roots in the Madrid area. They reside in Chicago, and are the parents of one daughter, Valeria (Mrs. Ed) Bowman, who lives in the Chicago area, and a deceased son, Durwood.

Clara married Edmond Olson September 2, 1930. They continue to reside in Madrid, where they were both born and raised. Clara and Ed have one daughter, Nancy McConnell (Mrs. Dave), and the McConnells are the parents of two children: Paul N. (born April 12, 1965) and Kristy Lou (born April 15, 1967).

E. Mildred first married Harry Konchar, of Madrid on October 9, 1938. Harry was a partner in the Konchar Meat Market with his brother, Bob, for many years. Many Madrid residents will remember Harry's untimely death May 5, 1950, shortly after the large lights were erected at the football field in Edgewood Park. To their marriage was born one son, Robert Eugene Konchar, who married Sharon Rae Smith. The Konchars live in Cedar Rapids, and are the parents of three children: Jon Robert, Lisa Anne, and Michael Rob. Bob is a practicing attorney in Cedar Rapids. Mildred married Lloyd Brower on April 28, 1951, and they also lived in Cedar Rapids. Lloyd passed away October 3, 1982.



Villmer and Ina Benson

Ina and Villmer were married in the Garden Prairie Church, where they also celebrated their 50th Anniversary. They have lived in the Madrid area for most of their married life. Members of their family fondly remember Villmer's penchant for a practical joke, and particularly enjoy the story of Ina and Villmer's courtship. He introduced himself to Ina at a church gathering, as "Henry Johnson," and they kept company for a period of time. A local automobile dealer then hired Villmer to travel to Minnesota and pick up a new Huttmobile and return it to Madrid to the dealership. While he was gone, Ina told friends that her "beau," "Henry Johnson" had gone to Minnesota to get the Huttmobile. Imagine her surprise and chagrin when she discovered that everyone else knew it was actually "Villmer Benson" who was gone on this errand!

Prior to his retirement, Villmer worked at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in Des Moines. Ina and Villmer attend the Garden Prairie Church.

The Bensons were parents of four children: Wilbur,

Betty, Marvin, and Mary.

Wilbur married Virginia Swain, the daughter of Glen and Ethel Swain of Madrid, and they continue to reside here in Madrid. Their children are: Richard, Wayne, and Roxanne Benson Ellison, and they all reside in the Luther and Madrid area. Wilbur and Virginia have five grandchildren.

Betty married Kenneth Cronk, and they also lived in Madrid. They were parents of one son, Rollin Kenneth Cronk, born on Betty's birthday, May 29, 1945. Kenneth died in 1952, and Betty married Wesley Cronk in 1955. To that union, three children were born: Pamela (died in infancy), Cynthia Ann, and Kevin Mark. Betty and Wesley, Cindy, and Kevin

moved to Florida in 1961. Rollin stayed on to live with his grandparents, Ina and Villmer. Betty passed away, in Florida, in 1974, and is buried next to Kenneth at Fairview Cemetery.

Marvin married Doris Burkey. They live on a farm between Sheldahl and Alleman, and their children are Connie Peterson and Alan Benson, who also live in the Sheldahl area. They have five grandchildren.

Mary married Ralph Brundage, from Luther, and their children are Jeffrey and Lori Brundage Funk, both of whom live near Story City. Ralph passed away December 24, 1980, and Mary continues to reside in the family home in Luther.

## Carl Magnus and Maria Asplund Berg

Carl Magnus Berg emigrated from Laggasen, Gustaf Adolf's Parish, Varmland, Sweden, in 1881, at the age of 30, leaving behind his wife and their small children. The following year, March, 1882, his wife, Maria Asplund Berg, left Sweden with the three children: Hildegard Maria, age 5; Alfrida Martina, age 3; and Karl Aron, age 21 months. They were accompanied by Carl's 16-year-old brother, Herman. At that time, immigrants to the U.S.A. were admitted at Castle Garden, at the Battery, New York. In 1892, the numbers increased so greatly that the larger Ellis Island was used.

Carl and Maria left behind their parents and many brothers and sisters, and never returned.

The family first settled in Des Moines, Iowa, where Carl's brother, Emanuel, was minister of a Swedish Evangelical Church. After living there about a year, the family moved to Dakota Territory. Here, on March 19, 1889, Carl took the oath as a naturalized citizen, and his name was shown as Charles M. Berg, first name later changed to Carl. They also lived in Minnesota a while. Three more children were born to the marriage: Joseph Emanuel, Selma Lydia (who died in Madrid at the age of 12), and David George.

About 1891, the family moved to Madrid. Mr. Berg opened a tailoring business, later employing a Mr. Sanders, from Boone, as a tailor. Carl remained in that business and in Madrid until his death on November 14, 1920. His oldest son, Charles, joined him in the shop after his graduation from Madrid High School. The shop was located at 219 West Second Street, which presently houses Martin's Antiques.

In February, 1899, Mr. Berg was certified as a Minister of the Gospel by the officers of the Swedish Free Mission Church at Madrid, Edward Anderson, and P. A. Bengtson.

The family home was at 201 North Locust Street



Carl M. and Maria Berg family, back row: Alfrida, George and Hilda. Front row: Charles, Carl M., Maria and Joseph.

(now 211). This house was purchased from A. M. Sundberg, and at one time had been a stopping place for the stage coaches on the "Old State Road."

After her husband's death, Mrs. Berg continued living in Madrid for several years. Then, in her later years, she lived in Des Moines, where she died January, 1941, at the age of 94. Hildegarde, the oldest daughter, married W. B. Ford, blacksmith of Madrid, and later moved to Des Moines. Alfrida married Charles Soderstrom, a farmer near Madrid. Charles married Emma M. Walrath of Madrid, and they lived in town until 1937. As a young man, Joseph went west to Seattle, Washington, and later married Josephine Sater from Bergen, Norway. The youngest, George, taught school at Clarion and Grundy Center before entering the U.S. Army in World War I, where he served in France. Since Mrs. Berg had taught school in her home town of Eksharad, Sweden, it must have pleased her to have at least one of her children do the same. In later years, two of her granddaughters would be school teachers.

## Charles A. and Emma Walrath Berg

Charles Aaron Berg was the son of Carl M. and Maria Berg, longtime residents of Madrid. He had emigrated in 1882, with his parents from Laggasen, Varmland, Sweden, where he was born June 4, 1880. The family first lived in Des Moines, Iowa, South Dakota, and Minnesota before moving to Madrid about 1891, where Charles entered school and

graduated from Madrid High School. Then, he worked with his father at the C. M. Berg and Son Tailoring Est. He was an energetic young man, and enjoyed outdoor sports, playing baseball and football with Madrid teams and later in South Dakota. In 1898, his younger brother, Joseph, nick-named "Monus," was the football team mascot, and Harry Graves was

manager. In the late 1920s, he began playing golf, on Madrid's first "golf course," which was a cow pasture in the country on someone's farm east of town.

In 1909-1910, he decided to homestead 160 acres near Chance, South Dakota, as did many others from the community. After completing the homestead requirement, he returned to Madrid, again working with his father.

On September 5, 1912, Mr. Berg and Miss Emma M. Walrath of Madrid were married at the Methodist Church in Indianola, Iowa. To spring a surprise on their friends, it was not announced beforehand. A quote from the Madrid *Register-News* says: "Mr. Berg is a young man of stability, favorably known over the entire community. Mrs. Berg has been an efficient operator in the People's Telephone Company exchange for several years, and her circle of friends is an extensive one." At that time, she resigned from the telephone company. Other operators with whom she worked were Miss Emma Hull and Miss Alice Peelstrom.

Emma Berg was the youngest daughter of William H. and Lovina Walrath, born at the family farm near Luther, November 20, 1879. The family moved to Madrid when she was a schoolgirl. She entered school and town activities, and at one time played on a girls' basketball team.

Emma and Charles' only child, Lovina Marie, was born February 12, 1915. Again, in 1919, Mr. Berg decided that he wanted to try farming the land he had homesteaded, so the family moved, and stayed nearly two years. After the death of Mr. Berg's father, the family returned to Madrid, where he resumed work at the shop. The shop was later moved to a building on South Water Street. Sanders worked there until his death about 1930.

The family all were active in community affairs. Mr. Berg was a Mason, and the couple belonged to the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Berg also was a member of the Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F., a Past Noble Grand. He helped promote the Boy Scouts and Camp Mitigwa. Mrs. Berg assisted the establishment of a town library at the City Hall.

The family attended the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Berg contributed many hours to the Ladies Aid Society, teaching Sunday school and other programs, such as "quilting bees," helping in booths at town celebrations. Mr. Berg possessed a strong, pleasing bass singing voice, and was a member of several musical groups, including the church choir until about 1936. The Imperial Quartette was composed of Mildred Weidman, Jane Christenson, John Dyer, and Charles Berg, with Mrs. Dyer as piano accompanist. On June 19, 1924, the radio program of WHO Des Moines shows that they sang, the whole program apparently performed by Madrid people. Among the numbers was a xylophone solo by Percy Krantz. It is thought this date was the opening of WHO. Another occasion of local interest was December 8, 1925, when the Commercial Club presented the City with the new electroliers, improved street lighting. According to the article from the Madrid *Register-News* other improvements in the past year and a half included extension of the water works system, a new city well, a pumping engine, and several blocks of



Charles and Emma Walrath Berg and daughter, Marie.

paving.

After returning from South Dakota, daughter Marie entered school and graduated with the Class of '32, the second largest class up to that time. She sang in the Girl's Glee Club, and played clarinet in the school orchestra, also in the town band, which usually gave concerts during summer Wednesday nights at the City Park. In the school year of '33-'34, she took the postgraduate normal course at M.H.S., and received a teacher's certificate, but decided against teaching. 1935 ended the happy years of living in Madrid, and was still a year of the Great Depression. She took business courses, working in Des Moines until 1940, when she went to Washington, D.C. and spent the years of World War II there, as a federal employee. In 1950, she married Donald E. Glenney, a native of Union, Iowa, and a member of the U.S. Air Force. They continue to reside in Mesa, Arizona.

In 1937, Mr. and Mrs. Berg moved from Madrid to Perry. The wife of Mrs. Berg's youngest brother, Walter "Tom" Walrath, died, leaving three small children who needed loving care. They were Lewis, Joanne, and half-sister, Betty, who in a short time went to live with her aunt. In a few years, Mr. Berg's health declined, and the couple moved to Des Moines where he passed away March 12, 1947, of cardiac asthma. For a few months before their moving, they returned to Madrid and operated a small restaurant and renewed acquaintances in the town.

Mrs. Berg continued living in Des Moines, remaining active in the work of the Rebekah Lodge, Eastern Star and as a member of Grace Methodist Church. In 1959, she went to Arizona for what was to be only a short visit. She fell, breaking her hip, which accident led to her death June 18, 1962, the last of her parents' ten children.

Many members of both the Berg and Walrath families are interred at Mount Hope Cemetery.

## Andrew and Mary Bertini

Andrew Bertini was born in Sassastorno, Italy on February 2, 1895. He came to America at the age of 14. He was a World War I veteran, and, after the war, he worked as a coalminer and mason. He has been a Madrid resident for the past 35 years. He previously lived in Moran, Des Moines, and he homesteaded in Granger prior to his residency in Madrid. Mary Boresi, his wife, was born in Modena, Italy, on May 1,

1906. She passed away on November 20, 1948. They had seven children: Mrs. Elsie Partridge, now living in California; Mrs. Jennie Fusaro, living in Des Moines; Mrs. Eldina Gibbons, Geno Bertini, and Paul Bertini, all of Madrid; and the youngest, Mrs. Diane Fortado, living in California. Andrew has 15 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren. Andrew later married Mrs. Mary Bagatti June 6, 1955.

## Paul and Rosemarie Bertini

Paul Bertini was born in Granger, Iowa on December 25, 1937, the son of Andrew and Mary Bertini. The family moved to Madrid in 1947.

During a brief stay in California, Paul met his wife, Rosemarie Fifer. Rosemarie was born in Boston, Massachusetts August 8, 1943. They married in California on May 9, 1964. They moved to Madrid in 1965, and have lived here since.

The Bertinis have two children: Brian, born April 19, 1965, in Long Beach, California, and Natalie, born in Boone, Iowa, on December 20, 1967. They have also had six foster children during their Madrid residency.

Paul has been employed at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, and Rosemarie has been the city's head librarian since 1975.



Paul and Rosemarie Bertini

## James R. and Rhonda Bingman Family



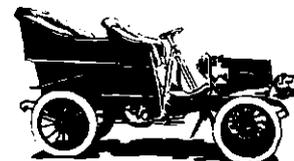
Jim and Rhonda Bingman, Cher and Ryan

Jim Bingman, the son of Willis and Cleta Bingman, is a lifelong Madrid resident, born December 5, 1946. Jim's parents owned and operated the Madrid Locker, located on the northeast corner of State and Third

Streets, throughout his childhood years. On March 20, 1971, he married Rhonda Reynolds, of rural Madrid, the daughter of Fred and Dee Reynolds, who farm northeast of Madrid. Born December 12, 1951, Rhonda moved with her family to Madrid from Ankeny when she was in the eighth grade.

Jim and Rhonda have two children: Cher, born September 30, 1972, and Ryan, born February 20, 1977. Both children attend the Madrid schools. Their activities include soccer and piano. The family belongs to the Ankeny Church of the Brethren. Jim is a past president of the Madrid Lions. Rhonda's hobbies, which have sometimes been combined with home business enterprises, include gourmet cooking (primarily oriental cookery), candy making, and cake decorating. They enjoy travel and sporting events, both as participants and as spectators, and often attend games and meets in Iowa and out-of-state.

Jim works at Oscar Mayer, in Perry, and is a substitute rural mail carrier in Madrid. Rhonda works for the Lincoln Liberty Life Insurance Company in West Des Moines. They own and operate the Service Master franchise in Madrid, which specializes in all types of cleaning.



## Floyd Biondi Family

Floyd Biondi, the son of Joseph and Ida Biondi, was born in Missouri on July 8, 1924. Both his parents were born in Italy, and came to Madrid from Missouri, in 1932. The elder Mr. Biondi was employed by the local mines.

Floyd married Rosie Galetich, the daughter of John and Katherine Galetich. Rosie was born in High Bridge, Iowa, and moved with her parents to Madrid in 1933, Rosie having been born two years earlier on April 21, 1931. Mr. Galetich, a native of Croatia, also was employed by the local mines.

Both Floyd and Rosie attended the Madrid Public Schools. They became the parents of two children. Joseph Alan, age 19, is presently with the U.S. Army, stationed in Hawaii. Joseph was very active in sports and played on the varsity level throughout his school years.

Their daughter, Tina Marie, age 13, is active in 4-H, band, chorus, sports, basketball, softball, track, and is a cheerleader during the football season. Tina Marie was born in the back seat of the family car on the way to the hospital. The doctor had told Rosie that the baby wouldn't be born for at least four or five days, and "not to worry." But, Tina had other ideas, and



Joseph Biondi



Tina Blondi

decided to be born the next morning after Rosie's visit to the doctor. She was born just as Floyd had driven up to the emergency entrance at the Iowa Lutheran Hospital, in Des Moines.

The Biondi family are members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church.

## The Birdsall Family

Around the time of the Spirit Lake Massacre in the State of Iowa, the Indians were similarly attacking and terrorizing the settlers in and around New Ulm, Minnesota. Jesse Franklin Birdsall (Frank) was just a small child on the day his mother gathered him and his brothers and sisters together and fled from their home to seek shelter in the woods. Crouched in the undergrowth, she held her hand tightly over his little mouth, so that the Indian raiders would not hear his

frightened cries. His father, Jesse W. Birdsall, was away from home at the time. It was this event that convinced the Birdsall family to pack their belongings and move to Iowa.

Jesse W. and Mary Catherine Birdsall brought their family to Iowa in 1866, by covered wagon. It was a difficult trip which took three months. Rough trails led the way south, and thick prairie grasses met them when they finally arrived in northern Polk County.



The Jesse W. Birdsall Family

Frank was only six when the family arrived in Iowa, but his impressions of sunflowers and cockleburs that grew as tall as the neighbor's barn lasted the rest of his lifetime. The Birdsall family purchased land and built their first home. It was here that young Frank was to see his Canadian-born father naturalized as an American citizen in 1877. Ten years later, Frank married Laura Wright, and built a home nearby. Their small home still stands today as a part of the present Birdsall home, one mile south of Madrid.



Marjorie, Fred and Kathleen Birdsall

As they approached adulthood, the Birdsall sons chose different avenues for their futures. Ed attended Drake University in Des Moines, receiving his degree in engineering. His work carried him to various locations in Iowa. He married Kathryn Zenor of Luther, in 1922, before moving to Colorado. She was known fondly as "Kittie" to those closest to her. Eventually, they settled in southern California, where they raised three children. Their eldest daughter, Marjorie Yanca, makes her home in Santiago, Chile, with her husband, Jos'e. They have three children and two grandchildren. Edwin Fred Birdsall is married, with two children. He and his wife, Ann, live in Denver. The youngest daughter, Helen Kathleen, is an author, living in northern California. She and her husband, Edmund, have two children.



Frank and Laura Birdsall and sons, Ed and Fred.

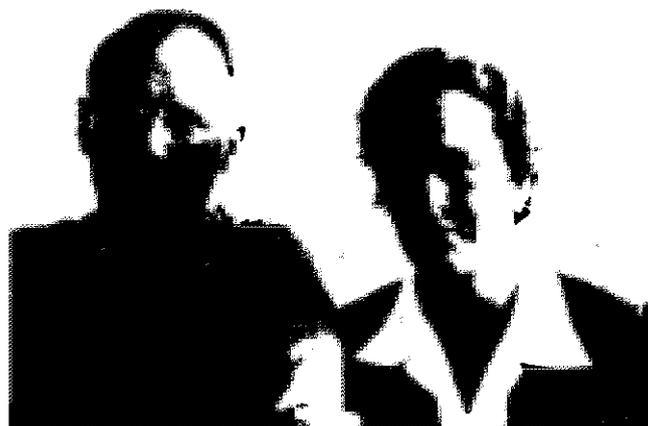
Frank and Laura were the second of three generations to be engaged in farming in Iowa. They also raised livestock. They continued to build their home, and it was here that their three sons: Harry, Edwin, and Frederick, were born. They were saddened by the loss of their son, Harry, at the age of 5 to spinal meningitis. Edwin and Fred grew up on the farm and attended the nearby Prairie School. They worked alongside their parents on the farm, which was one of the first in the area to own a mechanical reaper. The family attended the Hopkins Grove United Brethren Church, where Laura Birdsall was active in the ladies society. She also enjoyed sewing and often joined in the neighborhood quilting bees.



Fred and Marjorie Birdsall

Frederick, the youngest of the three Birdsall sons, chose to remain on the family farm. In 1930, he married Marjorie Allen. They lived with his parents, working the farm with them. Laura Birdsall died in 1934, and her husband passed away ten years later, in 1944. Six children were raised by Fred and Marjorie Birdsall, five of them born at home, in the house built by Fred's parents.

William Frank, Paul, and Elizabeth Ann (Betty) all attended the Prairie School, like their father, until its closing. Later, young Edwin, Corinne, and Connie



Ed and Kathryn Birdsall



Ed, Betty, Paul and Frank Birdsall

joined their brothers and sisters at the Madrid Community Schools, where all graduated. Each of the Birdsall children chose different walks of life, none of which was farming, and the Birdsalls ceased active farming in the 1950s, when Fred's health declined.

Today, the Birdsall home bears little, if any, similarity to the first home of Frank and Laura on the outside, but the old windmill and pump on the property continue to stand as reminders of what was once an active farming operation.

Frank Birdsall, Betty (Mrs. Victor Brown), and Connie (Mrs. Eldon LaValley) continue to make their homes in the Madrid area. Edwin Birdsall and his

wife, Jeanne, live in southern California, as does Corinne (Mrs. Delaney Hebert). Paul and Anna Birdsall reside in Pennsylvania with their family.

Fred Birdsall passed away in 1973, after an extended illness. Marjorie will soon be retiring from her work at the Woodward State Hospital, and is busy keeping up with her 20 grandchildren. She also has seven great-grandchildren, who represent the fifth generation of the Birdsall family to call Madrid, Iowa, the place of their "roots."



Connie and Corrine Birdsall

## John H. and Elvera Blake

John H. Blake (born November 2, 1923) married Elvera Laycock (January 20, 1925) on July 12, 1942. They lived in Des Moines area for a short time before moving to the Madrid area, where they continued to live until 1981. John was employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company from April, 1947 until May, 1981. The Blakes have one son, Jerry, born December 11, 1959. After John's retirement in 1981, the Blakes moved to Golden, Missouri.



John and Elvera Blake

## Glenn C. Blome and Laura Bolle Blome

Laura Bolle was born on a farm east of Madrid June 15, 1900. Her parents were F. M. Bolle and Martha Ann Hamman Bolle. F. M. was born in 1867 and died in 1949. Martha Ann Hamman was born in 1870, and died in 1922. Her parents were Suzana Hamman, born October 2, 1843, and died July 10, 1911 and Amos Hamman, born March 16, 1839 and died May 26, 1929.

Amos Hamman was a Civil War veteran. Laura's maternal aunt, Zoe Hanman, was a long-time employee of the Farmers State Bank, in Madrid. Laura graduated from Madrid High School in 1920.

Glenn C. Blome was one of two sons of George and Martha Ann Blome, longtime farmers in the Madrid area. George passed away in 1967, and Martha Ann in 1972. Both Glenn and his brother, Arthur, became physicians and left the Madrid area to practice in the Ottumwa area. They retired in Texas, where they continue to reside. The family was affiliated with the Methodist Church.



## Charles Boda Family

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boda, who farmed south of Sheldahl, Iowa for many years, purchased a home in Madrid in 1944, and became Madrid residents. They were the parents of three daughters: Irene, Louise, and Pauline.

Irene married Eldon Pies, a farmer from northeast of Madrid, and they became the parents of three daughters: Norma, Joyce, and Janice.

Norma married Darwin Erickson, also of northeast Madrid, and they are the parents of two sons: Chris and Mark. Norma is a lab technician at Iowa State

University, and Darwin is associated with WOI-TV.

Joyce is a teacher in the Des Moines school system, and Janice is with a travel agency in Boston.

Louise married Edgar Nevel, and they spend their time between his farm in Missouri, and their Madrid home. Louise was employed by the United Telephone Company in Madrid for 23 years.

Pauline Boda, the third sister, was a beauty operator, owning and operating Pauline's Primp Shop in Madrid for 30 years, until her death in 1977.

## Boganwright – Lowe

John Boganwright (1851-1938) was the son of George Boganwright and Barbara Mentzer Boganwright. He came to the Des Moines area from Perry County, Ohio, in 1865. There, he married Catherine Lowe (1856-1932), the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowe, on March 18, 1878. It is known that Mr. Lowe came from Ireland to New York, where Catherine was born, then on to the Old Fort Des

Moines, Iowa, shortly after her birth.

After John and Catherine were married, they began their housekeeping on a farm south of Des Moines. Later, they moved to a farm six miles southeast of Madrid, where they lived for 45 years. Their children were Lula (Jackson), Caroline (Clark) and Frank Boganwright.

## Gertrude Myer Bollie

Gertrude Myer was born in Yorktown, Pennsylvania in December of 1883, the same year that Madrid became incorporated as a city.

In 1914, she left her home state and went to Oregon, where she was employed by the University of Oregon for a period of nine years.

The daughter of Ed and Ellen Myer, Gertrude was one of a family of six children.

In 1925, she married Frank Bollie of Madrid, and

they farmed east of Madrid for a number of years.

Mrs. Bollie has always been a lover of flowers, and had a greenhouse on her farm property. She conducted her plant and vegetable business until she reached the age of 96.

A short time after that, Mrs. Bollie suffered a fall, breaking her hip. Since that time she has made her home at Granger Manor, Granger, Iowa.

## Eldon E. Boone Family

Eldon E. Boone is the fifth generation of the Squire Boone family, and a descendant of the pioneer and explorer, Daniel Boone. Squire Boone was the son of Daniel Boone, who also had another son, Nathan, after whom Boone County was named after he settled in the area. Nathan earlier lived in Missouri. The Squire Boone Cemetery located north of Madrid is named after this ancestor.

Squire Boone is the son of Daniel Boone. Tyler Boone is the son of Squire Boone. Lewis Boone is the son of Tyler Boone. George R. Boone is the son of Lewis Boone, and Eldon E. Boone is the son of George R. Boone. Both Squire Boone and Tyler Boone are buried in the Squire Boone Cemetery.

Eldon E. Boone was born in Madrid on March 9, 1909, and lived there for most of his life. He was named "Eldon Ernest" after Dr. Shaw, who delivered him. Eldon's parents did not live long in Madrid after his birth. When he was about two years old, they left him with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Boone, who raised and educated him. He attended the Madrid schools, and graduated from Madrid High in 1927. One of his favorite teachers was Edith Norris, who not only taught academics, but helped mold character of the young people with whom she worked. She was loved by all who knew her.



Lewis and Myrtle Boone and Eldon Boone

Eldon became a Boy Scout at about 12 or 13. When he was 14, he played the horn, and became a part of the first Boy Scout Band in the State of Iowa. The story of this remarkable band and their accomplishments is included in the story of Madrid's Boy Scouts, in another chapter of this book.

After graduating, Eldon went to Wyoming and worked for over a year with the Burlington Railroad. The Great Depression arrived, and he returned to Iowa. He first went to Cedar Rapids, where he met and married Julia Armon. The couple's first child, Julie, was born in Cedar Rapids on June 15, 1932. Eldon brought his wife and daughter back to his home town, where they established a home in the Oakleaf Addition. They were glad for the size of their home, which afforded room for gardening, for the Depression had a hard grip on the country by that time.

Mrs. Boone writes of these Depression years: "The Depression brought lean years. But our garden supplied us with all sorts of fresh vegetables and the surplus was canned. Fish, squirrel, and pheasant put meat on the table. A pig was raised, and butchered, and the meat was canned and lard rendered. There were no jobs to be had, except WPA, which paid a mere pittance. There was plenty of work at home to keep busy from morn to night, though.

"But all was not dismal. There were times when people, after working all day at never-ending chores would gather on Saturday nights in town. Farmers came into town to do their 'trading.' Their families accompanied them. The stores were open and business was brisk. Townspeople mingled with friends and neighbors, and the children darted back and forth, laughing and chasing each other. Older ones attended the movie (usually a 'cowboy and Indian' picture) and tried the patience of Louie Lepovitz, who managed the theatre. Women chatted in the aisles of the stores as well as on the street, while their husbands visited with their friends over a glass of beer, while waiting for the womenfolk to finish the trading. It was a great night to socialize.

"The weekly band concert was held every Wednesday night during the summer in the little park. It provided entertainment for the townspeople, playing old favorites and stirring marches. One evening stands out to me above all others. It was a soft, calm evening with a moon moving through soft, white fluffs of clouds. After the band had played a few numbers, one of the young Madrid fellows stood up, and raised his voice in song. His voice was clear and beautiful as he sang an old favorite: 'Moonlight and Roses.'

"The soft music in the background, and the voice of the singer lingered over the moon-drenched park, and everyone was quiet. Then, the applause. It had been a magic moment. The memory of it lingers on.

"The reservoir at the west edge of town was another popular place, especially for young people. It was a body of water that provided water for the steam engines for the Milwaukee Railroad. It was also a gathering place for people to skate in the winter, and a 'swimmin' hole' in the summer for the boys. It provided fishing for young and old alike.

"After the demise of the steam engines, the reservoir was not needed, and it was left to die, too. The diesel engine had replaced those big iron steam

engines.

"Softball games were played every night. They were popular with all of the people. It was a place to relax, and games were played at Edgewood Park, people rooting for their favorite team or player.

"All these were simple diversions, but they provided the people of Madrid much-needed entertainment and diversion from their hard work and lean pocket-books during the Depression years of the '30s and '40s. People also attended their respective churches, lodges, and social clubs."

During those years, six more children were born to the couple.

Billy, born April 9, 1934, now drives a PIE semi-truck cross country. He makes his home in Omaha.

Carol, born January 7, 1937, remains in the Madrid area, and is a homemaker and nurse to her handicapped son, David. She married Jack G. Long, and they have seven children: Laurie, Michael, John, David, Alan, Melanie, and Scott.

Eldon E. Boone, Jr., was born March 28, 1944. He remains in the Madrid area, and is employed by the John Deere Company.

Merris, born January 17, 1946, is a homemaker in Bondurant, Iowa. She married Fred McIntosh, who is an executive with the Valley Bank of Des Moines. They are the parents of three children: Leisl, Lochlan, and Tyler. A twin to Lochlan, Lance, died in infancy.

Danny, born August 27, 1949, remains in the Madrid area, and has been employed by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. He and his wife, Patti (Shearer) have two children: Nathan and Squire.

Diane, born August 27, 1949, is a beautician in Beaverdale, Iowa. She is married to Stewart Walmsley, who is from Blackburn, England. They have one child, Ian.

Julie, the eldest, is an assistant in the pharmacy owned and operated by her husband, William A. Burke. They live in Davenport, Iowa. They have six children: Carol Lynn, Bill, Ann, Joy, Lisa, and David.

Eldon was a member of the Congregational Christian Church for many years, and he was baptized in the Des Moines River, which was the custom at that time. He is a Past Master of Star Lodge in Madrid, and Julia is Past Matron of the Occidental Chapter No. 160 O.E.S. of Madrid.



Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Boone and family. Front row: Eldon and Julia Boone. Second row: Diane, Julie and Carol. Back row: Billy, Danny, Merris, and Eldon, Jr.

The senior Eldon Boones now live in Bondurant, since his retirement from the John Deere Des Moines Works, after 20 years. They have 23 grandchildren

and 9 great-grandchildren, and celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1979.

## Anton and Lucy Borich

Both Anton and Lucy Borich were born in Croatia, Yugoslavia, and came to America with their respective families in their early teens. Having resided in the Madrid area since the early 1900s, five children were born to their marriage.

Their children were: Barbara McClintic (72); Steve Borich (now deceased); Tom Borich (65); Nick Borich (63); Joe Borich (61); Emil (59); and Billy Borich (who died in World War II). All of their living children remain in the central Iowa area.

Anton spent most of his working life as a coal miner. He also worked for the county for a period of time, and worked at the Ordinance Plant during World War II. Lucy was always a busy mother. They were good, solid citizens who worked hard to support their family. Both are now deceased.



Tony and Lucy Borich

## John F. and Helen Day Bowen

John F. (1853-1936) and Mary (1857-1926) Bowen were married in 1910. They farmed in the Madrid area most of their married lives, and were parents of six children: Gertrude; Mabel; Frank; Fred; James; and Edith.

Gertrude Bowen was born in 1880, and is now deceased. Like her sister, Mabel never married. Born in 1895, and deceased 1925, she was a telephone operator during her working life. Frank (1883-1977) married Nellie Lee (1896-1980), and they farmed in this area. James (1892) married Myrtle Smock (1896), a fourth-grade teacher in the Madrid Schools. James was a fireman in Des Moines, but they moved to Laguna Hills, California in 1920 or 1921. Fred (1890-1931) married Verva Turner and they also mov-

ed in 1920 or 1921. They made their home in Colorado, where Fred and both their sons were ranchers. Their two sons were John and Bill. Edith (1885-1952) was also a telephone operator. She married Mulford Dell Studebaker (1885-1964), and they made their home in California after World War II. Mr. Studebaker was a veterinarian. They had one son, Mulford B. Studebaker, who married Barbara Krantz, of Madrid. Barbara is the daughter of Gustave and Esther Krantz, who were longtime Madrid residents. Mulford, born in 1916, is an accountant, and his wife, who was born in 1917, is a librarian. They have a son, Michael John, born in 1949, who is an accountant living in Fountain Valley, California, and a daughter, Merrilee Ann, born in 1953, who is a secretary in Whittier, California.

## Anton Bozich Family

Mr. Anton Bozich and Miss Margaret Copp were emigrants from Europe. They met and married in Calumet, Michigan, in 1907. Eventually, they moved to High Bridge, where Anton was a coal miner, and they ultimately moved to Madrid. The Boziches had seven children: Tony, Albert, Rose, Ann, Frances, Emil, and Dolly.

Tony, now deceased, was a miner, and a World War II veteran. He received the Purple Heart during the War.

Albert has retired from Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and he and his wife, Helen, reside in Madrid. They have a daughter, Margaret Neimier, also of Madrid.

Rose Cerretti and her husband, P. J. Cerretti, live in Granger. They have two children: Carol Stevens of Dearborn, Michigan, and Richard, of Des Moines. They formerly owned a grocery store in Granger.

Ann Bozich is the owner and operator of Ann's Beauty Shoppe in Madrid. Ann provided care for her parents and brother, and has always been very sup-

portive of her entire family.

Frances Cerretti is married to Lon Cerretti of rural Madrid. They are the former owners of Lon's Confectionary. Their son, Bob, and his wife, Bertha, live in Madrid.

Emil Bozich and Georgia were the former operators of the Iowa Theatre in Madrid. Emil is a former professional baseball player, and is now an inspector for John Deere, in Ankeny. They have two children: Pam, of West Des Moines, and Bill, of Madrid.

Dolly Sundberg and her husband, Robert, live and farm in Caldwell, Idaho. Their children are Dennis, Jeffrey, and Danette.

There are 9 grandchildren, 10 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild of the Boziches.



## Earl H. and Alta Brown



Earl and Alta Brown

Earl Hite Brown, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren L. Brown, was born November 9, 1881. He was raised on a farm five miles southeast of Madrid, and attended the Pierce Grove School.

Alta Clement Brown was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clement, and was born June 22, 1882, in Cable, Illinois. She attended the Des Moines public schools, having moved to that city with her family when she was eight years of age. As a young woman, she learned the dressmaking trade, and worked in the dressmaking department of Harris and Emery's store in Des Moines for eight years.

Earl began working for his uncle, Dan Mytinger, who ran a jewelry store in Madrid at that time. When he was 21, he began his formal training as a jeweler in 1903, in Des Moines, taking part of his training at Des Moines University, and where he was employed by G. L. Eason, also a jeweler. In 1904, he started in the jewelry business in Sheldahl.

It was through a friend who taught at the Pierce Grove School that Earl and Alta met. He was boarding with the friend, and Alta came to visit the friend. They were united in marriage on September 27, 1905.

That same year, they moved to Madrid, where

Earl's father, Warren L. Brown, built a building now occupied by the P & J Cafe. Earl opened his jewelry store there (he was the third jeweler doing business in Madrid at that time), and they lived in back of the store. Earl continued in the jewelry business until he retired in 1955, after 50 years in business in Madrid.

Mrs. Brown assisted Earl in his business during that time as well.

The Browns purchased the first lot in Vestal Addition to Madrid, and built the first house in the addition in 1907. Howard and Berniece Spring later lived in that house.

Both were active members of the Methodist Church for many years. Alta was a life member of the Women's Society of Christian Service, which is the women's organization of the Methodist Church.

Earl was also active in various civic affairs, being a member of the Masonic Lodge and a Past Patron of Eastern Star. He served two terms on the school board and two terms on the town council. In addition, he enjoyed hunting, fishing, and woodworking. He particularly enjoyed making cabinets for grandfather clocks.

The Browns were parents of three daughters: Mrs. Willard (Louise) Cooper, now of Pocatello, Idaho; Mrs. Herald (Helen) Partello, of Boone; and Mrs. Ivan (Edna E.) Littlehale, of Peterson, Iowa.

Helen and Herald have one daughter, Susan K., who married Lloyd V. Dove. The Doves are parents of a son, Michael V., and a daughter, Kristine K.

Edna, or "Betty," as she is known to her friends, first married Edward H. Bargefield, and to their marriage was born one son, Edward H. Mr. Bargefield passed away at an early age, as a result of a heart attack. "Eddy" married Nancy Nelson, and to their union were born two children, Douglas E., and Molly Mae. Nancy died early in life, and Ed has since married Patricia Johnston, who has a daughter, Kisa, by a prior marriage. Edna also remarried after the death of her spouse, and she and her second husband, Ivan H. Littlehale, were the parents of one daughter, Mary E.. Mary married Rod Raveling, and they are the parents of a son, Robert M., and a daughter, Rebecca A. Betty was widowed a second time, and now makes her home near Mary, in Peterson.

Mr. Brown passed away at the Boone County Hospital on October 3, 1967, at the age of 85. Mrs. Brown passed away December 18, 1967, just two and one-half months later.

## Fred and Edith Burich

Fred Burch was born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1883. He spent his entire life in Iowa, living in Ottumwa, Fraser, Scandia, Des Moines, and Madrid.

He began his mining career as a very young man, working with his father and uncle in Ottumwa, where they operated their own mines. While later living in Scandia, the Scandia Coal Company sent him to Madrid to help sink the shaft for Number Four Mine, south of Madrid. In 1917, he moved his wife and two daughters to Madrid, living at 605 South State Street, which was their home for many years.

Mr. Burch was the general foreman of Scandia Mine No. 4, until the death of Owen Rees. At that time, he was made the Superintendent of Mine No. 4 and Eagle Mine No. 6.

In 1926, C. T. Carney, owner of the Scandia Coal Company, recommended Mr. Burch to the Water Works Department of Des Moines, Iowa, to install a tunnel under the Raccoon River. He did this successfully, using a crew of underground miners from Madrid.

Mr. Burch served three terms on the Madrid City

Council, and was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Madrid. He died in 1939, and is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Edith Burch was born in 1885, in Adair, Iowa. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, W.S.C.S., Harmony Sunday School Class, the Order of the Eastern Star, Past Worthy Matron's Club, Royal Neighbors, and the Rebekah Lodge. She received her 50-year membership pin from the Eastern Star while living at the Lutheran Home in Madrid.

Edith helped organize the first library in Madrid and served as President of the Board of Library Trustees. Other board members at that time were Percy Browne, Frank Graves, Earl H. Brown, Glen Grout, J. Edwin Sundberg, Mrs. Don Kasser, and Mrs. Blanche Halsey. They recruited volunteers to build shelves and paint walls. The first books were donated

by Madrid citizens. Mrs. Trace Embree was the first librarian. The library was located above the present "SAM Center," which, at that time housed the City Hall and jail facilities.

Mrs. Burch worked at the Woodward State Hospital for 14 years. She entered the Lutheran Home in Madrid in 1969, and died in 1972. She also is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Burch have two living daughters, Laura Reed, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Margaret Yaske, of Golden Terrace, here in Madrid. Also, four grandchildren, ten great grandchildren, and two great-great grandchildren.

Fred and Edith Burch were highly respected citizens of Madrid, and were proud of the community in which they lived.

## Butelli

John and Ezzilina Butelli came to Madrid in the 1920s. The family came from the coal-mining town of Ora Labor, where they originally settled after arriving from Italy. Their children, Erina and Victor, graduated from Madrid High School. John worked in the coal mines around Madrid until his retirement. He was a member of the Victoria Italian Lodge in Des Moines.

Erina worked for the United Mine Workers and the State of Iowa as a secretary in many capacities. She married George Barontini of Italy. They had two children, Roslyn and Gregory. In 1959, the family moved to Phoenix, where they currently reside.

Victor was employed in the coal mines after his graduation. During World War II, he was a prisoner of war in Bad Orb Prison Camp, in Germany, after be-

ing declared missing in action. He returned to Madrid in October, 1945. Victor was very active in semi-pro baseball, playing for the Madrid Merchants. He was employed as a carpenter after the war until his retirement.

Victor was married to Ann Galetich. They had four children. Linda married Stevan Martin, and has two daughters, Kristin and Staci; Louis married Sandy Smith, and had one son, Christopher; Vicki married Dennis Swallow and has one daughter, Melissa; and Kathy married Marvin Anderson. The family are members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church.

Ann passed away in September, 1967, following a lengthy illness. Victor passed away in April, 1982, three weeks after his grandson, Christopher.

## Martin L. Burke



Martin and Evelyn Burke

Martin L. Burke was born February 18, 1923, near Luther, being the second of the eight children born to William and Pearl Burke. He attended the Luther school, and has lived his life in and around the Madrid area. His young life was spent working on the family farm and surrounding farms. He spent many hours working in the Serr and Burke Coal Mine from 1938-1942. He then worked at the Des Moines Ordinance Plant. When World War II broke out, he joined the Army. He was stationed in Europe during his tour of duty, and when he was discharged in 1945, it was with great honor that he received the commendation of the Silver Star for valor and heroism.

When Mart returned to Madrid, he went to work as a mechanic and electrician, something he always had a natural aptitude for. While working in Madrid, he met Evelyn M. Maxwell, the daughter of Walter and Mildred Maxwell.

Evelyn was born January 13, 1929. She moved to Madrid from Chariton, Iowa, with her family, in 1942. On January 13, 1947, she and Martin were married. They made their home in Madrid, and raised their family of five children.

Martin worked at John Deere in Des Moines for five years, but being indoors was not the work, nor type of

life Mart wanted. When the opportunity came, Mart took a job as Superintendent of Streets for the City of Madrid. During his employment for the City, Mart completed his studies and field work, and received his Water Works Operators Certificate. He then received the opportunity to become foreman for a construction company in Des Moines. This eventually led to the formation of his own construction company in 1977.

There was always a sense of community pride in Mart, and he volunteered for many civic duties. They include serving on the MYRA board, as a volunteer fireman, a member of the Knights of Columbus, a member of the Planning and Zoning Commission, past president of the Madrid Taxpayers Association, being a member of the City Council, and taking part in the Madrid Centennial, through work on the history book.

The Burke children are: Daniel Lawrence; Martin Leo; Jeffrie Ann; James Anthony, and Kelly Beatrice. Daniel Lawrence was born August 23, 1947. He was married to Barbara Lager from 1968 until 1974. He married Barbara Robinette on July 17, 1976, and they are the parents of one daughter, Sienna Dawn, born April 12, 1978. Martin Leo, born May 1, 1949, mar-

ried Karen Campbell on February 19, 1971. They had one daughter, Rachel Lynn, born April 10, 1972. After their marriage ended, Rachel was adopted by Karen's second husband, Robert Frey, in 1980. Martin is now engaged to marry Helen Burton. Jeffrie Ann, born June 1, 1954, married Archie Stout on October 23, 1971. Jeffrie and Archie have one daughter, Daniele Sue, born May 5, 1972. James Anthony, born August 14, 1958, married Karen Vokes August 27, 1977. James and Karen have two daughters: Leanna Lee, born January 1, 1978; and Mandy Kay, born February 23, 1981. Kelly is engaged to John Heitoff.

The two older boys served in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam conflict. Daniel was in the Navy, on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. Constellation, and Martin was in the Army, first stationed in Germany as a paratrooper, and then, in Vietnam, with the ground forces.

All the Burke children and grandchildren are very proud of Martin and Evelyn and the accomplishments they have made throughout the years. They always gave love and taught their children self-sufficiency, to do things the way they thought best – the same way they were raised.

## Martin L. Burke

The following obituary of Martin L. Burke was written by C. L. Lucas, and appeared in the *Madrid Register-News* in 1908:

*A noted pioneer of Boone County, and in the early history of Central Iowa, a driver for the historic Western Stage Company, died at his home near Belle Point on the morning of March 28, 1908, aged 77 years, 7 months and 18 days.*

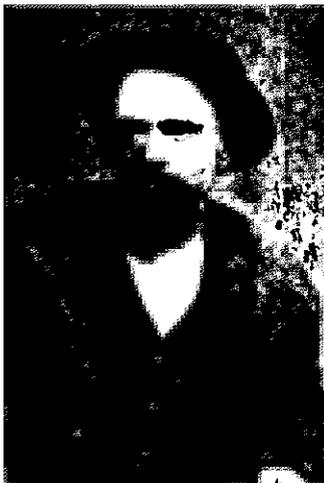
*Mr. Burke was born in Ireland August 10, 1830, where he continued to reside until 1847, when he came to the United States, and took up his abode at Columbus, Ohio, which was at that date the headquarters of the Western Stage Company. Soon after his arrival, he commenced work for the company, first in and around their barns and repair shops, but in about a year he became one of their most trusted drivers. In 1854, the Western Stage Company came into Iowa, and established lines over much of the*

*state. In the same year, Mr. Burke was transferred from Columbus to Muscatine. Here, he remained about six months when the company sent him to Ottumwa and placed him on the line between that city and Chariton, the county seat of Lucas county, where he continued until the beginning of 1855. At this date, Mr. Burke was again transferred to the Des Moines and Fort Dodge line. He began driving over that part of this line situated between Des Moines and Boonesboro, the old county seat of Boone County, where he continued to drive for a number of years. Whether in sunshine or in storm, Burke managed to make a trip over this line three times a week. This was much better mail service than the people along the line had been receiving prior to this time – a thing they highly appreciated.*

*About the year 1866, the Western Stage Company was superceded by the railroads and went out of business in this part of Iowa, and Mr. Burke closed his career as a stage driver and settled down to farming at Belle Point where he still continued to reside up to the time of his death.*

*Mr. Burke was married three times. He was married in 1858 to Miss Eliza Dobkins who died about one year after their marriage. Early in 1860, he was again married to Miss Maria Hull, who died in 1872. To them were born three children, one son, and two daughters. Patric and Almyra live in the state of Washington and Mary Moyer, the other daughter lives in Des Moines. In 1887, he was married to Miss Anna McDivitt who still survives him. To them were born three sons and three daughters – Mabel, William, Grace, Laurence, Sarah, and Leo, who all live at the parental home.*

*When Star Lodge No. 115 A.F. & A.M. was organized at Madrid in 1857, Mr. Burke was one of*



Martin Lambert Burke

its early members, and for years took an active part in building it up.

Mr. Burke became a member of the Catholic church in the days of his childhood and lived a firm believer in its doctrines every day of his life. Mr. Burke was a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need of assistance. He had many friends, which is evidenced by the fact that he held the offices of road supervisor and constable longer than any other man in Douglas township ever did. His sudden taking off was a surprise and regret to all of them. The funeral services were held at the home on Tuesday afternoon March 31, and the remains were laid to rest in the Hull cemetery. A large number attended the obsequies. Atty. M. C. Creighton delivering a short but splendid address at the grave. Peaceful be his rest.



Anna May McDivitt Burke, wife of Martin and her father, Mr. McDivitt.

Martin Burke was a very important character in the history of Madrid and the surrounding communities. By driving the mail coach and providing a communication link, he became well known by many in the area. The following is an excerpt from "Trail Tails," the publication of the Boone County Historical Society:

*Old settlers recall an amusing story which Martin delighted to tell upon himself. While he was living near Madrid, where the stage changed horses, and he himself took the box seat, the horses were, of course, the property of the stage company. In between stages, the horses were idle, and Martin also, who hated idleness. So he decided to take action. He rented ten acres and put this in corn, tending it with the stage company's horses, between times. One day, just about the time Burke intended laying his corn "by", the sun shone, and the corn leaves glistened. It was high time for the final cultivation, and Burke figured that he would have ample time in which to finish before the northbound stage arrived for a change of horses. He took out the team, hitched them to the cultivator, and "Laid the corn by." He had barely finished, when he saw the stage coach approaching, far toward the south. He hurried the bewildred beasts into their stalls and began rubbing them down like mad. The horses were in a lather of*

*sweat, and badly winded. The worst of it was that as the coach drove into the yard, Burke saw that the superintendent of the company was aboard!*

*The coach stopped. The superintendent alighted and walked over to the horses tied to the corner of the barn where old Burke was rubbing and currying. "What in the world is the matter with those horses," he asked, noting their heaving sides and jaded look. Burke straightened up with a gesture of disgust and with true Irish resourcefulness, replied 'Faith, and ivery time I let them horses out to pasture in the 'marnin' they rin thimsilves like that until they're in a lather! They're feelin' their oats that well, sorr-r, I guess I'll just have to shtop turning thim out to pasture!'*

*The superintendent said nothing, and Burke never knew for certain whether all of his excuse was believed or not.*

## William Burke Family

William (Bill) Burke was born March 15, 1888 near Belle Point, one of the six children born to Martin and Anna Burke. Bill was the son who seemed to follow his father's footsteps and took an avid interest in the stage coach. After Martin's death in 1908, Bill, who was 18 at the time, took up the problems of the family and the farm, making a respected name for himself in the community.

James B. Weaver, writing for the *Wallace's Farmer* in 1917 had this to say about young Bill, after his father's death:

*And now it was Bill that sat beside me on the long drives. One was in early February, 1910. The snow was heavy on the level, and in the timber lay in great drifts. Bill met me at the morning train, with*

*the wagon-box upon runners, the floor carpeted with a jag of hay, while over the spring seat was thrown a cotton quilt for use as a lap-robe. We were bound for a day among the lands.*

*As I lighted upon the platform, it was plain that Dan (a great Clyde of superb proportions) and his mate, a mare of equal bulk, had come over the three miles from home as befits sound horseflesh on a frosty morning. The whole outfit was encased in frost — Bill's eyebrows and hair, and the steaming sides of Dan and his companion. The rattle of the train made no impress upon equine nerves so accustomed to place implicit reliance on Bill, who sat holding the reins. Off we sped thruout the village by rattling trace-chains and the dull thud of the sled as*

now and again we struck some hump in the road. Mile after mile of well beaten track we reeled off and then we came to the hills. I looked for the breeching, but none was to be seen, and none needed. Down would come the great sled upon the heels of Dan and his mate, trace-chains clanging, single-trees pounding, the whole load squarely against the huge bodies of the beasts. There were laying back of ears and heads tossed teasingly from one horse to the other, but no protest against what was plainly simply Bill's way of getting downhill. Near the foot of the hill, off we would go on the swinging trout that meant relief and all was forgotten.

It was rather fine, this perfect understanding between the boy and his team. Across the creek, at 'The Ledges', thence over the river by a 16-to-1 bridge, we struck down the valley on the west side. Our plan was to cross again on the ice lower down. We both knew the crossing, and pinned our faith on Dan in any possible drifts. After an hour, we took an old bottom road marked by but one sled track, and leading thru the willows toward the river. The drifts grew deeper, but the great beasts, still on the trot, bore us on and on until the trail became but a narrow path in a tangle of willows as thick as a bamboo jungle. The sled track we were following suddenly went up over the bluff, and we broke our own path still further along the lower trail. At last, we came to its apparent end. The drifts were well up along the horses sides; a perfect jungle of willows the size of your wrist and larger encompassed us by the thousands. To go on was out of the question — to turn, the same. The horses, greatly interested, were looking back at Bill as if to say, 'I guess, Bill, you've overdone it a little this time.' I was for unhitching, not so the boy. He was making mysterious preparations to go on — where, I had not the ghost of an idea. As progress was imminent in what looked to me like aviation as the only course, I'll confess that I slid over the side to await results.

Gathering the reins, the boy, standing up, took one look around him, tightened up the reins, and gave the word to Dan. Those mighty beasts simply rose on their rear feet, wheeling as they rose, and strode off at right angles in great lunges, astride, over, and thru drifts, saplings, logs, stumps, and what not, toward our backward trail. The sled lifted to all possible angles; there were the snapping of trunks and the snorting of the now thoroughly excited team; and amidst it all not a sound from Bill. When out on the trail the great machine of flesh and blood stopped. I worked my way back, concerned for Bill, whom I could no longer see. Running to the sled, I found him lying in the bottom of the box, utterly convulsed with merriment born of the unconquerable sufficiency of his friend, Dan.

This is how Bill continued living his life: forging forward, even when it seemed that forward was impossible, and breaking his own path. All of Bill's children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren are very proud of his pioneer spirit.

Bill was married twice — first, to Ellie Hall Madison, the widowed daughter of Nate Hall. Ellie died shortly after their marriage, leaving Bill and her son, Earl Madison, from her first marriage, on their



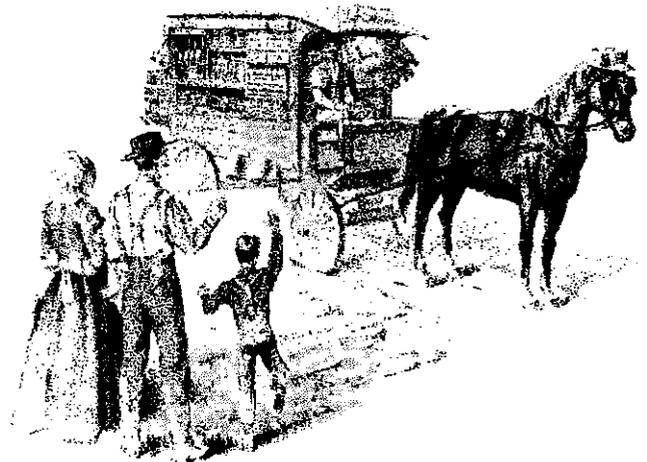
Bill and Pearl Burke

own.

In 1920, Bill married Ellie's sister, Anna Pearl Hall. This marriage was a long, happy union, until Pearl died in 1969. From this marriage were born eight children: Bill, Martin, Paul, Margaret, Bonnie, Bob, Gladys, and Betty.

Bill and Pearl farmed in Boone County until the Great Depression, when he was forced to give up farming and find work where he could in order to support his every-growing family. Even as hard as times were, Bill and Pearl always had enough room, food, and love for just one more, taking in various children to become part of their family. Bill worked as a farm hand and in the local coal mines until World War II. He then took a job in the ordinance plant and worked there throughout the War. After the end of the War, Bill took a job as a construction worker, and continued in this line until he retired. He now lives in Madrid, in his own home, and every now and then can be talked into telling a good tale from his youth.

Of Bill and Pearl's eight children, five of them served in the armed services. Bill served in the Marines, Martin in the Army, Paul in the Navy, and Margaret in the Nurses Corps, in World War II, and Bob served in the Army during the Korean Conflict.





Martin Burke



Bill Burke



Paul Burke



Margaret Burke Vick



Bonnie Burke Santi



Robert Burke



Betty Burke Anderson



Gladys Burke Erickson

## The Alfred Carlson Family

### Oscar and Grace Ringgenberg Carlson

Carl A. Johanson and Maria Johnson Johanson were the parents of Alfred Edward Carlson, who was born March 18, 1866, in Ostergotland, Sweden. Charles Swanson and Caroline Peterson Swanson were the parents of Emma Josephine Swanson, born December 22, 1875, in Garden Township, Boone County, Iowa.

Alfred Edward Carlson came to America when he was 21 years old, in 1887. His brother, Oscar, came two years before, in 1885. He borrowed \$100 from a friend so his brother could buy passage to America. None of the other members of the family came to the United States. Alfred and Oscar settled in Boone County. Alfred's first job was butchering for the Bengtson Brothers Meat Market, in Madrid. On January 19, 1893, Alfred Edward Carlson and Emma Josephine Swanson were married. They became the parents of seven children: Oscar Edward; Minnie Celia; Alma Amelia; Alvin Rudolph; Arthus; Edna, and Ellen Ruth.

Oscar Edward Carlson was born March 3, 1894, in Garden Township. On January 12, 1921, he married

Grace Alberta Ringgenberg, born March 25, 1900. They were farmers in the Madrid area, and parents of seven living children: Irene; Marvin; Evelyn; Margaret; Gerald; Doris; and Donna. An infant daughter, Janice, died at birth.

Oscar served during World War I in France, and is a member of the American Legion. Grace passed away January 12, 1980, and Oscar lives on a farm one half mile east of Luther.

### Irene Carlson Gustafson and Max Gustafson

Irene, the first child of Grace and Oscar Carlson, was born September 7, 1921, at Madrid. She graduated from Luther High School in 1939. On January 5, 1945, Irene was married to Max Gustafson. Max, the son of Axel and Mary Gustafson, graduated from Kelley High School. Max's father, Axel, was born in Sweden, April 6, 1888, and passed away November 7, 1967. His parents were Albin and Caroline Gustafson. Max's mother, Mary, was born in Woodward on March 21, 1891, and passed away February 21, 1970. She was the daughter of Anton

Anderson and Anna Louise Swanson Anderson.

Max was a mechanic for the Chrysler dealership from 1939 until he entered the service. He spent 51 months serving his country, and upon his discharge, he again was employed by Chrysler until 1970, when he became a mechanic for the Ford dealership until 1981. Max joined the Perry Fire Department in 1955, and was chief for eleven years. He is still active in the Fire Department. Both he and Irene are retired.

They are the parents of one son, Dean Kaye, born May 9, 1946. Dean graduated from Perry High School and the University of Iowa, in 1969. He received his Masters Degree from Loyola University, and is a teacher for the Chicago school system.

### **Marvin and Leora Carlson**

Marvin Carlson, second child of Oscar and Grace Carlson, was born July 10, 1923. He served in the Infantry of the Army from September 1944, until November, 1946. On May 1, 1948, he was married to Leora Nervig, the daughter of James and Rhoda Nervig. To their union, seven children were born: Ronald, Kenneth, David, Darrell, Janet, Rhonda, and Patricia.

Ronald, born September 29, 1948, was married to Vicki Jagerson on April 22, 1972. Ron graduated from Iowa State University in a two-year agricultural course. He farms near Madrid.

Kenneth was born January 26, 1950, and was married to Genta Peterson September 6, 1973. Kenneth works at John Deere, and farms near Madrid. They have two children: Bret Alan, born August 5, 1974; and Hollie Ann, born April 11, 1977.

David was born February 7, 1951, and was married to Suzanne Gioffredi on July 16, 1971. David works at John Deere, and lives near Madrid. David and Suzi have twin daughters, Michelle and Nichole, who were born December 18, 1971.

Son, Darrell, was born February 16, 1952, and married Patricia Burke October 1973. He lives in Madrid and works at John Deere. They have two children, Brandon Joseph, born February 22, 1974, and Alicia, born July 25, 1978.

Janet, the first daughter and granddaughter, was born March 25, 1953. She married Jim Hurley, of Madrid, September 4, 1971. She now lives in Waverly, Iowa, where Jim teaches school. They have two children: Timothy James, born March 8, 1972; and Staci Lynn, born July 11, 1974.

Rhonda, who was born April 15, 1955, has worked for IMT Insurance in Des Moines since graduating from high school. She lives at home.

Patricia, the youngest girl, was born March 24, 1958. She graduated from Des Moines Area College as an LPN and has since worked at the Mercy Hospital in Des Moines. Patricia lives in Des Moines.

Marvin and Leora lived on a farm near Madrid for many years, but now live on a farm near Kelley.

### **Evelyn Carlson Burt and Bob Burt**

Evelyn Carlson, the third child of Oscar and Grace Carlson, was born March 24, 1925. She graduated from Kelley High School in 1942, moved to Des

Moines shortly after, and worked for State Automobile and Casualty Underwriters. On April 20, 1951, she married Bob Burt, who works for the Des Moines Union Railway. They have three children: Gregory, Steven, and Douglas.

Gregory, who was born March 26, 1956, and graduated in 1973, and married Cindy Summy on September 18, 1973. Cindy and Gregory have one son, Joshua, born February 22, 1979. Gregory works for Neuman Construction Company, in Des Moines, and the couple live in Hartford, Iowa.

Steven was born September 18, 1957. He graduated from Lincoln High School in 1975, and is working for Heritage Cablevision in Des Moines.

Douglas was born September 12, 1958, graduated from Lincoln High School in 1976, and married Donna Buckley on November 6, 1976. They have one son, Michael, born July 14, 1982. Douglas works for the Wakonda Club, and the couple lives in Des Moines.

Since her family is grown, Evelyn has returned to work for State Automobile and Casualty Underwriters for the past eight years.

### **Margaret Carlson Houseman and James Houseman**

Margaret Carlson, the third daughter of Grace and Oscar Carlson, was born January 13, 1927, at rural Sheldahl, Iowa. She graduated from Kelley High School in 1944, and has lived in or around Madrid most of her life. She was married to James Houseman July 2, 1951. James was born in Perry, August 18, 1928, and graduated from Napier High School in 1945. James was drafted into the army during the Korean War, and served for two years. James now works for Boone County, and Margaret works at the Madrid Home for the Aging. They have five children and seven grandchildren.

LaVern married Nancy Rieck October 29, 1964. They have three sons: Tony, Jeffery, and Travis. One son, Timothy, is deceased. LaVern is teaching at Boone Junior College, in computer science. They live in Boone.

Donald married Sonja O'Connell November 3, 1972, and they have two children: Tonja and Eric. They live in Madrid, where Donald is employed by Lawrence Jensen and Sonja is employed by Federal Prescription.

Dennis is married to Marion Knox, and they have two children: Beth and Clifford. Marion teaches at the North Polk School, and Dennis works for DeKalb, at Boone. The couple lives in Madrid.

Christine lives at home, and works for the Madrid Home for the Aging, as a C.M.A.

Curtis is a senior in the Madrid High School, and works at Howard's I.G.A., and lives at home.

The Housemans are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, Madrid.

### **Gerald and Lorna Barrow Carlson**

Gerald Eugene Carlson was born January 2, 1929, near Madrid. He attended the Pleasant Hill country school and Kelley High School. He served in the U.S. Army during the Korean conflict, and then started far-

ming. He is the son of Oscar Edward Carlson and Grace Ringgenberg Carlson. His grandparents were Alfred and Emma Swanson Carlson, and Harry and Matilda Harmon Ringgenberg. Gerald has one brother, Marvin, and five sisters: Irene, Evelyn, Margaret, Doris, and Donna. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and is an avid hunter and fisherman.

Lorna Jean Barrow Carlson was born October 28, 1927, near Madrid. She attended White Hall country school, and graduated from Madrid High School. She was employed as school secretary, and at the City State Bank, as bookkeeper and teller. She was elected as Treasurer of the City of Madrid in 1949. Gerald and Lorna were married January 24, 1951. Lorna was employed by the U.S. Government at the Atlanta General Depot, Atlanta, Georgia, where Gerald was stationed from 1951-52. She was a leader of the Madrid Rockettes 4-H Club for 10 years and the Madrid Do-Ettes 4-H Club for two years. She presently is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, serving on the Church Council, is chairman of the finance committee, is president of Lutheran Church Women, and is treasurer of the Centennial Memorabilia Committee. Her hobbies include sewing, quilting, gardening, fishing, and reading.

Lorna is the daughter of William and Pearl Snider who were married August 22, 1921. Her brother is William John Barrow, and half-brother is Roland Richard Reckseen, retired conductor of the Milwaukee Railroad, with over 40 years of service. Her grandparents were John Joseph and Dorothy Alice Wearing Barrow, and John Fred and Elnora Purdy Snider.

William Barrow was the oldest son, born in Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, on August 21, 1890. He came to the U.S. in 1892. His sister and brothers were Anna, who was wife of Clifford Luther; Robert; Charles; Edward; and John. The Barrow family spent many years working for the C.M. St. P & P Railroads. John J. Barrow worked at the coal dock, filling coal buckets for steam engines to take on coal. After he retired, his son, Bill, took over the yards. He filled the coal buckets and kept the yards clean and mowed in summer. In the winter, he filled the coal buckets, kept the switches clean and free of ice and snow, and filled the switch lamps and kept them burning. He loaded and unloaded mail from trains and patrolled the track at times. Robert (Curley) serviced the engines and was engine watchman on weekends. He serviced the steam engines by emptying ash pans and scooping cinders from between the tracks. Charles was the depot agent's clerk. He did all of the billing of cars and handled all of the paperwork for the agent. Ted worked on the bridge gang until about 1930. John worked on the bridge gang until he died in 1925 from appendicitis. William, Edward, and John all worked on the bridge gang when the first railroad bridge, west of Madrid over the Des Moines River was built, saving fourteen miles of track.

Pearl Snider Barrow, was born May 31, 1897, near Madrid. Her grandparents were Christopher and Josephine Giltnerine Snider, who moved to the U.S. from Germany, settling first in Ohio, and then in the Woodward area. Her parents were John Fred and

Elnora Purdy Snider. John Snider served as section foreman on the Milwaukee Railroad in 1910. Pearl had two brothers: Earl, now deceased; and Glen, of Winter, Wisconsin.

The children of Gerald and Lorna Carlson are: Gerald Eugene; Debra Jean; Susan Ann; Carol Lynne; Linda Kaye; Paula Jo; and Joyce Marie.

Gerald Eugene was born December 7, 1953. He attended the Madrid schools, and graduated from DMACC in the auto mechanics program. Presently, he is the owner of Jerry Carlson's Auto Repair at 117 South Water Street, and has donated the use of his empty service station building for the Centennial General Store. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and his hobbies include drag racing and fishing.

Debra Jean Carlson Hassebrock was born November 16, 1954. She attended and graduated from the Madrid Community Schools, and graduated from Iowa State University with a B.S. in Food Science and Dietetics, interned at St. Mary's Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, and is now a registered dietician. She married an Ames farmer, David Scot Hassebrock, June 27, 1981. They are members of Collegiate Presbyterian Church, in Ames. Her hobbies include cooking, needlework, gardening, quilting, fishing, and stamp collecting, besides being a 4-H club leader and member of the Story County Porkettes.

Susan Ann was born November 18, 1955. She attended and graduated from the Madrid Community Schools and DMACC. She graduated from the University of Iowa with a B.S. in science and also as a medical technologist. Presently, she is employed at the University Hospitals in Iowa City as a medical technologist in the microbiology laboratory. Her hobbies include gardening and needlework. She is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid.

Carol Lynne Carlson Truckenmiller was born January 1, 1957. She attended and graduated from Madrid Community Schools as class valedictorian. She married David Lynn Truckenmiller on June 19, 1976. They are the parents of two daughters: Olivia Lorna, born August 10, 1977, and Mary Pearl, born July 13, 1981. Carol and her family are members of Trinity Lutheran Church in Sibley, Iowa. Her hobbies include sewing, needlework, gardening, quilts, rug weaving, and fishing.

Linda Kay Carlson was born October 27, 1958. She attended and graduated from Madrid Community Schools, attended DMACC, and graduated from the Secretarial Program. She is presently employed as a secretary by the Iowa Farm Bureau at their home office in West Des Moines, in the word center. Linda bowls on the late league, is secretary of the Centennial Memorabilia Committee, and a member of St. John's Lutheran Church. Her hobbies include sewing, needlework, and fishing.

Paula Jo was born November 5, 1962. She attended and graduated from Madrid Community Schools as class valedictorian. She graduated from DMACC as an accounting specialist, and is presently employed by Yonker Construction and Grimes Asphalt and Paving Corporation of Des Moines as a cost accountant. She is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, teaches a Sunday School class, is on the advisory com-

mittee for the Madrid Schools, and helps with summer softball and 4-H activities. Her hobbies include needlework, quilts, sewing, fishing, and stamp collecting.

Joyce Marie was born March 11, 1970, and attends the Madrid Community Schools in the seventh grade. She attends St. John's Lutheran Church, is active in school activities such as basketball, and Junior High Band (where she plays the clarinet). She works in the K-3 library and is president of Madrid Do-Ettes 4-H Club. She helped the memorabilia committee by riding the publicity floats.

Gerald, Lorna, and family lived on a farm owned by Oscar Carlson and located one and one-half miles north of Madrid from 1953 until 1981. In 1981, they built a new home at 802 South Kennedy, in Madrid, and they now commute to the farm.

#### **Doris Carlson Greif and William Greif**

Doris Carlson Greif, the fourth daughter of Oscar and Grace Carlson, was born on the Jonas Soderlund farm, near Madrid, on March 19, 1934. She married William A. Greif of Granger, on June 12, 1954, at St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid.

William is the son of Lawrence and Mildred Greif. He was born December 2, 1930. The Greifs make their home in Granger, and are the parents of four children: Randal; Sandra; Darla; and Krista.

Randal Craig Greif was born September 14, 1946, and married Debra A. Smith Bittel, born June 13, 1953. They have three children: stepson, Jake W. Bittel, born May 11, 1978; Alex Lawrence, born June 30, 1981; and Seth William, born October 30, 1982. The Randal Greifs make their home in Burlington, Iowa.

Sandra Ann Greif, born October 12, 1957, lives in Des Moines.

Darla Kay Greif Spencer, born October 6, 1959, married Kenneth D. Spencer February 11, 1978. They have two children: Joshua David, born September 14, 1978; and Kendra Renee, born February 19, 1981. The Spencers live in Granger.

Krista Lynne Greif, born January 21, 1963, lives in Des Moines.

#### **Donna Carlson Crabtree and Marvin Crabtree**

Donna Ruth Carlson, the fifth, and youngest daughter of Oscar and Grace Carlson, was born July 14, 1936, on the Jonas Soderlund farm, near Madrid.

She was married to Marvin Crabtree on August 21, 1954. Marvin, born on the Walter Hull farm, near Woodward, on February 3, 1937, is the son of Harold and Cathryn Page Crabtree.

The Crabtrees are parents of four children: Deanna Lee; Michael Alan; Craig Marvin; and Yvonne Marie.

Deanna Lee, born December 17, 1954, attended the United Community Schools, and is married to Robin Kudrna, the son of Charles and Marje Kudrna, of Wayne, Nebraska. They were married August 27, 1977, and have two children: Michael Alan, born March 8, 1979, in Illinois; and Shonelle Diane, born February 12, 1981, in Boone. The Kudrnas live in Boone.

Michael Alan Crabtree was born November 12,

1956, and passed away March 13, 1976. He attended United Community Schools.

Craig Marvin Crabtree was born November 11, 1959. He attended the United Community School, and now lives in Ames.

Yvonne Marie Crabtree was born March 13, 1961. On June 6, 1981, she was married to Brian Sprecher. Brian, the son of Larry and Marlyn Sprecher, of Madrid, was born April 5, 1960. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sprecher attended the United Community School, and they now live in Luther.

Marvin and Donna Crabtree have lived all of their lives in the Madrid area.

#### **Merrill Dean "Swede" and Margaret Maureen Johnson**

Merrill was born June 30, 1928, to the late Walter and Cecelia Johnson. He lived east of Madrid for 20 years, and then moved south of town. His grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Gus Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Carlson, all of Madrid. He has five sisters and one brother: Vivian Cooley, of Fort Dodge; Darlene Johnson, of Denver; Viola Plagmann, of Bellevue, Nebraska; Pauline Barker, of Conway, Arkansas; Bonnie Napiwaski, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Homer Johnson, of Austin, Texas. As a young boy, he acquired the nickname of "Swede," and it has stayed with him since. He was baptized and a confirmed member of St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid. He attended a rural country school and high school in Madrid. In 1951, he was drafted into the Army, where he served in the Paratroopers. He was discharged in 1953, returned to Madrid, and became engaged in farming with his father.

Maureen Johnson was born at Dallas Center, Iowa, on June 19, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Good. She is the oldest of three brothers and one sister: Chester, of Elkhorn, Nebraska; Elwyn of Phoenix, Arizona; Frederick, of Millard, Nebraska; and Charleen Swain, of Madrid. She went to a country school, Grant No. 8, which was the same school her father attended, and then to Dallas Center Community School. In 1948, her family moved to the Madrid area, and lived on a farm which was the original Grigsby farm, east of the EUB Church. She continued her schooling at Sheldahl Consolidated School, and graduated in 1953. She was a member of the Christian Church in Madrid, but transferred her membership to St. John's Lutheran Church in 1955. She was an active member in both girls' and boys' 4-H.

Swede and Maureen were married on June 25, 1955, and have made Madrid their home. Their daughter, Kimberly DeAnn was born August 29, 1956. She is a baptized member of St. John's Lutheran Church. Her entire schooling was at Madrid, where she graduated in 1974. She then attended Des Moines Area Community College, at Ankeny. On May 15, 1976, she was married to Michael Jon Miller, also from Madrid. They made their home in Oskaloosa, where Mike attended and graduated from William Penn College. From there, they moved to Colorado, and they presently live in Abilene, Texas. Kim and Mike have one child, Michael Jon Miller born February 26, 1983. This made five generations on the

Good side of the family still living.

Swede is in his 23rd year of driving a semi-truck for Beaver Valley Canning Company, in Grimes. Maureen works at Farm Bureau Insurance Company, in West Des Moines, as a Research Assistant. Swede has served on the Church Council of St. John's, and Maureen is presently serving on the Council. Maureen has been Sunday School superintendent and taught Sunday school for 18 years, was L.C.W. President for seven years, and Camp Fire Leader for 10 years. Both serve on the Memorabilia Committee for the Madrid Centennial. Swede and Maureen enjoy boating, fishing, and camping. Maureen's other hobbies are china painting (she had the honor of painting the Madrid Centennial thimbles), sewing, counted cross stitch, crocheting, quilting, and playing the organ.

### **Alma Carlson Anderson**

Alma, the third child of Alfred and Emma Carlson, was married to Martin Anderson on September 23, 1926. Martin passed away January 20, 1962. They were the parents of one child, Bernita, who married Fredrick G. Swanson on April 17, 1953. The Swansons make their home in Des Moines, and have one daughter, Karin, who spent three years in the U.S. Navy. Karin married Scott Cox, who is in the service at Great Lakes, Illinois, and they have one son, Dana Thomas.

### **Alvin R. Carlson**

Alvin R. Carlson, the fourth child of Alfred and Emma Carlson, was born north of Madrid July 8, 1903, and is now living on the farm which has been in the Carlson family for 81 years.

In 1931, he was married to Helen Drake, of Madrid. They were the parents of two children, Clifford L. and Arloween. Helen Carlson passed away April 4, 1943. Clifford was married to Janice Hedlund, of Madrid in August, 1954, and they were the parents of two daughters and one son. Callett, the oldest, was born March 21, 1956, and is married to Ed Duncan, and living in Riverside, California. Daughter, Danette Marie, was born April 20, 1961, and lives in Marcelline, Missouri. Kevin Lee, the only son, was born October 30, 1958, and married Judith Cox on May 8, 1982, and is living in Big Springs, Texas.

Janice Hedlund Carlson passed away in January, 1976. Clifford Carlson is now married to Wilma Kindheart, their wedding date being July 6, 1974. They live in Slater.

Alvin's daughter, Arloween, was married to Elmer Pohl, in August, 1951. They are the parents of three

daughters: Pamela Jean; Mona Lee; and Melisa Ann.

Pamela Jean was born January 14, 1953, and married Michael Lee Stick. Their children are Crystal Lynn, born December 24, 1970; Lance Michael, born January 24, 1976; and Sheryl Marie, born September 7, 1979. The Stick family lives in Fort Dodge.

Mona Lee was born June 1, 1955, and was married to David Jones, and is currently the wife of Dennis Barrick. Mona Lee is the mother of Carolyn Marie Jones, born March 21, 1976, and Tyler James Barrick, born July 11, 1982. Mona Lee lives in Huxley.

The third daughter, Melisa Ann, was born May 8, 1963, and is married to Mark Duane Brown, and is the mother of Ryan Michael, born March 7, 1981. This family also makes their home in Fort Dodge.

Alvin R. Carlson is now married to Ada W. Hay. They were married March 16, 1954.

### **Arthur Carlson**

Arthur Carlson, the fifth child of Alfred and Emma Carlson, was married to Arlene Mosebach on November 21, 1936, and they were the parents of two daughters: Darla and Jana.

Darla is the wife of David Twit, and they make their home in Slater. Jana is married to Brian Cox, and they are the parents of two children: Brian and Towni. The Cox family makes their home in Ankeny.

Arthur passed away on May 24, 1953, and Arlene has remarried. She is now the wife of Charles Raker, and they make their home in Slater.

### **Edna Carlson Maroney**

Edna, the sixth child of Alfred and Emma Carlson, was married to Gerald Maroney. The Maroneys lived in St. Paul, Minnesota, where Edna operated a beauty shop. The family now resides in Des Moines.

### **Ellen Carlson Evans**

Ellen, the youngest member of the Alfred and Emma Carlson family, was born July 2, 1918. On June 19, 1941, she was married to Dwayne Evans, the son of Ross and Edna Evans, of rural Madrid. The Evans live on a farm, and also have an indoor horse arena.

They are the parents of three children, all of whom farm with their father.

Arnje Jay is married to Mary Beth Peel, and they were married July 8, 1978.

The second son, Allen Wayne, was married September 9, 1976, to Ruth Zenor, and they have one daughter, Christie Lynn.

Daughter Lu Ann is living at home, and is a professional horse trainer and riding instructor.

## **George Clarence Carlson**

George Clarence Carlson, the third son of Jacob Malcom and Matilda (Sell) Carlson, was born October 2, 1886. He completed all 12 grades in the Madrid Public Schools, graduating in 1905. Immediately after graduation, he secured a position with the Farmers Saving Bank. By 1911, he had advanced his position to Assistant Cashier, and during that same year, on Ju-

ly 12, he was united in marriage to Sigrid Christina Gustafson, formerly of Mjølby, Sweden. To their union was born one daughter, Lorraine Hortense. Mr. Carlson spent his entire business life at the Farmers Saving Bank, until his untimely death on March 14, 1934, at the age of 47, having by then attained the position of Active Vice President.

Mr. Carlson was City Treasurer for 25 years, Treasurer of the Christian Church, and a member of the Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows, and the Woodsman Lodge.

Lorraine Hortense was born September 6, 1914, with Dr. Shaw officiating. She attended all grades at the Madrid Public Schools, and in 1932, went to the University of Iowa, where she completed three years, majoring in Home Economics. On June 27, 1935, she married Claude Arnold Houck, of Corning, just after his graduation from the School of Engineering at the State University of Iowa. In 1936, the Houcks moved to California, where they have continued to make their home. In 1939, Mrs. Houck graduated from Los Angeles State College, with a degree of Home Economics in Business.

### Harry R. B. Carlson

Harry Carlson, second son of J. M. Carlson, and Hannah Olivia Sandberg were married September 12, 1906. At the time, he was associated with his father in the general mercantile business. Later, he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, which lasted over 30 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were the parents of six children, two died in infancy. Mr. Carlson died July 3, 1932, and Hannah died April 12, 1949. Survivors include two sons, H. Virgil, of Wichita Falls, Texas, and Warren Carlson, of Madrid; and daughters, Evelyn M. Carlson and Wilma Bain, both of Madrid. They had eleven grandchildren: Jane Carlson Leishner, Betty Carlson Bowles, Carlson Dean, Harry Carlson, Joyce Carlson Warren, Richard Carlson, Donald Carlson, Robert W. Bain, William H. Bain, Jeanne Carlson Duffy, and Robert B. Carlson, and 17 great-grandchildren.



Mr. and Mrs. Harry Carlson

### Jacob M. Carlson



The J. M. Carlson family, left to right: Harry, J.M., Clarence, Dora, Bill, Matilda and Edwin.

Jacob Malcolm Carlson came to this country from Sweden in 1878, when he was 26 years old. He was employed as a farm hand for six months, and then employed by various merchants for three years before going into business for himself. He then purchased the Webb farm (now owned by Eldon Olson) where he spent five years. After leaving the farm, he went into business with J. E. Johnson. The business was located where the present Hobby Shop is. When this partnership was dissolved, he retained the stock and moved it into the store recently occupied by Perrier's Market.

In 1908, Mr. Carlson was elected to the Board of Supervisors. He served three terms and was chairman of the Board when the present courthouse was built.

## Carl John Cassel

Carl John (Charles John, or C. J.) Cassel was born in Kisa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, December 26, 1821. His mother died in childbed when he was nine years old, and his sister shortly after. His father, Peter Carlson Cassel, subsequently remarried. Peter Cassel was a miller and millwright, and C. J. learned that trade when he was about 13. When C. J. was about 18, his father invented and began to build threshing machines. C. J. also learned this trade, which he followed until the family came to America.

In the Spring of 1845, after obtaining permission to leave Sweden, and after selling most of his property and leaving the remainder in the care of his brother, John, Peter Cassel set out for America with his wife, Catherine, sons C. J., Anders, and Gustav, daughters Matilda and Catherine, his sister and her husband, and two other families, making up a party of twenty some people. They first went from Kisa Parish by horse and wagon to Berg, and then by Gota Canal to Goteborg (Gothenburg). Their sailing vessel, the Superb, took exactly eight weeks to reach New York City harbor.

That summer, a Methodist evangelist, Olaf Gustav Hedstrom, had established a mission for Scandinavian sailors, and as it turned out, immigrants, in an old hulk he named "Bethel Ship." There, the new arrivals met Captain Per (Peter) Dahlberg, who advised them to go to Iowa, where the good land was just becoming available, rather than to their original destination of Pine Lake, Wisconsin; and he offered to guide them. They accepted, going first by boat to New Jersey, and then by rail to Philadelphia, although the rail car was also the boat. C. J.'s brother, Andrew, describes it in the 1904 *Korsbaneret*:

*"Four railway wagons (without chassis, wheels, axles, etc.) were combined in such a way that they constituted sort of a boat. Through canals this 'wagon-boat' was pulled by a horse . . . At the arrival at the railroad, the chasis were transported . . . on rails down to the canal and went underneath. Over the Allegheny Mountains, these 'boat-wagons' were pulled by means of machinery located 'on top of the mountain'. They 'pulled us up and dropped us over all the heights.'"*

The Pennsylvania Historical Society also has a brochure, describing those "boat-wagons."

He served several times on the Madrid City Council and built the first house in Madrid to have inside plumbing, that house being located at 502 South Water Street.

On December 19, 1880, he married Mathilda Sell of Madrid, and they were the parents of five children: Edwin, William, Harry, Clarence, and Dora Cumming. There were five grandchildren: Evelyn and Warren Carlson, Wilma Bain of Madrid, Virgil Carlson, of Wichita Falls, Texas, and Lorraine Houck of Palm Springs, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlson were members of the Mission Church, and he was a 50-year member of the Masonic Lodge, and was also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Madrid.

From Pittsburgh, they went by steamboat down the Ohio River to Cairo, Illinois, then up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where they saw slaves being sold above the waterfront, and finally, Burlington, Iowa. There they purchased tools and supplies, including teams and wagons, and walked the last 30 miles up along the Skunk River, and then Brush Creek into open land in Jefferson County. Mrs. Everett (Katherine) Bogner, of R.F.D., Lockridge, a descendant of Peter Cassel's sister, now lives across Brush Creek Valley from where the group finally stopped on September 13, 1845.

Life did not immediately become easier. Shelters had to be erected and food obtained. C. J.'s sister, Catherine, died that first winter. When Peter Cassel died in 1857, he had "opened up" only seven acres of his 40-acre farm half mile west of the New Sweden Methodist Church.

Nevertheless, the newcomers saw Iowa as a veritable "Land of Canaan," and Peter Cassel so described it in his letters home. In addition to extolling the cheap, rich land, he emphasized the lack of beggars (at that time, supposedly, every fifth person in Sweden was a beggar) and the lack of class distinctions. The latter was particularly important, since at that time, the gentry were generally exempt from taxation. Also, lifting one's cap in the present of one's "betters" was not universally appreciated by the lifters.

Since Peter Cassel was the first Swedish "bonde," or land owner, to sell out and emigrate, his letters carried additional weight, and were published and republished in Swedish newspapers. This was the first group of Swedes to settle in Iowa, and their settlement, called New Sweden, and located about three miles northwest of Lockridge, Iowa, was the first permanent Swedish-American settlement since the 17th century.

C. J. remained one year at New Sweden, helping his father "open up" and establish his farm, and then went to Fairfield, where John Dalander and he became partners in the carpentry business. C. J. also later made shoes in Fairfield.

At some time in 1847-48, C. J. and John were in Swede Point, and made a set of burrs, which were turned by a hand-operated crank for grinding corn into meal. These burrs were reportedly broken up, and



Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cassel

later used in the foundation of his house, which was built in 1862.

John's sister, Ulricka, kept house for them in Fairfield, and in 1848, C. J. and Ulla were married there in the first Swedish marriage in Iowa.

In 1849, they moved to Swede Point where C. J. entered a partnership with his brothers-in-law, helping develop their farm of 320 acres in and west of the settlement. Their first son, John Peter, was born August 28, 1849, and died November 21, 1849, and is buried in the Dalander Cemetery. Nine subsequent children survived childhood: Anna Matilda (Tillie), born September 6, 1850, who became Mrs. Charles Oakleaf, and died May 17, 1905; Ulrika Christina, born July 27, 1852, who became Mrs. Andrew W. Anderson, and died September 4, 1924; Clara, born October 16, 1853, and died March 8, 1939; Johanna, born October 6, 1855, who became Mrs. F. W. Johnson, and died February 17, 1933; John A., born September 14, 1857, and died November 2, 1938; Peter born July 9, 1859, and died January 25, 1931; Marie (Mary) Catharina, Mrs. J. H. Peterson, born September 6, 1861, and died November 13, 1941; Amanda, born March 21, 1864, and died November 7, 1935; and Carl W. (Charlie), born March 11, 1867, and died October 26, 1942.

In 1855, C. J. and the Dalander brothers purchased a steam engine, reportedly the first in Iowa, and pulled it from Keokuk by team and wagon. They then constructed the first sawmill in the area, and operated it, often day and night, to meet the demand for lumber. After almost two years of operation, they sold the sawmill, which was moved to Dallas County in 1858, but they kept the engine. In 1857, they constructed a flour and grist mill in Madrid, which C. J. managed for about ten years, until it was sold in 1868, and moved to Boone. The flour was taken by team and wagon for sale to buyers in Des Moines, and even as far as Burlington and Keokuk. On one occasion, it was decided to use the river. Unfortunately, the barge leaked, or in some other way, the load became wet, and the entire load was ruined. The effect was near financial ruin. C. J.'s two older sons went to work in a Colorado silver mine, and the two girls, Mary and

Clara, opened a millinery store in Sheldahl, later moved to Slater, in order to get the family back on its financial feet. C. J. thereafter operated his share of the family farm, consisting of approximately 80 acres, developed and sold properties in Madrid, and took an active part in church and civic affairs.

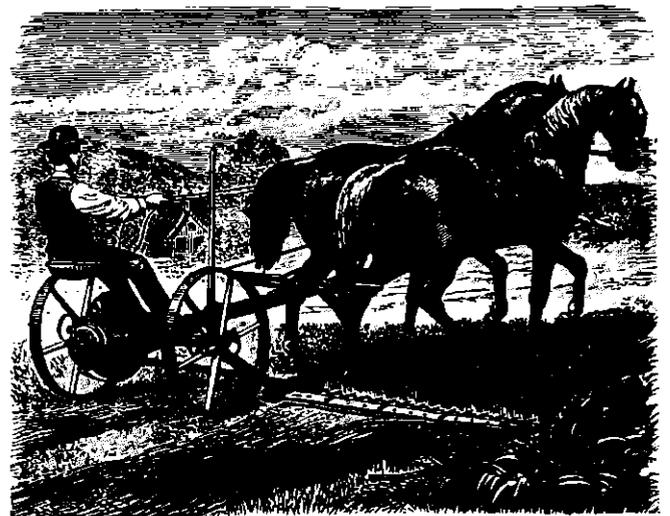
After C. J. left New Sweden, the Cassels who remained were converted to Methodism by a brother of the Bethel Ship founder, Jonas Hedstrom. But C. J. and his family were charter members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, later St. John's when it was formed in 1859, and C. J. remained a faithful Lutheran. He was a deacon for almost 30 years, also serving as sexton and representative at church conferences for many years. During one period of over five years, he served as minister. He served on the first Madrid City Council. He was a Douglas Township trustee for many years, and two years a Boone County Supervisor.

His first house was a log cabin on the north side of First Street in the same block with the Dalander brothers. His second, built in 1862, on West Second Street (now Jonas and Mabel Cleven), is reputed to have been the first frame house built in Swede Point, and is now on the National Historic Registry.

C. J. was first a Whig, but became a Republican before the Civil War began, and so remained.

The Civil War exacted a price from these pioneers. C. J.'s brother, Gustav, first a member of the Coalport Guards, and at the outbreak of war, an enlistee in the Union Army, died of pneumonia at Helena, Arkansas in December, 1862. The next summer, his sister, Matilda's first husband, C. J. (John) Peterson also died. Ulla's brother, John Dalander, fortunately returned home in good health after three years of service, as did Matilda's (second) husband-to-be.

Ulla passed away April 30, 1891, and C. J. on November 25, 1902. C. J. was a peaceful man, and had a pleasant way about him. Present at his funeral were his nine children, his surviving brother, A. F., and sister, Matilda (Mrs. Frank) Danielson of New Sweden, and his other sister, Mrs. Carrie Jacobson of Creston (born in New Sweden). A. F. (Andrew), then a member of the Iowa Legislature, was quoted as saying, "I can never remember during the time we grew up that a single harsh word or evil thought came between us."



## John A. Cassel

John A. Cassel and Johanna F. Hegberg were married in Madrid May 26, 1885. John, son of C. J. and Ulrica Dalander Cassel, was born in Madrid, September 14, 1857, one of 10 children, nine of whom survived childhood. Johanna, daughter of Carl and Inga Hegberg, was born in 1865, in Jonkoping, Sweden. She immigrated to the U.S. with her family in 1869. She was one of seven children, six of whom survived.

As a young man, John helped his father in various commercial enterprises and on the family farm. He and his brother, Peter, worked as miners in a Leadville, Colorado silver mine, to help their father financially, when a barge laden with meal or flour destined for sale downriver, became wet. John was also in a furniture store partnership with A. M. Sundberg from 1879-1882.

After their marriage, John and Johanna rented the John and Anna Dalander farm at Elk Rapids. Their daughter, Lillie (Mrs. Albert Bergstrom) was born there in 1886, and, thereafter, sons Elmer (Jack), Martin, and William, in 1892. In 1893, they rented the Eva (Mrs. Eric) Dalander farm, a portion of which is now owned by Harlin Keigley, where Eleonora (Ella - Mrs. Art Check), was born in 1894, and sons Edward, John H. (1897), and John Rudolph (1900) were born.

They lived in an older house which stood on the east side of this well-traveled road from Elk Rapids to the Fairview Cemetery and north of the county line.

Those were hard times. Bill Cassel remembers frequent visitors looking for a meal and a place to sleep.

One cold night, a tramp arrived just as they were leaving for the children's Christmas program. The tramp said, "Go ahead. (He) would build a fire, and keep the house warm." When they returned, he was sitting by a roaring fire, waiting for them. The boys carried meals to another visitor who stayed in the barn for over a week while recovering his health. Another traveler was healthy, but seemed prepared to settle down, until the Dalander Cemetery across the road was pointed out, and someone mentioned occasional ghosts seen there!

In 1903, they purchased 90 acres for \$77 per acre, on the southeast edge of Madrid (east of U.S. Highway 17, between Marco's Station and Mount Hope) where Irene (Mrs. C. A. Conklin) was born.

Mr. Cassel was a charter member of St. John's Lutheran Church (then the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran), and he and Johanna were active members. The family normally walked to church, not only on Sunday morning, but Sunday evenings and often times during the week.

John passed away November 3, 1938; Johanna in 1943; and they are buried in the Cassel Cemetery. Surviving children are Bill, of Slater, and Irene, of Leesburg, Florida. Lillie, who passed away in 1982, remembered walking with C. J. Cassel out to the pasture west of his house to get the cows; visiting Charles Gaston at his house east of the Elk Rapids School, and visiting at her Uncle Andrew Cassel's house in New Sweden, when he was a member of the Legislature.

## Peter Cassel

Peter Cassel II, son of C. J. and Ulrica Cassel, was born in Madrid, July 9, 1859. He assisted his father on the family farm, and various enterprises. He and his brother, John, worked in a Leadville, Colorado silver mine for a time to help his father "get back on his feet." He married Elizabeth (Libby) Hopkins September 3, 1890. His initial business experience was gained in a general mercantile store. Later, he worked in a drug store, where he acquired a knowledge of pharmacy, and thereafter formed a Madrid drugstore partnership with Dr. Q. A. Sturgeon, under the name Cassel and Sturgeon. Dr. Sturgeon's interest was subsequently sold to F. H. Graves, and then to W. J. Jenkins. By 1906, the firm was advertised "Jenkins and Cassel, Family Druggists, Johnson Block, Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Putty, etc., Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully

Compounded." This partnership continued for some 20-some years, until Mr. Cassel was bought out by Mr. Jenkins.

Thereafter, Mr. Cassel was in a general mercantile partnership for one to two years, with Edwin Carson, of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Cassel was one of the organizers and stockholders of the Madrid State Bank prior to its reorganization as the City State Bank, serving as Vice-President. He was a stockholder and vice president of the Peoples Telephone Company for many years prior to its sale to the Iowa State Telephone Company. Mr. Cassel served on the Madrid City Council for many years. He was a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Church. He passed away January 25, 1931, shortly after entering the Eastern Star Home in Boone, and he is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

## Anton E. Check

Anton E. Check, son of Jonas and Hannah Check, was born September 15, 1868, near Madrid, shortly after his parents' arrival from Sweden. He and Matilda (Tilda) Johnson, daughter of Lyman and Eva Johnson, were married May 21, 1890, in the old house on the present John Swanson farm, in Garden Township, in the same room in which Anton was born. Tilda was born August 6, 1873, in Lee County, Iowa, in or near Keokuk.

After their marriage, the couple rented the Oberg Farm (now Kenneth Williams). After two years, they rented the "Big Creek," or "Garden Center" 80 acres on the north side of the section from Anton's father. In 1899, they purchased that 80 acres for \$75 per acre. In 1904, Anton purchased the adjoining 120 acres (now Max Holmes) from Jonas for \$60 per acre, and moved the family and barn over there. The north-80 house was sold, and now is on the Todd farm, west of the

Garden Prairie Church. The house on the home place then consisted of two rooms down, and one room upstairs. Anton remodeled it by the addition of the north wing, and the kitchen on the east. This farm is described in the 1914 Boone County History.

The Checks had four children: Arthur, born July 28, 1891; Blanche (Mrs. Ralph Cray - Mrs. O. B. Kenison) born September 9, 1892; Lloyd, born March 15, 1900; and Ada (Mrs. Russell Westerstrom), born April 20, 1908.

In 1920, Anton sold the farm and purchased the Lewis Peterson 80, where Arthur and his new wife moved (now Earl Check), and the Gust Johnson 80 (now K. E. Check). In 1922, Anton moved to a home on East First Street (now Nello Battani) in Madrid, and operated a county maintainer for three years.

In or about 1925, he and Carl Lundahl formed a grain buying partnership, known as the Lundahl and Check Elevator. This partnership continued until shortly before Tilda passed away (in Denver, Colorado, May 14, 1936).

Anton thereafter made his home with his daughter, Blanche in Santa Barbara, California, in the winter, and with sons, Arthur and Lloyd in the summer, until after World War II, when he established residence at the Madrid Home for the Aging. In 1947, he and Janet Rogers Hamilton were married, and they lived at her house on East Sixth Street until his death November 5, 1960. Janet passed away in 1975.

The Checks attended the Garden Prairie Church, and later the Madrid Methodist Church. Surviving children are Lloyd, of Madrid, and Ada, of Atlanta, Georgia.

## C. J. Cederquist

Clarence J. Cederquist was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania on September 23, 1874, the son of Swedish immigrants. As a young man, he attended Augustana College at Rock Island, Illinois, where he was an avid athletic enthusiast, playing on that school's first football team. He was a graduate of the Drake University College of Law.

On May 24, 1907, "Ceder" (as he was affectionately known), married Miss Clara Bork, of Boone. Born in Peoples Township on September 23, 1882, Miss Bork was the daughter of Gustaf and Caroline Bork, pioneers of the County. To their union were born four daughters: Mrs. Vernon E. Rogers (Esther) of Iowa



C. J. Cederquist and daughters, left to right: Esther Rogers, Dr. Dena Cederquist, C. J., Teckla Olson and Ruth Larson.



Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cederquist

City; Dr. Dena C. Cederquist, who is the head of the Foods and Nutrition Department of the Home Economics College at Michigan State University, of East Lansing; Mrs. Vernon Olson (Teckla), of Meriden, Iowa; and Mrs. Homer K. Larson (Ruth), of Ames.

Ceder practiced law in Boone County for 55 years, beginning after his admission to the Iowa Bar in 1901. He first practiced in Boone, and moved to Madrid in 1909, after he purchased the practice of Attorney M. C. Creighton.

The Cederquists established their home on West First Street, where they maintained uninterrupted residence until their respective deaths.

Ceder was active in the affairs of his church, St. John's Lutheran, and also in the Madrid Community. He taught a Sunday School class, and served as choir director of St. John's for 39 years. He sang in the Swedish Choir for the St. John's Centennial. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Iowa Lutheran Home, and served on the Board of Directors of the Iowa Lutheran Hospital, in Des Moines. He was a Director of the Madrid City State Bank. In addition, he was a member of the Madrid Community Club, and the Madrid Lions. He served one term as Mayor of Madrid, was Boone County Attorney from 1906 until 1919, and a member of the Boone County Bar Association.

Ceder died October 9, 1960, at the age of 86, in Valparaiso, Indiana. He had been visiting his daughter, Dena, and attending the Iowa-Michigan football game, and was returning home, when he suffered a fatal heart attack on the train ride home. Mrs. Cederquist preceded him in death, November 15, 1946. She had called at her brother Emanuel's home

in Ogden, where she was taken ill. An ambulance returned her to Madrid, but, unfortunately, Mrs. Cederquist expired shortly after her arrival home. Her brother preceded her in death by only a few hours. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cederquist are interred at Fairview Cemetery.

## Arthur A. Check

Arthur A. Check, son of Anton E. and Matilda (Johnson) Check, was born July 28, 1891, on the Ida Oberg farm in Garden Township (now Kenneth Williams). Two years later, his parents moved to the north side of the section, and in 1904, to the west side (now Max Holmes). He finished his last year of school at Garden Center (7th grade) at age 17. His wife, Eleonora Catherina Ulrica Cassel (Ella), daughter of John A. and Johanna Cassel, was born April 30, 1894, in Douglas Township on the Eva Dalander (now Harlin Keigley) farm. They were married February 25, 1920, and rented the 80 acre Lewis Peterson farm, purchased that year by Anton and the next year by Arthur (now Earl Check farm), where they spent the rest of their lives, until requiring nursing care at the Madrid Home.

Arthur served in the infantry in World War I and acquired some vivid memories of nothing to eat after a day's march, of finding a German soldier asleep in a haystack, the smell of mustard gas, and the sound of German machine guns. But his most memorable ex-

perience was marching through Luxembourg City at attention, shortly after the Armistice was signed, and, out of the corner of his eye, seeing top hats thrown into the air, while crowds cheered.

In addition to farming, Arthur broke and traded draft horses. On rainy days, he sometimes traveled many miles looking for "sound," young, gentle horses, which could be broke and matched for size and color and made into a more valuable team. Many a good horse was not purchased, because a difference of \$5 or less could not be "split."

They were active members of St. John's Lutheran Church, where Ella sang solos from the age of nine. Ella loved flowers and tried to start a new flower each spring. Their four children were: Beth (Mrs. Carl Proescholdt), born May 13, 1922; Ralph, born May 13, 1925; Earl, born March 24, 1932; and Merrill, born November 5, 1933; and who attended the Garden Center School, until it closed in 1946.

Ella passed away December 22, 1971, at the Madrid Home for the Aging, as did Arthur, on April 12, 1974.

## Earl and Judy Check

Earl and Judy (Howe) Check and their children, Susan, Jane, and Arthur, were born, respectively, on March 24, 1932, near Madrid; October 17, 1937, in Spencer, Iowa; January 22, 1962, in Jonesboro, Arkansas; September 14, 1965, in Marshalltown, Iowa; and October 8, 1971, in Des Moines. They have lived near Madrid since 1974.

Judy is employed by Dallas Center-Grimes Schools as a special education teacher. Earl is a farmer and an attorney employed by Carriers Insurance Company in Des Moines. Susan is a student at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, and Jane and Arthur attend the Madrid Schools.

The family attends St. John's Lutheran Church, where Judy and Jane teach Sunday School. Earl is in the choir.

Judy is also a member of Swede Point Questers, and

is on the board of "Spare 'Wheels." She and Susan are members of P.E.O. Earl is a member of the Madrid Lions and on the Madrid Home for the Aging board.

Earl's immediate ancestors lived in or near Madrid, and were Swedish or of Swedish descent. His parents were Arthur and Eleanor (Cassel) Check; paternal grandparents were Anton and Tilda (Johnson) Check, and maternal grandparents John and Johanna (Hegberg) Cassel; his great-grandparents were: Carl and Inga Hegberg, Carl Johan and Ulricka Cassel, John A. ("Lyman") and Eva Johnson, and Jon(s) and Hannah Check; great-great-grandparents living here were: Hannah Persson (Check), Sarah Johnson, and Anna Dalander (and Peter and Catherine Cassel at New Sweden, Iowa). Earl's brother Ralph, and his wife, Carolyn, also live near Madrid; his brother, Merrill, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and his sister, Beth (Proescholdt) at Liscomb, Iowa.

## Jons (Jonas) Check

Jons (Jonas) Check was born January 10, 1840, in Onnestad Parish, Kristianstad, Sweden. He and his wife, Hannah, born August 31, 1841, in Ignaberga Parish, were married January 10, 1864. Together with their son, Axel and Jons' mother, Hannah Persson, they immigrated to the U.S. in 1868. Shortly after their arrival in Madrid, a son, Anton, was born, and later, a third son, John.

The name "Check" was an anglicized spelling of a Swedish army name which Jons kept after his

discharge. The family first rented the present John Swanson farm, where Anton was born. Later, they rented the Lebo (now Pearl Gordon) farm, also in Garden township, and lived at the old building site northeast of the present one. In 1878, they purchased the 160 acres across the road south (now belonging to Max Holmes). The boys continued to attend Garden Center School (Anton through the fifth grade).

In 1899, Jonas sold the north 80 for \$75 per acre to Anton, and purchased 40 acres from the Oberg farm

adjoining on the south. In 1904, Jonas sold the south 120 acres to Anton for \$60 per acre, and purchased the 120 acres adjoining on the east (now Jim Poling), and retired to a home in Madrid, on east First Street (now the Gary Carlson home). Hannah passed away on April 10, 1904. Jonas sold the east farm to Pete Swanson (Herman and Violet's father) in 1906.

Mr. Check visited Sweden on four occasions after

his retirement, but his permanent residence remained in Madrid, later with August Bengtson, and still later, with the Emil Seabergs, until his death on March 4, 1917.

His Mother, born February 11, 1812, in Serby Parish, passed away August 2, 1888, and is also buried in Hillsdale Cemetery.

## John Cima Family

John (Chink) Cima (born in Braidwood, Illinois, December 28, 1894) and Julia Anne Garton (born in Marceline, Missouri, June 11, 1892) were married in 1920 at Novinger, Missouri. In 1924, after the mines closed there, John and Annie, along with daughters, Palmira June (born June 26, 1921) and Mary Monica (born October 28, 1923) moved to Madrid. Since Scandia mines were on strike in 1927, the family returned temporarily to Novinger where Norman Eugene was born, August 16. Their youngest child, Drucilla Armilda Bose, was born in Madrid on June 13, 1930.

All four children are Madrid High School graduates. After long association with the Madrid Church of God, all three girls went to Anderson, Indiana, and were graduated from Anderson College.

After a stint in the U.S. Navy, Norman received a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Iowa State University in Ames, and, subsequently, a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Stanford University. He married Phyllis Thurman of Lorimor, Iowa. They raised their son, Alan, and daughter, Joyce, in California, where they now reside. Norm is now retired from Ocean Routes, Inc., a company which he founded, and which provides optimum weather routes for international shipping. He still enjoys visiting their offices around the world – in Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, England, and in the Middle East. Alan is busy teaching Thiokol's computers to provide management information, in Brigham City, Utah; Joyce works at Alza, whose product, Tansderm V, works against sea-sickness.

June, who married Carl Olson in December, 1944, resides in DeSoto, Missouri, the present population

center of the U.S.A. After their five daughters were in school, she returned to teaching. Three daughters are married to Church of God ministers. Carol Lynne Usher teaches children with learning disabilities in Arab, Alabama; Nancy Howard supervises income tax checking in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; Sharon Collins, a social service worker, is especially active in the Hospice program of Anderson, Indiana. Jeanne Olson is employed by the City of Oxnard, California; and 'Mona Olson is a student at Anderson College, in Anderson, Indiana.

Mary, who married Walter Miller, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1947, received a Masters Degree in Education from Ball State University, and is an elementary teacher in Anderson, Indiana. Her children are Russell, who is a supervisor for United Parcel Service, and Denyse, an elementary school librarian. Both live in Indianapolis.

Drucilla also lives in Indianapolis. She is a secretary at Indiana University Medical Center. Her son, John, is with the U.S. Navy in Pensacola, Florida, while Julie, her daughter, is presently a student at Indiana University.

Mrs. Cima, active in Madrid church activities, the P.T.A., and the Garden Club for a number of years, passed away in October, 1959. John is retired; resides in DeSoto, Missouri, with the Olson family, but spends his winters in California with his son, Norman. John's great-grandchildren, Jeremy and Sonja Usher; Christopher and Anjah Howard; Jeffrey and Scott Collins; Jennifer and Joshua Miller, and Rebecca Cima are a source of much pleasure to him.



The John Cima family, left to right: John Cima, June, Drucilla, Norman, Mary and Julia.

## Frank and Caroline Clark

Frank Saylor Clark was born April 12, 1877, on the Clark family farm south of Madrid. His parents were Sanford Clark (1853-1894) and Florence (Householder) Clark (1855-1929). Frank was married to Caroline Boganwright (1882-1948), the daughter of John Boganwright (1851-1938) and Catherine (Lowe) Boganwright (1856-1932) on December 30, 1902. Both Frank and Caroline attended Hopkins Grove School, south of Madrid. Caroline had moved when she was very young to a farm across the road from the Clarks' farm, so when she and Frank were married, she moved across the road - where they lived most of their lives.

To Frank and Caroline's marriage were born seven children, three of whom died in infancy. John Sanford "Slim" Clark (Nov. 24, 1903- Jan. 26, 1982) and Allen

B. Clark (born Jan. 12, 1908) remained in the Madrid area, and farmed most of their lives south of Madrid. A sister, Edna Marie Douglas (born Oct. 1, 1916), has also remained in the Madrid area. Another sister, Hazel B. Cramer (born Dec. 24, 1910) lives in Craftsbury, Vermont.

Frank passed away December 7, 1970.

The Clarks had five grandchildren: Merrill Eugene Clark and Nancy K. Hellickson, both of Madrid, who are the children of Allen B. and Mabel (Small) Clark; Dennis Clark Cramer, of Craftsbury, Vermont, and Patricia Marie Cramer, of Denver, Colorado, who are the children of Hazel B. and Ralph Cramer; and John Clark Douglas, of Madrid, who is the son of Louis and Marie Douglas.

## C. J. Clevén

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Clevén came to live in Madrid during the 1920s, having formerly lived in Wahoo, Nebraska, Chicago, and Oregon, Illinois. He came as a worker at the Lutheran Home for the Aging, and, with his knowledge of the various types of work needed at such a place, was made manager when a vacancy occurred. He held that position until 1942, when the Clevéns moved to their own residence.

Mrs. Clevén was an inspiration to the guests of the Home, making them happy with her cheerful disposition, bringing them plants, flowers, pillows to make their chairs more comfortable, and hosting coffees.

Mr. Clevén had had experience in a bakery and restaurant business, a laundry, and had cooked for students at two Lutheran colleges, and had done some farming. He loved to make things pleasant for the residents, so they planned a lovely park northeast of the building, with a fish pond and a stone foundation, where many entertainments were held. They obtained an old car, and it was "horsedrawn," so it was named "The Horsemobile." Many of the helpers and residents enjoyed picnics and outings in this lovely park, and enjoyed riding in the "Horsemobile."

Mr. Clevén also conducted the devotionals every day at breakfast and suppertime. He invited many musically talented individuals, music groups and speakers to entertain the Home folks.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Clevén were born in Vastergolland, Sweden, he in 1870, and she in 1865. They were married in 1894, and two sons were born to them while they were still living in Sweden: Jonas, in 1895, and Carl in 1896. The Clevéns moved to Chicago, Illinois, where two more children were born to them: Bertil in 1901, and Karin in 1902.

Jonas came to Madrid in 1930, and was married to Mabel Danks Jenkins, and they made their home here. Jonas sold bottle gas, operated a dairy route, and, later, operated a small grocery store.

Carl settled in Detroit, Michigan, and Bertil became a plasterer by trade, and made his home in Nebraska.

Karin came to Madrid to teach school in the fall of 1928, and continued in the Madrid school system until her retirement in 1967, thus spending 39 years here. Karin had taught six years in Nebraska before



Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Clevén

coming to Iowa. She attended Luther College, in Wahoo, Nebraska, Midland College at Fremont, Nebraska, and the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Later, she got her B.A. in Education at Drake University in Des Moines.

Karin was active in the organizations of St. John's Lutheran Church, being the organist for 25 years. In her retirement years, she has been a volunteer at the Madrid Home for the Aging, and has done considerable translation of letters and church minutes from Swedish to English, as well as helping to compile family histories and record historical events that have been taken place in Iowa.

The Clevéns belonged to St. John's Lutheran Church. Mr. Clevén was a faithful member of the choir for many years, and was also a member of the Norden singers, a group which sang many concerts over the state. Mrs. Clevén passed away in 1946, and Mr. Clevén in 1958.

## Jonas Cleven Family

John Danks, a native of Shropshire Province, Parish of Mallery, England, after a quarrel with his father over business matters, took passage for America with his wife and three children in 1823. He immediately bought land in Venango County, Pennsylvania. His oldest son, Peter, married Ellen Penman, who had come to America with her father in the same year. After the death of John, Peter sold the farm, and formed a company of seven men, who bought coal rights in land south of Pittsburgh. They built their homes along the Monongahela River and, like other early settlers in other areas, called their settlement "String Town."

Peter was killed in a mine explosion and his wife, Ellen, and her seven children then came to Iowa and purchased land near Monroe. Her son, William, married Marilla Mather. William and Marilla became the parents of Mabel Cleven.

Mabel's mother's family came from Kentucky, and were slave owners there. Mabel is the 10th generation descendant, on her mother's side, of Richard Mather, the famous clergyman of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Jonas Cleven, the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Cleven, came to America from Sweden when he was five

years old.

After living at 232 South Water Street in Madrid, where they operated a dairy store, the Clevens bought the Cassel house, at 415 West Second Street, where they now reside. The Cassel house was built in 1862, and is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Clevens are parents of three children: Merle Jenkins Reedholm, who is deceased; Judy Cleven Hyde; and David Cleven.

Merle and her husband, Robert Reedholm, were parents of three children: Sonia (Mrs. Michael Bell), of Boone, who is a secretary at the health clinic; Joe, an electrical engineer; and Robert, who is associated with his father in the Zenith T.V. business.

Judy and her husband have two daughters. Daughter Lori is a buyer for Target Stores in Dallas, and daughter Sue is a computer analyst for Texas Instruments. Judy is a librarian for the public schools in Richardson, Texas.

David, who also lives in Dallas, is a piano tuner and an accomplished musician.

## M. C. and Crystal Cole

M. C. and Crystal Cole, better known as "Crys" and "Ty," came to Madrid in August, 1941. Ty was hired as coach and teacher in the Madrid Public High School.

That fall, World War II was declared, with the bombing of Pearl Harbor. This made a great change in everyone's lives. Many of the younger teachers were inducted into the service of our country, and some of the older ones enlisted. This made the load heavier on those who remained.

By the Fall of 1942, the government asked all physical education instructors across the country to start a more rugged physical training program for all 17- and 18-year-olds. As soon as the 17- and 18-year-olds graduated in the Spring of 1943, they were inducted into the service, if physically able to serve.

The Madrid "Coach Cole" didn't escape either. By September, 1943, he received his "Greetings" from Uncle Sam, and the Army took charge of "Ty's" life for the next two years. After his discharge from the U.S. Army in 1945, on September 30, he had decided to farm instead of returning to the teaching profession.

On February 1, 1946, the Coles moved to a farm one and one-half miles east of Madrid, owned by Dr. and Mrs. Glenn Blome. There, they lived and farmed for 24 years. In the Summer of 1947, "Ty" was asked by the School Board of Education to help establish the on-the-job-training classes for young farmers who had returned from the War. This was continued for about three years, until all veterans interested in farming had finished the course. There were enough veterans to have two classes the first two years; then there were enough left to continue with one class for the third year. After two years of teaching, the other instructor took over the remaining class, and Ty put his full time efforts into farming.

In the Summer of 1950, Crys and Ty bought what was known as the "Anton Check Farm" on "Big Creek."

They continued to live on the Blome Farm, and kept hired help on the farm which they had purchased. Other land was rented as it became available: the Mabel Johnson farm, and the Jacobson farm, close to Madrid.

Ty's first love on the farm was his cattle and livestock. Many beef cattle and hogs were fed out and sold on the market for food.



Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cole

Over the years, Ty served on many boards and committees, such as the Boone County Fair Board, the Soil Conservation Commission (for six years), and he represented the Beef Producers of Iowa on the State Marketing Board for two years. In addition, he was active in various boards and committees of the Methodist Church in Madrid, with whom both he and Crys were affiliated. During some of this time, Crys worked at the City State Bank in Madrid.

In 1966, Ty was elected to serve on the Boone County Board of Supervisors. He served two, four-year terms. With the burden of county supervisor, the farm operation was lessened, and so the rented land

was re-leased to others. In 1970, they moved to their own farm until 1973, they sold the farm and equipment and on January 9, 1974, moved to their present home one and one-half miles west of Madrid, in the Reddish Addition.

On January 2, 1975, Ty completed his second term as Supervisor, and became fully retired. The remainder of that winter was spent in Florida. Since that time, they have spent their winters in Tucson, Arizona, and their summers here in Madrid.

Crys and Ty were raised in southern Iowa, Crys's ancestors from Virginia and Ty's from Tennessee.

## Russell Ray Comstock

Russell Ray Comstock was born in Madrid in 1905, and lived in this vicinity all of his life. He was the son of George and Nancy A. Comstock.

As a young man, he started work in the coal mine, and worked there until the mine closed.

During World War II, he worked at the Des Moines Ordinance Plant. After the War, he went to work for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Plant in Des Moines and worked there until his retirement.

He married Eva Barrow, of Madrid, and twin sons, Russell, Jr. and Robert, were born to them in 1941.

Russell was a member of the Christian Church. He passed away in 1969, and is buried in Fairview Cemetery.

Eva (Barrow) Comstock was born in 1916, in Chilton, Wisconsin, and moved to Madrid in 1924. She graduated from Madrid High School in 1934. Before her marriage, she taught country school, and worked for the telephone company. After her sons' graduation, she was employed by the City State Bank, in Madrid, and worked there until her retirement in 1980. She is a member of the Christian Church, Rebekah, Royal Neighbors, and for several years, belonged to the National Association of Bank Women.

Russell John Comstock, Jr. and Robert George Comstock were born in Madrid in 1941. They graduated from Madrid High School in 1959. After attending one semester at Buena Vista College, they started to work for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des

Moines. Russell, Jr., still works there. He married Anita Joyce Comstock, formerly of Nebraska, and they have five children: Joni (1964); Julie (1966); Suzi (1968); Russell III (1969), and James (1971).

Anita Joyce Comstock is employed at the 3M Company in Ames, and the family resides in Slater. Both Russell, Jr. and Anita are registered pastors in Christian Ministries.

Robert Comstock's first marriage was to Joyce Kitchen, of Jordan, and to that marriage were born daughter, Lori (1961) and son David (1964). Following the dissolution of their marriage, Robert was drafted into the Army. Before being sent to Vietnam, he married Judy Cullberg of Paton. He was wounded in Vietnam, and, after spending 17 months in hospitals in Japan and in Denver, Colorado, he was honorably discharged for his disability. He and his wife moved to Ankeny, where they still reside. He attended D.M.A.C.C., Grandview College, and graduated from Drake University in Des Moines. He is now employed as a revenue agent, working for the Internal Revenue Service, out of Des Moines.

Robert's wife, Judy, is a former school teacher, and at present is a homemaker. She is involved in church activities and youth groups. The family belongs to the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church in Ankeny. They have three daughters: Lisa, born 1970; Darcie, born 1973; and Jenny, born in 1978.

## James and Dorothy Cox

Jim and Dorothy Cox arrived in Madrid in August of 1952, with two children, Linda and Larry.

Both Jim and Dorothy were born and raised in Taylor County, Iowa until moving to Madrid. Jim had been hired to teach Industrial Arts in the local schools. In 1956, he was hired by the Des Moines Independent School District, where he remains

employed.

The third child, David, was born in 1956.

Linda is a Home Economics teacher in Osceola, Iowa. Larry and his wife, Linda J., live in Des Moines, and have a daughter, Ulrike. David and his wife, Kimberly, live in Madrid, and have a daughter, Casey, and a son, Cody.

## Hubert Crabtree

Hubert (Herb) Crabtree was born October 17, 1922, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, to Bert and Ora (Kirkman) Crabtree. They were farmers southeast of Madrid. He graduated from Sheldahl High School, in 1941. To all who knew him, he loved baseball, played for the Madrid Merchants for a time; and was an avid hunter and fisherman.

Herb worked for John Deere Company a few years, but enjoyed sales work best. He worked for Coca Cola Company, National Cash Register and Lund & York Pontiac and finally, with Miller, Pierce, and Bryant Wholesale Office Supplies until his health forced him to quit work.

Herb married Ruby Marie Godden, daughter of

Bert and Vivian (Beitz) Godden of Burt, Iowa. They had three children: Connie, Rodney, and Kevin.

Connie Jo Crabtree Rogers was a 1966 alumnus of Madrid High School, and lives in Indianola, Iowa. She works for the Postal Service in Des Moines, Iowa. She has two daughters, Jeannette Marie Everhart, 14; Robin Jean Rogers, 7; and one son, Richard Wayne Everhart, 11.

Rodney Dean died in infancy.

Kevin Lee Crabtree was a 1972 graduate of Madrid High School, and lives in Colorado.

Herb died September 2, 1958, at the age of 36.

Ruby has remarried, and lives in Jefferson, Iowa.



Hubert and Ruby Crabtree, Kevin and Connie.

## Rollin and Pat Cronk

Rollin and Pat Cronk are nearly life-long residents of Madrid, both of them having come to Madrid with their parents as young children, and having been active in the life of this community since.

Rollin Kenneth Cronk was born May 29, 1945, in Emmett County, Iowa, the only son of Kenneth and Betty (Bensen) Cronk. When Rollin was three, the family moved to Madrid where Kenneth was employed at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Works, in Des Moines, and where Betty could be near her parents, Villmer and Ina Benson, sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Brundage of Luther, and brothers, Wilbur and Marvin. Kenneth died in 1952, and is buried in Fairview Cemetery, north of Madrid. On December 31, 1954, Betty married Kenneth's brother, Wesley, and to this marriage were born Pamela Jean (born and died an infant, in 1956); Cynthia Ann (born June 8, 1957); and Kevin Mark (born July 14, 1958). Wesley had two daughters by a prior marriage, and they are Charlene Sonnabend, now living in Minnesota, and Reva Weatherwax, now living in Alaska. Both Cindy and Kevin remain in Iowa, Cindy being employed as a laboratory technician in the Boone County Hospital, in Boone, and Kevin as a banking assistant in

Postville, Iowa. Both Cindy and Kevin are unmarried.

Patricia Ann Allen was born March 3, 1945, in Leon, Decatur, County, Iowa, the eldest of three children to be born to Glenn E. and Jean M. Allen. At the time of her birth, Pat's father was serving in the U.S. Marines at the landing on Iwo Jima. It was some six weeks following that he learned of her birth, and Christmas of the same year before the family was united. In 1946, the family moved to Iowa City where Glenn completed his legal education at the University of Iowa in 1948. At that time, the family moved to Madrid where he father joined the law practice of C. J. Cederquist. Pat has a sister, Rebecca Jean Mataya, who is also a resident of Madrid, and a brother, James Glenn Allen, who makes his home in Van Meter, Iowa.

Both Pat and Rollin attended the First Methodist Church in Madrid throughout their formative years, being baptised and confirmed in that church and that faith. They began attending the Madrid Public Schools in 1950, where they were enrolled as kindergartners. They graduated in 1963 from Madrid Public High School, two of a class of 30. Pat was valedictorian.

In the fall of 1963, Pat began her studies as an English major at Iowa State University, Ames, and Rollin went to the University of Iowa, Iowa City, enrolled as a chemistry major. He eventually transferred to Ames, and both continued their studies until they were married (in the same church in which they'd grown up) on June 3, 1967. Rollin was drafted in the fall of that year to serve in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War, and left Iowa right before Christmas to begin his basic training at Fort Bliss, in El Paso, Texas. He was then transferred to Fort Hood, in Killeen, Texas. Pat joined him in the spring of 1968. Rollin completed his tour of duty at Fort Hood, where he achieved the rank of Sergeant E-5.

After Rollin's discharge from the service, in 1969, they enrolled at Northeast Missouri State University, in Kirksville, Missouri, where Rollin majored in Business Administration and accounting. Pat completed her undergraduate work and began teaching in Milan, Missouri, in September, 1970, and continued



Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Cronk, David and Aaron

work towards her Master's Degree in English. Both graduated in 1971, and they moved back to Madrid that fall, making their home at 116 North Locust Street – the former home of Rollins' maternal great-grandfather, Terry Hoffman.

The following year, Pat taught at the North Polk high school in Allaman, and Rollin was employed at the Oscar Mayer pork plant in Perry, Iowa. He is currently employed by the Iowa Department of Transportation, known as the Highway Commission when he started to work for them in May, 1972. During his years with the D.O.T., Rollin has worked as an audit manager, an accountant, and, most recently, as the financial accounting manager. In addition, Rollin is self-employed with a small tax and accounting business, which he operates in their family home. In 1972, Pat began working as a legal secretary and assistant for her father's law practice. Finding the work interesting and challenging, she has remained employed there ever since. Pat takes particular pride in the fact that she operates one of the first word processors used in a law firm in Iowa, and the first in Boone County. Both Pat and Rollin have their real estate licenses and are sales associates with the Wagaman Agency here in Madrid.

The Cronks have two children: David Rollin (born

August 1, 1976), and Aaron Allen (born May 26, 1977). They attend the Madrid schools, and enjoy fishing, camping, swimming, soccer, and other family games. Another son, Corey (March 21, 1976), is buried in the family plot at Fairview Cemetery.

Pat and Rollin have maintained a strong interest in their community and their church. Rollin is a past president of the Madrid Lions Club (where he remains a member), and a former city councilman. He has served in many capacities in their church, St. Paul's United Church of Christ, and is presently treasurer. He is treasurer of the Madrid Soccer Association, and both Pat and Rollin serve on the local school advisory committee. Rollin enjoys fishing, stamp collecting, bowling, golf, bridge, camping, and working in his yard. Pat is a charter member of the Swede Point Chapter of Questers, and has served as president of that organization. She is a former P.E.O., and is active on the Madrid Public Library Board of Trustees (having three times served as president), and is on the Board of Directors of the Keigley Library Foundation. She has served on the Tiger Tots Board of Directors. She also has served in various capacities in their church, and has taught Sunday School in recent years. Pat's hobbies are bridge, camping, sewing and needlework, bowling, and reading.

## Anna Dalander

Anna Larsdotter was born on September 1, 1792, in Asarp, Vikingstad Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden. Her parents were Lars Svensson, a public charge, and Anna Pehrsdotter. Anna died at Swede Point, Boone County, Iowa November 28, 1854, and was buried in Dalander Cemetery.

Anna was married in Sweden to Erik Eriksson, a farmer, and they became parents of eight children. Erik and two children died in Sweden before Anna came to America.

In 1845, a man named Peter Cassel immigrated to America and founded New Sweden in Jefferson County, Iowa. Soon, his letters were widely read in Sweden, and many people, including Anna, considered immigrating to America to join Cassel's settlement. The decision was reached, and Anna received passports in Linkoping on May 15, 1846, for herself and her children. Anna was living at that time in Gillestomten in Vasterlosa Parish of Ostergotland, and she gathered her children and friends together into a group of 42 people who had decided to leave.

Friends and neighbors hauled the party and their belongings in wagons to Motala, a city on Lake Vattern. From Motala, a barge took them across the lake and down the canal to the port of Goteborg, a trip that took nearly a week. When they arrived there, they found their freighter ship in the harbor being loaded with iron bars and ingots.

On the way to the ship, Anna and the others bought herring and other supplies to insure them enough food on their journey. The group boarded the ship "Augusta" and left port in May, 1846. On the long trip to America, a young man in the party, Johannes Jacobson, died and was buried at sea. The long, monotonous voyage was broken up on Sundays, when worship services were held by the Swedes.

Jacob Nilsson (Nelson), a devout layman, led these services, and read from a Swedish translation of "Postilla," Martin Luther's book of sermons. The "Augusta" finally landed in New York harbor on August 12, 1846, after a voyage of two and one-half months.

Once in New York, they met Rev. Olof Gustaf Hedstrom on the Bethel Ship. He was a Swedish Methodist missionary, who worked among the incoming Swedes there. The Swedes attended services there, and each person received a Swedish New Testament from him.

In America, Anna Larsdotter and her children changed their last name to Dahlander. This name was also spelled Delander by some descendants, and Dalander by others.

Hedstrom advised the immigrants to take the train westward for part of their journey, but upon learning that the flimsy contraption traveled at a dangerous 15 miles per hour, Anna decided against it. Instead, they bought a large barge and covered it to keep out the sun and rain and went by water routes, since they were much more familiar and felt safer on water.

From New York, the group was pulled up the Hudson River to Albany, then on the Erie Canal for 360 miles to Buffalo. Next, they were pulled by a paddleboat on Lake Erie to Toledo, Ohio, and then, reportedly, by canal to Cincinnati, 220 miles away, by way of Defiance and St. Mary's. At Cincinnati, the immigrants floated down the Ohio River to Cairo, Illinois, and from there they were pulled up the Mississippi to Keokuk, Iowa.

At Keokuk, they bought teams and wagons, and supplies, and started West, following the eastern bank of the Des Moines River. For years, it had been believed that Anna and her party erred in following

the Des Moines River instead of the Skunk. A letter recently discovered shows that Peter Cassel intended to move west to the banks of the Des Moines River in 1846, and thus, Anna was following the instructed route.

Near Agency, Iowa, where Indians were dealing with the government in transferring land to the whites, the party was less than 25 miles from Cassel's New Sweden.

The immigrants arrived at Oskaloosa during a pouring rain in the evening, and could find no shelter but in an old leaky log shed. Every person met was asked the location of Peter Cassel's settlement, but no one had heard of it.

Finally, the settlers arrived at Fort Des Moines, a log fortress surrounded by a few log cabins. Here, they bought salt, and they wanted flour, but the only other supplies available were tobacco and whiskey, which sold at 30¢ per gallon. The soldiers there urged the Swedes to buy the land on which the State Capitol is now located for \$1.25 per acre, but the group still wanted to find Cassel. The Swedes were told that about 30 miles north of the fort there lived a white man by the name of Gaston. It was thought perhaps he was Cassel, as their names were somewhat similar.

The immigrants decided to try once more to find the Cassel settlement and continued north along the Des Moines River valley to the southern edge of what is now Boone County. There, the oxen began to hurry, as they had smelled water from a spring. The settlers stopped and cleaned out the spring and obtained fresh, clean water for themselves and their teams. It was in this area that the weary group, now in September of 1846, found Charles Winfield Gaston, a former soldier, living alone on his claim in the woods. Gaston was Boone County's first "permanent" settler, having moved there in January, 1846.

But, Gaston was not Cassel, nor had he heard of Cassel or New Sweden. Gaston had produced an abundance of corn and potatoes. He offered to sell these to the lost Swedish party, and to help them settle there if they wished. The immigrants held a conference to decide what to do, and Anna spoke in favor of settling in that area with Gaston. Since it was getting late in the year, that's what they did. Most of the settlers, since they had come there by mistake, later left and joined the Cassels at New Sweden. Four families remained: Anna Dalander and her six children, Magnus Anderson, his wife and their six children, Anders Adamson and his wife, Maja, and Jacob Nelson and his family. These pioneers built their cabins on the timbered point extending out into the prairie from the four- or five-mile belt along the river, and named their settlement Swede Point.

Anna took a claim on that land, and eventually became the owner of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 36, of what is now Douglas Township. It was here on a small knoll that, with Gaston's help, Anna and her children built her log cabin. According to a story handed down through the years, two Indians with long knives appeared at Anna's cabin when she later lived alone, and pointed towards Anna's cupboards. Understandably, frightened and fearing for her life, Anna began bringing out cups, dishes, etc., one at a time, in an attempt to

please the Indians. The Indians, knowing she was terrified, began laughing as she brought each item down. Anna was up to items on the cupboard's top shelf and brought down a big plug of tobacco. With that, the Indians drew their long knives, frightening Anna even more. However, the Indians used their knives on the plug of tobacco. They each cut off a small piece, and quickly left. It is believed that this cabin stood on the south side of Second Street, across from the frame house later built by C. J. Cassel, now the home of Jonas and Mabel Cleven.

Anna decided that her land would be a good place for a town, so she called the first county surveyor, Thomas Sparks, on May 20, 1851, and at the end of the third day, the first plat for Swede Point, containing nine blocks, had been completed. It was filed for record February 25, 1852. Anna had a second plat surveyed by S. C. Wood on June 6, 1853, and it was filed for record December 9, 1853. This plat added three blocks on the north side and four on the west, making a total of 16 blocks.

After her death in 1854, Anna's son-in-law, Charles Gaston, was appointed the Administrator of her estate, on December 30, 1854. This was most likely because he was a minor county official, and was more familiar with the English language. Gaston had a quarrel with the Dalander brothers, and, since it was time for a third survey of Swede Point, and also since as administrator he had the power to do as he wished with the estate, he changed the name of Swede Point to Madrid. Because of the quarrel, or because Iowa had long been a Spanish territory, or because his hired man was Spanish, all of these are possible reasons for the change. At any rate, the third survey was on May 25, 1855, and filed for record July 16, 1855. The fourth survey was made September 14, 1857, and filed the same day.

Anna Dalander's children were as follows:

1. Maja Stina Ericksdotter, born Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, March 18, 1812, and died in Sweden April 25, 1815.
2. Erik Eriksson (Dalander) born Vasterlosa Parish Ostergotland, Sweden November 25, 1814, died in Madrid January 29, 1893; married Anna Christina Nelson, who died in childbirth; then married Eva Elizabeth Svendsdotter (Swanson).
3. Anna Catharina Ericksdotter (Dalander) born Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden December 20, 1817, and died in Madrid March 9, 1879; married Charles Gaston.
4. Lars Peter Eriksson (Dalander) born Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, February 21, 1820, and died of cholera, Keokuk, Iowa, about 1853.
5. Ulrika Ericksdotter (Dalander), born Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, March 26, 1822, and died in Madrid April 30, 1891; married Carl Johan Cassel.
6. Anders Johan (John) Eriksson (Dalander) born Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, May 16, 1825, and died Madrid January 21, 1873; married Anna Marie Anderson.
7. Sven Eriksson (Dalander), born Stockeby, Ostra Tollstad Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden May 17, 1828, and died Madrid July 20, 1888; married Christina Anderson.

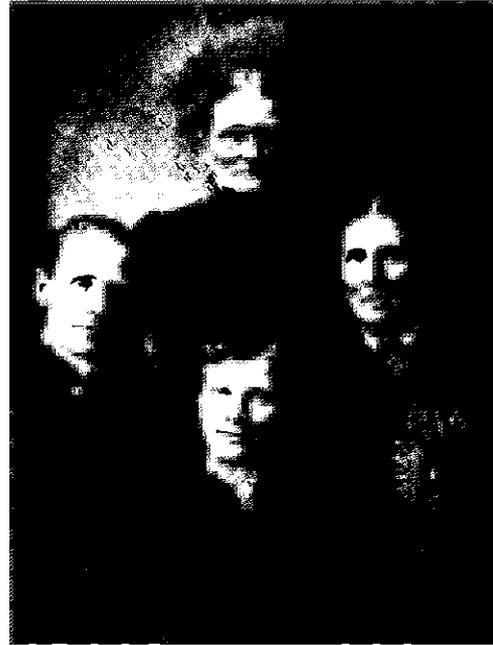
8. Magnus Eriksson, born Ostra Tollstad Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden February 4, 1831, and died in

Sweden September 13, 1835.

## Erik Dalander



Erik Dalander



Clara Jacobson, Anna Nelson, Caroline Sundberg and Minnie Hanson, daughters of Erik and Eva Dalander.

Erik Eriksson (Dalander) was born in Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, on November 25, 1814, the oldest son of Erik Eriksson and Anna Larsdotter (Dalander). In 1849, Erik married Anna Christina Jacobsdotter Nelson, who was born about 1820. She was the daughter of Jacob Nilsson (Nelson) and Anna Brita Carlsdotter. They were the parents of one son, John Jacob Dalander, born in Swede Point on September 1, 1850. Anna Christina died in childbirth.

Erik remarried on October 22, 1852, to Eva Elizabeth Svensdotter (Swanson). Eva was the daughter of Sven Svensson, a crofter, and Margareta

Larsdotter. Eva was born in Ulrika Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, on April 11, 1836.

Erik grew to manhood in Sweden, and, in 1846, while he was living in Asmestad in Slaka Parish, Ostergotland, he received his passport to emigrate with his mother's party. The group set sail from Goteborg on the "Augusta" in May, 1846, and arrived in New York City on August 12, 1846. From there, they traveled to Swede Point to Boone County, arriving in September of that same year.

In 1849, Erik and his brothers, Sven and Lars Peter, bought the Northeast Quarter of Section 35, of Douglas Township for \$1.25 per acre.

The first lumber mill in Swede Point was built by Erik, his brothers, and C. J. Cassel in 1855. Two years later, they sold it, and it was moved to Dallas County. In 1857, the same men built the first steam flouring mill in the county, which they operated until 1868, when they sold it, and it was moved to Boone.

In 1868, Erik moved to his 280-acre farm in Section 23 of Douglas Township, two miles northwest of Madrid, where he lived the remainder of his life. Erik had become a naturalized citizen in 1856, according to the census of that year. He and Eva were charter members of St. John's Lutheran Church in Madrid from its official founding on October 18, 1859.

They were the parents of the following children:

1. Anna Mathilda Dalander, born in Swede Point on August 6, 1853, and died in Madrid on January 7, 1938. She was married to Nels A. Nelson.

2. Clara Dalander, born February 4, 1856, and died in June of 1858.

3. Clara Dalander, born in Swede Point on November 25, 1858, and died in Madrid in



Swain, Eric, Charles and Zack, sons of Erik and Eva Dalander.

September, 1912. She was married to Abraham T. Jacobson.

4. Caroline Dalander, born in Swede Point on October 18, 1861, and died in Madrid on March 15, 1939. She was the wife of A. M. Sundberg.

5. Eric Peter Dalander, born in Swede Point on July 11, 1864, and died in Turlock, California on March 15, 1937. He was married to Alma Louisa Anderson.

6. Sven Albert Dalander was born in Swede Point December 1, 1866, and died in Escalon, California on March 6, 1952. He was married to Amanda Anderson.

7. Charles August Dalander, born in Swede Point

on July 11, 1869, and died in Des Moines on April 12, 1906. He was married to Julia Smith.

8. Zachariah Winfield Dalander was born in Swede Point on January 20, 1872, and died in Madrid on June 13, 1947. He never married.

9. Minnie Marie Dalander was born in Swede Point on January 19, 1876, and died in Escalon, California on April 17, 1951. She was the wife of Henry Hanson.

Erik Dalander died in Madrid on January 29, 1893, and Eva died in Madrid October 8, 1917. Both are buried in the Dalander Cemetery, near their old farm home.

## Eric Peter Dalander

Among the many people who contributed to the growth and progress of Madrid while it was still very young was Mr. Eric Peter Dalander, a grandson of Mrs. Anna Dalander. He was born July, 1864, on a farm which is now the townsite of Madrid, to Eric Dalander and his wife, the former Miss Eva Swanson, who came from Sweden in 1846, on the ship "Augustus," with the Anna Dalander party, searching for a new home. Eric Peter's parents moved to a farm west of town after having successfully engaged in a saw and grist mill where they produced lumber and flour.

Eric Peter, or Peter, as he was known by his family and friends, received his early education in the Elk Rapids School, and in the Swede Point School. He received a teacher's certificate from Boone County, and taught in the Elk Rapids School, having his younger brothers and sisters among his pupils. He then went to Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois, graduating with a degree in Pharmacy. Returning to Madrid, he purchased the Madrid Drug Store, and became the sole proprietor in 1883. He carried not only a good stock of drugs and medical supplies, but also paint, wallpaper, china dishes, school supplies, and other sundries. A delight to both young and old was the popular ice cream and soda fountain near the front entrance of the store. Mr. Dalander being a practical pharmacist, with his knowledge of the business combined with his earnest desire to please his customers, won him very desirable success. It was during this time that he worked with Mr. F. W. Fitch and Mr. William Heath, who were later to become world famous for their shampoo, hair tonic, soaps, and perfumes.

In 1892, Eric Peter was married to Miss Alma Louise Anderson, daughter of Mr. John Anderson, who had come with the original Anna Dalander party which had settled in this area in 1846. Mr. Anderson was a prominent man in this locality, serving as the first president of the Madrid State Bank and holding that office for 16 years. He also was a co-founder of the Swedish Mutual Insurance Company, in which he was secretary and treasurer. He was Boone County Supervisor for two terms, and Assessor for Douglas Township for 20 years.

Mrs. Alma Dalander was born to Mr. John Anderson and his wife, the former Miss Caroline Nelson, in 1866. After attending the Elk Rapids and local schools, she furthered her education in piano, organ, and voice, in Denver, Colorado, Shenandoah, Iowa,

and Lindsborg College in Lindsborg, Kansas. After returning to Madrid, she gave music lessons to the young people and children in the surrounding community, traveling from farm to farm by horse and buggy. She was an artist, and did painting as well as being an accomplished musician.

In 1902, Mr. Dalander was appointed Postmaster of the Madrid Post Office, and served for more than 14 years. At this period of time, the four coal mines in the community were very busy, and he was always a friend, and alert to the needs of these hard-working men and of their families.

He was a member of the Madrid School Board for 18 years, and always encouraged the young people to take advantage of an education. He inspired and helped many who became Madrid's foremost business people in the early part of the 20th century.

In 1916, he became manager and secretary of the People's Telephone Company in Madrid, and also manager of the Madrid Ice Company. During this time, he worked as secretary of the Swedish Mutual Insurance Company.

In 1918, it was necessary for him to move to California with his family to take over the business interests, when his son, who had established his home in the west, was drafted into the army in World War I.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dalander had been members of the Lutheran Church in Madrid, as their parents had all been charter members. Both Eric Peter and Alma Louise had been baptised and confirmed and had served faithfully in the Madrid Lutheran Church until their move to California. They transferred their membership to the Lutheran Church of Turlock, California, and lived in that city the remaining days of their lives.

At present, there are members of five generations living and enjoying the wonderful memories and Christian heritage of Eric Peter and Alma Louise Dalander.



## John Dalander Family

Anders Johan Eriksson (John Dalander) was born on May 16, 1825, in Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden. His parents were Erik Eriksson and Anna Larsdotter (Dalander). He died January 21, 1873, at Swede Point, Boone County, Iowa, and was buried in Dalander Cemetery.

On September 11, 1852, he married Anna Maria Anderson, in Boone County. She was born in Malexander Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden on November 12, 1832. Her parents were Anders Carlson and Stina Olafsdotter. She died on November 18, 1828, in Madrid, just after her 96th birthday, and was buried in Dalander Cemetery.

John worked as a carpenter's apprentice in Linkoping, Sweden, and received his passport to emigrate on May 15, 1846. He was in the group of Swedish settlers led by his mother, who set sail from Goteborg, Sweden, in the "Augusta." They arrived in New York on August 12, 1846, and traveled by water routes to Keokuk, Iowa. From there, the group traveled overland, following the Des Moines River to Boone County.

In America, John's family called themselves Dalander, and his name then became Andrew John Dalander. Soon, John moved to Fairfield in Jefferson County, and opened a partnership with Carl Johan Cassel in furniture, carpentry, and cabinetmaking. He remained in Fairfield at least until 1850, but returned to Boone County in 1852, when he was married there. Andrew served as the administrator of his brother, Lars Peter Dalander's, estate soon after.

John farmed in Section 26, of what is now Douglas Township. In 1855, he and his two surviving brothers, and C. J. Cassel built and operated the first lumber mill in Swede Point. Within two years, they sold it, and it was moved to Dallas County in 1858. In 1857, John, C. J. Cassel, and his brothers built the first steam flouring mill in the county, which they operated until it was sold in 1868, and moved to Boone.

John was the first person in Boone County to become a naturalized citizen.

John served in the Infantry during the Civil War. He enlisted with the Union Army on August 11, 1862, in Company D of the 23rd Infantry Iowa Volunteers. He was mustered into the service of the U.S. on October 6, 1862, at Camp Franklin in Dubuque. During the Civil War, his unit took part in, among other engagements, the Battle of Pleasant Hill. Andrew was mustered out of the army in Davenport May 9, 1865.

John and Anna were charter members of St. John's



John Dalander

Lutheran Church, which was organized in their home on October 18, 1859. Andrew was the chorister for the congregation, since he had a fine voice and sang the chorals well. In 1866, Andrew was chosen as the chief architect and builder of the permanent church building 50' x 30' x 20', with a 60-foot steeple.

The children of John and Anna were:

Anna Joanna Dalander, born in Swede Point August 16, 1853, and died in Madrid December 24, 1932; unmarried.

Zachariah Dalander, born in Swede Point July 14, 1855, and died in Douglas Township September 1, 1935; unmarried.

Erick J. Dalander, born in Swede Point, October 18, 1857, and died in Madrid October 28, 1936; married Anna Sofia Swanson.

Clara Dalander, born in Swede Point April 14, 1860, and died in Madrid February 15, 1946; unmarried.

Christina Dalander, born in Swede Point 1862, and died 1863.

Mathilda Dalander, born in Swede Point February 18, 1866, and died in Boone County, May 31, 1916; unmarried.

Christina Grace Dalander, born in Swede Point October 13, 1867, and died in Madrid March 24, 1952; unmarried.

Charles Gaston Dalander, born in Swede Point February 24, 1871, and died September 18, 1873.

Anders John Dalander, born in Swede Point August 10, 1873, and died August 25, 1874.

## Sven Dalander

Sven Eriksson (Dalander) was born in Stockeby, Ostra Tollstad Parrish, Ostergotland, Sweden, on May 17, 1828. His parents were Erik Eriksson and Anna Larsdotter (Dalander). Sven died on July 20, 1888, and was buried in Dalander Cemetery.

On April 22, 1854, Sven married Christina Anderson. She was born in Malexander Parish, Ostergotland, Sweden, on August 27, 1834. She was the daughter of Anders Carlson and his first wife,

Stina Olafsdotter. Christina died on June 22, 1924 in Madrid, and was buried June 25, in Dalander Cemetery.

Sven grew up in Sweden. He was living in Egeby, Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland, at the time he received his passport to emigrate on May 15, 1846. Sven accompanied his mother in her party of over 40 people who moved to America. They arrived in New York from Goteborg, Sweden, on the "Augusta" on August

12, 1846, and proceeded by water routes to Keokuk, Iowa. From there, they traveled overland along the Des Moines River Valley, searching for a Peter Cassel settlement, and ended up in southern Boone County, where they established Swede Point.

The first deed on record for Boone County was for Sven and his brothers, Erik and Lars Peter. This deed was for the Northeast Quarter of Section 35 of what is now Douglas Township. Sven also was in various businesses with his brothers, Erik and Andrew John, and brother-in-law, Carl Johan Cassel. They built the first lumber mill in Swede Point in 1855, and operated it about two years. In 1857, they built the first steam flouring mill in the county, which they operated for approximately ten years. It was sold and moved to Boone in 1868.

Up until 1867, Sven and Christina lived in Swede Point. At that time, they moved to their farm just west of town, where Sven farmed 160 acres. Sven and Christina were charter members of St. John's Lutheran Church of Madrid, when the congregation was organized on October 18, 1859. According to the 1856 census, Sven had become a naturalized citizen.

Their children were:

1. Mathilda Dalander, born April 28, 1855, in Swede Point, and died December 24, 1936, in Douglas Township; unmarried.

2. Amanda Dalander, born Swede Point October 19, 1857; died December 26, 1942; married John Peterson.

3. Isaac Dalander, born Swede Point December 19, 1859; died February 26, 1885; married Matilda Sundberg.

4. Anders Erik Dalander, born Swede Point August 8, 1862; died March 3, 1866; unmarried.

5. Anna Christina Dalander, born Swede Point March 26, 1865; died Madrid July 29, 1942; unmarried.

6. Swen Peter Dalander, born Swede Point August 7, 1867; died May 30, 1898; unmarried.

7. Emma Caroline Dalander, born Swede Point March 27, 1870; died Madrid November 3, 1950; unmarried.

8. Maria Ulrika Dalander, born Swede Point July 23, 1873; died Des Moines March 24, 1949; unmarried.

9. Clara Esther Dalander, born Swede Point October 29, 1875; died April 8, 1955; married John Eric Johnson.

10. John Milton Dalander, born Swede Point May 28, 1881; died Denver, Colorado October 23, 1976; married Dola M. Hallgren.



Sven and Christina Dalander

## John E. and Ethel Jane Daugherty

John E. Daugherty and his wife, Ethel Jane Brown Daugherty, and their family came to Zookspur in 1925, where he worked for the Scandia Coal Company, until he became sick and had to quit work. He



Tom and Ruth Daugherty

passed away in 1929. To their union were born nine children:

William Oliver, now deceased, married Garnet Gibbons. To their union were born six children, four boys and two girls.

Charles Earl, also deceased, married Goldie Sparks. They were parents of one son.

Raymond Earnest is deceased. He married Lillian Timmons, and to that union were born two children, both of whom are deceased. Raymond later married Jenny Foster, and to their union were born three girls and one boy.

Thelma Rosebud died in infancy.

Lucille Arminty is deceased.

Audrey June is deceased. She first married Edward Schersack, who died. She then married Lester Williams.

Pansy Magnolia married John Kolenz. They make their home in Zookspur, and to their union were born two children, a daughter and a son.

Thomas M. married Ruth Carpenter Shultz, and they make their home in Madrid, where Tom is presently serving as Mayor.

Catherine Joan (Betty) is also deceased.

## William and Garnet Daugherty



Garnet and William Daugherty

William Oliver Daugherty, was born August 19, 1907, and came to the Zookspur, Iowa, area from Ladsdale, Iowa at the age of 19, in order to work in the Zookspur Coal Mine. He worked there from 1926 until it closed, and afterwards, was employed at No. 4 Mine in Madrid. Garnet Gibbons Daugherty was born January 3, 1908, in Valley Junction, Iowa, and moved with her family to Zookspur in 1910. Her parents were Franklin Albert "Friday" and Mame Gibbons, and her grandparents (who also lived in Zookspur) were Thomas and Hannah Gibbons. Garnet married William in 1927, and they made their first home in Zookspur as well.

While the family lived in Zookspur, two children were born. Kenneth, born November 3, 1927, now resides in Newton, Iowa. He married the former Marion Reynoldson, and they have three children. Kenneth is Superintendent of the Riverview Release Center in Newton. Merlin, born May 30, 1933, died at three months, on August 15.

After the family moved to Madrid, four more children were born: William, Merrill and Marilyn, and Leora.

William Daugherty, born April 16, 1930, resides in Ralston, Nebraska. He married the former Dorothy Canfield, of Sheldahl, and they have four children. William is a computer salesman.

Merrill, born July 24, 1934, resides in Madrid, and is presently the manager of the Iowa Liquor Store here.

Marilyn Daugherty Swensen, also born July 24, 1934, resides in Fort Dodge. She and her husband, Don, have three children, and Marilyn is Director and teacher for the Community Christian Schools in Fort Dodge.

Leora Daugherty Sowder, born February 6, 1938, also makes her home here in Madrid. She and her husband, Marvin, have four children. Leora is an engineer for Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in Des Moines.

All of the Daugherty boys have served their country in the Armed Forces. Kenneth served in the U.S. Navy; William, the Air Force; and Merrill, the U.S. Army. All of the children grew up in Madrid, and are graduates of Madrid High School.

After William's death in 1939, Garnet raised her family alone. In 1959, she married Charles W. Cope, and they continue to reside in their home in South Main Street, here in Madrid. Garnet has lived in Madrid for 51 years.



Back row: William D., Kenneth R. and Merrill L. Daugherty. Front row: Marilyn Daugherty Swensen, Garnet and Leora Daugherty Sowder.

## Tedford and Ellen Wassgren Dennis

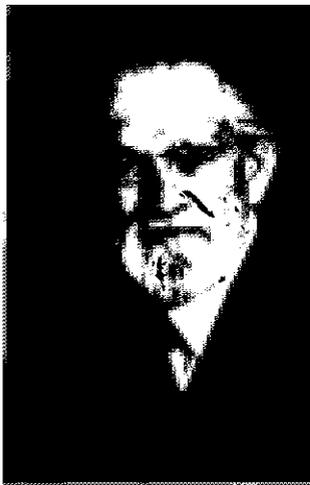
Dr. Tedford Dennis was born in Corydon, Iowa, to William and Flora Every Dennis, on November 24, 1901. His father was a watchmaker. Tedford graduated from Corydon High School in 1920, and attended Morningside College in Sioux City for three years. He graduated from Lincoln Chiropractic College in Indianapolis in 1931 and practiced in southern Iowa until 1934 when he moved to Madrid.

Ellen Wassgren Dennis was born in Des Moines to Anton and Carrie Projs Wassgren on February 4, 1907. Her father was a carpenter. The family moved to Madrid in 1912, and Ellen graduated from Madrid High School in 1924. She was a telephone operator for the local telephone company for 12 years.

Tedford and Ellen were married on June 20, 1936. They purchased the Richard Westerberg property, where they still reside, and where Tedford has his office. They are the parents of one son and two

daughters.

Ronald John was born on July 10, 1937. He graduated from Madrid High School in 1955, and received a BA degree in Music Education from Drake University in 1959. In 1961, he enlisted in the service of his country and was assigned to the United States Military Academy Band at West Point, where he was a clarinetist for three years. He returned to Des Moines and completed a Masters degree in Clarinet at Drake University. He did graduate study in Music History at the University of Minnesota. He joined the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra, becoming the principal clarinetist for a number of years. He left the orchestra to study at the American Center for the Alexander Technique at New York City, from which he graduated in 1979. Ronald and his wife, Carol Wincenc, reside in New York City, where he is an Alexander Technique teacher.



Dr. Tedford Dennis



Ellen Dennis

Patricia Ellen was born on January 26, 1940. She graduated from Madrid High School in 1958, and attended Drake University for two years. She transferred to State Teachers College (Northern University of Colorado) at Greeley, where she received a BA degree

in Elementary Education in 1962. She taught one year in Colorado Springs, and five years in Corvallis, Oregon. She served with the U.S. Peace Corps in Thailand for three years. Patricia and her husband, John Dash, and twin sons, Nathan James and Matthew Alan Lidrich, live in Portland, Oregon. She is a kindergarten teacher in the Portland public school system.

Sharon Elizabeth was born on May 9, 1943. She graduated from Madrid High School in 1961, and attended Buena Vista College at Storm Lake for three years. She transferred to the University of Washington, at Seattle, where she received a BA degree in English Education in 1965. Thereafter, she completed one year of graduate study at the University. She is co-publisher and co-editor of the Northwest Diet Guide, a monthly publication. She lives with her husband, Harold Fennema, and daughter, Danielle Susan, in Seattle. Sharon is a special education teacher in the Seattle public school system.

Tedford and Ellen are members of St. Paul's United Church. Tedford is a member of the Masonic Lodge and they both are members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

## Carl and Carolyn Douglas

J. Clark Douglas was born in Des Moines, Iowa April 15, 1936. He is the only son of Louis A. and Edna Marie (Clark) Douglas. Clark attended Hopkins Grove School through the fifth grade, before moving to Madrid, where he graduated from Madrid High School in 1954, and from Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, in 1958. On January 30, 1965, he married Carolyn Elaine Grady, daughter of the late Keith E. Grady and Minnie (Craven) Grady, of Boone, Iowa. Carolyn was born in Boone, on May 11, 1943, and attended the Ogden schools until moving to southern Iowa at the age of ten, where she attended school at Melrose, Lovilia, and graduated from Albia High School in 1960.

Carolyn has one brother, Bob Grady, and one sister, Evelyn Kruse, both of Boone, Iowa, and nine half-brothers and sisters: Leone Sink, of Seattle; Dale McCoy, of Beaver, Iowa; Anselma Hermann, of Huxley,

Iowa; Dean McCoy, of Boone, Iowa; DeWayne McCoy, of Newton, Iowa; Mary Anderson, of Boone; Jim McCoy, of Oregon, Illinois; Jerry Grady of Boone; and Etta Grabau, of Norwalk, Iowa.

Clark commutes from Madrid to The Bankers Life Company, in Des Moines, where he is an assistant director of the Company. Clark has been employed by Bankers Life since September, 1959. Carolyn worked for Bankers Life for several years, and is currently employed at the Larson Agency, in Madrid.

The Douglas' enjoy many hobbies as a family, such as fishing, bowling, and gardening. Carolyn also enjoys making and arranging silk flowers, crocheting, knitting, and cross stitch. Darren, their son, born June 30, 1972, is active in Little League, soccer, and the St. Paul's Sunshine Singers. They are also active members of St. Paul's United Church of Christ.

## Louis and Marie Douglas

Louis A. Douglas, son of Benjamin Douglas and Flora Williams Douglas, was born in Lebanon, Missouri, on March 24, 1912. When Louis was eight years old, he moved with his parents, two brothers, and two sisters to Iowa, settling near Waukee. He attended schools in Lebanon, Missouri, Waukee, Des Moines, and graduated from Polk City High School, in Polk City, in 1932. Louis married Edna Marie Clark, daughter of Frank S. and Caroline (Boganwright) Clark on October 2, 1935.

Marie was born in Polk County, on October 1, 1916, and lived with her parents, two brothers, and one sister on a farm south of Madrid, where her father was born. She attended Hopkins Grove School through the eighth grade, then went to Madrid High School, from which she graduated in 1934.

After their marriage, Louis and Marie moved to Des

Moines, where their son, John Clark Douglas, was born on April 15, 1936. Shortly thereafter, they moved to Washington, D.C. where Louie worked for the U.S. Government Printing Office. They lived in Washington for three years before moving back to the Clark family farm, south of Madrid. The Clark family farm six miles south of Madrid was maintained in the Clark family from 1877 until 1979.

Louie worked for Railway Express for several years before going to work for Skelgas, where he worked until his retirement in 1974. After retirement, Louie went into business for himself, hauling sand, gravel, and rock. Marie was employed by the McRay's Company for 25 years before retiring in January, 1982. The Douglas' have one grandson, Darren Lee Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Douglas of Madrid.

## Sandra Kay (Tesdaahl) Drake

I have lived all of my life in Madrid, Iowa. I was born January 18, 1941, to Robert and Sarah Tesdahl. I attended Madrid Public School, graduating in 1959. During those school years, there were some major building changes. Grades 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 were held in the old school building, where the parking lot and bus barns are presently located. The gymnasium was in what is now the Elementary lunch room, and the lunches were served at tables in the hallway on the third floor of the old "elementary" building.

On October 31, 1959, I married David Wallace Drake, the son of Wallace and Arlene Drake of Walnut, Iowa. Dave decided that he liked the people and the community, so we started married life in Madrid. Dave started in the floorlaying trade, and is employed at Allied Construction in Des Moines. Dave spent several years in motorcycling. He has participated in enduros throughout Iowa and surrounding states, winning over 100 trophies. He was No. 1 Enduro Rider for the District of Iowa and Nebraska in 1975. He is now enjoying having his private pilot's license.

We have two children, ages 22 and 10. Gregory Allan Drake was born October 7, 1960. Greg attended Madrid Schools, graduating in 1979. He also is a floorlayer, and is attending a four-year program at Carpenter's School. Joni Jee Drake was born on May 4, 1972. Joni is in the fifth grade at Madrid. She enjoys swimming and taking dance lessons.

I have several hobbies, including needlework and antiques. I had a ceramic shop, and gave lessons for several years. I am employed at Amoco Fertilizer in Granger, Iowa. I have served on the Madrid Community Chest Board since 1972.



Sam and Martha Tesdahl

She was married in 1914 to H. B. Dickerson and was left with three young sons after her husband's sudden death. She then married my grandfather, Sam, and they had four children, two of whom died in infancy. We grandchildren will always remember Grandma's story of being a young girl in Kansas, and how she would walk behind their covered wagon, killing rattlesnakes with a stick. At that time, we thought it funny, but now wished we would have asked more questions about that period of life.

My great-grandparents, Amos and Martha Tesdahl, came to this country from Norway. They started farming south of Sheldahl, and began raising their



Greg Allen Drake

Joni Jee Drake

My father, Robert Glen Tesdahl, was born June 15, 1921, to Sam and Martha (Mattie) Tesdahl on a farm north of Madrid. He attended the Kelley Schools.

My grandfather, Sam Tesdahl, was born March 8, 1886, on a farm south of Sheldahl. He farmed in this area all of his life, and he had a farm north of Madrid at the time of his death on May 23, 1954.

My grandmother, Martha Hannah (Carpenter) Tesdahl was born November 1, 1896, and passed away February 7, 1962. She was born in Liberal, Kan-



W. R. and Virginia Carpenter, daughter Martha and son Albert.

family.

My great-grandparents on Grandma's side were Wm. Riley and Virginia Carpenter. Wm. Riley ("White Grandpa," as we called him), lived around Sheldahl, and was a farm hand. He had a rig set upon the back of his Model T Ford, and went to the surrounding celebrations selling balloons, firecrackers, and trinkets.

My mother, Sarah Ann (Cavanaugh) Tesdahl, was born to Ernest and Ann Cavanaugh on July 31, 1920. She attended the Madrid School, graduating in 1938.

My grandmother, Ann Margaret (Morgan) Cavanaugh, was born April 20, 1894, and moved to



Ernest and Ann Cavanaugh

John  
Cavanaugh



Scandia as a young girl, where she met my grandfather, Ernest (Pat), and later married and had 12 children. Two of these children died in infancy, and ten are still living. They have all settled in Boone, Dallas and Polk Counties. Grandma is living now in Madrid.

My grandfather, Ernest (Pat) Cavanaugh, was born August 20, 1893. Grandpa worked for 32 years in the mines in this community and then operated the Green Lantern Cafe until the time of his death, January 18, 1958.

My great-grandparents, A. J. Morgan and Mary Ann (Bundy) Morgan were born and married in Wales. They then came to America, and later settled in Scandia. Great-grandmother Morgan had a candy store in Scandia.

My great-grandparents, John and Sarah (Braniff) Cavanaugh, came from Ireland in November, 1887, and located first in Oskaloosa, Iowa, and then moved to Carbondale, Iowa, a Polk County mining town. From there, they moved to Scandia in April, 1909. He worked for the Scandia Coal Company as a water man.

## Milan and Zelora Early

Mr. and Mrs. Milan Early lived in Madrid between November, 1922 and September, 1927, and during that time owned and operated the Madrid Bakery.

Milan served a term on the City Council and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Zelora belonged to the Model Wives of Madrid Club, and the family were members of the Methodist Church, where Milan was a Deacon and Zelora belonged to the Ladies Aid.

After leaving Madrid, the Earlys lived in San Diego, where Milan joined the Safeway Stores, Inc., in January, 1928. He worked with them for 35 years, first as clerk, then as store manager, then as inventory controller for all San Diego Division Stores, as Grocery Buyer, and finally as Merchandising Manager, for 15 years.

The Earlys have four children: Voral Jeanne (born in Madrid April 12, 1924); Orwell John (born in Madrid, October 25, 1926); Patricia Ann, and Melanie Lou. They are grandparents of 14, and great-grandparents of 8. On November 4, 1982, they celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. The Earlys have often revisited Madrid, the most recent being in October, 1982.



Milan and Zelora Early

## Gary and Kathleen Edwards

Gary Edwards was born October 25, 1946, the son of Madrid residents Earl and Martha Edwards. Kathleen is the daughter of Edward and Theresa Carroll, from Woodward, and was born May 30, 1945. The family later moved to Granger. Married on November 6, 1965, Kathy and Gary began making their home in Madrid at that time.

The Edwards' have two children: Michael, born Ju-

ly 21, 1967; and Michele, born August 17, 1971, both of whom attend the Madrid Schools.

Gary is a factory worker at the John Deere Company, in Ankeny, and Kathleen is an account clerk at Federal Prescription Service, Inc., here in Madrid.

The family attends St. Malachy's Catholic Church, in Madrid.

## Martin and Hilda Stone Emberg

In 1868, at the age of 18, Martin Emberg embarked on the hazardous Atlantic crossing to the United States from Ovanaker, Halsingland, Sweden. He was born May 22, 1850, the son of Brita Martinsdotter and Jonas Anderson. The family is listed in the Ovanaker Parish records from the 1400s.

The young Martin first went to the Gaslesberg-Bishop Hill, Illinois area. He married, and had two sons, who died in infancy. About 1875, he and his wife, Brita, bought a farm north of Swede Point.

In 1892, Martin and Brita made a visit to Sweden. When they returned, they brought with them a niece, Hedvig, who was then 12 years old. She lived with them, and ultimately married Peter Engwall of Sweden, in 1902. Hedvig and Peter made their home in Madrid, where Peter owned a meat market. They moved to Minnesota in 1917.

About 1885, Martin purchased a farm five miles east of Madrid. Brita died a few years later.

In 1901, Martin married a young widow from Des Moines, named Hilda Stone Lundin. She had a seven-year-old daughter, Mabel. Martin and Hilda were married in Madrid by Pastor David Anderson.

Hilda Pauline Stone was born October 5, 1864, in Lerback, Narki, Sweden. She came to America in

1887, to join her older brother, Adolph Edward Stone, in Iowa. Their surname had been "Sten" which became "Stone" in America. They were the children of Clara Albertina Pehrsdotter and Adolf Fredrick Sten. The family lived in the Lerback, Narki area of Sweden from 1700 or before.

Martin and Hilda continued to live on their farm, where daughters, Ruth and Ruby were born. In 1915, at the age of 65, Martin retired from farming, and had a new house built in Madrid, at 606 East First Street. The house was built by two local carpenters: Lewis G. Carlson and Peter Helstrom. Nine months later, Martin Emberg died. He was buried at Hillsdale Cemetery.

Daughters Ruth and Ruby Emberg graduated from Madrid High School in 1922 and 1926. Their mother, Hilda Stone Emberg, died at her home in Madrid September 11, 1939, at the age of 75. She is also buried at Hillsdale Cemetery. Daughters, Mrs. Mabel Johnson and Mrs. Ruby Bean, live in Des Moines; daughter Mrs. Ruth Pierce, lives in San Bernardino, California.

Martin and Hilda were lifetime members of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church.



Martin Emberg family:  
Hilda holding Ruby, Mar-  
tin, Ruth and Mabel.

## Peter and Ella Nelson Emberg

Peter Emberg, a younger brother of Martin Emberg, came to the United States in 1881, with a cousin, Nels Erickson, from their home in Ovanaker, Sweden. The two young men worked as laborers on the Milwaukee Railroad.

In 1883, Peter married Ella Nelson, his Swedish fiance. They later bought a farm five miles northeast of Madrid where they lived most of their 65 years of married life.

Peter and Ella had two sons, John and Edwin. Edwin spent his life on the Emberg farm. He died in 1970, at the age of 72. John died in 1972, and was buried on his 82nd birthday.

The family were lifetime members of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church in Madrid.

Peter Emberg died in 1949, at the age of 91. Ella died the same year at the age of 87. All of the Embergs are buried at Hillsdale Cemetery.



Pete Emberg Family

## P. A. Engwall

Peter A. Engwall was born in Nassbo, Sweden, on August 20, 1878. Hedvig Engwall was born October 11, 1880, in Lovkaga, Rehn, Sweden. She came to live with her Uncle Martin Emberg, near Slater, at the age of 12. She visited Sweden in 1901, and it was there that she met Peter. A year later, she returned to Des Moines, where she had worked before leaving to visit Sweden. A few months later, Peter came to the states. (His name was Per August Olsson then). He told that he saw so many mailboxes with the name of Olson on them, that he changed his name to Engval, meaning "Meadow and Vale." So, he Americanized his name to Peter A. Engwall.

Peter and Hedvig were married in Des Moines on December 17, 1902, and both lived to celebrate their 68th wedding anniversary.

In 1904, her uncle offered the family a beef, and

they set up a meat market in Sheldahl. Around 1908, the family moved to Madrid, where they continued living until 1918, when Peter sold his meat market to Herman Perrier. At that time, the family moved to a farm northeast of Willmar, Minnesota.

The family attended church in the Swedish Mission, now the Evangelical Free Church.

Peter and Hedvig had seven children, six of whom are still living. They are Elsie Balke, Arvid Engwall, Alpha Kraganbring, Elna Croonquist, Carl Engwall, J. Fredrick Engwall, and Lillian Doty.

Elsie was born September 4, 1903, in Des Moines, and presently makes her home in the Willmar, Minnesota area.

Arvid was born June 29, 1905, in Sheldahl, and lives in Spicer.

Alpha was born September 22, 1907, also in



Mr. Pete Engwall in his meat market in 1910. The market was located on South State Street.

Sheldahl, and lives in Atwater.

Elna, born August 27, 1909, was born in Madrid, and died December 20, 1969.

Carl, born February 18, 1912, also makes his home in Spicer.

J. Fredrick, born February 7, 1914, lives in Hope, Idaho.

Lillian, born February 3, 1916, makes her home in Spicer.

## Erickson Family

Lloyd W. Erickson was born June 14, 1928, in Garden Township, on the Lucian Hamman place, previously purchased by his grandfather, Eric Erickson (adjacent on the south of the old Erickson Century Farm – now Anna Gilliam).

Lloyd was the oldest of three boys, all of whom were born on the same place. Wayne B. was born May 1, 1930, and Stanley E. was born March 30, 1932. Lloyd's parents, Forrest R. and Marjorie Bollie Erickson, were married June 1, 1927. The family moved to the Bert Hutzel place in July, 1932, where Lloyd and his family now live, and which his parents, John and Luella, purchased in 1946.

Lloyd and Gladys Burke Erickson were married October 22, 1953. Their children are: Sharon (Mrs. Douglas Hawbaker), born October 10, 1952; Marilyn (Mrs. Duane Heidebrink), born November 27, 1953; Mary, born November 15, 1954; Debbie, born July 20, 1961; Crystal, born August 2, 1965; and Diane, born December 12, 1966. Their grandchildren are: Sharon's Jodi Hawbaker, born August 19, 1976, and Julie Hawbaker, born December 29, 1979; Marilyn's Greg Heidebrink, born June 6, 1970 and Laura Heidebrink, born April 4, 1973; and Mary's son, Ryan Erickson, born November 13, 1975.

The first Ericksons, Nelse and his wife, Bertha, and their son, Eric, age 16, came from Helsingland, Sweden to the United States in 1868, and first lived in the Sheldahl vicinity. They spelled their name "Ericson" at that time, and added the "K" some time later. Nelse purchased the Anna Gilliam 80 acres January 10, 1879, and passed away nine days later. Bertha

Elsie remembers fondly her schoolgirl days, with Edith Norris as her Fifth Grade teacher, and Edna Mason as her Sixth Grade teacher. She also reminisces about church picnics held in the large grove west of Madrid, and "Big Ole" Olson, the police officer, for whom everyone had respect.

Peter died January 3, 1971, at the age of 92, and Hedvig died February 7, of the same year, at the age of 90.



Lloyd Erickson family: Debbie, Marilyn, Sharon and Mary. Front row: Gladys, Diane, Crystal and Lloyd.

died around 1897, and they are buried in Hillsdale Cemetery. Eric purchased the 80 acres across the road from Lloyd, and (this is when he added the "K" to the Erickson name) still later purchased 40 acres of the Lucian Hammon place.

Eric and his wife, Lottie Peterson were married in 1888. Lottie's mother and four sisters settled at Bishop Hill, Illinois. Eric died in 1936, and Lottie in 1934. Both are buried at Hillsdale Cemetery. Eric and Lottie were parents of three sons: John, William, and Forrest, and one daughter, Anna. John was born July 28, 1889, and died in 1968; William was born July 2, 1891, and died in 1965; Forrest was born March 1, 1900, and died December 23, 1958, and Anna was born June 5, 1896.

John married Luella Drake Bollie on March 21, 1934, and lived on the adjoining Hammon farm until they retired and moved to Madrid. Forrest and Marjorie retired and moved to Madrid at the same time, in 1956. They purchased a house on West First Street, where both couples lived, until Forrest and John's deaths.

William never married, and John had no children, but the three brothers continued to work and farm together. They raised cane for many years, for making sorghum molasses. This pioneer substitute for sugar continued to be popular in the community for many years after sugar became readily available, and especially during World War II when sugar was rationed. No one knows for certain when the family began raising sugar cane, but Anna remembers her father and brothers taking it to the Berg Brothers (Joe and Theodore) place just east of Hillsdale Cemetery to get it cooked, when she was just a girl before World



Stanley Erickson family: David, Jean, Stanley, Dean and Sarah.



Wayne Erickson family: Lela, Mima, John Wayne and Wayne.

War I. When Joe Berg died in 1940, they took the cane to Ray Hurst, and later to Glen Swain. Then, they purchased a mill from a Thompson family at Huxley, and began operating their own mill, until the final batch was cooked in 1954. Their mill was located across the road from Lloyd's.

The process of making molasses began by stripping off the leaves while the cane was still standing, and

next it was "topped." Then, the stocks were cut off at the bottom and loaded onto flatracks, or wagons, and taken to the mill to be fed two-three stocks at a time through the pressing mill. The juice was collected until the 110-120 gallon cooking pan was full. The pan measured 3 ft. wide by 12 ft. long, and was 7 inches deep.

The fire was then started, and the four-five hour cooking, or boiling down of the juice began, ending up with the delicious, sticky molasses. One of the favorite uses of the molasses was as an ingredient in baking Swedish rye bread, and basting it after the loaves came out of the oven, and finally, spreading on the slices before they were eaten.

Lloyd's brother Wayne married Lela Miller in 1948. They adopted two children: Mima Michell, born January 25, 1962, and John Wayne, born June 29, 1965. Wayne thereafter married Irene Check Hainline, and also farms in Garden Township. Stanley married Jean Williams on August 19, 1951, and they now live at Bertha, Minnesota, where Stanley teaches school. Their children are: David, born September 15, 1955; Dean, born April 13, 1965, and Sarah, born December 27, 1968.

Eric Erickson's three boys and daughter attended Garden Center School. Forrest's three boys attended West Center and Luther Consolidated. All three were in the United States Army during the Korean War.

## Nelson Erickson Family

Nelson and Bertha Erickson and their son, Erick, age 16, came to the United States in 1868 from Nassbo, Sweden. They purchased a farm in Garden Township in 1879. However, Nelson did not live long enough to enjoy the farm, dying later that same year. Bertha died in 1897. Son, Erick, married Lottie Peterson, of Geno, Nebraska in 1888, and to this union were born four children: John, Willie, Anna, and Forrest. Forrest and his wife, Marjorie, had three sons: Lloyd, Wayne, and Stanley. Anna had one daughter, Ina Gilliam Carlson. There are 15 great-grandchildren and 13 great-great-grandchildren.

A few years after Nelson and Bertha arrived in the U.S., and before they purchased their farm, they received a letter from friends in Sweden, trying to

disuade them from staying in their newly-adopted country. It reads:

*"In Sweden, we read about the terrible things that are happening in America, the Indians, and their scalping knives. In Sweden God will take care of you. In Sweden, they don't have crazy people. The Swedes work hard for their daily bread; they work in the woods, and they are putting a railroad through the forest and the hills. There is plenty of work, but not much money. The rye crop was a good one, and received a good price. In Sweden people don't go hungry on the farms. Farmers have to work hard, but there is plenty to eat. Should you come back to Sweden and home again to your friends, we would welcome you back."*

## Raymond and Phyllis Erickson

Phyllis Jean Gibbons, daughter of Velora and Lester O. Gibbons, was born March 13, 1936. She married Raymond Erickson at the Congregational Christian Church on November 22, 1957. Raymond was born May 22, 1930, the son of Roy and Lela Erickson, also of Madrid. Children born were Jody, December 27, 1958, and Joni, February 10, 1960.

Phyllis died of multiple sclerosis in June, 1965.

Ray later married Judy Larsen, born February 4, 1943, of Des Moines. They had no children.

Jody Erickson married Fredericka Burghoffer on June 2, 1981. They are expecting their first child in October, 1982. They own and operate a cleaning service business in Des Moines.

Joni Erickson married Steven Miller on September



Phyllis Gibbons Erickson



19, 1981. Steve is employed by Kurtz Hardware, and Joni at the Federal Home Land Bank in Des Moines.

Both girls' marriages were at the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, Watrous Unit, in Des Moines.

## The Ervine Family

Jesse A. Ervine was born October 28, 1878, to William E.V. and Ora Virginia Brockway Ervine, at McDowell, Highland County, Virginia. He was the oldest of six children, his ancestors having settled the Lyme, Connecticut area in 1649, and the Highland County, Virginia, area around 1800. Jesse left Virginia in the early 1900s, first going to Dwight, Illinois, then to Boone County, near Rippey.

Rosa Marie Feith was born July 21, 1885, at Angus, Boone County, Iowa, the eldest of eight children born to Michael J. and Mary Theresa Plein Feith. Michael and Mary Theresa were native Germans. They first lived in Wheeling, West Virginia, then Pittsburg, and finally settled in the Angus area. Michael Feith was a prominent coal mine operator in the Angus and Rippey areas from 1884 until 1931.

Jesse A. and Rosa Marie were married September 30, 1908, at Grand Junction, Iowa. To their marriage were born ten children, all of whom were born in Rippey, Green County, Iowa. They were: Carl Michael, (born July 28, 1909, and died March 25, 1925); Mahala Estella Elizabeth (born August 30, 1910, and died June 27, 1972); Isabel Matilda (born July 17, 1913); Virginia Rose (born March 21, 1916, and died

February 21, 1974); Jessie Ora (born February 12, 1918, and died October 8, 1928); Geneva Juanita (born June 18, 1919); Jennie Margaret (born November 7, 1921); Marjorie Frances (born April 30, 1923); Marie Catherine (born April 30, 1923); and Earl Jess (born February 6, 1925, and died November 4, 1969).

Throughout his working life, Jesse was a farmer, surveyor and contractor, and a coal miner. The family moved to Madrid in 1926, where they maintained their strong affiliation with St. Malachy's Catholic Church.

Seven of the Ervine children, and two grandchildren were graduates of Madrid High School.

Descendants of the Ervines living in the Madrid area today are: daughter, Jennie, and her daughters, Catherine and Patricia. Catherine (Mrs. George Skalicky) is the mother of sons David, Joseph, Jason, and Luke. Patricia (Mrs. James Brady) is the mother of children Margaret, Mary, James, Martha, Michael, and Diane.

Rosa died May 17, 1951, and Jesse died December 27, 1961.

## Dr. and Mrs. Herman S. Farr

Dr. Herman S. Farr was born December 13, 1853, in Jordan Province, Ontario, Canada. He moved to Maquoketa, Jackson County, Iowa, as an infant. He grew to manhood and completed his education in the district schools. He attended business college and engaged in teaching for a short time, then decided to make medicine his career. He attended University of Iowa Medical School, and graduated in March, 1881. He began his practice of medicine in Des Moines, where he practiced for three years, in connection with the Drake University Medical School. An opening occurred in Madrid, and upon completion of his assignment in Des Moines, he rented a rig (horse and

buggy) and drove to Madrid, a drive which took all day. He acquired office space which he shared with a lawyer by the name of Near. They thought it would be unique to have a sign over their office which merely stated "NEAR AND FARR." They were known to the area as "Judge Near" and "Doc Farr."

Doctor Farr's practice grew, and he courted Ella Luther, a daughter of two of the original pioneers of Madrid, Mr. and Mrs. Milden Luther. Mr. and Mrs. Luther were the parents of three other daughters: Lilly (Mrs. Billy Williams); Zylph (Mrs. George Hutton), and Carrie (Mrs. H. D. Lucas).

On February 10, 1886, Dr. Farr and Miss Ella Luther were married at the Luther Homestead, north of Madrid on the "Old State Road." A special train brought guests from Boone to attend the wedding. To this union, six children were born: Imogene Farr Miller, Eulah Farr Scott, Milden Luther Farr, Juno Faye Farr Capper, Herman Sheldon Farr, and Marie Farr, who died in infancy.

The Farrs were active in the early life of Madrid. They were charter members of the First Christian Church, where they taught Sunday School for many years. Dr. Farr was active in city government, was Past Master of Star Lodge #115, A.F. & A.M., and Past Patron of Occidental Chapter #160 O.E.S.

Mrs. Farr died October 22, 1918, at the age of 52, and Dr. Farr passed away October 20, 1930, at the age of 76. He practiced medicine for over 50 years, and many people still living in the Madrid area were ushered into the world with the help of Dr. Farr.



Dr. Herman S. Farr



Ella Luther Farr

## Isador and Matilda Ferderber

Father, Isador Ferderber, migrated to the United States from Yugoslavia in 1914, and came to Madrid. He then moved a few miles south, to what was then known as Scandia, a small coal mining camp, as they were referred to in those days, and began to work as a timberman in the coal mine.

Isador chose Scandia for the same reason many others did. He had friends there who had arrived previously and who spoke the same language.

He worked in the mine by day, and repaired shoes in the evening. He learned this craft in Yugoslavia.

It was said that Isador's was the only house that had electricity. He needed electricity for a shoe repair machine, and ingeniously tapped into a high line owned by the coal company.

The following year, his wife, Matilda, and his first born, Mary, arrived from Yugoslavia. The next four children, Emery, Charles, Mildred, and Lewis, were born in Scandia.

In 1918, the nearby Des Moines River flooded the entire mine. There was only time for the men and the mules to be removed. This naturally wiped out the thriving little coal camp called Scandia.

Eventually, all of those employed at the coal mine settled elsewhere in the area. Some came to Madrid, others to Zookspur and High Bridge. All three localities had coal mines.

My father chose Madrid, but not to work in the coal mine. With twenty-five dollars, he managed to open a small shoe repair shop, on the north side of Main Street, just east of what was once the Madrid Hatchery.

Our family lived temporarily above the old creamery building near the railroad depot.

In the meantime, and by himself, with the aid of his pit lamp, he started and finished building a small four-room house, in the area later so aptly described as "Box Town." He built this house at night and on Sundays. We lived in the house only a few years, as I recall, and in 1923, my father purchased a two-story



Mr. and Mrs. Isador Ferderber

business building across the street from where he was located. He moved his shop in the front part, and the family lived in the rear quarters of the premises. Everyone was happy about the move, with much more room, and an inside bathroom.

We were living uptown, only a block from school. Opening day of school - - always on Labor Day - - meant going to school for about an hour, and then being excused to attend the Annual Labor Day Celebration, which was a big event. These celebrations went on for years, and eventually died out, as did the coal mines.

The last two children, Elvera and Florence, were born in Madrid, and all seven children attended and graduated from the Madrid Schools.

In 1934, we were terribly saddened when Mary, the oldest child, passed away at the age of 21, from complications as the result of the flu.

Since all of the kids graduated from High School during the depression, any ideas about furthering their education was out of the question. Most worked at various times in the family business. The future was not encouraging. All three boys learned the shoe and shoe repair business, but only Emery pursued the craft as a livelihood.

Not many years later, World War II began, and all three boys were in service. Emery served 20 years in the Air Corps, and retired as a Lieutenant Colonel and lived with his wife and five children in Florida. He passed away in 1976. Chuck served 26 years in Medical Administration, and retired as a Colonel. He is currently employed as Director of Management, Deaconess General Hospital and living with his wife and three children in Evansville, Indiana.

Louie, the historian and self-appointed author of this writing, served four years in the Air Corps; became a Corporal and considered himself lucky. He moved to Des Moines, attended business college, and eventually opened a small business. With the help of his wife and three daughters, he has operated it for 26 years.

Mildred (Mrs. Leo Hallett) and her husband are living in Las Vegas, Nevada. She, after serving many years with the Los Angeles School System, has since retired.

Elvera (Mrs. Maynard Theobald), her husband and son, are living in the Los Angeles area. She has for many years been employed by the U.S. Government.

Florence (Mrs. Alvino Gioffredi), her husband and five children are also living in the Los Angeles area. He is the former owner of the Madrid Jewelry Store, and has for many years been involved in the manufacture and repair of oil industry timing instruments.

Mr. Ferderber passed away at age 75. Mrs. Ferderber is now a resident of the Madrid Home. She is 94.

Even though we grew up during a very uncertain economic period, Isador and Matilda, our beloved Father and Mother, taught us a great deal of the values generated by hard work, ambition, honesty, and compassion for others. They demonstrated this throughout their lives, and contributed greatly to the Madrid Community.

## Gene and Marie Fisher

Gene Fisher and Marie Fisher moved three-quarters of a mile west of Madrid in November, 1951, with their two children: Ron, age 11, and Marlyn, age 8. Gene was in the electrical business, and Marie a homemaker. Ron and Marlyn attended the Elk Rapids school through the eighth grade. They then attended and graduated from high school at the Madrid Public

Schools.

Marie began working at Iowa State University in 1967, where she continued working until 1982. She sold her rural home in March, 1978, and purchased a home at 105 West Twenty-second Street, in town. Ron and his son, Steven, live in Akron, Ohio. Marlyn and his family continue to reside in Madrid.

## Marlyn and Joyce Fisher

Marlyn and Joyce Fisher make their home at 419 North Water Street, in Madrid. Marlyn has lived in the Madrid area since moving here with his parents, in 1951. Joyce moved to Madrid following their marriage May 1, 1971. Marlyn was born October 30, 1943, the son of Gene and Marie Fisher. Joyce was born January 10, 1950, the daughter of Ralph and Ruth Shepard, of Woodward, and she was raised in the Woodward area.

The Fisher children include Greg, born March 23, 1963; Lynn, born January 1, 1967; Cory, born March 20, 1973; and Jodi, born June 3, 1976. Both Cory and Jodi attend the Madrid Schools.

Marlyn is an electrician, employed by Iowa State University, in Ames, and Joyce is a part-time secretary and homemaker. The family attends St. Paul's United Church, in Madrid.

## Don and Merlene Flynn Family

The Flynn family came to Madrid, Iowa, in June, 1963, when Don accepted the position as Superintendent of the Madrid Community School. They arrived here with a varied background and Madrid is home to their children, and will always be a part of their heritage.

Donald Joseph Flynn was born January 21, 1932 in Anthon, Iowa, the son of Edwin Thomas (July 22, 1909-September 9, 1967) and Marguerite Elizabeth Fitzpatrick (August 26, 1913) Flynn, and he has one brother, Kenneth Paul (January 21, 1934). After attending St. Joseph Catholic Elementary School and graduating from Anthon Public School (1951), Don served in the United States Marine Corps (1951-1953).

On June 20, 1953, Don married Merlene Gertrude Jackson from Oto, Iowa. They attended Wayne State Teachers College, Wayne, Nebraska, where their first child, Mark Joseph, was born June 18, 1954, and Don received his B.S. Degree August, 1956. They then moved to Villisca, Iowa, where Don taught Business Education, and their second child, Jeanne Elizabeth, arrived February 2, 1957.

The family ventured to Ida Grove, Iowa, where Don taught Business Education and was Assistant Girls' Coach (1957-1960). A third child, Paul Edwin, came into their lives February 4, 1959. They spent three summers enjoying Greeley, Colorado, where Don received a Masters Degree in Educational Administration from Colorado State College in August, 1959. Accepting the position of Junior High Principal and Girls Coach, they moved to Leon, Iowa (1959-1963). A fourth child, Julia Ann, was born December 20, 1961.

On moving to Madrid, Don served as Superintendent of the Madrid Community School from June, 1963 to June, 1972. During this time, a new elementary wing was added in 1963, and the new High School bond issue passed in 1969, with the building completed and occupied in 1971. Their son, Mark, was a member of the first graduating class in 1972.

For the next three years, Don was an Associate Pro-

fessor, Director of Career Education, at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. He received his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from Iowa State University in March, 1975.

They remained living in Madrid when Don accepted the position of Middle School Principal, Perry, Iowa (August, 1975). He is presently serving in this capacity.

Merlene Gertrude Jackson Flynn was born December 24, 1934, in Oto, Iowa, the daughter of Mervin LeRoy (December 12, 1908-December 28, 1979) and Helen La Vera Dolan (August 2, 1911), and has one sister, Jane Larie Jackson Murrell (January 19, 1938). She lived in Oto until graduating from Oto Public School May, 1953, and marrying Don June 20, 1953. Then, attending Wayne State Teachers College, she taught in a one-room rural school near Wayne, Nebraska while they completed college. For 16 years, she has taught first grade at the Granger center of the Woodward-Granger Community School, starting in



Donald Flynn family: Chris Holmes, Don Flynn and Mark Flynn. Front row: Jeanne Holmes, Julia Flynn, Erin and Paul Flynn and Merlene Flynn.

1966. She received her BS Degree from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, in May 1970.

All four children are graduates of Madrid High School. Mark graduated in 1972, after which he received a B.S. Degree from Nebraska State College at Wayne, Nebraska, in 1976, and married Susan Kay Gradoville, of Carroll, Iowa, on August 14, 1976. They reside in Scottsdale, Arizona. Jeanne graduated in 1975, and attended Iowa State University, in Ames, receiving her B.S. Degree in 1979. While at Iowa State, she ran on the Big 8 Champion Track Teams. She toured Europe with the Big 8 Conference Track Team the summer of 1977. She married Christopher Andrew Holmes of Madrid on August 19, 1979. They live in Des Moines.

Paul, who graduated from Madrid in 1977, attended the University of Iowa, Iowa City, and received his B.S. Degree in May, 1982. A college highlight for Paul was attending the 1982 Iowa-Washington Rose Bowl Game, as the senior student trainer with the Iowa

Football Team. He married Erin Rose O'Neill of Bettendorf, Iowa, on August 7, 1982. They are living in Iowa City. Julia Ann, a 1980 Madrid graduate, is presently a junior at the University of Iowa, Iowa City.

The Flynns attend St. Malachy's Catholic Church, and Don is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Don has been a member of the Madrid Lions Club for 20 years, and served as President in 1969-70 and 1979-80. He is also a member of the American Association of School Administrators and Phi Delta Kappa. He is presently serving as President of the Perry Rotary Club.

Family hobbies include boating, water skiing, snow skiing, golf, gardening, and woodworking. They spend their leisure time working on their home on the Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri. Merlene enjoys antiques and belongs to the Swede Point Questers. She enjoyed working on the Memorabilia Committee for the Madrid Centennial.

## Emil and June Galetich Family

Emil "Buck" J. Galetich was united in marriage to June B. Williams in 1946. They have three daughters: Teresa A. Henry, Debbie L. Grow, and Gail M. Longhenry.

Emil was born in High Bridge and moved to Madrid when he was a boy. In 1940, he joined the Army and served in World War II in the 634th Tank Destroyer Battalion. In 1946, Buck went into construction work, and in 1951, he began work for the John Deere Company in Ankeny, where he was employed until his retirement in 1981.

Emil has also been an active member of the Madrid V.F.W. Post No. 5060 and served as a city council member for two years.

June was born near Luther and moved to Madrid in 1939, after the death of her father, Asa Williams. Graduating from Madrid High School and working in her mother's (Lucy Sturdivant Williams) cafe kept her busy.

In 1972, June began work for United Telephone Company, where she was employed until it closed in 1982.

June has been active in the Madrid Church of Christ and the Camp Fire Program when her daughters were growing up.



The Emil Galetich family, Gail Longhenry, Debbie Grow, Teresa Henry, Emil and June Galetich.

## Galetich

John and Katherine Galetich came to Madrid from High Bridge in 1933. They came to the High Bridge-Madrid area seeking employment in the coal mines. They previously lived in Ironwood, Michigan. Mr. Galetich was a miner until his retirement. He was secretary-treasurer for the Croation Lodge of Madrid for many years. They were members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church. The Galetichs raised nine children.

John S. Galetich Jr. married Mabel Thoren. He worked in the coal mines and did carpenter work his entire life. He served as Mayor of Madrid in the 1950s. They had three children. John S. married

Phyllis Magnani (one child, Michelle); Thomas married Janine Schulte (two children, Chet, and Chad); Margaret Ann passed away as a young child in 1946. John passed away in 1978.

Ann married Victor Butelli. They had four children: Linda married Steve Martin (two daughters, Kristin and Staci); Louis married Sandy Smith and had one child, Christopher, who passed away in 1982; Vicki married Dennis Swallow and has one daughter, Melissa; Kathy married Marvin Anderson. Ann passed away in 1967.

Emil married June Williams. Emil served in the 634

John Galetich, Sr. family,  
front row: Mr. Galetich, Mrs.  
Galetich, Rose, Mary and Ann.  
Back row: John, Jr., Tony,  
Louis, William and Emil.



Tank Destroyer BN of the Army during World War II. He was employed at John Deere Works in Ankeny until his retirement in 1981. They have three daughters: Teresa, who married Robert Henry (three sons, Bill, Scott and Laine); Debbie, who married Gary Grow (two daughters, Nicole and Natalie); and Gail, who married Brian Longhenry (two children, Melissa and Jeremy).

Tony married Garnet Cavanaugh. Tony served in World War II in the Signal Corps of the Army being stationed throughout the European countries from 1942 until 1945. He was engaged in carpentry until his retirement in 1979. He also worked in the coal mines. They have three children: Susan, who married Mark Nelson and has two children, Beth and Tim; Larry, who married Sonia Perry and has two children, Toni and Todd; and Steve, who married Jana Buhrman and has two children, Lisa and Kyle.

Stephen attended Madrid High School. He was a victim of a drowning accident three days prior to his graduation from Madrid High School in 1944.

Mary passed away in 1959 after a lengthy illness. Rose married Floyd Biondi and has two children, Joseph and Tina.

William graduated from Madrid High School in 1940. He served in the Ground Crew in the Air Force during World War II being stationed in the European Theatre. He was active in playing baseball, with the Detroit Tigers and St. Louis Cardinals. He played semi-pro for the Madrid Merchants and the Carroll Merchants. He has been employed at Deere and Company as a machinist since 1950. He is married to Arline Nordine.

Louis graduated from Madrid High School in 1947. He then attended St. Ambrose College in Davenport graduating in 1952. He has been on the faculties of St. Mary's of Clinton, St. Mary's of Remsen and Keumper High in Carroll, teaching in many fields. At present, he is on the faculty of Madrid High serving both as a teacher and head coach of the basketball program. He was married to Betty Leiting and has one daughter, Beth.

## Charles and Anna C. (Dalander) Gaston

Charles Winfield Gaston was born July 10, 1812, at Williamsport, Washington County, Pennsylvania, the son of Charles W. Gaston and Joanna Winters.

Gaston enlisted on the 19th day of February, 1834, in Company I, the first Regiment of the United States Dragoons. He was listed on the roster as a weaver, six feet one inch tall, had a dark complexion, black eyes, and black hair.

At first, Gaston was stationed in Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and later transferred to Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. His commander was Col. Stephen Kearney. At Fort Gibson, they watched and fought Indians. Later, this command was ordered to occupy the first Fort Des Moines in Lee County, Iowa.

On the 7th of June, 1835, the Dragoons left on orders to go to Chief Wabasha's Village, near where Winona, Minnesota, now stands. In this expedition

and under Col. Kearney, were Lieutenant Albert B. Lea, after whom Albert Lea, Minnesota, was named, and Lieutenant Nathan Boone, a son of the famous backwoodsman, Daniel Boone. Boone County was named for Nathan Boone. One of the camps of this company during the march was about six miles southwest of Colfax, in Jasper County, and it was named "Camp Gaston" after Charles. On the third day of the expedition, the Dragoons camped in Boone County, and again there on the return trip. Gaston was impressed with the country, and decided to return. Gaston was honorably discharged at Fort Des Moines on the 19th of February, 1837, and moved to Hannibal, Missouri.

Mr. Gaston's obituary indicates that he married four times; but the first record we find was of his marriage to Amanda Bonnell on the 31st day of January, 1843,

in Platte County, Missouri.

Gaston was married in 1848, to Anna Cathrina Dalander. Anna Cathrina was born December 20, 1817, the daughter of Eric Ericsson and Anna Larsdotter in Vasterlosa Parish, Ostergotland Co., Sweden. She immigrated with her mother, her brothers and sister to America, arriving at what is now Madrid in September, 1846. At that time, they became acquainted with Gaston who had already built a cabin and made his home here.

Anna and Charles were the parents of two sons, and two daughters, all of whom died as young children from diptheria. Their children were: Zachary T. Gaston, born January 3, 1849, and died January 22, 1859; Johanna Gaston, born June 2, 1850, and died September 15, 1855; Mathilda Amanda Gaston, born April 1, 1853, and died September 1, 1855; and Winfield S. Gaston, born September 28, 1856, and died January 22, 1859.

Their marriage had its problems. Charles was a rough-and-ready type. He was a true pioneer, preferring to live where people were few and far between. He had strong likes and dislikes and was inclined to be contemptuous and sarcastic of those who did not agree with him. In contrast, Anna appears to have been devout, a product of the pietist movement prevalent at the time her family emigrated from Sweden.

On one occasion, so the story goes, in the presence of a visitor at their cabin, Charles refused to allow Anna to go to church, threatening to kill her if she did. Without a word, Anna walked out the door, non-violent, but none-the-less determined to go. Gaston apparently preferred to avoid physically restraining her with a guest in the house, and referred to her as being a brave woman.

Another story told is that one time, Anna was entertaining the Ladies Aid. Charles thought it was time for the visitors to leave, so he went up on the roof, and put a board on top of the chimney to smoke the ladies out.

While mourning the loss of her four children, Anna also indicated relief they died young, so they did not grow up to be like their father.

Anna died on the 9th of March, 1879, and Charles



Floyd (Pinkie) and Ramona Gibbons



Charles  
Gaston and  
his third wife.

then married Jane Carmichel.

When his mother-in-law, Anna Dalander, died, Gaston was appointed Administrator of her Estate. Gaston soon had a quarrel with Mrs. Dalander's sons, and bad feelings developed. At this time, Gaston had a Spaniard in his employ, who often spoke of Spain and its capital. Gaston was one of the first non-Spanish white men in this formerly at-least-nominally Spanish territory, and he was contemptuous of everything Spanish. When it became necessary to make a third survey and an additional plat of Swede Point, Gaston, as the Administrator of Mrs. Dalander's Estate, renamed it "Madrid."

Gaston lived in Madrid after his third marriage, but soon tired of living in town. In 1887, he bought six acres of land one mile west of Madrid, and built a house there. It was there that his third wife and he died.

Charles Gaston died on the 20th of May, 1892, and was buried in the Dalander Cemetery near Anna Dalander Gaston. He ordered that he be buried facing the west rather than the east, as the Swedes were.

## Floyd and Ramona Gibbons

Floyd Frederick Gibbons was born in Madrid on March 24, 1934, the son of Lester O. and Velora Gibbons. He continues to reside here in Madrid. The only time spent away from the community was the two years that he served in the U.S. Army (September 1955-October, 1957). He has been employed in Madrid at the Larson Agency (an insurance and real estate firm) for 25 years. Few people know his given name, as he has been called "Pinkie" since his early childhood.

Floyd married Romona (Charter) Gibbons on September 16, 1955. She is the daughter of Elston and Ruby Charter, who was born, reared, and married in Guthrie County, Iowa. Ramona was born in Guthrie County also, on January 18, 1936. The Charters moved to Madrid in 1949. Ramona and Floyd have two

sons: Kerry Dean and Kevin Dale.

Kerry Dean Gibbons was born in Lawton, Oklahoma on June 30, 1956. He married Rebecca Rae King on January 2, 1976. Kerry and Becky's wedding was the last marriage ceremony in the building known as the First Christian Church, located at the corner of Second and Union Streets, before the building was sold and razed. Kerry is a graduate of United Electronics Institute. He and his wife make their home in

Mesa, Arizona.

Kevin Dale Gibbons was born in Des Moines, Iowa on June 28, 1959. He married Julia Ann Ewing on November 12, 1977. They have two sons: Jake Allen and Jeremiah John. Kevin and his family have a home in Madrid. He works as a printer at Western Printing & Lithographing Company in Madrid. Julie is employed at Bourns in Ames.

## Lester O. and Velora N. Gibbons

Lester O. Gibbons was born in Red Rock, Iowa, on August 30, 1894. He lived most of his life in the Madrid area, where he worked and raised his family. He was nicknamed "Cotton" in his early years because of his light colored hair, and this name remained with him the rest of his life.

Cotton's grandparents were both born in England and later moved to Canada. The family then migrated to Ohio before Cotton's parents moved to Iowa. They were employed at the quarry in Red Rock, Iowa, and also ran a general store and operated a Huckster wagon, peddling wares in the Dunreath area. It was in this area that the family became involved in coal mining.

In approximately 1907, they moved to Scandia to mine coal and to Zookspur in 1910. In addition to mining coal, the family operated a pool hall in Zookspur, which was owned by the Scandia Coal Company.

It was in the early 1920s that Cotton moved to Madrid, where he mined coal until 1943, when the Scandia Coal Company closed. He then worked for the Schuler Coal Company in Waukee until 1947, when it closed. He was then employed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines, until he retired in 1959.

One of Cotton's favorite pastimes was playing baseball, and in 1922, while Scandia Coal Company was out on strike, he played the entire summer for the Oskaloosa team. He was a catcher, and played with the Grants, Baldie Kiddie, "Swede" Erickson, Adolph Schutsman, Alex Russell, and, of course, the other Gibbons brothers.

He was married to Velora Naomi Burton of Boone, Iowa, on December 18, 1920. She was the daughter of Fred and Alfretta Burton. From this union, seven children were born. They were: Frances LaVerne (born September 8, 1921), who married Edwin



Lester and Velora Gibbons family, back row: Frances, Velora holding Carol, Lester holding Phyllis, Bob, Les, Tom and Pinkie.

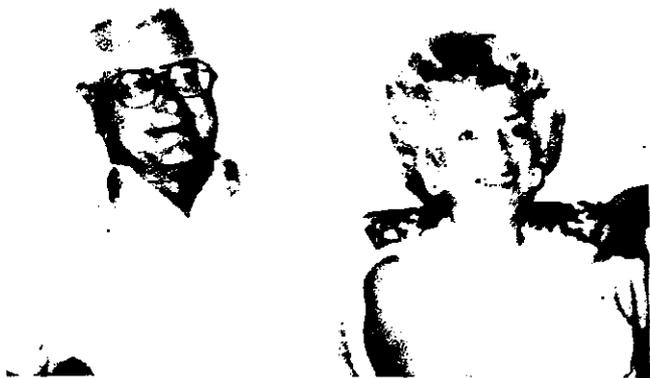
Thompson; Lester Raymond (born January 31, 1929); Thomas Albert (born November 18, 1930); Robert Keith (born December 1, 1931); Floyd Frederick (born March 24, 1934); Phyllis Jean (born March 13, 1936), who married Raymond Erickson; and Carole Anne (born July 18, 1937), who married Jimmy Hurst.

Velora preceded Lester in death, in 1962. Lester passed away on December 8, 1970.

## Lester and Eldina Gibbons

Lester Raymond Gibbons, Junior, was born January 31, 1929, in Madrid, Iowa, the son of Lester O. and Velora Gibbons. He entered the United States Armed Forces on June 26, 1946, and was discharged in October, 1947. For the past 28 years, he has been employed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

He was united in marriage to Eldina (Bertini) Gibbons, at St. Malachy's Church in Madrid. She has been employed for the past 18 years by Shepard Furniture and Carpet Store in Madrid. Their two daughters are Cynthia and LuAnn.



Lester and Eldina Gibbons

Cynthia (Cindy) Marie Gibbons O'Connell was born in 1950 at Des Moines, Iowa. She married Alan O'Connell at St. Malachy's Church in Madrid, Iowa, on September 9, 1967. She is employed at Hawkeye Savings and Loan Association, of Boone, Iowa, as a savings account counselor. Alan is employed at the Oscar Meyer Plant in Perry, Iowa. They reside in Madrid with their two children: daughter, Stacey

Lynn, and son, Chad Alan. Both children attend the Madrid Community Schools.

LuAnn Gibbons Munson was born in 1959, at Des Moines, Iowa. She is a licensed cosmetologist, and has been employed at The Parlor in Huxley, Iowa. She and her two sons reside in Madrid. Her sons are: Joshua Lee Munson, born in 1976, and Grant Steven Munson, born in 1977.

## Robert and Audrey Gibbons



Robert and Audrey Gibbons

Robert Keith Gibbons, the fourth child and the third son of Lester O. and Velora N. Burton Gibbons, was born on December 1, 1931, in Madrid. He attended and graduated from the Madrid School system.

Robert served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1952 to 1955, both here in the United States and in Korea. While stationed in California, he was joined in marriage to Audrey Jean Todd, the daughter of Eugene R. Todd and Alice C. Webb Todd, in 1952, in San Diego County in Oceanside, California. Audrey was born in Boone County, and raised in Madrid, as were her parents. Her father, Eugene, was a coal miner in his early life in and around the local mines in Madrid. He was born in the tiny coal mining town of High Bridge, south of Madrid, moved to Madrid in his early childhood, and married Alice C. Webb.

Robert and Audrey had two daughters: Vickey and Paula.

Vicky R. Gibbons was born September 19, 1953, in Omaha, Nebraska, at the Offutt Air Force Base Hospital. Paula Jo Gibbons was born April 18, 1956, in the Boone County Hospital, in Boone, Iowa. Both girls attended and graduated from the Madrid Community School system. Vickey resides in Des Moines, and is a nurse at the Mercy Hospital there. Paula resides in Madrid, and works with the retarded at the Woodward State Hospital and School, in Woodward, Iowa.

After being discharged from the service, Robert went to Firestone to work approximately seven years. He worked in the local U.S. Post Office for 12 years before being transferred to the Des Moines Post Office for 8 years, and is again presently working in the Madrid Post Office.

## Thomas and Angie Gibbons

Thomas A. Gibbons, born November 18, 1930, the son of Lester O. and Velora Burton Gibbons, and Angelina C. Righi, born October 14, 1930, the daughter of Joe and Carolina Righi, were married at St. Malachy's Church, Madrid, in November, 1951. Both were 1949 graduates of Madrid High School.

Tom served four years with the U.S. Navy during the Korean Conflict. He was assigned to the aircraft carrier, "U.S.S. Gilbert Islands," from 1953 to 1955. After his discharge in 1955, he returned to Firestone Tire and Rubber Company. Angie is employed at the Madrid Home for the Aging. They have resided at 611 East First Street, Madrid, since 1957. Their children are: Lezlie Ann, Suzanne, Mark Thomas, and Peggy.

Daughter, Lezlie Ann, was born September 1, 1953, and married Dale Vest of Madrid, on April 26, 1972. They reside in Des Moines. Leslie is a beautician and Dale a draftsman. They have two children: Courtney Denae, born August 27, 1975, and Nicholas Jon, born March 26, 1978.

Daughter, Suzanne, was born February 1, 1955, and



Thomas and Angie Gibbons

married Charles Nestrud of Little Rock, Arkansas on August 18, 1975. They reside in Little Rock, Arkansas. Sue is a registered nurse, and Chuck an attorney. Christopher, their son, was born July 11, 1980.

Son, Mark Thomas, was born September 22, 1958,

and is a student at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, in the College of Business.

Daughter, Peggy, was born November 22, 1960, and is a student at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, with a major in Speech Pathology.

## Edward H. and Elinor Sundberg Gilbert

Edward H. Gilbert was born December 24, 1921, in Viola Township, Audubon County, Iowa, the eldest child of Charles Grant Gilbert and Gertrude Ann Trullinger Gilbert. He graduated from Audubon High School, and attended Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa and Denison University, Granville, Ohio, until he joined the U.S. Marine Corps in 1943. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in March of 1945, and later rose to the rank of Captain.

On March 9, 1945, Edward married Elinor Sundberg, daughter of J. Edwin and Kathryn Campbell Sundberg. Elinor was born March 30, 1921, in Madrid, graduated from Madrid High School in 1939, and Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1943, with a degree in Music Education.

After serving in World War II, Ed joined his father-in-law, Edwin Sundberg and his brother-in-law, A. Merrill Sundberg, in the Sundberg Furniture and Funeral Home. In December, 1950 he was called back into the Marine Corps to serve in the Korean Conflict. He returned home in May, of 1952, after being stationed in Mason, Korea with the First Marine Division.

In 1957, the furniture store was discontinued, and Ed and Elinor bought out the flooring division and established Sundberg Floor Covering, a business they continued until August of 1978, when they sold the business to F.C. Grace, of Madrid.

During the business years, both Ed and Elinor served as state president of the Iowa Floor Covering Club.

Ed was a member of the Madrid Volunteer Fire Department for 15 years, was City Councilman for 3 years, has served on the Official Board of St. John's Lutheran Church, where they are members, and Elinor played the organ and led the choir for over 30 years. Ed served as Cub Master and Scout Master for a number of years, and Elinor also has served as Camp Fire leader and as a member of the Camp Fire Board.

After retiring from the Floor Covering, the Gilberts were managers of the Woodward Golf and Recreation for three years. Currently, Ed is employed part time by Redeker Furniture of Boone, and Elinor is a part time employee of the Madrid Home, in the activities department. She also serves as president of the Madrid Home Guild.

Three children were born to the couple: Kathleen, born in 1949, is an O.B. nurse at Iowa Lutheran Hospital, and is married to William Warren of Mitchellville, Iowa. The couple have three children: Kathryn Ann, 8; Sarah Elizabeth, 7; and William Daniel, 6.

Caroline, born in 1954, is currently enrolled in the baccalaureate nursing program at Grand View College, Des Moines. She also holds degrees in Chemistry and Biology. She is married to James F. Woollums and the couple live in Des Moines.

Criss, born in 1955, is a graduate student in the Geology Department at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

The Edward Gilbert family: back row: Bill Warren, Kathleen Warren, Daniel Warren, Ed Gilbert, Elinor Gilbert, Caroline Woollums and James Woollums. Front row: Sarah Warren, Criss Gilbert and Katie Warren.



All three children graduated from Madrid High School. Kathleen is a graduate of Iowa Lutheran School of Nursing; Caroline is a graduate of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa; and Criss is a graduate of

Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois.

The entire family enjoys music and collecting of antiques, especially old stoneware and primitives, and Ed enjoys the making of stained glass windows.

## Edward and Martha Godfrey

Edward and Martha Godfrey were long-time residents of Madrid and Boone County. Edward was born in Wapello County on December 25, 1848, the son of Servigna Godfrey (1820-1859) and Betsy Ann Elizabeth Carrel Godfrey. Servigna originated in Pennsylvania and Betsy in Indiana. Martha Ellen Houser was born January 20, 1850, just southeast of old Boonesboro. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Houser.

Servigna and Betsy farmed in Boone County, Iowa, prior to the time a portion of the county was divided off and assigned to Webster County. At that time, he also did blacksmith work in Homer, Iowa, just north of Stratford. The family then moved to Jefferson, where Servigna farmed part time. When Servigna died at Jefferson, Iowa on December 3, 1859, Edward was only 11 years old. He helped his mother farm to make a living, and to support the younger children, Sarah, James Wesley, John Alexander, Nancy, and Anita Ellen.

Edward and Martha were married November 3, 1867. They set up housekeeping west of Madrid in a log cabin near the home of Andrew Anderson. In 1883, they bought a farm of their own, on the west side of the Des Moines River, near the Elk Rapids area. In 1904, they sold this farm, and bought another one mile north of Madrid. The home and buildings west of Elk Rapids were demolished to make way for the west end of the most recent bridge across the Des Moines River. From the farm north of Madrid, the Godfreys moved to a large home in the east part of Madrid called "Capital Hill."

At the time Mrs. Godfrey was born, the Swedish colonists had been established for only six years. There were only two white men and one white family in Boone County. Thus, the Godfreys were a part of and identified with, the transition which changed a

wilderness into a crowded and complex civilization.

The Godfreys were parents of 12 children: Mary Ellen; Flora Belle; Sarah Ida; Stella Louella; James William; John Edward; Servigna; Albert; Carrie Ellen; Lillian Mae; Chad; and Zylph. At the time the last two children were born, Martha was nearly blind. Although she received some help from a Dr. Coffee in Des Moines, she had poor eyesight the remainder of her life. Mary Ellen was born in 1868, married James McGuire in 1894, and died in 1934. Flora Belle, born in 1870, passed away in 1888, and never married. Sarah Ida was born in 1872, and died in 1969. She married Amos Hill in 1890. Stella Lovella was born in 1874 and died in 1958. She married Delbert Beasley in 1900. James William, born in 1876, married Elva Kugler in 1901, and passed away in 1950. John Edward, born in 1878, married Anne Hoop, in 1902, and passed away in 1949. Servigna, born in 1880, married Rena Barnevelt in 1908, and passed away in 1918. Albert, born in 1883, married Nellie Johnson in 1902, and died in 1965. Carrie Ellen, born in 1885, married Charles Throp in 1902, and died in 1975. Lillian Mae, born in 1888, married Joseph Stover in 1909, and died in 1976. Chad was born in 1891, and married Elizabeth Lemmer in 1911. He died in 1972. Zylph was born in 1896, and married Drexel Kelsey in 1919. She died in 1969.

Edward, Martha, and their family were members of the Christian Church here in Madrid. Edward was a member of Madrid's Masonic Lodge. The Godfreys celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary on November 3, 1917. Edward passed away February, 1927, and Martha in April, 1937.

Son, Servigna Godfrey, who married Rena Barnevelt of Madrid, located on a farm two miles northwest of Madrid. To their union, two children were born: Edna Marie, and Bernice Serena.



Edward Godfrey family, back row: John E., Mary, Servigna, Chad and Albert. Front row: Carrie, Zylph, Martha Ellen, Edward, Lillian and Stella.

Edna married Rexford W. Hughes on September 3, 1933. She was a public school music teacher. She attended Drake University for five years, and received two degrees. They are the parents of six children: Norman Rexford, Dale Servigna, Loyd Charles, Norene Muriel, Linda Louise, and Karen Edna.

Rexford Hughes passed away October 27, 1957, and their son, Norman died April 26, 1944.

Edna M. (Godfrey) Hughes is retired, and lives near

Nevada. She belongs to the United Methodist Church there, and was instrumental in opening a nearby Pleasant Grove Community Church several years ago. This church remains open to the public. She graduated from Perry High School in June, 1926, and attended Drake University in 1930, 1931, and 1932. Edna is active in her church, in the Farm Bureau, three community clubs, and a variety of public affairs.

## Clarence Dwight and Winnifred Margaret Good

Dwight Good was born on December 29, 1917, to Clarence and the late Garland Good at Dallas Center, Iowa. He was an only child. He attended country school at Grant No. 8, and high school in Dallas Center. His family were members of the Methodist Church in Dallas Center.

Winnifred was born to the late Barto and Bertha Speer on May 14, 1916, at Waukee, Iowa. She is the fourth child of three brothers and two sisters. She went to the Waukee Consolidated School, and graduated in 1934. She attended and joined the Christian Church with her family in Waukee.

Dwight and Winnifred were married on July 21, 1935. They have five children: Maureen, Chester, Elwyn, Charleen and Frederick.

Maureen was born June 19, 1936. She and her husband, Merrill Johnson, live in Madrid. They have one daughter, Kimberly. Kim is married to Michael Miller, also of Madrid. Kim and Mike live in Abilene, Texas, and are expecting their first child in February, 1983. This first great-grandchild will be a fifth generation "Good."

Chester was born May 25, 1937. He and his wife, the former Judy Bales, of Adel, are living in Elkhorn, Nebraska. They have two children: Gary, age 15, and Cathy, 13.

Elwyn was born January 31, 1940. He is making his home in Phoenix, Arizona, together with his wife, Mary Ann and their three children: Joey, Joyce, and Val Allen.

Charleen born January 19, 1941, makes her home in

Madrid. She has two sons: Craig and Bryan Swain.

Frederick was born May 10, 1942. He and his wife, the former Sherry Smith, also from Madrid, are living in Millard, Nebraska. They have three children: Jeffrey, now serving in the Army in Hawaii; Christine, attending college in Omaha; and Debbie, attending school in Millard.

Dwight and Winnifred farmed 13 years in Dallas Center. In 1948, they purchased the original Grigsby farm, located east of the U.B. Church. They moved here in March, and Winnifred remembers that all four of the children had chicken pox at the time of the move. They had to warm the car and wrap the children in blankets in order to bring them outside in the cold and snow.

The family attended the Sheldahl Consolidated School, and were members of the Christian Church in Madrid. They moved into Madrid in 1962. Their farm is now a part of the Big Creek Lake area, and the house was moved east of the U.B. Church. The timber land is located at the north end of the lake. A part of the floribunda hedge they planted is still standing at the north and west edge of Big Creek.

Dwight worked 14 years at the Armstrong Tire Company in Des Moines, Iowa, and ten years on freezer construction for Superior Insulation of Omaha, Nebraska, before his retirement.

Both Dwight and Winnifred enjoy fishing, traveling, and gardening. Winnifred also enjoys china painting, quilting, and playing the organ.

## The Graves Family



Harry Graves



Sadie Graves

The first of the Graves family to settle near Madrid was Henry Graves, uncle of Henry Marshall Graves. This was prior to 1859. He had a large family, but only two remained in the Madrid area. Dudley Graves was a farmer, living northwest of Madrid, and Sylph Graves Sturgeon, wife of Dr. Q.A. Sturgeon, lived in the town of Madrid.

Henry Marshall Graves was born in Clay County, Indiana, in 1840, and came to Iowa in 1859, to work for his uncle. At the start of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company E of the Third Iowa Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1865. He returned to Madrid, and, in 1866, married Caroline A. Hull, also a resident of the Madrid area. They had four children, but only two: Frank H., born in 1867, and Harry C., born in 1874, lived beyond childhood. Caroline died in 1904 and Henry in 1921, and both died in Madrid.

Frank Graves graduated from Iowa State College, and returned to Madrid, where he remained for the

rest of his life. He married Fredrica Schaal, and he worked as a druggist, a banker, and was later Mayor of Madrid. They had no progeny.

Harry Graves graduated from Highland Park College of Des Moines (the college no longer exists), and returned to Madrid. He married Sadie Lampman.

Marie (Mary) Lampman, mother of Sadie Graves, was born in Ockfen, West Germany, in 1856. She came to Madrid in 1914, and resided there until her death in 1934. She worked as a dressmaker for most

of the years she resided in Madrid.

Harry became, in turn, a schoolteacher, railway mail clerk, manager of the local telephone company, and postmaster. Harry and Sadie had three children: Russell, Helen, and Harold, all of whom were educated in the Madrid schools. Harry and Sadie left Madrid in 1934, but Harry continued to sell insurance in the Madrid area for many years.

Sadie died in 1963, at the age of 86, and Harry, in 1972, at the age of 97.

## Steven and Janice Gregory

Steven Douglas Gregory was born October 4, 1954, and raised on a farm north of Woodward. He attended the University of Iowa. Janice Marie Gregory was born January 15, 1958, and was raised in Perry, Iowa. The couple met at the skating rink in Ogden during one of Steve's school vacations. They were married June 5, 1976, and moved to Madrid at that time.

The Gregorys have two sons: Matthew Allen, born January 20, 1978, and Daniel Jason, born September 19, 1979. Both children were born at Iowa Lutheran Hospital, in Des Moines.

Steven is a former employee of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and presently works in the Dietary Department, at the Woodward State Hospital and School. Janice is a full-time homemaker.

The family home at 116 North Union Street was completely destroyed by an explosion on May 25, 1980. The Gregorys temporarily returned to live in Perry, until their new Wausau home was erected in August and September of that year. They moved back to Madrid September 24, 1980.

The Gregory family attends the Church of God here in Madrid.



Steve and Janice Gregory, Daniel and Matthew

## Cornelius V. Grigsby Family

Cornelius V. Grigsby was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on February 14, 1832. He married Margaret Jane Gibson Ginivan, born April 29, 1831, on April 18, 1855, in Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois. They first moved from Illinois to Iowa, to the John H. Grigsby home (Cornelius' brother). They later moved to the former Amos Thompson home, near the Hopkins Grove Church. They ultimately made their home in the former Will Allen home, located southeast of Madrid, in Polk County. Cornelius had always made farming his occupation, and according to the Polk County Record, his farm near Sheldahl, Iowa, consisted of 176 acres of well-improved land.

Cornelius and Margaret Jane were the parents of six children: Milton, born May 8, 1856; G. Washington, born April 26, 1864; Elmer, born June 19, 1866, and died February 5, 1890; Will, born September 23, 1869; Anna, born August 6, 1873; and Elbert, born January 4, 1861, and died July 27, 1863.

Son, Milton, married Rebecca E. Pierce on December 5, 1873. To their marriage were born three children: Cornelius P., Mattie, and Everett. Cornelius P. married Bessie Luther, and their children were Minnie and Blanch. Minnie, Mrs. Earl Swim, was the mother of Eva Nelson, of Madrid, who is the mother of Larry and Carol Nelson, also of Madrid. Daughter,

Mattie, born November 6, 1877, married Eric Johnson. She died November 10, 1915. Everett married Sevenia Hardy on August 24, 1910. He died October, 1960 and was the father of one son, Milton, born October 4, 1912. Milton continues to reside in the Madrid area.

Son, G. Washington, married Viola Harpel at Sheldahl, Iowa, in January, 1886. They were the parents of five children. Their daughter, Jessie Rena, married Frank Pies of Madrid, and was the mother of Florence Elsie, George Edward, Olive Marie, Iona, Henry, and Kenneth Pies. Fred Elmer, a son of G. Washington and Viola Grigsby, married Edna G. Carlson on March 1, 1911. To their marriage were born Helen (Mrs. Lloyd Fees), Ruth, Jeannette, and Elmer, all of whom live in the Des Moines area. Little is known about the second son, George Chester, who married Pauline, and made his home in Island Falls, Maine. They were the parents of six children, four of whom burned in a tragic fire, and another who died of whooping cough. Roberta Rose Grigsby married Rexford Welch, and they made their home in Arcola, Sack., Canada. Esther, born March 7, 1903, also made her adult home in Canada.

Daughter, Anna, married William Allen on December 24, 1891. The Allens made their home near



The Grigsby Family reunion in 1927. The pictures was taken at the home of John and Cornelia Grigsby.

Sheldahl, and were the parents of six children. Eldest daughter, Eva Jane, was born February 22, 1900, and married Willie Lewis. They made their home in the Madrid area. Eva died August 7, 1982. Daughter, Corinne, born June 8, 1902, married Keene Helms, and they are longtime Madrid residents. Daughter, Clara, born October 8, 1906, married Frank Bennett. They are the parents of two sons, Richard and Edward. Son, Frank, born August 20, 1908, married Virginia Adams from Madrid, and they were also the parents

of two sons, Walter Franklin and Wayne Leslie. Daughter, Marjorie, born February 11, 1912, married Fred Birdsall. They made their home in the Madrid area, and are the parents of Frank, Paul, Elizabeth Ann, Edwin Fred, Fay Corinne, and Connie Marie. Daughter Nina, born January 15, 1914, married Donald Swalla, and they were the parents of William LaVerne, Eugene Donald, Albert (Junior), an infant daughter who died May 30, 1937, Donna Mae, and Dennis Alan.

## Edward and Elinor DeHart Grigsby

In the early part of the nineteenth century, a boy was born on December 6, 1804, whose name was Edward Grigsby. In the same year, but the preceding month, on November 8, was born a girl whose name was Elinor DeHart. It is believed that Edward was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and Elinor in Virginia.

On April 22, 1825, these two were united in marriage, both being 21 years old, and they began housekeeping in Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

The first child born to this union was John H. Grigsby, born February 14, 1826. When John H. was two years old, his parents immigrated to Guernsey County, in Ohio. While living in Ohio, seven other children were born: George Washington Grigsby, on January 26, 1828; Cornelius V. Grigsby on February 14, 1830; Daniel P. Grigsby on December 25, 1833; Jemima Grigsby on June 2, 1836; Edward Grigsby on July 14, 1838; Katarine Grigsby on April 6, 1840; and William Grigsby on May 11, 1842.

The latter son, William, was born shortly after the death of his father, Edward, who died on December 25, 1841, at the age of 37 years in Guernsey County,

Ohio.

Very soon after the death of their father, the mother, Elinor DeHart, and six of the children moved to Illinois possibly around Monmouth, and remained there for a few months.

However, the oldest son, John H., and his wife, Susanna Warden, and their two children, Maria and Margaret, together with the Warden family (Susanna's parents), came on to Iowa, in 1852, instead of stopping in Illinois. John H. settled on his homestead in May, 1853, one mile east of the United Brethren Church, southeast of Madrid.

It is believed that Cornelius V. also came with his brother, John H., but that he returned to Illinois, and returned to Iowa with the rest of the Grigsby family in 1854. George W. may also have come at this time.

While the rest of the family were living in Illinois, three sons died within nine days, of typhoid fever. Edward died on October 17, 1853, at the age of 15; William died on October 24, 1853, at the age of 11, and Daniel P. died the following day, October 25, 1853, at the age of 20.

## George Washington Grigsby Family

George Washington Grigsby was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, January 26, 1828, the son of Edward and Elinor Grigsby. It is believed that he came to Polk County, Iowa, in 1852, with his brother, John H. Grigsby, and his brother's family; however, he may have come with his mother, sister Katarine, and mar-

ried brother Cornelius in 1854.

George Washington married Mary Rutherford, who was born April 6, 1841. They were married June, 1861, at the Mark Rutherford home, and resided on a farm northwest of the John H. Grigsby home, just across the road from the John E. Grigsby home.

The George Grigsbys had one daughter, Katie Maranda, born June 19, 1862. Katie Maranda married William Schaal on June 19, 1884, and they made their home in the Polk City, Iowa, area. To their marriage were born: Georgia I. (born April 28, 1885, married Carl C. Marts); Franc A. (born April 7, 1887, married Herb A. Hunt); Ronald G. (born August 17, 1890); Helen (born March 21, 1893, married Roscoe Beighler); J. Adam (born February 17, 1896, married Georgia Gorman); Howard (born July 31, 1901, married Winnefred Brendel); and Carroll (born April 1, 1904, who married Ermyle White).

When Katie Maranda was only about three months old, George Washington Grigsby went to the Civil

War. He was a private, and was wounded near Vicksburg in June 1863. He was on a furlough, coming home, when he died July 14, 1863, on a hospital steamer bound for Memphis. He was buried in Helena, Arkansas at the age of 35.

Mary Rutherford Grigsby later married Leonard Small, and to this union one child, Bert, was born on November 16, 1872. Bert married Florence Crabtree, and they made their home north of Polk City, Iowa. Bert and Florence were parents of Esther (who married Gust Wilen), Leonard, Frank, Alma (who married William Smith), Mabel (who married Allen Clark), and Clarence.

## Jemima Grigsby

Jemima Grigsby was born in Guernsey County, Ohio on June 2, 1836, the daughter of Edward and Elinor Grigsby. She married John Barrick born in 1832 in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Jemima and John were parents of seven children: Simon, Martin, Calvin, Marion, Irving (Jim), Elmer, and Emmery. Simon was born December 4, 1854, in Monmouth, Illinois, and married Mollie Hively. They made their home in Madrid, and were the parents of John, Lily, and Gerome. Martin Barrick married Sarah Hunt, and they were the parents of children: Marion, Ralph, Bert, and Lottie. Calvin married 1.) Miss Miller; 2.) Mary Lee Riley (who died from injuries received in a tornado); and 3.) Ora Cox. He was the father of children Avise, Grace, Bert, Marion, and Jim, and made his home in the Mason City, Iowa, area. Marion Barrick died before reaching adulthood, as did his brother, Elmer. Irving moved to Minnesota, and was the father of children Roy, Maude, Hugh, and Mabel. Emmery married Lulu Ingersoll, and was the father of one son, Elmer. Lulu became insane, and

the child was raised by Mr. and Mrs. Dave Stevens. When he reached his adulthood, he moved to Montana, where he was murdered. Elmer was the father of four or five children.

Jemima subsequently married John Coffman, and to this second marriage were born three children. They were May, born September 4, 1870, Charles, born November 21, 1872, and Ora. May married Ewing Warden on January 19, 1888, and they made their home in Gowrie. Their children were: Earl, Everett, Lloyd, Leland, Pearl, and Millie. Charles Coffman married Mate Stevens on July 13, 1890. They were the parents of two children: Dora (Mrs Bert Sutton, of Cambridge) and Orma (who married Nell Simpson). Ora married John Dougherty, and later, a Mr. Smith. Ora was the mother of children Hugh, Blanch, and Mary.

Jemima Grigsby Barrick Coffman married William Dickey on June 18, 1884. This was her third marriage, and no children were born to their union. Mr. Dickey died February 8, 1932. Jemima died June 29, 1911.

## John H. Grigsby Family

John H. Grigsby, was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania February 14, 1826, the son of Edward and Elinor Grigsby. He settled in the Madrid, Iowa area in May, 1853, near the present site of the United Brethren Church, southeast of Madrid. His wife, Susanna Warden, born June 21, 1831, and two children, Maira and Margaret, accompanied him on his move from Pennsylvania, as did Susanna's parents and family.

Maira S. was born January 24, 1850, and subsequently married Raffield Rutherford. Their family lived in Iowa, Kansas, and North Dakota. Their children were: Mary, John, Bertha, Warren, Lily, Josie, Ora, and twins, Jennie and Jay.

Margaret Ann, was born August 24, 1851, and married Warren Orton. Two sons were born to this marriage: Edward, born October 9, 1867, and died October 24, 1867, and an infant son who, with his mother, died during childbirth June 24, 1870.

Two sons were born to John H. and Susanna after their arrival in the Madrid area. They were: George W., born April 8, 1853, and died October 11, 1853; and Daniel P. Daniel was born October 11, 1855, and subsequently married Francis S. Lee. Daniel and

Francis were the parents of four sons and one daughter. Son, M.M. Grigsby died December 12, 1881. Son, Robert A., born January 12, 1883, married Anna Malva Drake, and became a Methodist



John H. Grigsby



Nancy Jane Wolgmott Grigsby

minister. Son, Fred, married Delia Barrett, and they were the parents of one daughter, RoseMary. Son, Elwin, married Freda Daymude, and they were the parents of one daughter, Joy Mae. Daughter, Cora, born October 12, 1883, married Will Jacobs, and they were the parents of four sons: LaVerne, Doyl, Darrel, and Marrel.

Susanna Warden Grigsby died October 15, 1857, succumbing to another epidemic of typhoid. She was 26 years old.

On September 2, 1858, John H. married Nancy Jane Wolgamott, a 17-year-old German girl, who came to this area from Liberty, Guernsey County, Ohio. John H. and Nancy Jane were the parents of 13 children: Ora B.; David W.; Miranda P.; Cornelius V.; John E.; Ulysses Grant; Edward W.; Jennie; Everett; Robert; Otho C.; Hattie; and Bessie.

Ora B. Grigsby, born October 22, 1859, married Joe Bolle. To their marriage were born three children: Ida (born May 29, 1883), who married Oscar Beighler, and was the mother of sons Eugene, Carol, and Edward; Edna (born September 22, 1885), who married Will Provolt, and was the mother of children Helen, Hubert, and Garald; and Earl (born Nov. 19, 1890), who married Ella Drake, and was the father of Marjorie Bolle Erickson. Marjorie married Forest Erickson, and was the mother of sons Lloyd, Wayne, and Stanley.

David W. Grigsby, born September 9, 1861, married Agnes Parmeter. Their children were Edna, born September 10, 1883, and Rollo, born July 24, 1891. Edna married Will Swanson, and was the mother of one daughter, Jeannette Swanson Caldwell. Rollo married Ross Stover, and they were the parents of Agnes; Leone and David Lyle (twins); Donald; Junella; Drexel; and Geraldene. Agnes Parmeter Grigsby died in 1894, and David married Emma Allen, in 1896.

Miranda P. Grigsby, born November 29, 1863, married John McIntire, and they were the parents of one

son, David Franklin, who was born September 11, 1881, and died October 2, 1881, and three daughters: Hattie Jane, born January 30, 1884, and who married Franklin Schoff; Edith Bell, born September 15, 1887, and who married John (Jack) L. Hook; and Bessie Pearl, born July 27, 1890, who married J. Clinton Snider. Bessie was the mother of children Garald, Winnefred, and Dorothy.

Cornelius V. Grigsby was born October 29, 1865, and married Linnie Parmeter. They had no children.

John E. Grigsby, was born September 26, 1867. He married Cornelia Taylor. They were the parents of daughters, Margaret Irene, and Catherine Ileen. Margaret Irene was born January 9, 1912, and married Lester A. Indlecoffer. They were the parents of Adrienne Rose, who married David Fry, and John Stanley. The Frys live in Bloomington, Illinois, and are the parents of four children. John Stanley died May 23, 1976, at the age of 30, leaving a wife, Vicki, and three sons, Jeffrey, Gregory, and Bradley. Catherine Ileen was born October 8, 1913, and married Robert Leaming on December 26, 1933. Robert died April 17, 1936, and Catherine later married Jack W. Criner. The Criners reside in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Ulysses Grant Grigsby was born on December 25, 1869. He married Mattie Bryant, and was a medical doctor in Perry, Iowa. Their children were: Defere, Stanley and Virgil. Defere married Mildred Smith and later Katherine Lipton. Stanley died in the U.S. Navy. Virgil married Lucian Osborne.

Edward W. Grigsby was born February 3, 1872. Also a medical doctor, Edward married Libbie Garlock. They had one daughter, Winnefred, born May 29, 1902. She married Gordon Sandsberry, and they made their home in Hollywood, California. The Sandsberrys were parents of one son, James Edward, born October 15, 1932.

Jennie Grigsby, born September 3, 1874, married medical doctor Frederick Moench. They had two

The John H. Grigsby home located on South Kennedy Street, Madrid, Iowa.



sons, G. Frederick and Edward, and a daughter, Kathryn, born April 18, 1907. G. Frederick, born in February, 1899, was also a medical doctor, and he and his wife, True, made their home in Mt. Victory, Ohio. They had two sons, James and Cornelius, and a daughter, Rose Marie. Edward, born April 17, 1901, like his brother and father, became a medical doctor.

Everett Grigsby was born August 3, 1876. He married Mertle Houser, and they moved to East Moline, Illinois to make their home. They had five children: May, who died at 18; Fern, born December 29, 1910, who married Bernard Ruberg; a baby who died in infancy; Dorothy, born July 16, 1915, and who married Russell E. Collier; and Ruth, also deceased. Mertle died in 1926, and Everett subsequently married Stella Spangler, who also predeceased him. He married Vera, his third wife, and to their marriage was born one daughter, Deloris, who is now Deloris Killian, of Moline, Illinois.

Robert Grigsby, born August 1, 1877, died October 17, 1877, at the age of two months.

Otho C. Grigsby, born September 1, 1878, married Alice Provolt. They made their home in Granger, Iowa, and were the parents of two children: Myrl, born October 26, 1904, and Vera, born July 23, 1917. Vera married Alan Kenison of Madrid.

Hattie Grigsby was born December 23, 1880, and



John E. Grigsby family, Jack Griner, Catherine Grigsby Criner, Margaret Indlecoffer, John Stanley, Cornelia Grigsby, John Grigsby, Rev. Lester Indlecoffer and Adrienne.

died October 12, 1881, at the age of 9 months, 19 days.

Bessie Grigsby was born September 10, 1882, and died September 8, 1888, at the age of five years.

Nancy Jane Wolgamott Grigsby died from diabetes in her home on September 3, 1909. She was 67 years old. Father, John H. Grigsby, died from an apparent heart attack on February 7, 1911, at the age of 85. He had been shoveling snow, and was found leaning against the fence at his home in Madrid.

## Frank Grgurich Family



Frank and Helen Grgurich

Frank Grgurich was born on April 2, 1894, in a small village in Sunger, Croatia, which is located in

## Guisto Guigli Family

Guisto Guigli was born April 13, 1891 in the province of Madena, Italy. In 1908 at the age of seventeen he came to the United States settling first in Texas where he worked in the coal mines. After a short stay in Texas he moved to the Des Moines area where he worked in several different coal mines.

During World War I Guisto served with the U.S. Army in France. Upon returning in 1919, he came again to Iowa. On July 1, 1920 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Trucano. To them two children were born, Alfred J. in 1922 and a daughter Joan Marie in 1934.

Guisto Guigle passed away February 29, 1939 at the age of 47 years.

the mountainous northern section of Yugoslavia. He came to the United States in 1913, at the age of 19 years. He met and married Helen Jakovac, who was born in Mrkopoly, Croatia, May 22, 1895. They were married at the Assumption Church in Granger, Iowa November 21, 1914.

The family lived at Scandia, Iowa, and, after moving to several other towns, settled in Madrid in 1919.

Frank Grgurich worked in several coal mines, but after the mines were closed, was employed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines.

He died shortly after his retirement in 1959.

Mr. and Mrs. Grgurich were the parents of three children: Carl Grgurich, of Des Moines; Elma Grgurich Konchar, of Madrid; and one son, Ivan, who died as a young child. Helen Grgurich still resides in Madrid, and has six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.



Guisto and Mary Guigli

## Alfred J. (Bill) Guigli Family

Bill Guigli was born October 15, 1922 at Moran, Iowa, the son of Guisto and Mary Trucano Guigli. In 1932 the family moved to Madrid where Bill attended the local schools.

On January 2, 1942, Bill entered the service of his country, serving in the U.S. Navy until October 19,

1945.

In 1953 Bill was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Winter of Clarinda, Iowa. To this union six children were born: Mary, Elizabeth, Dana, Martha, Carol and one son, John.

## David and Mar-Lena Hammond

David E. Hammond and Mar-Lena A. Hammond came to Madrid in 1969 from the Grimes, Iowa, area. Married in 1962, Mr. Hammond is 49 years of age, and his wife 39. They have two sons, Scott D. Hammond and Grant D. Hammond. Scott, born September 9, 1963, is presently a student at Iowa State University, Ames, majoring in chemical engineering. Grant attends Madrid High School, and is interested in all sports, particularly weight lifting.

David is an engineer for Northwestern Bell Telephone Co., and Mar-Lena is a homemaker. Additionally, the Hammonds are dealers for the Bretney Corporation. David has served on the Madrid Board of Adjustment and Review for a number of years. Both of their mothers, Jennie Sonntag, and Sarah Hammond, also reside in Madrid.



The David Hammond residence, the first home built in the Reddish Addition.

The Hammonds note that their family home was the first house built in the Reddish Addition, west of Madrid, constructed in 1969.

## Arthur Hanson

I was born in Alft, Halsingland, Sweden on January 30, 1915, the son of Hans and Anna K. Hanson. There are five of us children still living. My family left Sweden in the Fall of 1919. It took us eleven days from Goteberg to New York. Our ship was the "Stockholm." We were all sick on the trip over, except my Dad. I remember one morning when we "hit" the North Sea, my Dad and I came on deck, and there were lots of people standing alongside the railing. I asked my Dad what they were doing. Finally, we learned that a man had died on board, and they were burying him at sea.

Finally, one morning we got up and everything was still. We had arrived at Ellis Island, and could see the Statue of Liberty! We didn't get to go on land until after dinner. Then, we got a taxi to take us to the railroad station. My Dad took out \$300 in American money, and the driver took \$30.

We took the train to Marion, and then changed trains for Chicago. We finally arrived in Madrid on the 18th of October. None of us could speak any English. Fortunately, the depot agent here in Madrid

could speak a little Swedish, and he took Dad up town to try to find a translator. They met Ernest Johnson, who understood us, and called Forest Erickson to come and get us. Forest Erickson came, and took us to the home of Affo Erickson, where we stayed until my Dad found work and a place for us to live.

My Dad found work with a farmer by the name of Ed Hook. We lived on one of his farms, and he paid my Dad \$50 a month for helping out on the farm. He also gave us two cows, so we had milk and butter, and two hogs (one in the spring and one in the fall) so we could butcher, and we could raise a garden and chickens on the place. We thought we were well off, and my Dad put the rest of his money in the bank until he could start farming.

(Note: Another interesting story of Arthur's early experiences in this area appears in the introductory chapter of this book. Arthur is presently a resident of the Madrid Home for the Aging, where he is employed part time as their mail carrier, and where he enjoys the friendship of many of the smaller "Tiger Tots" as well.)

## The Noland Harris Family

Nolan Harris was born on December 10, 1917, the son of Lyell and Viola Harris, in Linn County, Missouri. On August 22, 1938, he married Beulah Carter, born August 1, 1918, the daughter of Robert and Opal Carter, of Novelty, Missouri.

To this union, two daughters were born: Marlyn, born February 29, 1940, in Novelty, Missouri, and Faye, born October 31, 1942, in Edina, Missouri.

The Harrises farmed for seven years in Missouri, near Edina and Clarence. In the spring of 1946, they

moved to a farm near Kelley, Iowa. In the spring of 1948, they moved to the Charley Reynoldson farm, near Luther, northeast of Madrid.

Marlyn and Faye went to school in Kelley, Luther, and Jordan, and graduated from the United Community School system.

On July 10, 1959, Marlyn was married to Larry Sprecher, of rural Boone. They live on the farm Nolan and Beulah purchased in 1964, known as the Oscar Johnson Farm, located northwest of Madrid. They

have one son, Brian, born April 5, 1960. Brian was married to Yvonne Crabtree on June 6, 1981, and they live in Luther.

Faye was married September 28, 1963, to Marlowe Carlson, of Madrid. The Carlsons have three children:

Gregg, Deanna, and Marla Kay. They live on their farm south of Madrid.

Nolan passed away February 25, 1969, and Beulah is retired, and lives in Madrid.

## The Harry Harrison Family

It was late summer of 1946 when a pick-up truck loaded with a new refrigerator and assorted other, but considerably older, household goods arrived at 216 West Fourth Street. Passengers in the vehicle included Harry, Dorothy and baby Jill Harrison, and thus began the Harry Harrison family history in Madrid.

Harry and Dorothy had, for the most part, grown up in Ames, Iowa. But, before moving to Ames both spent their very early years in widely separated parts of the country. Harry was born May 25, 1916 on a farm near Osage, Iowa. While an infant his family moved to a farm near Cambridge, Iowa and shortly thereafter to Ames. Dorothy was born Sept. 5, 1922 on a farm near Jacksonville, Ill. At pre-school age her family moved to Eagle Grove, Iowa and a few years afterwards to Ames. In Ames, Dorothy and Harry lived in the same section of town and grew up as neighbors. For many years acquaintanceship amounted to no more than Dorothy being that Todd girl living on Burnett and Harry that Harrison kid who kept things humming over on Douglas.

Harry and Dorothy progressed through the Ames school system and both went on to Iowa State College. Harry took his degree in the Science Department with emphasis in Wildlife Biology while Dorothy won her degree in Home Economics, specializing in Household Equipment.

About this time World War II broke out. Harry was a graduate student and Dorothy a sophomore. Harry left ISC for a short stint in the U.S. Health Service in their mosquito control program in Louisiana and from the Health Service he entered the U.S. Coast Guard's Officer Training School at Groton, Conn. He was commissioned an officer in February 1942 and spent 39 months in the service. His service duty was as a commanding officer of LORAN navigating stations scattered along the east coast of continental North America from Labrador to Charleston, S.C.

Meanwhile, Dorothy continued at ISC, spending a summer as a metallurgist at the Ankeny Ordnance plant.

While home on leave in the spring of 1942, Harry quite suddenly noticed Dorothy in a light somewhat different than that of the Todd girl who lived a couple of blocks away, and apparently Dorothy's chemistry had changed, too. Courtship ensued, much of it by mail from distance lands. They were married in Charleston, S.C. in November 1944. Jill showed up at the Charleston Naval Yards Hospital on October 28, 1945. The War had ended and in February 1946, the three Harrisons returned to Iowa.

Because housing was virtually unavailable, the Harrisons moved in with Dorothy's parents, George and Frances Todd. Harry took a job with the Iowa State Conservation Commission as a fisheries biologist. Dorothy spent her days caring for baby Jill and perusing the want ads for housing. An ad in the Des Moines

Register listed a house in Madrid that suited their needs which they subsequently bought and moved into in the late summer of 1945.

Their second child, a son, Todd, was born December 13, 1946. Twenty-three years later, on March 3, 1969, he would become a casualty of the unnecessary senseless Vietnam war. A third child, Ross, was born in August 17, 1948, and thus the Harrison family of Madrid was complete.

Harry and Dorothy's roots grew deep and within a few years they were established in the community of this wonderful small town in midwest America, with no desire to seek other climes.

Early on, Dorothy became involved in church and community work. She taught in the Methodist Church Sunday School and Bible School, made the altar cloths to be used on the new oaken chancel furniture the Earl Browns had given the church; she also made the junior choir robes. Community activities included Blue Birds, Camp Fire, den mother for the Cub Scouts and MYRA, the summer recreation program. Membership in Gamma Rho, Blue Birds Mothers Club, M.W.M. Club, and P.E.O. provided social contacts. She also worked several days a week at the Madrid Register-News gathering local news for the society columns.

As college age for her three youngsters neared, Dorothy sensed a need for a supplemental income to assure their continued education. She took a job with the Des Moines Register and Tribune, where she worked for 17 years on the editorial pages. She retired



Harry and Dorothy Harrison

in September, 1981.

Because of the nature of his work with the State Conservation Commission, Harry spent much of his early Madrid years away from home. For 17 years he worked as a field fisheries biologist assigned to the Des Moines River drainage which included about one-third of the state extending from Estherville in the north to Keokuk in the southeastern corner of the state. In 1963 he was promoted to Superintendent of Biology in the Des Moines office and six years later became the state's Wildlife Administrator. He continued in that capacity until his retirement 10 years later.

Because of his avocation, the citizens of Madrid frequently called upon him to introduce the youth of the town to the wonders of nature and to identify for both young and old the strangers of the animal and plant worlds. Harry enjoyed these activities and happily shared his knowledge with all those who sought it. A few examples of this sharing were:

It was a hot summer day when Harry was demonstrating the electrical fish shocker to a group of youngsters on the Des Moines River west of Madrid. Enough fish were caught to give each boy a large carp to take home. Randy Kellogg, Madrid's superintendent of schools young son, selected the largest carp which weighed about seven pounds. He took it home and put it in the bathtub. Randy's mother, an ever-loving wife, usually drew her husband's bath before he arrived home from a hot day's work at the schoolhouse. You guessed it. Virgil stepped into the tub, that scared the carp, it jumped out and so did Virgil. He stopped running when he reached the kitchen screaming, "What the hell is that in the bathtub?" Everyone laughed, but Virgil took a little longer.

Another case of amusement developed in the picking of mushrooms, a favorite sport of the populace.

Many times Harry's doorbell would ring, and a friend would be holding a few mushrooms they had found in a near-by timber. They would ask for the identification and would leave a few for the information. However, this benevolence was suspect when they were seen driving by the next day and asked how Harry was and if he enjoyed the mushrooms. Then they would go home and cook theirs.

Harry found time for other forms of community services, as well. He served two successive terms on both the City Park Board and the Madrid Community School Board.

His main hobbies are wood-working and gardening. Harry and Dorothy built their home at 216 E. North Street, a project extending for more than 10 years. The inside paneling, woodwork, and much of the furniture are made from locust, red oak, black walnut and ash trees harvested from their acreage south of town and the surrounding area, and were sawed at the Reddish sawmill west of Madrid.

The family shared the bounty of the best cooks in Iowa at the Madrid Garden Club monthly potluck meetings. Plate in hand, Harry was usually first in line, jostling with Minnie Langland Carlson for Kathryn Sundberg's cinnamon apple rings.

Daughter Jill married Jeff Peterson, an Ames boy attending the same church camp for several summers, and they have two sons, Justin and Jay. Jeff is a partner in an insurance firm in Pekin, Ill.

Son Ross graduated from ISU with a double major in Wildlife biology and journalism. He married Theresa (Lacaeyse) and they have three children, Amy, Matthew and Casey. They live in West Des Moines. Ross is superintendent of Information and Education at the Iowa State Conservation Commission, his dad's former employer.

## Carl and Inga (Trankt) Hegberg

Karl Assarsson Hogberg, (Carl Hegberg), son of Assar Magnus Andersson and Anna Cathrina Jonasdatter, was born on the 26th day of July, 1828, in



Carl and Inga Hegberg

Svensarum Parish, Honkoping County, Sweden. He was married on May 3, 1863 to Ingaborg Catharina Trankt. Inga was born November 7, 1842 in Nydala Parish, Jonkoping County, Sweden, the daughter of Johannes Mattiasson Trankt, a soldier, and Anna Stina Jacobsdotter.

Carl, Inga, and their three children left Sweden on April 30, 1869, and arrived here in Swede Point May 24, 1869. Carl followed his trade of carpenter-cabinet maker. He made caskets, and Inga made the linings. Inga was a seamstress, and did sewing and knitting for neighbors. She also took in boarders at their home across the street north from St. John's Lutheran Church.

Carl and Inga were active members of St. John's Lutheran Church, and were the parents of seven children: Anna Christina; Johanna Fredrika; Carl August; Augusta Wilhelmina; Carl John; Gustaf William; and Peter Edward.

Anna Christina Hegberg was born in Sweden February 9, 1864, married Eric Anderson in 1882, and died at Madrid February 5, 1904.

Johanna Fredrika Hegberg was born in Sweden on July 26, 1865; married Carl John Cassel in 1885, and died in Madrid May 28, 1943.

Carl August Hegberg was born in Sweden September 24, 1867, and died in May, 1869, three days after the family arrived in Swede Point.

Augusta Wilhelmina Hegberg was born in Madrid July 20, 1870. She married Emil Seaberg in 1892, and died in Madrid March 31, 1926.

Carl John Hegberg was born in Madrid February 7, 1873. He married Anna Johnson in 1897, and died September 18, 1951, in Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Gustaf William Hegberg (Will) was born in Madrid April 3, 1876. He married Wilhelmina (Minnie)

Kilberg in 1903, and died in Madrid July 8, 1960.

Peter Edward (Pete) Hegberg was born in Madrid October 18, 1878, was married to Mary Sandberg in 1911, and died October 6, 1943.

Carl was a taciturn, kindly, well-esteemed man, and to his grandchildren, a somewhat forbidding presence as he sat in his chair and smoked his long, clay pipe. Carl passed away April 1, 1908, and Inga on December 28, 1918. Both are buried in Cassel Cemetery.

## Bob and Terry Henry Family

Robert (Bob) J. Henry married Teresa (Terry) A. Galetich in 1964. Bob and Terry have three sons: William (Bill), Scott, and Laine.

Raised in Ridgeway, Missouri, Bob came to the Madrid area in 1962. Upon graduating from United Community High School in 1962, Bob went into construction work. In 1973, he began working for John Deere Company in Ankeny, where he is still employed. Bob has been active in the Cub and Boy Scout programs, the Madrid Jaycees, the Madrid Lit-

tle League, the Madrid Board of Adjustment, Madrid Centennial, and P.T.A.

Teresa was born and raised in Madrid, and graduated from the Madrid Community High School. In 1976, she became the Assistant Librarian at the Madrid Public Library where she still works. Terry's community activities have been: Madrid Jaycee Belles, Boy Scouts, Madrid P.T.A., Blue Birds, Advisory Board, and Madrid Centennial.

## Nils Herrstrom Family

Nils Herrstrom was born January 17, 1863, in Ahus Christianstad's Lan Skane Sweden. He was baptized in infancy in Sweden. At the age of 14, he was confirmed in Brody, Sweden. He came to America in 1882, at the age of 19, landing in Sheldahl, Iowa, with thirty-five cents in his pocket. He moved to a farm in Polk County for a short while, then moved to the Garden Township area north of town, where he farmed. He returned to Sweden to bring back his future wife, Hannah Johnson, born in Broby, Sweden December 4, 1865. He also brought back two brothers, Andrew and Olf. Sisters Hannah Olson and Anna Svenson remained in Sweden.

Nils married Hannah in 1889, and lived on the 400-acre farm for many years before moving to Boone. In 1882, he became a member of St. John's Lutheran Church. Hannah and Nils had five daughters and three sons, all born in Madrid. They were Nettie, Esther, Ruth Ruby, Mabel Ione, Gladys Marie, Martin W., Raymond Clifford, and Edmond Emerson.

Nettie was born February 2, 1890. She married John Haglund, and they had two children: Raymond and Frances.

Esther was born August 25, 1891. For her last 17 years, she resided at the Madrid Home for the Aging.

Ruth Ruby was born July 3, 1904, and died in infancy.

Mabel Ione was born June 24, 1904, and died August, 1904.

Gladys Marie was born August 10, 1902, and was united in marriage to LeRoy Ahrens on December 7, 1921. They farmed in Madrid, in the Garden Township until the death of LeRoy in 1969. They were members of St. John's Lutheran Church in Madrid. They had two children: Cleo and Betty.

Cleo LeRoy Ahrens was born October 14, 1922. He married Dorothy Budd of Boone, Iowa. He was in

World War II and served three years in the Infantry. Cleo had the D.X. Service Station on the corners of Second and Main Streets in Madrid for many years. He served as Fire Chief for the Madrid Volunteer Fire Department from the years 1960-1969, and still serves on the fire department. Cleo has also served two terms on the City Council, during 1964 and 1969. He is active on the St. John's Lutheran Church Council. He is employed by the Iowa Department of Transportation, in Ames. Dorothy is employed at Federal Prescription. They have made their home in Madrid. To their marriage were born five children: Kathleen Louise; Patricia Kaye; Becky Jo; David LeRoy; and Jill Janine.

Kathleen Louise married Dean Meier, and they had two daughters, Sandra and Victoria. Kathleen later married John Kent, who had two boys, Johnny and Charlie. Kathy and John are employed at Iowa State University in Ames. They and their four children make their home northwest of Madrid.

Patricia Kaye married George Patrick of Madrid, and they make their home east of Ames. Both work for Iowa State University in Ames, and they have two daughters, Cynthia Ann and Christine Louise.

Becky Jo is an L.P.N. at the Madrid Home for the Aging. She is currently continuing her education at D.M.A.C.C. and resides in Madrid.

David LeRoy was born January 14, 1962, and died January 14, 1962.

Jill Janine is a senior at Madrid High School.

Betty Mae Ahrens graduated from Madrid High School and attended Thompsons Beauty School. She married Henry H. Pies, of Madrid. Betty has been a beautician at the Madrid Home for the Aging for the past 25 years. The Pies reside on a farm east and north of Madrid, where they farm. They are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, and are the parents of sons Steven Lee and Kent Douglas. Steven Lee married

Nancy Kendall of Madrid. They made their home on a farm east and north of Madrid. Kent Douglas is presently working in Ames, and living with his parents. He is a graduate of Madrid High School.

Martin W. Herrstrom, son of Nils and Hannah, married Ione Anderson, and they live in Tonganoxie, Kansas.

Raymond Clifford, born July, 1896, attended Auctioneer School in Kansas City, and returned to his home town of Madrid in 1920. He was an auctioneer in the Madrid area until his death in May, 1950, and is remembered for his auctioneering of many box suppers.

Edmond Emmerson Herrstrom, born May 1899, married Lottie Rainbolt, and they lived north of Madrid on Highway 17, and farmed until his death in 1948. Lottie now resides at the Madrid Home for the Aged. They have two children, Richard and Mary Helen.

Richard Herrstrom married Gretta Gill, and moved on the family farm. Richard served in the Armed Forces from 1952 until 1954, and he now farms and works at Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines. They have three children: Dana Lou, Brian, and Russell.

Dana Lou is married to John Kinney, of Madrid. Dana is a lab tech, and works in DeWitt, at the hospital. John designs for Cass County, and they make their home in DeWitt, Iowa.

Brian married Tamera Blackwell, of Madrid, and they make their home in Madrid. Brian works at Jester Park, and Tamera is a teacher.

Russell is a senior at Madrid High School.

Mary Helen Herrstrom married Hermie Schultz, and they live in Kingman, Arizona. They have two sons, Ron and Tom. Ron is in the service, and Tom is a junior in high school. Hermie was junior high principal for a period of time.

Hanna Herrstrom passed away on December 3, 1906, and on January, 29, 1908, Nils married his sister-in-law, Hattie Smalley Herrstrom. They had one son, Floyd, and three daughters, Mildred, Cleo, and Dorothy Mae. Floyd was born March 21, 1903. He married Sara Russell in 1925. They lived north of the Garden Prairie Church from 1925 until 1948, where they farmed. To their marriage was born one son, Floyd, Jr.

Floyd, Jr., married Verda Kenny, of Madrid. They live on a farm north of Madrid, and have five children: Robert Andrew, who lives in Boone; Cheryl Jean, who lives at Sac City, Iowa; Pamela Ruth Cassidi, who lives in New Mexico; William John, who lives in Boone; and Timothy Jay, who lives with his parents at home.

Mildred Herrstrom Easton was born February 27, 1916, and lives in Boone. Cleo Herrstrom was born January 7, 1909, and lives in Bradenton, Florida. Dorothy Mae Herrstrom Eccleston, born February 24, 1923, lives in Peterburg, Michigan.

## Jerome H. Holland

Jerome H. Holland, a carrier on Madrid's rural route for 37 years, was born at Centerpoint, Indiana, on July 4, 1896. His father, Harvey, the son of James E. and Rebecca Holland, was a bookkeeper and manager of the Kennedy Milling Company, and had also been a postal clerk. Harvey was married to Minerva Halley.

Jerome married Elizabeth Agatha Woolhiser of Boone, on December 5, 1920. Agatha was born in Jackson Township on July 3, 1899, the daughter of Joseph Howard and Jessie Briley Woolhiser.

Joe and Gay, as they were known, were the parents of three daughters: Beulah E. Holland Brown, of Boone; Doloris I. Holland Richmond, also of Boone; and Frances B. Holland Lucas, of Urbandale.



Jerome Holland

## Fred and Daisy Howard Family



Daughters of George and Mary Hamman: Daisy Howard, Edna Lewis and Florence Holden.

Fred and Daisy were both born near Madrid. Fred was born on the family farm in Garden Township, in 1894, to Minnie and Robert Howard. Both his parents died when he was a young boy. Robert was a veteran of the Civil War. Minnie's maiden name was Lincoln, and is related to many of the Lincolns in the Madrid area.

Fred worked for a lot of farmers in the surrounding area, and was also a coal miner. People of Madrid will probably remember him when he drove his horses and wagon to town, and plowed many gardens in the Spring.

Daisy was born in 1898, on a farm south of town. When she was a young girl, the family moved to a farm northeast of Madrid. Her parents were George

and Mary Hamman. Her father worked for the Milwaukee Railroad as a bridge man, from Council Bluffs to the Illinois State line. George Hamman's father also served in the Civil War.

Daisy is of Swedish descent. Her grandfather and grandmother Green came from Sweden and settled at Swede Point about 1850. They had one daughter, who married Gustav Larson. Gustav and his wife had four girls: Mary, Nellie, Tillie, and Annie, and two boys: Oscar and Henry. When Granpa Larson died, Grandma Larson married W. W. Goodrich. When they later moved to town, they lived in the house where Mrs. George Kruse now lives. Mary Larson married George Hamman in 1897. Three daughters were born to them: Daisy Hamman Howard; Florence Cox Holden, and Edna Hamman Lewis. When they moved to town in 1915, they bought the house where Cleo Ahrens now lives. Grandpa George died of diptheria in 1927. Mary Hamman resided there until 1949. She passed away in 1951.

Daisy went to country school east of Madrid at the Hillsdale School. She graduated from Madrid High School in 1917. She was a clerk at Kinsey's store until she married.



Fred and Daisy Howard

Fred and Daisy were married November 25, 1921, in Madrid. When they first were married, they worked for Bert Ray. They lived where Richard Herrstrom now lives and where Ron Harris lives. In 1929, they moved west of Madrid and Daisy lived there until she moved to town in 1973. Fred passed away in 1968.

For many years, the Howards made sorghum in the fall. They got up at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning to start squeezing the juice. Jerry the mule turned the mill to do the squeezing. Sometimes it was midnight when they got to bed. People came from all over to buy sorghum. After school and supper, the kids from Elk Rapids would come and want to lick the sorghum pans. Fred would whittle little wooden spatulas to lick the pans. (Maxine Howard Burton, the author of this history, still has one).

The Howards also raised watermelons for years. Fred was an avid coon hunter, and the family always had a lot of coon hounds. Dr. Spencer, of Woodward, and Dr. Dugan, of Minburn, and many others would



Family of Fred and Daisy Howard, Robert Howard, Daisy Howard, Margene Shearer, Kenneth Howard, Phyllis Johnson and Maxine Burton.

come to go coon hunting. Daisy always had lots of hot coffee and food for them.

They were the parents of five children: Robert, Margene, Kenneth, Maxine, and Phyllis.

Robert married Ruth Weaver of Woodward. Bob and Ruth reside west of Madrid. When highway 89 went through west of Madrid, it went through Fred and Daisy's land. Bob and Ruth built a home on the north side of the highway. They have two children: Bob, Jr., and Rachel, and two grandchildren.

Margene Howard Shearer lives in Perry. She married Jim Shearer of Perry. They had four children: Fred, of Corning, Wanda Shearer Steburg, of Yale; Kim Shearer Renshaw, of Bouton; and Tim, of the U.S. Marine Corps. Margene has three grandchildren. Jim passed away in 1969.

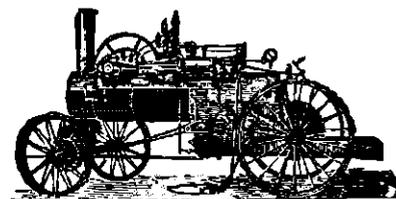
Kenneth lives in San Diego, California with his wife, Lois, and has three boys: Mike, Randy, and Rick, and one grandchild.

Maxine Howard Burton married Albert Burton, and they have four children: Bill, and his wife, Christie, who live in Madrid; Donald, and wife, Ronette, who live in Madrid; Brian, and wife, Suzi, of Madrid; and Brenda Burton Madison, and her husband, Steve, who live in Spencer, Indiana. There are four grandchildren.

Phyllis Howard Johnson and her husband, Melvin, reside in Madrid.

All of the Howard children went to the Elk Rapids country school, which is still located on Bob's place, west of Madrid.

There are many memories which could fill pages, which continue to fill the hearts of the Howard children. We are proud of them all.



## Duncan and Edna Olson Hull

Edna was born December 14, 1906, and was raised and educated in the Madrid area. After receiving her teaching certificate, she taught in the Garden Prairie, Sugar Valley, and the Independence Schools.

She married Duncan Hull, of the Luther area, and they moved to Holton, Kansas, where Duncan owned and operated a portable mill. Edna graduated from Washburn, in Topeka, Kansas, and taught fifth and

sixth grades in Holton until her death on June 28, 1971.

The Hulls have one son, Robert, who is a graduate of the University at Lawrence, Kansas. He is a geologist with Exxon Corporation, in Houston. He, and his wife, Sylvia, and daughters, Stacy, Cindy, and Stephanie, live in Conroe, Texas.

## Fred A. and Bessie A. Hunt



Fred and Bessie Hunt

Fred A. Hunt was born in 1890, the son of John V. and Ada (Schoff) Hunt. Bessie was born in 1892, the daughter of Benjamin and Mary Jane (Thompson) Wylie.

Fred and Bessie had three children: F. Arthur, who passed away at the age of 20, on March 2, 1939; Aileen Hunt Reinertson (Mrs. Archie), who lives at Rt. 2, Madrid; and Marcella Hunt Young (Mrs. Warren), who lives in Slater.

Fred was a farmer, carpenter, and a Foxbilt feed salesman during their married life. He also served as Polk County Assessor for several years. He built the family home, and Archie and Aileen Reinertson continue to reside in this home place.

Bessie was the church pianist at the Hopkins Grove United Methodist Church for 40 years. She began playing the piano at the age of four. When she and Fred married, she moved one-quarter mile from her birthplace, where she lived the remainder of her life.

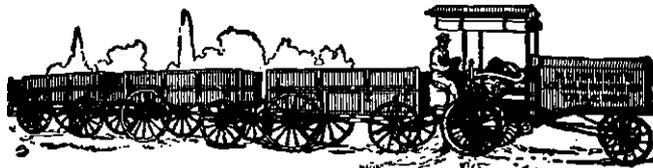
The family attended the Hopkins Grove Church. Fred passed away in 1972, and Bessie in 1980.



Archie and Aileen Reinertson



Warren and Marcella Young



## The Hurley Family

The Hurley family takes particular pride in the fact that they have had six generations who have lived on their farmstead in Douglas Township (formerly Pleasant Township, until 1865), in Boone County, Iowa. The family members who have lived there include John Hurley, Benjamin Ona (B.O.) Hurley, Hawley Ivan Hurley, Ray Wright Hurley, James Ray Hurley, and Timothy James Hurley.

The first ancestors of Ray Wright Hurley who can be traced when they came to Iowa were his great-grandfather, John Hurley, and his family. John was born in east Tennessee in 1806. He and his first wife, Sarah, had four children. Catherine, his second wife, was born in Indiana in 1823. There were six children born to this marriage. John and family moved from Parke County, Indiana, to Boone County, Iowa in 1855. They settled in what was then Pleasant Township, and were living there at the time of the 1856 Iowa Census. The soil in Pleasant Township was suitable for the establishment of a brickyard. This was operated as a family business, and many of the bricks which were used to erect some of the old landmark homes built in this part of Boone County were made in the Hurley brickyards. John died in 1866, and Catherine in 1863. They were buried in Elk Rapids Cemetery, but in July, 1913, they were removed to the Hull Cemetery by the consent of their sons, John, Silas, and Isaiah.



Benjamin Ona and Theresa Ann Hurley

Benjamin Ona Hurley, a son of John, and Theresa Ann Dobkins, grandparents of Ray, were both born in Indiana, (Benjamin in 1843, and Theresa in 1845), and were married in Boone County, Iowa, in 1862. They were charter members of the Church of Christ, Meadow Grove. They farmed in addition to helping operate the family brickyard. There were nine children in this family. Benjamin died in 1906, and Theresa died in 1917, and both are buried in Hull Cemetery.

A son of Benjamin Ona was Charles Douglas Hurley. William Benjamin Hurley was born in Boone County, February 7, 1891 to Charles Douglas and Mary Margaret Allstot Wright Hurley. He married Susie Elizabeth Hynes August 26, 1908, and to this union, six children were born. They were: Florence, Nina, Eldon, Donald, Lyle, and Marvel. They spent most of their married life farming in the Madrid area.

Billie and Susie died in 1960, and 1979, respectively. They are buried in the Fairview Cemetery northwest of Madrid.

Another son of Benjamin O. was William Spencer Hurley, who served the Madrid community as a drayman. His daughter, Carrie Mae, served the Madrid School System as high school history teacher and librarian until she moved to Ames, Iowa, to serve in the Ames Public Library as reference librarian and cataloguer. She now resides in the Evangelical Free Church Home in Boone, Iowa.



Hawley Ivan and Cora Hurley

A third son of Benjamin O. was Hawley Ivan Hurley, the father of Ray. He was born in 1876. Ray's Mother was Cora Viola Wright Morlan Hurley, born in 1875. Children in this family are: Carrie Morlan, now Mrs. W. E. Scott of rural Woodward; Fern, Mrs. Eldon Rosene, deceased; and Ray. Another son, Gerald, died in infancy, and is buried in Hull Cemetery. The Ivan Hurleys farmed northwest of Madrid and operated a sorghum mill. A hobby of Ivan's was to raise and show big work horses. They also had a flock of chickens and supplied hatching eggs to the Madrid Hatchery. They were active in the First Christian Church in Madrid. Ivan died in 1949, and Cora died in 1955. They are buried in the Fairview Cemetery northwest of Madrid.

Ray Wright Hurley, born in 1916, the son of Ivan, and his wife, Genevieve Ruth Canon Hurley, born in 1920, reside on their farm northwest of Madrid. Ray farmed many years, and also operated a thresher, a corn shelling business, and a farm shop before retiring in 1960 because of ill health. Ray's hobbies were motorcycles and flying his airplane. They continue to reside on their farm. Their children, Sharon Ann (born in 1940), Mary Elizabeth (born in 1948), and James Ray (born in 1950), attended the public schools



Ray and Genevieve Hurley

in Madrid and also graduated from Drake University in Des Moines.



Sharon Hurley Gerdy



Donald Gerdy



Mary and Dennis O'Boyle



Kristin Gerdy



Cheryl Gerdy



Michael O'Boyle



Diane Gerdy

Daughter, Sharon and husband, Donald Gerdy, are parents of three daughters: Kristin Beth (1969), Cheryl Joellen (1972), and Diane Rochele (1974), and live in Boulder, Colorado.



Meredith O'Boyle

Daughter, Mary and her husband, Dennis B. O'Boyle, are parents of a son, Michael Francis (1975), and a daughter, Meredith Ellen (1979), and live in Hoffman Estates, Illinois.



James R. Hurley



Janet Carlson Hurley



Timothy James Hurley



Staci Lynn Hurley

Son, James, and his wife, Janet Carlson Hurley, live in Waverly, Iowa, where James is a physics teacher in the Waverly-Shell Rock public school. They are parents of a son, Timothy James (1972), and a daughter, Staci Lyn (1974).

## The Hurst Family

Landia Jefferson Hurst, born in 1794, and buried in the Cass Township Liberty Cemetery, was the father of Landia Jefferson Hurst who came with him from Illinois, and located on Section 8, in Cass Township, in 1850. Five years later, they moved to Section 16. He had been born May 20, 1839, in Illinois. On December 31, 1862, L. J. married Miss Rebecca Stumbo, a native of Ohio. To them were born seven children: Roxie R.; John H.; James; Elizabeth; Susanna; and Jacob B., and another who died in childhood.

The youngest son, Jacob B., farmed in Cass Township north of Woodward until 1930, when he moved into Madrid. He had married Laura McHaffey, a native of Indiana, and they had six children: Hazel, Dessie, Ralph, Fern, Ray, and Virginia. After a short time, they moved to an acreage west of town, into the house that had been built by Charles Gaston, and had been used as a stage coach stop when Elk Rapids was a thriving village.

Jacob's son, Ralph, went into farming, living in the house across the road, and about one-half mile east, known as the "Emma Dalander House." He married Lucille Finley, and they had four children: Willard, Frank, Alice, and Jacqueline. The farming operation became a dairy, and Ralph's brother, Ray, became involved.

In 1931, Ray married Charlene Reed, of Grimes. Her father, Ernie Reed, was in the plumbing business, at Grimes. Charlene was one of four girls: Margaret Reed Peterson, Gertrude, Charlene Reed Hurst, and Jean Marie. For a time, Ray and Charlene farmed at Granger.

When Ralph and his family moved to Cresco, Iowa, Ray and Charlene moved into the Emma Dalander house. They had five children: Jimmy, Radene, Jerry, Carroll, and Richard. The land they were farming was sold, and they moved into a house farther west on the Elk Rapids hill, where they lived for more than 20

years, until their property was taken as a part of the Saylorville Lake area. From there, they moved into Madrid, to the house on South Madison Street, where they currently reside.

Charlene had an exceptional singing voice, and a wonderful talent at the piano. During the years their children attended the Elk Rapids school, she was often featured on the PTA programs, which community events were looked forward to by children and adults alike. A recent anachronism, Elk Rapids was one of the last one-room schools in operation.

After he quit farming, Ray worked in construction, being employed by John Pickell, until he retired. Charlene was blinded by glaucoma, but is proud of how well she had adapted to that handicap, and she is active when she can be. When the Senior Associates of Madrid formed, she joined, and was a member of the S.A.M. Kitchen Band, that provided good entertainment for a while.



Ray and Charlene Hurst

## Carole and Jimmy Hurst

Carole Ann Gibbons, daughter of Lester O. and Velora Gibbons, was born July 18, 1937. She married Jimmy Dorven Hurst, the son of Ray and Charlene Hurst on January 6, 1956. Jimmy was born March 13, 1932.

Carole has been employed at the Woodward State Hospital and School for nine years, and Jim for three years. Previously, Jim was employed at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines, for a period of 22 years.

Jim and Carole have lived in the Madrid area for 26 years. They have four children: one son and three daughters.

Their son, Rockford Allan Hurst, was born April 17, 1958. He graduated from Madrid Community School. He is employed at the John Deere Works, Ankeny, Iowa. Rockford married Jill Linn Perry, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Perry, of Woodward, Iowa, on September 1, 1978. Two children were born to Rockford and Jill. A son, Dustin Linn Hurst, was born August 7, 1980, and a daughter, Darcie Ann Hurst, was born September 16, 1981. Rockford and Jill reside in Woodward.

Daughter, Rebecca Lynn Hurst, was born December 13, 1960. Rebecca graduated from Madrid Community School and attended Americana Beauty School in Des Moines, Iowa. She is now employed at Command Performance at Merle Hay Mall, Des Moines, Iowa. Rebecca is now residing in Madrid.

Daughter Deanna Jeanne Hurst, was born



Jimmy and Carole Hurst

December 18, 1963. She graduated from Madrid Community School, and married Mark Sovereign, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Sovereign, of Hot Springs, Arkansas. Deanna is attending Crowder College, in Goodman, Missouri. Mark is a teacher in Anderson, Missouri. The couple resides in Anderson, Missouri.

Daughter, Tracie Jo Hurst, was born January 29, 1965. Tracie is a student at the Madrid Community School, and is employed part-time at the Madrid Home for the Aging. She has been active in track, basketball, and cheerleading in school.

## Dave and Delia Isaacson



Dave and Delia Isaacson

Dave and Delia Isaacson moved to Madrid in 1924, renting the Cathey house at the end of North State Street, but later lived in other parts of town – on North Water, Union, East Twenty-second and West Seventh Streets.

Dave came from Fraser to work in the Scandia Coal Mines, and soon moved his family here. He and Delia had four small children at the time – Wayne, Geraldine, Alice, and Dean. Their children who were born in Madrid were Dale (who died at the age of 2), Gail, and Max.



Wayne, Elizabeth (Cavanaugh) Isaacson with Dave and Delia Isaacson.

The family moved to Des Moines in 1942, where Dean, Gail and Max finished their high school.

All the Isaacson boys served their country in World War II or the Korean Conflict. Had it not been for the interruption of the War and gas rationing, the family would have returned to Madrid more frequently.

Dave died in 1961; Delia in 1975, and their son, Wayne, in 1982.

Geraldine now lives in Nashua, Iowa; Alice in Florida; Gail in California, and Dean and Max, in Des Moines.

## Harry Jackson Family

Harry Jackson, the son of Calvin and Lena Kurtz Jackson, was born in Madrid October 4, 1904. He attended the Madrid Public Schools, graduating with the Class of 1924. Harry, a talented trumpet player, shared his musical talent with the community for many years. He was a member of the famed Boy Scout Band, in the early '20s, and later played with the Madrid Band and with Karl King Band and the Bert Brown Dance Band.

Harry married Mabel Nelson, who was born November 26, 1907, at Toronto, South Dakota. To this union were born two children: Rosemary and Harvey. Rosemary is married to Charles Cavanaugh of Ankeny, and has been a music teacher for 26 years, 21 of them in Ankeny. Harvey, a graduate of Augsburg College, has been a pastor with the Lutheran Church of America for the past 18 years. He currently holds a pastorate at Alden, Minnesota.

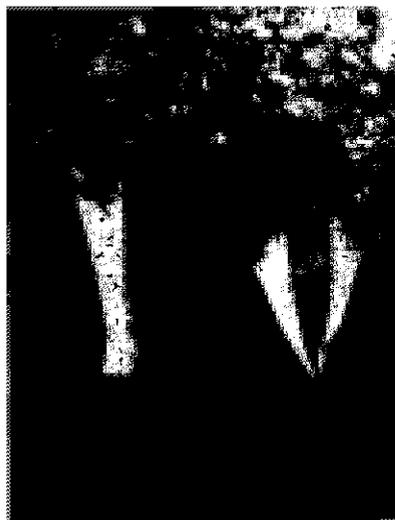
Harry was in business in Madrid for 38 years, operating Jackson Radio and Electric. The Jacksons are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, of Madrid. They are the proud grandparents of Michael Cavanaugh, and Linda, Bradley, and Beth Jackson.



Harry Jackson

Harry passed away February 13, 1977, after a lengthy illness. Mabel makes her home in Madrid, and is currently in charge of Housekeeping at the Madrid Home.

## Albert and Emily Jakovich Family



Albert and Emily  
Jackovich

Albert Jakovich immigrated to the United States from Mrkopalj, Yugoslavia in the early 1900s. Only 19 years old, he had never heard nor spoken English, but only his native Croatian. The year was approximately 1904, and he first located in New Mexico, where some of his countrymen were working in the coal mines.

Emily Jakovich was also from Mrkopalj, Yugoslavia, and immigrated to the U.S. in 1911, also traveling to New Mexico. She married Albert in Dawson, New Mexico, shortly after her arrival, and their first son, John, was born in Dawson in 1912.

The Jakoviches moved to High Bridge, where Albert continued mining. Here, their son Joseph and daughter, Anne Marie, were born. They later moved into Madrid, in the eastern part of town where other mining families lived, known as "Boxtown" at that time. Michael, Lawrence, and Velma were born there. Albert continued mining, working for the Scan-



John Jakovich  
with his son



Velma and Anne Jakovich

dia Coal Company, at the No. 4 mine. During this period, the early '20s, he also participated in the construction of the new St. Malachy's Catholic Church, located in the south part of town.

An opportunity to purchase 17 acres of land, owned by James Smith, arose, and in 1924, Albert decided to buy the land and move his family to the acreage. The children continued to attend the Madrid public schools. Kerosene provided heat and light, and water

was pumped. A large garden was always planted, and the cellar used to store produce. In 1942, a line was installed to afford the family the luxury of electricity.

Despite the hardships of the Great Depression, the family thrived on the small acreage - - always having plenty of fresh air, fresh produce, milk, cream, eggs, and chickens. Albert and the boys would cut the Christmas tree from the cedars lining the pasture, and in summer, the pleasures of the local reservoir beckoned. Some of the boys did join the CCC for a short period. When World War II began with the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Michael was serving with the U.S. Navy, and was at sea. Lawrence served with the 34th Division, and Joseph was also in the Navy.

Ill health forced the Jakoviches to sell the acreage in the 1960s. They moved to Des Moines, where they could be closer to their grown children, Joseph and Anne, thus ending a 65-year period of Madrid residence. At this writing, only three of the Jakovich family remain living - - Joseph and Anne Marie, of Des Moines, and Velma, of Chula Vista, California - -but their roots and memories of Madrid remain strong in their hearts.



Michael and Joseph Jakovich



Lawrence Jakovich

## The James Family

Robert N. James and his wife, Juliann (Hamman) James, came to Swede Point from Wisconsin, via Elkhart, Iowa for two years, in 1870.

Several of the family were well known here. Juliann's sister, Charity, married C. L. (Ned) Hepburn, who built and lived in the Hepburn house on the State Road in the northwest part of Madrid, which still stands today.

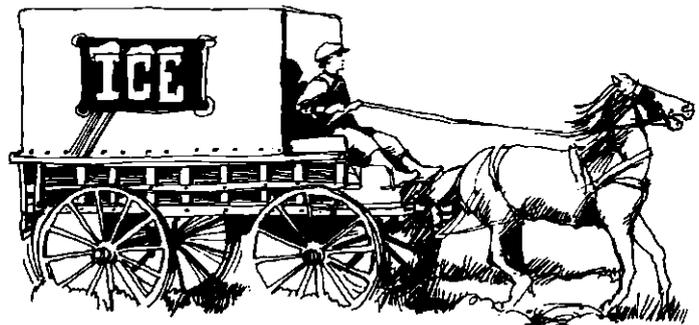
Christin married Henry Hutton, who built the Hutton Building on South State Street. Her brother, Amos Hamman, a Civil War veteran, was well known, and his descendants still live here. Their daughter, Mary Margaret, married Peter Hutzel, a Civil War veteran. Most of their children live near here.

Bert married Lydia Hoop. Lester has a daughter, Ada, who lives in California. Maude lived with her mother, and was a milliner and seamstress. Madge married August Luther, and was the mother of Emory Luther. Daisy married John Long, and they were the parents of Leo, Margaret Knudsen, and Leonas (Mrs. Eldon) Miller (they have a daughter, Patricia). All

three Long children now reside in Boone, Iowa.

John Vernon married Elsie Berglund, and they live in Madison, Wisconsin.

Vivian married Ralph L. Anderson, and they have a son, Alan.





Robert N. James family, front row: Guy Ashbaugh, John James, Maude Hutzel, Bert Hutzel, Madge Hutzel, Edwin Hepburn, Daisy Hutzel, George James, Lester Hutzel and Bill James. Middle row: Earl Hepburn, Mina Hutton, Robert James, Julian James, Mary Margaret Hutzel holding Frayne Hutzel. Back row: Eliza Ashbaugh holding Ethel Ashbaugh, Vina Hepburn, Ned Hepburn, Calista Hutton, Peter Hutzel and Henry Hutton.

## The Jacobson Family

Abraham and Catherine Jacobson came to Madrid from Kalix, Sweden, in 1865. Mr. Jacobson was a farmer and blacksmith in Sweden, so he bought a farm about a half mile east of Madrid, and built a blacksmith shop at the side of the road. Abraham and Catherine were the parents of nine children: Jacob; Catherine; Carl; Margaret; Nils; John; Abraham; Marie; and Isaac.

Neither Carl nor Nils married, and both later moved to Kansas.

Jacob married Sarah Adams, and they also moved to Kansas. They were parents of Clyde, Ralph, Edith, Ethel, Elza, Leslie, Ruth, and Martha.

Catherine married Charles Anderson, and they became parents of Andrew, Anna, Carl, Isaac, Edward, Joseph, and George. Isaac married Nellie Peterson, and they were parents of three children, who grew up in the Madrid area. Lloyd Anderson was a skilled mechanic, and worked for several local establishments; Bernice was a teacher who later married Lawrence Wolf, and now resides in Ogden; May was also a teacher, and is now a nurse at the Madrid Home for the Aging.

Margaret married Will Scott, and they were the parents of Jean, John, and Will. Jean married Maurice Rathbun, lived in the Madrid community, and was the mother of Lynn Rathbun. Will married Carrie Hurley, and they were the parents of Paul and Everett Scott.

John married Anna Segrin, and they were the parents of Clara, Edward, and Hannah. Clara and Hannah worked in Chicago for many years, and upon their retirement returned to the family home east of Madrid. Clara passed away several years ago, and Hannah remains on the family homestead.

Abraham married Clara Dalander, the daughter of Eric and Eva Dalander, who was a granddaughter of Anna Dalander. Abraham and Clara had no children.

Marie married Anton Larson, a Madrid farmer. They also had no children.

Isaac married Albertina Jacobson, and they became the parents of Herbert, Agda, Lawrence, and Alvin. The Jacobson brothers owned and operated a poultry and egg operation one mile east of Madrid, near the area where the Co-op elevator is now located.

## Erick Jacobson

Erick Jacobson, 1834-1923, from Jarbo, (Gastrikland) Sweden settled near Swede Point on a ten acre wooded plot he purchased in December of 1861. He had previously purchased 160 acres in Webster County, sight unseen, but when in Swede

Point on his way, he was warned not to take his wife, Catharine, and go up there because of a massacre which had recently occurred. So he bought his land and lived here several years. In the meantime, in 1863, his brother Jacob Jacobson, 1832-1873, arrived and

Erick sold part of his land to him. Both brothers lived here until 1867 when Erick felt safe to go to Webster County to his farm, which is still in the family, and is now a Century Farm.

In 1870 Jacob moved to Enterprise, Kansas, where he had gone in 1869 to build a stone house which is

still standing. Mrs. Elizabeth Hansdotter Jacobson was a niece of Erick Erickson who joined them in this area and bought a farm south of town. All three of these families were active in the Swede Point Lutheran Church, as indicated in church records.

## W. J. Jenkins Family

W. J. Jenkins came to Madrid from Thornberg, around the turn of the century. He opened a drug store, which he operated for the remainder of his life. Bill was not in Madrid long before one of the local school teachers spun her web around him, and he married Miss Bessie Livingstron, of Moingona. The Jenkins' built a home at 516 South Water Street, where they lived for many years. They became the parents of two children: Margaret and Duane.

Both Margaret and Duane attended the State University of Iowa. Margaret married W. H. Rohlff, of Chicago. After retirement, the Rohlffs moved to

Sarasota, Florida, where their daughter, Barbara and her family live. There are two grandchildren. Duane retired from the U.S. Army, and he and his wife, Irene Pepper, live on Lake Lyndon Johnson, in Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were both active in the life of the Madrid community. Upon the reorganization of the Madrid State Bank and the City State Bank, Mr. Jenkins served as President of the Board. He was also a charter member of the Madrid Lions Club. Mrs. Jenkins was a long time member of the U-No-Us Club, and the E.O.W. Club.

## Irvin and Wanda Jensen



Irvin and Wanda Jensen

Both Wanda and Irvin were born and educated, and lived in Newton (Jasper County) until 1949. They moved to Madrid when they purchased and operated the Madrid Hardware and Appliance Store from 1949

until their retirement in 1973.

Irvin was one of five children of Herman and Lena Jensen. He was raised on the family farm. After his marriage to Wanda, the only child of Edgar and Irene Lovelace, in 1939, they operated the farm together until their move to Madrid.

Never having been in retail work, and moving into a community of complete strangers was a "big step" in their lives. The Jensens felt blessed, however, with good employees, good customers, and wonderful friends throughout their business years.

In 1964, Irvin built the first coin-operated car wash in Madrid, known as the Jensen Car Wash. In 1970, he sold the business to Ron Locker, of Slater, who operates the business in the same location.

The Jensens are members of St. Paul's United Church of Christ. Irvin is a past president of Madrid Lions and a member of Masons Star Lodge #115. Wanda is a member of Eastern Star Occidental Chapter #160, and of Swede Point Questers. Since they were in business for 24 years, they have served on many community projects, and are still active in local affairs. They still reside in their home, built after they moved here in 1949, and they enjoy their winters in Florida.

## Otto Johnson Family

Otto Johnsen was born on November 4, 1877, in Denmark, and came to the United States in the early 1900s. He worked as a farm hand in the community, and later worked on the railroad.

He married Linda Marie Peterson, the daughter of Charles and Clara Peterson. She was born near Madrid August 26, 1886. They lived in Madrid while they raised a family of six children. In 1954, they moved to California to live with some of the children in their retirement years. Otto passed away January 29, 1967, and Linda passed away January 1, 1974, both in California. They were brought back to Madrid for burial in the Hillsdale Cemetery.

The Johnsen children were: Hans, Anna, Harold, Hugo, Adah, and Audrey.

Anna was born in 1914, and passed away in 1933.

Hans was born September 1, 1912. He was a World War II veteran, and worked in the Chevrolet garage in Madrid for over 30 years. He married Geraldine Bergstrom, the daughter of Albert and Lillie Cassel Bergstrom, of Ogden. They had four children: Marlin, Jean, Ronald, and Steven.

Marlin Carl Johnsen was born August 13, 1947. He attended school at Universal Trades, in Omaha. He is a war veteran, and was stationed in Germany for almost two years. He married Cleo Watts, and they

have two children: Sandra Kay, born October 11, 1967, and James Carl, born November 10, 1971. Marlin is employed as transportation manager for the Madrid Community Schools.

Jean Geraldine was born January 2, 1949. She attended school at the University of Northern Iowa, and graduated with a degree in Home Economics. She married Roger Heston, of Polk City. They have two children: Julie Ann, born March 20, 1980, and Robert Alan, born September 17, 1981. They live on a farm near Humeston, Iowa, where Roger is engaged in farming, and he also works at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines.

Ronald Dean Johnsen was born May 6, 1950. He was in the service of his country for two years. He married Vicki Maxwell, and they have one son: Jonathan Jeremiah, born August 2, 1981. Ronald

works for Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, in Des Moines.

Steven Paul Johnsen was born February 21, 1959. He attended school at the Hawkeye Institute in Waterloo, Iowa. He married Tanya Main, and they live in Des Moines. Steven works at a body and fender shop in Des Moines.

Harold Johnsen was born June 16, 1916, and lives in Carson City, Nevada. His wife passed away in January, 1978. They have two sons and three grandchildren.

Hugo Johnsen was born May 31, 1918. He is married and has a number of stepchildren and grandchildren. They live in Arcadia, California.

Adah Johnsen was born July 9, 1922, and Audrey Johnsen November 3, 1924. Neither have married, and they also live in Arcadia, California.

## Mr. and Mrs. A. Kenneth Johnson

Kenneth Johnson was born August 8, 1908, the son of Charles G. and Susie (Alsin) Johnson. He was educated in the Madrid Public Schools, and in engineering at Iowa State University.

On June 5, 1932, he was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Lucas (June 2, 1909-March 10, 1977), a daughter of J. Guy and Maude (Halsey) Lucas. Kathryn was educated in the Madrid Public Schools, and at Simpson College and Drake University.

After their marriage, Kathryn and Kenneth lived in Madrid. Kenneth worked for Johnson and Johnson, and later as a salesman for Iowa Electric Light and Power Company. Kathryn worked part time for Western Printing Company and the Madrid Register-News.

In 1937, Kenneth was employed as an engineer by General Electric Company. They lived in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Cleveland, Ohio; and Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut.

In 1942, they moved back to Madrid, and Kenneth was employed by the United States Rubber Company as Machine Design Engineer at the Des Moines Ordinance Plant.

In 1946, Kenneth started work as Design Engineer at Delavan, Inc., in Des Moines. He retired as their Chief Engineer at the end of 1966.

Kathryn taught at a country school east of Madrid, at Luther, and at Madrid. She was always active in community affairs and served as president of the Madrid Women's Club and she organized the Grey Ladies to help at the Woodward State Hospital. She was concerned with the problems of the elderly and for a number of years was chairwoman of the Department of Gerontology of the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Both Kathryn and Kenneth were members of St. Johns Lutheran Church. Kathryn was a member of the choir and taught Sunday School and Bible School for a number of years.

Both were active in Scouting. Kathryn was a Cub Scout Den Mother and helped organize an Indian dancing group. Kenneth was a Scout Master and Pack and Troop Committeeman and served three years as District Commissioner. He received the Silver Beaver Award in 1964.



Mr. and Mrs. A. Kenneth Johnson

Kenneth served on the Madrid City Council, and had been a member of Lions Club. He was active in the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, the Northern States Weed Control Conference, and other engineer societies.

Their favorite hobbies were traveling, canoeing, and camping. Kathryn was educated in Geology, and their many vacations took them to all parts of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had two sons, Charles and Bill.

Charles was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and educated in the Madrid Public Schools. He graduated from Iowa State University, and received his J.D. degree from the State University of Iowa.

On June 10, 1967, he married Miss Candace Franzwa, of Glidden. They have a daughter, Sarah Susannah.

Charles was a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chief Council for McDonnell Douglas Finance Corporation, and is now general counsel for H.J. Heinz Co., Star-Kist Division. Their home is in Palos Verdes Estates, California.

Bill was born in Des Moines. He was educated at the Madrid Public Schools, and graduated from Augustana College and Drake University.

On June 1, 1968, Bill married Patricia Wilcox, a daughter of C.W. (Bill) and Irene Wilcox, of Madrid. They have two daughters, Terra Lynn and Amber Rae.

Bill served a tour of duty in the Army in VietNam. On his return, he taught Geology at Drake University for a number of years. Bill is now the Assistant Direc-

tor of the Iowa State Historical Department in Des Moines.

## August Johnson

August Johnson, son of A. P. and Martha Sophia Johnson, was born May 22, 1863, in Vastergotland, Sweden, and died June 5, 1957, in Madrid. On September 8, 1884, he was married to Miss Elsie Helen Weeks, born December 3, 1862, near Sheldahl, Iowa, the daughter of Anfin and Siri (Berhow) Weeks. She died February 16, 1939, in Madrid. Interment was at Hillsdale Cemetery, east of Madrid. This couple was blessed with 13 children: Alvy S. Johnson, Ray F. Johnson, James F. Johnson, Walter H. Johnson, Jennie Sophia Johnson, Fred M. Johnson, Roy F. Johnson, Mrs. Sarah Evans, Mrs. Florence Peterson, Clarence A. Johnson, Standley W. Johnson, Mrs. Pearle Jackson, and Hattie M. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were also blessed with 23 grandchildren.

At the age of eight years, August came to America with his parents and located at DeSoto, in Dallas County, where his father worked for the Rock Island Railroad. The family moved to a farm in Garden Township seven years later. On October 30, 1884, August became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson lived in Des Moines for several years, and on a farm in Polk County. In 1893, they moved to a farm three miles northeast of Madrid, where they lived until the fall of 1919, when they moved into town. August was employed for

many years in the railway mail service and operated the first gas station in Madrid, located at Third and State Streets, across from the Acme Hotel (now the American Legion Building). He also owned one of the first automobiles in Madrid, an EMF (Every Morning Fixit).

Mr. Johnson had seven brothers and sisters: Mrs. Josephine Lundahl, mother of Esther Lundahl, Harry Lundahl, Mrs. Mabel Benson, Maude Lundahl, and Carl W. Lundahl; John A. Johnson; Swante Johnson; Aaron Johnson; Matilda Johnson; Jennie Johnson; and Oscar L. Johnson.

Mrs. Johnson had six brothers and sisters: William Weeks, father of Mrs. Mabel Michaelson, Mrs. Sadie Reinertson, Mrs. Alice Torgerson, Thomas Weeks, and Howard Weeks; Oliver Weeks, father of Anfin Weeks, Mrs. Ruby Worra, Elling Weeks, Leonard Weeks, Seward E. Weeks, Mrs. Helen Koltvet, O'Ray Weeks, Silford Weeks, Raymond Weeks and Miller Weeks; Mrs. Martha Mason, mother of Anthon Mason and Hector Mason; Henry Weeks, father of Marie Weeks, Sanford Weeks, and Dale Weeks; Thomas A. Weeks, father of Lowell Weeks and Irving Weeks; and Mrs. Hannah Nervig, mother of Aldon Nervig, Mrs. Dorothy Owen, and Earl Nervig.

## C. G. and Susie Johnson

Charles G. Johnson was born September 24, 1870, on a farm one mile north of Swede Point. His parents were Fred Johnson, born April 29, 1840, in Sweden, and Hattie (Larson) Johnson, born January 7, 1843, also in Sweden. His parents were married October 26, 1866.

Charles' early education was in the country school north and west of Swede Point, then known as "Dutch College." Later, he attended the Capitol City Commercial College in Des Moines. Charles worked for a time as a section hand when the railroad was being built through Swede Point, and then, in the late 1880s, went to work as a clerk in the William Johnson Store, one of the pioneer business establishments of Swede Point. About 1898, he left Madrid and went to Denver where he was employed as a salesman for Ordway, Snow, and Addison, a large grocery wholesale house.

On July 31, 1900, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Susie Alsin, a daughter of P.A. and Caroline (Stephenson) Alsin, pioneer settlers of New Sweden and Swede Point.

Susie was born September 1, 1870, on the Alsin farm, two miles east of Swede Point. She was educated at the country school and at Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa.

Immediately after the wedding, they left for Denver, where they made their home. Charles traveled throughout the gold country of Colorado on the narrow gauge railroads, calling on Cripple Creek, Victor, Central City, Leadville, and other gold camps,



Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Johnson

some of them at their peak.

In 1904, they moved back to Madrid, and in partnership with John E. Johnson, established the firm of Johnson and Johnson. This store handled a line of general merchandise, ladies ready-to-wear, men's furnishings, yard goods, shoes, and groceries. Johnson and Johnson continued in operation until 1940. The Johnsons then became salesmen for the G.W. York Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members of St. John's Lutheran Church. Mr. Johnson was on the church board and taught Sunday School classes for many

years. Mrs. Johnson was active in choir and various women's organizations.

Mr. Johnson was active in community affairs, a member of the commercial club, and a city councilman for a number of terms. He was a member of the Rescue Engine Company Number 1 as early as 1896, and again joined the Madrid Fire Department in late 1904. He was fire chief from 1918 until about 1937. He was a member of the Boone County Old Age

Commission, and a director of the Des Moines Wholesale Grocery Company.

Mrs. and Mrs. Johnson had one son, A. Kenneth, born August 8, 1908. He married Kathryn Lucas, a daughter of J.G. and Maude (Halsey) Lucas on June 5, 1932. They had two sons, Charles, born March 8, 1940, and Bill, born January 10, 1946.

Mrs. Johnson died as a result of a fire in the home in 1937, and Mr. Johnson died in 1948.

## Fred and Hattie Johnson



Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson

Fred Johnson was born in the province of Ostergotland, Sweden, on April 29, 1840. He was the son of Anders Johnson and Greta Lisa (Nelson) Johnson. The father, Anders, was born prior to 1800 and the mother, Greta Lisa, was born June 14, 1807. They were married in 1834.

In 1851, Anders and Greta Lisa, together with their three children, Mathilda, Fredrich, and Malinda, came to America on the brig "Lulea," arriving in New York on September 17, 1851. The ocean journey required 13 weeks.

The family went up the Hudson River to Albany, then over the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then across Lake Erie to Toledo. They then journeyed on the rivers, including the Ohio to Cairo and then up the Mississippi to Keokuk, Iowa.

On arrival at Keokuk, Anders fell ill with colera and died. Since the Indians were hostile at that time, he

was buried along the trail, in an unmarked grave. Greta Lisa, now a widow, continued the journey with her three children, and later in the year, they arrived at Swede Point.

On February 7, 1853, Greta Lisa purchased 80 acres of land, northwest of Swede Point, a part of the river land grant to improve navigation along the Des Moines River. This land was part of Section 15, in what is now Douglas Township. The family then settled on this land.

Fred worked on the home farm and was also employed by other farmers in the area. Early in 1860, he was able to purchase an equity in a farm of his own a mile north of Swede Point.

On October 26, 1866, Fred married Hattie Larson (born June 7, 1843), who was a daughter of Daniel Larson and Inga Lina (Anderson) Larson. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Hokansen, the first pastor of the Lutheran Church in Swede Point.

Daniel Larson was born February 13, 1815, the son of Lars Pehrsson and Anna (Larsdotter) Pehrsson. Inga Lina was born June 2, 1820, a daughter of Anderas Anderson and Breta (Bengsdotter) Anderson. Her parents were married in Sweden about 1805.

To Fred and Hattie Johnson were born nine children, seven sons and two daughters. They were: John A., Charles G., Edwin C., Oscar F., Anton S., Selma M. (Olson), Arthur T., Mary A., and Clarence L.

The Johnsons engaged in farming until about 1917, when they retired and moved into the town of Madrid.

Fred was a charter member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and both were devoted members of the church and active in many community affairs until their retirement.

Mr. Johnson died in 1919, at the age of 79, and Mrs. Johnson died in 1921, at the age of 78.

## John A. "Lyman" Johnson

John A. Lyman Johnson was born in Ostergotland, Sweden, January 1, 1845. In 1869, his wife of a few days, Eva Anderson (born December 13, 1847, in Osta Socken, Ostergotland, Sweden), and he immigrated to the U.S., settling in Lee County, near Keokuk. They later moved to the Slater-Sheldahl area. They had six children: Matilda "Tillie" (Mrs. Anton E. Check); Anna (Mrs. John Hegberg); Eric; Ed; Jennie (Mrs. Lorenzo Ward); and Esther (Mrs. Gust Enquist).

In or about 1883, the family moved to the Garden Township area, where they lived the rest of their lives. They first rented the Lyman farm (now Dick

Sandegren), and later purchased the north 120 acres of the present John Swanson farm. The present house was built around 1900. When "Bran" Ed married, he purchased that farm, and Lyman and Eva built a house on the acreage to the west (now Bill Ostberg).

In addition to farming, the family operated a dairy for many years. Daily deliveries were made in Madrid, the boys lading out milk at each stop.

Lyman's mother, Sarah, born in Sweden April 4, 1821, also immigrated to Lee County with her husband and daughter, Clara, in 1868 (or 1872). After her husband's death in 1893, Sarah made her home with

Lyman and Eva until her death August 31, 1907. Lyman passed away February 16, 1915. Eric, a widower, resided with Eva until her death March 10,

1932. They are buried in Hillsdale Cemetery. Clara did not marry, and died in Keokuk in 1947.

## William Johnson

William Johnson was born in Sweden on June 1, 1839, and migrated to America with his brother in August, 1852. After short periods in New York and Pennsylvania working as a farm hand, he went to California in 1859. There, he secured employment until he was able to rent a farm and later purchased a farm of his own. In 1870, he sold his possessions in the far west and came to Iowa, purchasing a farm in Madison Township in Polk County.

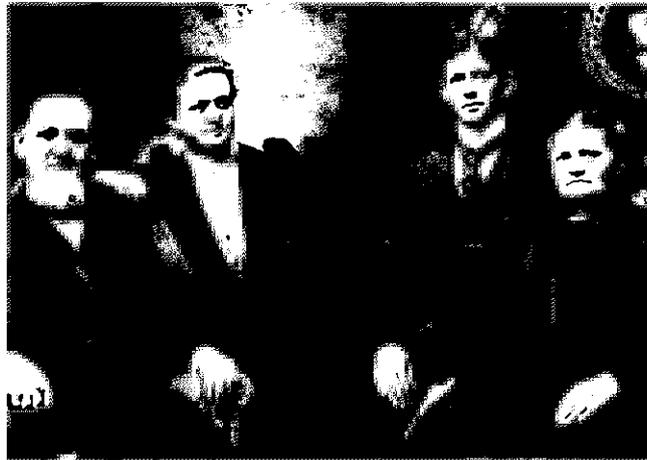
In 1874, he again sold out and came to Madrid where he purchased an interest in an established general mercantile business. For 29 years, he remained in business in Madrid. In addition to the general merchandise business, he had constructed and bought and sold several business buildings over the years.

In 1871, he married Miss Anna Johnson, who had migrated to Swede Point with her parents, Jonas and Josephine Johnson, when she was 12 years old. They had been the first railroad passengers into Boone, having come in a freight car on the first train into Boone.

William and Anna had two children, Arthur and

Selma. Arthur, familiarly known as "Jake" later, ran the pool hall for many years.

The Johnson home was at the corner of Second and State Streets, where the City State Bank now stands.



Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson, son Arthur and daughter Selma.

## Harlan and Margaret Keigley

Theodore Keigley and his wife, Jeannette (Nettie) Gunder Keigley, were originally from Pennsylvania. They were married in Boone, County October 12, 1879, and set up housekeeping on a farm in the Garden Prairie Community, later moving to a farm northeast of Luther. This land still belongs in the Keigley family.

There were four children born to the marriage: Roland A., Alta, Willie T., and Bert L. Willie died very young. Alta married Walter Lundahl, and always lived in the Luther area. Bert was the adventurer of the family, and joined the Army during the First World War. He later returned to marry Ethel Carpenter, and they remain residents of the Luther area.

Roland married Hallie Luther January 28, 1903. Hallie was one of six children of Milan and Rebekah McCowen Luther. Sister, Zylph Hoffman, was the mother of two daughters: Velma, and Maxine. Sister, Mona LeMaster, was the mother of daughters, Gladys, Opal, and Sophie. Sister, Dora, married Ambert Rhodes, and was the mother of one son, Clifford. Sister, Jessie, married Frank Rosengreen, and they were parents of two sons, Luther and Lester, and a daughter. Brother, Ray Luther, had one son, Faunel, who is the father of Dallas County Treasurer, Murray Luther.

Roland and Hallie resided for some years in the T.H. Keigley's original farm home. T.H. and Nettie had built another house about one mile west, which is the house presently occupied by Bert and Ethel Keigley. Roland and Hallie were blessed with the birth of one son, Harlin.

During the war years, it fell to Rollie to keep the

farm going. He and his wife did many things to earn money. They hired out as a paper-hanging team, and Rollie did carpentry and electrical work. When Harlin was still a young child, the couple moved to the town of Luther. Here it was that Rollie put more of his talents to work. He ran a grocery store for a while, and then, seeing the advantage and the need, opened a garage. He seemed to have an inborn knack with all mechanical things, and so the business grew.

Harlin began school in Luther, but moved with his family to 508 West Second Street, Madrid, to a house owned by John Lundahl, when he was in the third grade. Rollie worked in both the Jones garage and in Gus Krantz' garage during this time, and maintained his carpentry business. He and Bill Otto built a home for William Webb, as well as several others. In 1925, when Harlin was in his second year of high school, his father built a house for their family. The Keigleys purchased this ground from the Dalander family, but later sold some of it to the Reddish family and others.

Harlin remembers when he and his buddies ate in the back of Pete Barton and Roy Konchar's store. The school provided lunchroom space for the children, and they were supposed to eat there, but these boys, with the owners' permission, would eat in the storeroom, where they were occasionally given a pickle or other treat by the owners. Harlin walked to school, despite the fact that he was hindered by having had polio as a child.

Harlin helped Rollie when he installed electrical wiring, and was his handyman when he tarred roofs in town. At one time, the two removed the bell tower of the Methodist Church, and put on the facade which the present church has.



Hallie and Roland Keigley

After Harlin's graduation, Rollie purchased a horse for his use, and he began his career as a farmer. His first crop was watermelons. He purchased his present home site and farm in 1939. He operated a dairy,

## W. H. Keigley

W.H. Keigley was born on a farm near Belle Point, north of Madrid, a son of Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Keigley, a pioneer family of southern Boone County. The family moved to Madrid, and for years were identified with business interests in the city.

W.J. built the two west sections of the main business block, where he and his sons operated a mercantile establishment for many years.

W.H. was the youngest of his father's family, although his brother T.H. was well known in the Madrid and Luther area. W.H. was engaged in many lines of business while in Madrid. He ran a livery; was the town marshal; served as deputy sheriff; managed the Peoples Telephone Company, and later engaged in real estate, as a partner of Adolph Peterson and H.E. Otto.

While in partnership with Mr. Otto, W.H. was engaged to sell the property in the John F. Hopkins Estate. A wooded portion of this property, known as

had chickens, and raised his own feed. Shortly after, Harlin's large, black team of horses, "Nig" and "Pat", became outmoded. He purchased a tractor, and Rollie was his mechanic. After Harlin "batched" for about two years, his parents moved in with him.

In 1954, Harlin began courting Margaret Blyler, a relative newcomer to the community. After about six weeks, the two announced their intentions, and were married in October of that year. Rollie and Hallie moved into a smaller house about a quarter mile north of Harlin's, where they remained until Hallie's death. At that time, Rollie moved back in with Harlin and Margaret, where he lived the rest of his life.

Margaret and Harlin remain living on their farm west of Madrid, where they have established a doll museum. They are members of St. Paul's United Church, and have been active in Madrid community activities. Harlin has been an active member of the I.O.O.F. for about 47 years, and Margaret joined the Rebekahs when they were married. They purchased property in downtown Madrid which presently houses the Madrid Public Library and the Madrid Historical Museum, a museum largely begun through Margaret's efforts. The Keigley Library Foundation was named in their honor, and because of their efforts in assisting the community in the relocation and enlarging of the public library.

The couple have no children of their own, but have a deep interest in the good of the community youth.

"Hopkins Grove" throughout the community, was a favorite picnic grounds. After selling the Hopkins property to Jake Sexauer, Mr. Keigley learned that the City of Madrid was interested in keeping the "Grove" as a city park. He induced Mr. Sexauer to sell 20 acres of the newly-acquired property to the City, and, thus, Edgewood Park came into existence.

In 1915, W.H. moved to Wells, Minnesota, where he was again an active businessman. In 1931, he became sheriff of Fairbault County, and moved to Blue Earth, Minnesota, where he later opened a realty.

W.H. was married twice, first to Miss Belle Holcomb, and then to his second wife, Ethol. He had one daughter, Mrs. Gomer Evans, of Des Moines; a son, Milo, who lived in South Dakota, and an adopted daughter, Mrs. Lucille Hakela, of Duluth. He was a life-long Methodist, and a 32nd Degree Mason.

Mr. Keigley passed away in 1957, at the age of 88.

## LeRoy and Velma Kendall

Roy and Vel resided in Clarinda for several years before they moved to Madrid. They were born, went to school, and were married in that area. Roy served in the Anti-aircraft Artillery during World War II. After his discharge from the service, he was employed with United Food Stores, and transferred to Madrid as meat manager in 1957. He continued in that capacity when the store changed to an independent grocery, presently known as Howard's IGA, until 1979. He is currently employed at Iowa State University, with the purchasing department, in the

meat division. Vel was employed by the Madrid Community School for several years, in the food service area. After attending DMACC at Boone, she is presently employed at Iowa State University, as a secretary in the business department.

Since their move to Madrid, the Kendalls have lived at 112 South Walnut. Roy and Vel have five children. The oldest, Janet Elaine and Joyce Lorraine, are twins born April 23, 1947. Janet married Merrill L. Wicker (the son of Berdina Wicker and the late Russell Wicker) in 1966. Merrill and Janet have two children,

Kristen Nicole, born August 29, 1971, and Jason Kendall, born October 13, 1974. The Wicker family lives in the Reddish Addition, west of Madrid. Joyce married Frank Lawson (son of Ernie and Ramah Lawson) in 1967. Frank and Joyce have two children, Bradley Jason, born July 7, 1970, and Leslie Lynn, born May 15, 1974. The Lawson family lives on an acreage west of Madrid. The Kendall's third child was a girl, Nancy Jo, born January 23, 1952. Nancy married Steven L. Pies, the son of Henry and Betty Pies, in 1975. Steve

and Nancy presently live on a farm east of Madrid. Roy and Vel's first son, David LeRoy, was born April 15, 1954. He married Patty (daughter of Lyle and Darlene Lincoln), in 1977. David and Patty have two children. Justin David, born September 26, 1977, and Dawnae Jo, born June 27, 1981. They live in Madrid. Mark Richard Kendall, their fifth child, was born September 10, 1957. He is not married, and also resides in Madrid.

## Kenison

Although able to trace their roots back to Robert Keniston (1550), the Kenison family takes particular pride in their ancestor, David Kenerson, whose story is told in the 1976 Bicentennial issue of the *Old Farmers Almanac*. "Born in 1736, he was the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party. When the Revolution broke out, he joined a company of scouts, and was on active service during the whole war. He took part in a great number of engagements until, lastly, he was captured by Mohawk Indians at Saratoga and held as their prisoner for 19 months.

"David later became a farmer in Vermont. When the War of 1812 broke out, he was 76 years old, and he enlisted at once. At the Battle of Sacketts Harbor, his hand was badly mangled by grape shot. Following the war, he lived at Lyme, Connecticut. While engaged in cutting down a tree there, a falling branch fractured his skull, broke two of his ribs, and his collar bone. However, he recovered quickly, and was soon able to resume his faithful attendance at militia drills. While at a training session in New York State, the premature explosion of a cannon charge shattered both of his legs between the knees and ankles. When he recovered from this, both legs had permanent fever sores, and the right one was drawn out of joint

by rheumatism. His face was badly scarred from having been kicked by a horse.

"At the age of 110, he went to Chicago to live with the family of William Jack. Still in good spirits, he thought he could walk 20 miles in a day if he really wanted to.

"He died at 115 years, three months and 17 days. His grave in Lincoln Park, Illinois was marked by a monument erected by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. If he'd lived a few more years, there's little doubt he'd have volunteered for the Union Army!"



The grave of David Kennison



M. J. Kenison family: Frank, Olney, Della, Myrtle, Mrs. M. J. Kenison, Georgiana, Hazel and M. J. Kenison.

David's brother, Joseph (1738), had a son, also Joseph (1764). His son, Harry (1815), was the grandfather of Frank Kenison, a long-time Madrid resident. David and Joseph both lived in Peacham, Vermont, and later traveled to Illinois, settling on land near Plainfield, where Milton J. Kenison, son of Harry Kenison, was born in 1854. An interesting note concerning the various spellings of the family name surname is that because of the involvement in the Boston Tea Party, David became a wanted man, and his name appeared on wanted posters issued by the King's Government. Therefore, to avoid prosecution and capture, he used the alternate spellings.

Milton J. Kenison came to Iowa from Plainfield, to visit his brother, Joseph, who had settled on a farm in the Garden Prairie area. Joseph later lived in Madrid, in the area known as "Capitol Hill." M.J. stayed on, and married Lucy Robbins. They settled first on a farm in Garden Prairie, and they later farmed just north of Madrid, where Delbert Kenison (Joseph's son) lived for many years. M.J. and his family then moved across the road, to the property presently known as the Kenison homestead, where Frank Kenison and his wife, Nelle, lived until Nelle's death in 1976.

Frank was an alumnus of Iowa State College in Ames, a member of Madrid Lions Club, and was a Mason. Both belonged to the Christian Church, and were known to be quite active in Republican Party politics.

Alan, the only son of Frank and Nelle Kenison, was born in 1918. He married Vera Grigsby from Granger (the Grigsby family history is told elsewhere in this chapter). They spent six years in the service, being stationed in Hawaii at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. They later lived in Cedar Rapids and Oklahoma City before making their permanent home



Nelle and Frank Kenison

in California, where they have resided for the past 20 years. Both Alan and Vera attended Iowa State University, she graduating with a degree in Home Economics and Child Development, and Alan in Electrical Engineering.

Vera is presently owner and director of Western Montessori School, a private school in Mountain View, California, and Alan is President and General Manager of Nienhuis Montessori U.S.A., Inc., a Dutch manufacturer and distributor of Montessori school equipment. They feel fortunate to have their two sons, Christopher (Chris) and Montgomery ("Monty"), and their daughter, Karen, located near them in California.



The Alan Kenison family, front row: Sarah, Sean and Christine. Back row: Montgomery, Gale, Chris, Vera, Alan and Karen.

## Randolph and Jill King

Randolph Van King (May 22, 1952) married Jill Elaine Ostberg (July 12, 1956) on July 21, 1974, at the Church of God Campground five miles northwest of Madrid. The Kings have two children: Brandon Lee (January 29, 1976) and Courtney Kathryn (November 10, 1977). They live at Country View Court, where they are the owners and managers. Randy is employed at 3M, in Ames.

The Kings are active members of the Church of God. Randy was raised in Illinois, and moved to Madrid when his father, Rev. Wilbur King, was serving as pastor of the Church of God. Jill is a lifelong Madrid resident.



Randy King family, Randy, Jill Ostberg King, Brandon Lee and Courtney Kathryn.

## The Gary Kirkpatrick Family

In February, 1973, Gary Kirkpatrick, his wife, Sidney, and his son, Chad, moved from Des Moines to Madrid. Gary formed a partnership with Merrill Sundberg, by purchasing Edwin Sundberg's interest in the Sundberg Funeral Home. Later in 1973, a second son, Craig, was born, and the family continued to live above the funeral home. The business was operated as a partnership until Merrill retired in 1979. Gary Kirkpatrick continued to operate the Sundberg-Kirkpatrick Funeral Home.

The Kirkpatrick family purchased the Carlson house from Jack and Helen Matthewson in April of 1982. Gary still operates the Funeral Home, but lives in his own home, while Jack and Helen Matthewson live in an apartment above the Funeral Home.



The Gary Kirkpatrick family, Chad, Craig, Gary, Sidney and "Topsy"

## Kolenz Family

Pauline Gregurka, married to Joe Kolenz, came to this country from Leaban, Austria in the year of 1908. The family lived in Des Moines, Scandia, and the High Bridge areas, before moving to Madrid in 1930, where Joe worked as a coal miner at Scandia Coal Company, Mine No. 4. To their union were born four children: Lena, John, Mary, and Joe.

Lena Kolenz is now deceased. John married Pansy Daugherty, of Madrid, and they presently live in Zookspur. They have two children: Ethel Pauline Kolenz, and John Joseph Kolenz. Daughter, Mary, married Edwin Bates, now deceased, and lives in Madrid. Son, Joe Kolenz, married Stella Matkovich.



The John Kolenz family, John, Pansy, Joseph and Ethel.

## Robert J. G. Konchar Family

Robert J.G. Konchar, known as Bob, was born November 3, 1921. He was the son of Rudolph (Roy) and Angella Lazar Konchar. He graduated from the local schools and also attended the American Institute of Business. He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the Marine Corps in the South Pacific. He was married to Elma Grgurich on November 18, 1948. Elma also was born and raised in the Madrid area, and also attended business school in Des Moines. Prior to her marriage, she was a government employee at the Port of Embarkation at San Francisco, at the St. Louis Administration Center in St. Louis, and at the Veterans Administration in Des Moines. She is currently employed by the City State Bank, in Madrid.

Bob operated his father's grocery store with his brother, Harry, from 1945 until 1950, and was the sole owner from 1950 until 1955, when the store was closed. He was employed at Firestone Tire and Rubber Company and later at the John Deere Works.

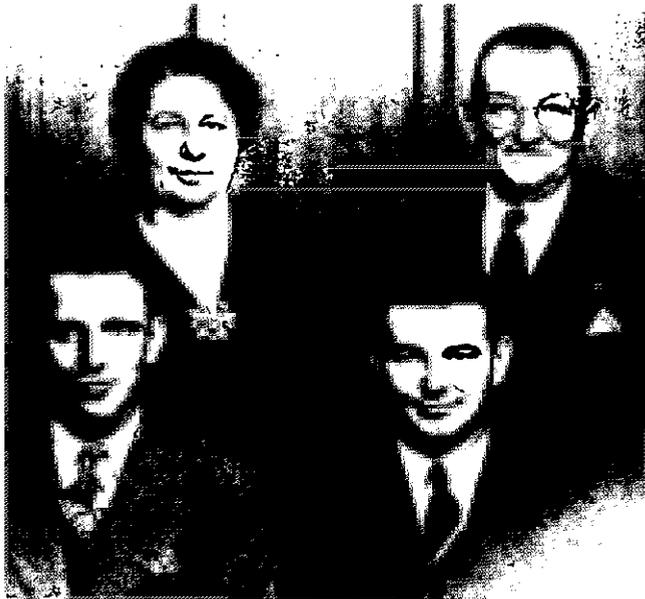
Bob died on January 12, 1982, after a lengthy illness. He is survived by his wife, Elma; a son, Gregory, of Iowa City; and two daughters, Diane



The Robert Konchar family, front row: Michael Berke, Robert Konchar, Elma Konchar and Greg Konchar. Back row: Diane Konchar Berke, Marianne Konchar Anderson, Dwight Anderson and Phyllis Konchar.

Berke of Richfield, Minnesota, and Marianne Anderson of Coral Stream, Illinois.

## The Roy Konchar Family



Mr. and Mrs. Roy Konchar, Harry and Robert.

Rudolph (Roy) Konchar was born on April 17, 1881, in a small farming village near the large city of Ljubljanu, Jugoslavia, near the Austrian border. He was the

son of Frank and Marie Konchar.

On October 2, 1913, he married Angella Lazar, who was the daughter of Frank Lazer and Cecelia Judisch. Angella was born August 7, 1895.

Before coming to Madrid, Roy managed the "Company Store" at Zookspur, Iowa. This store was affiliated with the local coal mines.

The Madrid Meat Market was owned and operated by Roy Konchar and Pete Barton. On December 7, 1929, their partnership was dissolved, and Roy became the sole proprietor. The business continued to grow, and included a slaughter house, as he did his own butchering, and a smoke house. The public was provided free delivery service in those days.

Roy purchased a home and small acreage north of Madrid, and it is still the family home.

On April 19, 1945, Roy died, and his wife, Angella, died six months later, on October 2, 1945. The business then became the responsibility of the couple's two sons, Harry and Robert J.G.

Harry died on May 5, 1950, when struck by a falling light tower at the Edgewood City Park. Robert continued on with the business until 1955.

Roy and Angella left a legacy of many warm and loving family traditions, hard work, and ambition.

## The Krantz Family

John L. Krantz (1827-1885) and Mary F. Gustafson Krantz (1846-1928) were the parents of three children, Gustave A.J., Grace Krantz Westerberg, and Caleb. While John L. and Mary F. were farmers, none of their children followed this way of life in their adulthood. They all, however, left their marks on the City of Madrid.

Gustave A.J. Krantz (1878-1972) married Esther V. Westerberg. Gus operated an auto dealership (Madrid

Auto Company, a Ford dealership, (1907-1932) and Krantz Printing (1932-1942) establishment, and was a tool maker from 1942-1946, in Madrid. He is perhaps best known for his fine directorship of Madrid's "Boy Scout Band," which became known throughout the State of Iowa. The band traveled extensively over central Iowa, including fairs, homecomings, etc. Mr. Krantz taught musical instruments as well, and directed an accordin band for a time. Gus was a hard

worker, and his efforts to start the Boy Scout organization in Madrid, and, later, with the Band, certainly paid off. He is remembered as a man with ideas - - who "dreamed the impossible dreams" at times. One citizen remembers the time Gus decided to clean up "Bums Camp," an area west of town, where itinerants often camped during the Depression. He and a number of young men cleaned out the woods, mowed, and formulated ideas for a recreation area, including a swimming pool and "lifetime memberships." Unfortunately, the project ultimately failed due to lack of funding.

Gustave and Esther were the parents of four children: Percy L. (1909-1969), Bernice (1913), Barbara Leona, and E. Barbara (1917). Barbara Leona was born in 1915 and died an infant, the following year.

Gus and Esther were lifelong members of St. John's Lutheran Church, where they were baptized, confirmed, and married. Gus played piano for his Sunday School Class for many years.

Percy's family remains in Iowa. He and his wife, Gladys Reed Krantz (1908-1969), had a daughter, Sue, and a son, John Reed. Percy worked as a wholesale grocer, and Gladys as a secretary. Sue, born in 1940,

is a secretary, married to Harry A. Scott (1939), who is a college professor in Cedar Rapids. Their two children, Wendy Sue (1960) and Richard Allan (1963), are both college students. John Reed (1944) married Maryelwyn Krantz (1951). He is employed as an electrical assembler, and she as a home economist. They make their home in Cummings, Iowa, and are the parents of one daughter, Kathleen Mary (1980).

Bernice Krantz married R. Eugene Bilney (1909). They make their home in LaHabra, California, where she has been a dental technician, and he a carpenter.

E. Barbara Krantz married Mulford B. Studebaker. They make their home in Whittier, California, and are the parents of two children: Michael John (1949), an accountant; and Merrilee Ann (1953), a secretary.

John and Mary's daughter, Grace (1875-1964), married Richard Westerberg, who was the brother of Gus's wife, Esther. Their son, Edgar (1903) and his wife, Pearl, have one daughter, Cathy (1943).

Caleb Krantz (1873-d?) and his wife Alma Hult, were the parents of two daughters. Daughter Audrey, born in 1910, married Rev. Ted Schaap, and they make their home in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Daughter Zona married Roy Dunn, now deceased, and they made their home in Ames.

## George and Violet Kruzich

George Kruzich was born in 1889, in Sunger, Yugoslavia. He migrated to Scandia, Iowa, in 1915, and there he married Violet Sporer, who was also originally from Sunger, Yugoslavia. George worked in the mines, for the Scandia Coal Company throughout his working years. He lived in Madrid until his death October 12, 1968. Violet passed away in December of the same year.

Born to George and Violet were four children. John was a Staff Sergeant in World War II. He served as a member of a crew of ten men on a B-17 aircraft which failed to return from a bombardment mission over Bremen, Germany on June 25, 1943. The family received a Presidential Accolade and a Purple Heart Certificate for his distinguished service to his country.

Helen married Victor Hornick, a Madrid area farmer. To them were born five children: Annette; Victor, Jr.; Dennis; William; and Rose Marie. Victor, Sr., passed away in 1966. Helen later married Jo Resillman of Carroll, Iowa, and passed away in 1971.

Matt worked for Lepovitz Grocers, and the Madrid Hatchery during his younger working years. In 1941, he enlisted in the Air Force, and he served one year in various parts of the U.S. before being stationed for three years in Alaska as a supply sergeant. He was honorably discharged in 1945, and returned to Madrid. At that time, he started his own business, which was serving beer.

In 1949, Matt married Elvira Radosevich from Des Moines. To their marriage were born two children: Diane and John. Both Matt and Elvira worked together to build their business into a fine restaurant, known as "Matt's Lounge" throughout the central Iowa area. The business was destroyed by fire in 1977.

Georgia married Emil Bozich from Madrid. She was employed by John Deere and Company prior to her marriage. Born to them were two children: Pamela and Bill.

All the Kruzich family were members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church, in Madrid.

## Donald M. Lamb Family

Donald M. Lamb, the son of Guy and Edna (Anderson) Lamb, was born November 21, 1923, in Boone, Iowa. On September 18, 1946, he was married to Miss Gloria M. Peterson, born December 6, 1924, in Madrid, the daughter of J. Harold and Florence (Johnson) Peterson. She has a sister, Mrs. Irene E. McLeod, of Boone, and a brother, Drexel A. Peterson of Fort Dodge.

Don graduated from Boone High School in 1942, and attended Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. During World War II, he served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army. In 1946, Don joined the staff of the City State Bank, Madrid, where he is presently vice president

and cashier. He is active in church and civic activities, being a member of the American Legion, the V.F.W., Lions Club, treasurer of the Madrid Community School District, and having served as treasurer and board member of St. John's Lutheran Church and chapter president of the National Association of Bank Auditors and Controllers (now the Bank Administration Institute). He has also been very active in various sports, having been a basketball and softball official for 18 years, and currently enjoying golf and bowling. Gloria, also a graduate of Boone High School, is a bookkeeper at the Madrid Home for the Aging. She was formerly employed with the G.W. York Con-

pany of Madrid. She is a member of P.E.O., and has served in various capacities in the Lutheran Church Women of St. John's organization.

Their daughter is Sandra Kae Lamb, born August 18, 1950, in Boone. After graduation from Madrid Community High School in 1968, she attended Coe College, Cedar Rapids, earning a B.A. degree Phi Beta Kappa in German. She spent one year studying at Schiller College, Heidelberg, Germany. In 1972, Sandy began working at Central National Bank and Trust Company, Des Moines, and is presently customer support representative with UCB Systems, Inc., Des Moines, a subsidiary of United Central Bancshares, Inc. She has been very active in the Des Moines chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

## Guy O. Lamb

Guy O. Lamb, the son of Grant and Fidelia (Caldwell) Lamb, was born May 2, 1896, in Yell Township, Boone County and died March 21, 1974, in Madrid. On October 7, 1922, he was married to Miss Edna Anderson, born June 10, 1897, in Fraser, Iowa, the daughter of A.P. and Anna (Carlson) Anderson. She died April 21, 1982, in Madrid. Interment was at Linwood Park Cemetery, in Boone. This couple was blessed with one son, Donald M. Lamb, of Madrid.

After graduation from Boone High School, Guy served in the U.S. Army during World War I. In the early years, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb lived in Boone, where Guy was the manager of Tom's Clothing Store until 1931, when he joined the Iowa Electric Light and Power Company. In 1942, they moved to Madrid, where he assumed the responsibilities of commercial manager of the Madrid office of the light company. In 1963, upon his retirement after 32 years with the Company, Guy was elected mayor of Madrid, a position he held for eight years. During his administration, approximately 18 blocks of city streets were paved. Guy and Edna were active members of the First United Methodist Church: Guy served in various

Their son is Stephen Craig Lamb, born February 8, 1954, in Boone. He graduated from Madrid Community High School in 1972, and received a B.A. degree in Business Administration and Mathematics from Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1976. The following year, he earned a Master of Business Administration degree at Drake University, Des Moines. On July 30, 1977, Steve married Miss Deborah E. Johnson of Irene, South Dakota. Steve and Deb live in Emmetsburg, Iowa, where Steve is employed as a bank examiner with the Iowa Department of Banking, and serves as an organist at Bethany Lutheran Church. They are the parents of two daughters: Erika Marie Lamb, born September 10, 1979, in Des Moines, and Kaarin Renee Lamb, born January 20, 1981, in Emmetsburg.

capacities on the church board, and as Sunday School treasurer, while Edna was active in the W.S.C.S. Mr. Lamb was also very active in political and civic activities. He was a 51-year member of the American Legion, and was finance officer for the Madrid Post from 1942 until his death. He was also a member of the Masons, Lions Club, Central Iowa Regional Planning Commission, Boone County Welfare Board, and president of the Madrid Library Board. For 37 years, he was active as a high school football and basketball official. Prior to her marriage, Edna was a salesperson for the American Dry Goods Company, in Boone. She was a member of P.E.O., the American Legion Auxiliary, Eastern Star, M.W.M. Club, and the Madrid Women's Club. She also served as a volunteer at the Madrid Home for the Aging.

Mr. Lamb had two brothers: Ray O. Lamb of Boone, and Ronald G. Lamb, of Chicago.

Mrs. Lamb had seven brothers and sisters, none of whom lived in the Madrid area. They include: Albin Anderson, Mrs. Edith Joslyn Johnson, Elmer Anderson, Mrs. Viola Olsen, Roy Anderson, Mrs. Evalyn Sellers Olsen, and Mrs. Ruth Magnuson.

## Dr. R.F. Langland

Dr. R.F. Langland graduated from the University of Iowa in 1919. He came directly to Madrid, and purchased the dental office of Dr. Booth. He opened an office over the Jenkins Drug Store, and later built an office next door to his home. He served the Madrid community for 34 years. He passed away at the age of 57 years.

Dr. Langland and Miss Minnie Kinsey were married in May, 1924. They were the parents of three sons: Leo L., an engineering geologist in Phoenix; Olaf E., D.D.S., and professor of Diagnosis and Roentgenology at the Dental College in San Antonio; and Raymond, who is a science instructor in the Des Moines School System.

Dr. Langland was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Olaf Langland of Cambridge, Iowa. The senior Mr. Langland was the owner and editor of the Cambridge newspaper.



This photo shows Dr. Langland in front of his office, located here in Madrid. Langland came to Madrid in 1920 and practiced until 1954.

## Laurence M. Lanning Family

Laurence M. Lanning was born June 11, 1900, the son of Melbourne C. Lanning (1867-1945) and Sarah Constance McCullough Lanning (1871-1919). In 1928, he married Virginia Buck Lanning, born May 17, 1904, the daughter of Tyne Martin Buck (1878-1953) and Anna Twitchell Huntoon Buck (1881-1949).

"Larry," as everyone called him, grew up in Lewis and Brazil, Indiana, migrating to Iowa in 1919. He had attended the University of Indiana for two years, and, after moving to Iowa, attended the University of Iowa for nearly two years. He left college to help his father in the Dexter, Iowa, bank, subsequently moving to Cummings, Urbandale, Grinnell, and Madrid. For more detail, see the City State Bank history. Larry worked hard for the improvement of Madrid, and served on many civic committees and in many church capacities.

Virginia grew up on the east side of Des Moines, graduating from East High School. She earned a degree in Home Economics from Iowa State University and taught school in Hampton, Iowa. She, too, was active in many civic and church groups. She served as state treasurer of the Women's Fellowship for 10 years. Both Larry and Virginia were and are members of St. Paul's United Church of Christ.



Larry M. Lanning



Virginia B. Lanning

Larry died in 1970, and Virginia remains in the home they built at the west end of Second Street, in Madrid.

The Lannings have two daughters: Sally Ann (Mrs. Ronald J.) Sundberg, of Madrid, and Janet Virginia (Mrs. N. LeRoy Walters), of Mason City. They have four grandchildren.

## The Latta Family

Milo LeRoy Latta, the son of William Valentine (Valley) and Matilda (Tillie) Latta, was born August 25, 1902, south of Madrid, in Dallas County. He was raised on his parents' farm and attended the White Hall School.

Milo married Glendora Harriet Engstrom on March 23, 1926, at Adel, Iowa. To their union, seven children were born. They are: Viola Teresa May; Judith Louise; Virgil LuVerne; Lugene Joan; Charles LeRoy; Milo, Junior; and Shirley Ann.

Viola Teresa May was born February 18, 1927. She married Harold LaVerne Allen on March 22, 1947. They have two daughters: Judy Ann, born May 27, 1951, and Jay Janelle, born August 15, 1955. Judy Ann has two daughters, Lisa Joy Flynn, born October 18, 1974, and Amy Kathleen Flynn, born June 28, 1978. Joy Janelle has two sons: Brenton Matthew Brown, born March 23, 1977, and Blake Allen Brown, born

November 18, 1981.

Judith Louise was born September 3, 1928. She married William J. Allen, Jr. (a brother of Harold) on March 12, 1948. They have one daughter, Connie Ann, born August 25, 1953. Connie Ann has two children: James David Terrell, born August 5, 1974, and Heidi Ann Terrell, born July 29, 1976.

Virgil LuVerne was born November 8, 1929. He married Joan Harriett Ludwig on March 9, 1952. They have one daughter, Cynthia Lynn, who was born October 5, 1959.

Lugene Joan was born December 3, 1930, and died at the age of six months on June 1, 1931.

Charles LeRoy was born October 25, 1932. He married Arlene Kay Ellsworth November 25, 1957. Charles died July 25, 1971. Charles and Arlene had two daughters: Melody Ann, born February 26, 1959, and Lori Kay, born May 8, 1962. Melody Ann has one daughter, Sarah Ann Murtle, born December 4, 1981.

Milo Junior was born June 1, 1934. He married Mary Sue Swartslander August 11, 1956. They have four sons: Michael Joseph, born August 15, 1957; Timothy James, born July 20, 1958; James Joseph, born April 19, 1967; and Steven John, born March 1, 1971.

Shirley Ann was born May 18, 1937, and died on September 21, 1943, at six years of age.

When Milo and Glendora were married 56 years ago, they began housekeeping at a farm one-half mile south of Milo's parents' farm. They raised all their children and farmed there for many years. He has retired from farming, but they are still residing at their farm home, and the farm ground is rented out. Milo also hauled coal for quite a few years.

They were formerly members of the First Christian



Glendora and Milo Latta

Church, and Glendora was active in the Ladies Aid and helped with many of the dinners the church served. They are now members of St. Paul's U.C.C.

Milo was treasurer for the White Hall School District, which included White Hall, High Bridge, and Zookspur, for many years.

## Charles LeRoy and Arlene Kay Latta

Charles LeRoy Latta, the second son of Milo and Glendora Latta, was born October 25, 1932. Charles grew up on his parents' farm, and attended White Hall School. He also worked as a farm hand.

Charles married Arlene Kay Ellsworth of Slater Iowa, on November 25, 1957. They lived in Slater, until 1962, when they moved to Madrid, where Arlene still resides. Charles worked for VyLactos Lab in Des Moines, until his death, due to an accident at work on July 25, 1971. He worked as a hired hand on the Jack Brown farm for many years.

To this union were born two daughters. Melody Ann was born February 26, 1959, and Lori Kay was born May 8, 1962. Both girls attended and graduated from Madrid Community School.

Melody married Doug Murtle of Madrid on August 18, 1978. They have bought a home in Waukee, Iowa, and Melody works as a secretary at Job Service of Iowa, in Des Moines. Doug is a biochemist at Ambico, Inc., in Dallas Center.

Lori works for Bourns, in Ames.

Arlene is a waitress at P & J Cafe, in Madrid.

## Matilda "Tillie" Swanson (Latta)

Matilda Swanson was born in Sweden September 23, 1878, the daughter of Swan and Sesa Swanson. She came with her family to America at the age of three. She was 10 when her family moved to 101 South Water Street, in Madrid. She grew up here, and on May 31, 1899, married William Valentine Latta, at Des Moines, Iowa. Frank and Laura Birdsall were witnesses at their wedding. "Valley" and "Tillie's" first home was in Dallas County, three miles south of Madrid, and a quarter mile west of the present Highway 17, near the Milwaukee railroad tracks. Many times, the "bums" riding the railroad trains would come to their door for a free meal, since their home was so close to the tracks. Two children were born to them while they lived in this house.

In 1903, they purchased a farm, and moved to this

new home, three miles south of what is now Edgewood Park. This was their home the rest of their 62 years of married life. Six children were born to them in this home. Valley and Tillie suffered the loss of two of their children, early in their marriage. Harold Arthur was bitten by a rabid puppy. Everything was done that could be done to save the three-year-old boy, but it was too late. Seven-month-old Helen Marie became ill with cholera infantum, and within a few hours time, she had passed away. Two more times, they were called upon to give up their children. Edith Irene, who had married Dwight Jacob Sharp, of Madrid, succumbed to Brights Disease at the age of 22, after a lengthy illness. Donald Franklin, who had married Margaret Welder, of Madrid, became ill with typhoid fever, and died at



James E. Latta family, back row: Clara, William Valentine, Edith, Marshall and Nellie. Front row: Mary, James E., Laura, Mrs. James Latta (Sarah) and Margaret.

the age of 24. Neither Edith Irene nor Donald Franklin left any children.

Although Valley and Tillie experienced many hardships, disappointments, and sadness, they always worked diligently to provide a living for their family. They received a great deal of enjoyment from giving to friends and neighbors the surplus from the fruits of their labors.

The four Latta children who grew to adulthood were: Milo LeRoy Latta, Sr., Mildred Ethelyn Latta Rockwell, William Hart Latta, and Sarah May Latta Peterson.

Milo LeRoy Latta, Sr. was born August 25, 1902. He married Glendora Harriet Engstrom, from Sheldahl, Iowa. They were married in Adel on March 23, 1926. Glendora was born June 28, 1907. To their marriage, seven children were born. Three of these children are now deceased: Eugene Joan (Dec. 3, 1930 - June 1, 1931); Shirley Ann (May 18, 1937 - Sept. 21, 1943); and Charles LeRoy (Oct. 25, 1932 - July 25, 1971).

### **Milo and Sue Latta Family**

Milo Junior Latta, the third son of Milo and Glendora Latta, was born June 1, 1934. He was raised on his parents' farm, and attended White Hall School. He worked on his father's farm and later hired out as a farm hand. In 1951, Milo started employment at Pioneer Hi-Bred, International, Inc., at Johnston, Iowa, having worked 31 years thus far.

Milo married Mary Sue Swartslander, of Des Moines, on August 11, 1956. They lived in an apartment in Johnston for a short time, and then moved to Madrid, where they reside. Milo became active in the Boy Scouts of America in 1971, and has been a scout leader for four and one-half years. Having 14 years with them, he remains active in the organization.

Milo and Sue have four sons: Michael Joseph, born

Mildred Ethelyn Latta, born November 26, 1912, married Guy Ralph Rockwell, of Luther, on March 10, 1934, at Boone. One daughter, Janice Marie, was born to their marriage August 10, 1938. Janice died February 12, 1981.

William Hart Latta, born April 26, 1916, married Esther Tweedt, from Slater, Iowa on October 31, 1945, at the Little Brown Church in Nashua, Iowa. They are the parents of four daughters.

Sarah May Latta, married Carl W. Peterson, from Madrid. They were married October 12, 1942, at Festus, Missouri. They were the parents of four children: One daughter, and three sons. Carl passed away January 9, 1982.

Tillie died at the age of 83 on September 27, 1961, at the Boone County Hospital. Valley died at 92, on October 11, 1966, in the Lutheran Home in Madrid, where he lived the last two years of his life. Both are buried at Mount Hope Cemetery.

August 15, 1957; Timothy James, born July 20, 1958; James Joseph, born April 19, 1967; and Steven John, born March 1, 1971.

Sue and their son, Michael, are employed at Pioneer Hi-Bred. Michael and Timothy attended and graduated from Madrid Community School. James and Steven still are students at Madrid Community School.

Timothy married Debra Welder, of Madrid, April 16, 1982. They have a home in Madrid. Timothy is employed at Western Printing in Madrid, and Debra works at the Polk City Manor, in Polk City.

All members of the family enjoy all types of sports and outdoor activities. All are members of St. Paul's U.C.C.

### **Virgil and Joan Latta**

Virgil LuVerne Latta, the oldest son of Milo and Glendora Latta, was born November 8, 1929. He was raised on his parents' farm, and attended White Hall School, as did his parents, brothers, and sisters. As Virgil was growing up, he did farm work, not only for his folks, but hired out as a farm hand for other farmers.

Virgil married Joan Harriett Ludwig of Dawson, Iowa, on March 9, 1952. He was drafted to serve two years' service in the U.S. Army October, 1951 until October, 1953. Joan joined him in Pasco, Washington May, 1953, while he was stationed at Camp Hanford, until his discharge. She worked for the Tri-City Herald Newspaper as a proofreader.

Virgil started work at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Plant in Des Moines, Iowa September, 1978, and is still employed there as a tire builder. Joan worked for Gayer Pharmacy, starting in September, 1966, and continued working there when the business was sold and changed to Joe's Pharmacy, Ltd., in May, 1976.

One daughter, Cynthia Lynn, was born October 5, 1959. She attended and graduated from Madrid Community School in May, 1978, attended D.M.A.C.C. at Ankeny, and graduated in May, 1982, as a legal secretary. She is presently working for a law firm in Des Moines. Cindy is very active in M.A.D. Forum.

All three are active members of St. Paul's U.C.C.

### **Ernie and Ramah Lawson**

Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Lawson, with their children, Pat, Connie, and Frank, came to Madrid from Nevada, Iowa in 1944. All three children graduated from Madrid High School. Pat attended college at S.U.I., in Iowa City. Connie attended Wartburg College in Waverly, Iowa, and Frank attended Long Beach College in California.

Ernie was the manager, and eventually, the owner of the Madrid Lumber Company until 1972, when the business was destroyed by fire. He built many homes in and around the Madrid area. His wife, Ramah, was also employed at the lumberyard, as a bookkeeper, for many years.

Ramah is a member of the Eastern Star, and was

also a member of the Madrid Women's Club.

Ernie was a member of Lions Club, the Masonic Lodge, ZaGaZig Shrine, the Scottish Rites, and Eastern Star. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of Nevada Federal Savings and Loan Association, and a past board member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

All of the Lawson family are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid.

Daughter, Mrs. Pat Faris, with her two children, Susan and Joel, now lives in Huntington Beach, California. She manages an escrow office in Tustin, California. She is also a member of the Eastern Star.

Daughter, Connie Seehusen, lives in Madrid. She is an active member in the Eastern Star, and also in the Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem.

Son, Frank, and his wife, the former Joyce Kendall, live in Madrid with their two children, Bradley and Leslie. Franks owns the Lawson Construction Company. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the ZaGaZig Shrine, and is also a member of the Scottish Rites and of the Madrid Lions.

In 1973, Ernie and Ramah retired, and moved to live in Sun City, Arizona. Mr. Lawson passed away September 27, 1982.

## George Ross Laycock



George and Edna Laycock

George Ross Laycock (April 15, 1895 - July 20, 1972) married Edna Marguarite Simonson (Oct. 11, 1903-March 9, 1983) on February 19, 1924. They farmed in the Madrid area, northwest of Madrid, and also southeast of Madrid. A hobby in later years was collecting and restoring farm-related antiques. They retired to their home at 509 East First Street, in 1968. Since 1975, Edna lived at Golden Terrace Apartments, in Madrid. They were both active members of St. John's Lutheran Church. Their children are Elvera Blake (January 20, 1925), Donna Ostberg (February 8, 1932), Ronald (April 15, 1934), and Roger (October 9, 1938).



## Leaming

Charles Mac Leaming was born May 19, 1834, the twelfth child of Judah and Eunice Griffin Leaming, near Springville, Indiana. He came to Dallas County with his family in 1839, when they settled at "Leaming's Point," southeast of Woodward, near the Des Moines River. In his latter years, he remembered incidents from his boyhood, when he played games and ate with the Fox and Sioux Indian children, whose families camped along the river and Beaver Creek. Charles Mac grew up in this area, attending school in a log schoolhouse about two miles north of his home, and learning the devout Methodism of his parents. When he was a young man, he was ordained as a minister in that faith, and often taught Sunday School and preached to groups who would gather in homes and schoolhouses. He also assisted his father, full time, in the operation of the family farm.

In 1855, Charles married Mary Newland, and they made their home southwest of Woodward, on the farmstead now part of the Robert Smiley farm. Here, all their children except their youngest son, Edward, were born. Those children were: Eunice, Jane, Mattie, George Washington, Agnes, Albert Joseph, Franklin Joseph, and Edward.

Eldest son, George, was born September 21, 1866.

in the log house on the family farm near Beaver Creek. On July 12, 1893, he married Lora Dell Vandeventer. They farmed in this area, and suffered the loss of nearly all their property during the Great Depression in the '30s. In spite of adversity, they raised a large family, strong in their religious beliefs, loyalty and love for each other, and able to shoulder the burden of rebuilding the family fortunes. Their children were: Mary Della, Eunice Mae, Paul Van, John W., Joseph George, Phillip Andrew, Cyrus Ross, Esther Viola, Enoch Homer, Jesse Jude, Lois Rachel, Leah Ruth, Mac Aaron, Emanuel Jay, and Cleatus Mark. Many of these children, or their descendants, remain in the central Iowa area.

Paul Van Leaming, the eldest son of George and Lora Dell Leaming, is perhaps best known as the owner, builder, proprietor, and "lifeblood" of the Leaming Ranch, near Perry. This ranch, which is well-known to livestock producers nationally, specializes in the raising of registered French Charolais cattle, and was the original importer of Wessex Saddleback hogs into the U.S.

Paul, born July 10, 1897, married Bernice Lone Todd, on March 20, 1916. They are parents of two daughters: Juanita Pauline, and Enid Opal. Both

daughters reside next to the parental home on the Leaming Ranch. In addition to their two daughters, Paul and Bernice are grandparents to Enid's sons, Dwayne Shull and Tad Raymond McDowell, and Juanita's daughter, Diane Kae Mitchell Brewer, and

great-grandparents of three.

The Leamings are members of the Christian Church. Paul is a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner, and Bernice is a member of Eastern Star.

## Glenn D. Lehman



Glen Lehman family: Wendell, Opal, Glen and Joyce.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn D. Lehman, and family Wendell and Joyce, moved to Madrid in January of 1935, from a farm in Story County, near McCallsburg. Mrs. Lehman, the former Opal Simpson, was a former Madrid girl, and had lived in Madrid since she was a small child, having graduated from Madrid High School. She and Glenn were married in August, 1928, and lived on the McCallsburg farm for a period of six years. Their son, Wendell, was born September, 1932, and daughter, Joyce, was born in November, 1934. After their move to Madrid, Glenn owned and operated the Madrid Hatchery for over 25 years.

The Lehmans were members of the First Church of God, where both served in many official capacities. Glenn passed away in November, 1961. Opal makes her home at the Golden Terrace Apartments.

## Ralph and Kate LeMaster

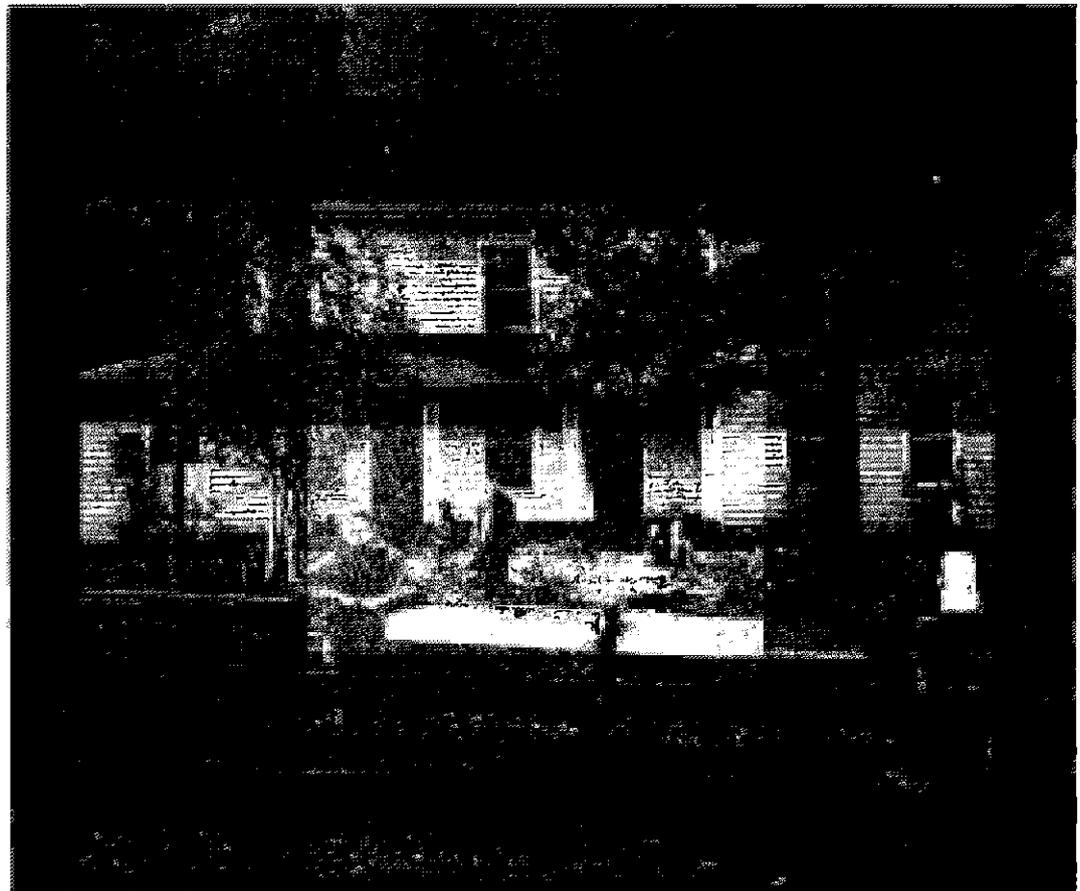
Ralph James LeMaster was born in Cass Township on February 6, 1888, the son of William and Mary (Temby) LeMaster.

Katie Mollie Vernon was born in Cass Township August 8, 1891, the daughter of Charles K. and Carrie B. (Swisher) Vernon, in the old Vernon Homestead, which has been in the Vernon family since 1865.

Both Ralph and Kate attended schools in Cass Township. They were married in the Vernon home on February 16, 1910, and lived there all their married life, with farming as their occupation.

They attended the Liberty Methodist Church, and were involved with the Farm Bureau, 4-H, as leaders, and in other community activities. In the Fall of 1931,

The Vernon Homestead



they attended a gospel meeting at the Liberty school, and embraced the truth, after which they held a Sunday fellowship meeting in their home until Kate moved to Luther in her later years.

The Vernon Grove was used as a community gathering place for family reunions, Fourth of July celebrations, Farm Bureau picnics, and other get-togethers for many years.

Ralph and Kate were the parents of six children, all born in the old Vernon home, and they all attended Liberty rural school.

Vernon Burton LeMaster was born March 29, 1915, and now lives in Clarksville, Iowa. He graduated from Madrid High School with the Class of 1933. He served in World War II from 1942 until 1946, serving most of his time in England. He married Cora Klenk December 31, 1942, and they are the parents of four children: Lowell, Charles, James and Mary.

Virgil Eugene LeMaster was born December 28, 1916, and now lives in Lake Mills, Wisconsin. He graduated from Madrid High School in the Class of 1934. He enlisted in the Navy in December, 1937, and spent 22 years in the service. He married Doris Schutte, November 3, 1945, and they are the parents of two children: David, and Susan.

Lyla Kathryn LeMaster was born September 15,

1918, and now lives at Route 1, Boone. She graduated from Madrid High School in the Class of 1935. Lyla married Kenneth Buechler December 26, 1938, and they have spent their married lives with farming as their occupation. They are the parents of five children: Robert, Roger, Jean, Richard (deceased), and Russell.

Ralph Junior LeMaster was born January 24, 1921, and now lives at Route 2, Woodward. He graduated from Madrid High School in the Class of 1939, was drafted into World War II in 1944, and was in the Battle of the Bulge, receiving wounds while in combat. He married Josephine Young January 24, 1942, and they are the parents of two daughters: Maxine and Jane.

Lois Darlene LeMaster was born May 23, 1925, and lives at Route 1, Boone. She graduated from Madrid High School with the Class of 1943, and married Ralph Lee Nutt on December 23, 1944. Ralph was in World War II, serving in Japan and the Phillipines. They have farmed all their married life, and purchased the old Vernon Homestead. They are the parents of four children: Katherine, Ronald, Marilyn, and Lora.

William Charles LeMaster was born June 28, 1931, and now lives in Ankeny, where he works in the offices of the John Deere Plant in Ankeny. He



The Ralph LeMaster Family, front row: Lyla, Kate LeMaster, Ralph LeMaster and Lois. Back row: Vernon, Virgil, Ralph, Jr. and Bill.

graduated from Woodward High School with the Class of 1949. He served in the U.S. Air Force 1951-54. He married Joyce Appenzeller on June 18, 1953, and they are the parents of two children: Nancy, and William Charles II.

## John and Belinda Lincoln

John and Belinda (Kennan) Lincoln came to Iowa from Zanesville, Ohio. They were the parents of five children: Alvah, John, Tom, William, and Kathryn.

Alvah married Nancy Kathern (Kate) Wheeler, who was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Howard Wheeler, from Marion County, Indiana. Alvah and Kate were the parents of five children; Lloyd, Robert, Charlie, Vetah, and Viva, an infant daughter who died at birth.

Lloyd married Minnie Waltz, and they also had five children: Herman, Margaret, Lloyd J. (Buster), Charles, and Norma.

Herman married Hazel Swisher, daughter of George and Mae Swisher, and they had no children.

Margaret married Emmett C. Noland, the son of Ralph and Alice Noland, and they were the parents of three children: Alice, Bonnie, and Emmett Lloyd. Alice married Wilber Grimes, and had two daughters: Pamela and Jody. Pamela married Frank Carroll, and they are the parents of Brian, Jammie, Tanya Jo, and Tiffany Carroll. Jody married Steven Smith, and they are the parents of Steven Edward and Spencer Noland Smith. Daughter, Bonnie, married Eugene Bakalar,

Ralph LeMaster died August 6, 1962. Kate lived at the farm home until August 1975, when she moved to make her home in Luther. She celebrated her 91st birthday on August 8, 1982.

and had two children: Bonnie Jayn ("BJ") and Michael. BJ married Douglas Eppert. Michael married Doreen Van Lew, and they have one son: Shane Michael Bakalar. Son, Emmett L., married Elaine Applegate, and they are the parents of three children: Julie, Lori, and Alan Clark Noland.

Lloyd J. married Doris Scott, the daughter of Ora and Sophia Scott, and they are the parents of three daughters: Sharon Knox, Leanna Seeck, and Connie Williams. The Scotts have seven grandchildren: Kari and Kasi Knox, Kelli and Kristi Seeck, and Jason, Jaimie, and Sara Williams.

Charles married Leona Lumsdon, the daughter of John and Mary Lumsdon, and they have four children: Mary Bice, Shirley Sheppard, Mark Lincoln, and Randy Lincoln. Charles and Leona also have five grandchildren: Doug and Lyn Bice, Frederick Sheppard, and Shaun and Scott Lincoln.

Norma married Glenn Perry, and they are the parents of three children: Bob Perry, Bill Perry, and Jill Hurst; and four grandchildren: Amanda and Scott Perry, and Dustin and Darci Hurst.

## William Lincoln Family

William Morris Lincoln was born May 8, 1859, in Crawford County, Illinois. He was the son of John R. Lincoln and Belinda Keenan Lincoln, natives of Somerset, Ohio. His parents were married in the county courthouse of Muskongum County, in Zanesville, Ohio, on March 21, 1850.

William had three brothers: John, whose wife was Sadie Wheeler; Alvah, whose wife was Catherine Wheeler; and Thomas. His sisters were Catherine (Mrs. Frank Dennis); Minty (who became the second Mrs. Dennis, after her sister died, and who later became Mrs. Bob Howard, after her husband died);

and a younger sister, who died in Illinois. Mr. Lincoln's parents died after they moved to Iowa - - his father in 1880, and his mother in 1900. Both parents are buried in the U.B. Church Cemetery, south of Madrid.

Mr. Lincoln came to Iowa with his family at the age of 10, by covered wagon, in 1879. He became ill on the trip and nearly lost his life. His family lost their wagon, its contents, and the team of horses while fording the Mississippi. The Lincoln, Keenan, and Gettys families came to Iowa between 1879 and 1881, and settled near the Chestnut Ford bridge area.

William married Elizabeth Ann Lawson in Boone County. She was the daughter of Jacob Lawson and Mary Ann Guthrie, born April 29, 1868. Mr. Lawson went around the country preaching, and also worked out for farmers. Mr. Lawson died when Elizabeth was nine years of age. She looked after her younger brothers, A.M. Lawson, Lewellyn Lawson, and Will, as well as a younger sister, May. Lewellyn became a Baptist preacher, and lived in Des Moines. A.M. and his family also lived in Des Moines, as did May, who became Mrs. Main Mickle. Mrs. Mickle died in later years, and left eight children, some of them going to live with the Lincolns. Will Lawson lost his life while swimming, at the age of 17.

Grandmother "Lizzie" related stories of her experiences looking after the children, while her father was away working. She said he always told her to be sure and take them to the storm cave, if it looked like a tornado or cyclone. She did this many times during



William and Elizabeth Lincoln with four of their seven daughters. Shown are Vanilla, Alberta, Laura and Florence.

storms, and remembered how she would light a candle and they would all go to the cave, and sit on a pickle barrel while water seeped into the floor of the cave.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln lived on the Stacey Hemm place, west of Madrid. He had a team of horses for farming, and worked at the brick yard and the Phildia mine. Sometime around 1924, they had a fire, and their house burned down, with all its contents. About that time, they moved to Madrid, and Bill, as everyone called him, worked at the No. 6 mine. He was upset when they told him he was too old to do that kind of work. He was only 79 years of age at that time, and they insisted that he retire.

The Lincolns had eleven children, and also raised four of their grandchildren, as well as making a home for her sister May's children after their parents died. The Lincoln children were: Lola, John Eddie, Chad, Clarence, Florence Pearl, Laura Helen, Gladys Althea, Vanila Dorothy, Ruth Belinda, Alberta Belle, and William Arthur. The grandchildren whom they reared were: Elizabeth Jane Welder, Frank William Bell, Lauretta Dorothy Lincoln Crannell, and William Leonard Lincoln.



Lauretta Lincoln Crannell with Elizabeth Bell Welder, holding Elizabeth Ann Crannell.

Lola, born August 1, 1887, died an infant.

John Eddie, born December 14, 1892.

Chad, born October 31, 1888, and his wife, Mary Noland are also now deceased.

Clarence was born January 1, 1891, and married Edna Bechtel, and they live in Des Moines, with their daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Connett.

Florence Pearl, born August 18, 1896, became Mrs. John Wilson, and now resides at the Granger Manor.

Laura Helen was born March 27, 1899, and became Mrs. Frank Bell. She died in September, 1925, and is buried at the Zenia Cemetery in Woodward.

Gladys Althea born October 11, 1901, is also deceased, and is also buried at the Zenia Cemetery in Woodward.

Vanila Dorothy was born February 6, 1904. She married Elmer Ellis, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Beverly Weatherman, at Maxwell, Iowa.

Ruth Belinda, born August 5, 1906, married Robert Lewis, and lives in Des Moines.

Alberta Belle was born November 23, 1908, and



William Lincoln



Frank Bell

married Floyd McCormick, and lives in Madrid.

William Arthur was born March 14, 1894, and married Hilda Nelson. He is buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

The Lincolns had 31 grandchildren, 24 of whom are still living; 62 great grandchildren, and several great-great-grandchildren, many still making their homes in the central Iowa area.

Bill and Lizzie attended church at the U.B. Church, south of Madrid, and in 1927, began attending the Church of God, in Madrid. Theirs was a closely knit family. Their granddaughter, Elizabeth, will attest to the fact that they were very strict, and insisted that all the children had to attend Sunday School and church services. The only excuses for malingering were measles, mumps, or chicken pox.

Bill always had a large vegetable garden, and nobody was allowed to enter it. The children were usually glad of this, since it meant they didn't have to do the weeding. They did the other chores such as bringing in the cobs and coal, feeding and watering the chickens, and carrying out the ashes, though. Lizzie preserved several hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables and made the best homemade bread and cinnamon rolls. She even invited bums from the railroad in, when they came begging. She did most of the sewing for the family, and made many beautiful quilts. One time, she sold quilts to buy the family a piano, which the children learned to play by ear.

The memory which their granddaughter, Elizabeth, holds most dear is the evening family worship times. Lizzie would gather the family together each evening before bedtime, and they would take turns reading the Bible. William insisted that everyone participate.

Elizabeth died in September, 1949, and William died May 9, 1953. Both are buried at the Mt. Hope Cemetery. Peace be to their memory.

## The Robert Lincoln Family



Robert and Emily Lincoln

The Lincolns came from England to the United States. They originated in Massachusetts in 1635 or 1637. They lived in Crawford County, Illinois before moving to Iowa.

Alvah James Lincoln was born in Ohio in 1855. He married Kathern Nancy Wheeler. To this generation were born three sons and one daughter: Robert, Charles R., Lloyd, and Vedah Lincoln Munson James. Their occupation was primarily farming and cutting timbers for props for the coal mines.

Robert was born the second son, on March 14, 1886, in the Scandia coal mining camp. He and his family moved to Cass Township at a very early age. In 1909, he married Emily LeMaster, in Emily's home, west of the Oak Grove School, in Cass Township. To their union were born five children: Ralph, Howard, Ronald, Lyle, and another child, who died an infant.

Robert and Lloyd continued to live on in Cass Township, and the others moved to nearby towns.

Emily passed away in 1948. Prior to her death, she wrote all the local Cass Township news for both the Madrid and Woodward newspapers.

After her death, Robert moved to Elm City School House, where he made his home. The Saylorville Dam then took his home, and he moved to Madrid until his death in 1968.

Ralph now resides in Madrid. He has two children: Robert, of Minneapolis; and Robin (Mrs. Bill Nichols) of Ames.

Howard and his wife, Opal, continued to live in Cass Township until 1968, when the Saylorville Dam took their home. They then moved to Madrid. Howard passed away in 1979. They had one daughter, Linda. She and her husband, Dennis Lawson, and their three children, Frank, Jana, and Doug, all live in Madrid.

Ronald and his wife, Juanita, live in Jordan, Iowa. To them were born three children: Deanna (deceased), Lanny, and Rhona. Lanny and his wife, Marlyn, now reside in Ronald's home place in Cass Township, and Rhona and her husband, David Garvey, and their two children, Kara and Molly, live in Stratford.

Lyle and his wife, Darlene, live in Madrid. They have three children: Jerry, Donald, and Patty Jo. Jerry, and his wife, Betty (Bregar) and two daughters, Brandie and Brook, live in Madrid. Donald lives in Madrid, and is not married. Patty Jo and her husband, David Kendall, and their two children, Justin and Dawnae, live in Madrid.



Ralph, Lyle, Howard and Ronald Lincoln.

## Robert W. Littlehale Family

Robert W. Littlehale was born in Cardiff, Wales, December 2, 1882. He and his wife, Mary, born in Glenwood, Missouri, December 23, 1884, were the parents of two children, Ivan, born November 30, 1910, and Margaret, born January 27, 1917.

Mr. Littlehale worked in the local mines and Mrs. Littlehale was a homemaker and later was a nurse at the Iowa Lutheran Home for 13 years. Mr. Littlehale died January 19, 1940 and Mrs. Littlehale July 9, 1960.

Ivan was married to Betty Brown Bargefield and they were the parents of two children, Edward and Mary. Ivan died May 10, 1976. Betty now resides in Ames.

Margaret was married to Ray T. Smith on July 13,

1951 and they were the parents of three children: David T., born July 31, 1953; Jane Ann, born December 19, 1955; and Kristen Kay, born December 10, 1959.

Ray was a factory worker and Margaret a homemaker and a secretary for Pioneer Hybrid of Johnston.

Madrid has always been Margaret's home and was Ray's from the time he married until his death on December 14, 1963.



## The Long Family

During the American Revolution, England sent over large numbers of troops, among them Benjamin Lang, now pronounced Long. After the Revolution, he married and settled in Virginia. He had four children: Patience, John, Nancy, and Marguerite, of whom John (Feb. 3, 1812 - Sept. 11, 1896) is the ancestor of the Madrid area Long family.

The year John Long came to Iowa, 1849, the surveying of Boone County had just been completed. His land was entered in September of that year. The farm is located on the old trail that, in 1855, became the route of the Western Stage Company. This stage carried mail and passengers between Des Moines and Fort Dodge. This is an "edge of the timber road" that winds its way around the ravines that extend from the Des Moines River. It is unique, in that it can still be followed today along the original route. Some refer to it as the "Old Stage Road." Others know it as the "Old State Road." To follow the old trail today, one would come from Des Moines, through Saylorville and Polk City, then out of Madrid, near the Madrid Home for the Aging, around Belle Point, the Long Homestead, the ancestral Eppert home, and on to "Boonsboro," now known as West Boone. One may wonder why so little of this road is on the section line; however, it was in use long before the county was surveyed.

"Uncle Johnny Long," as he was familiarly and affectionately known, was a sturdy and typical Iowa farmer. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county, coming here when but a few resided within the limits of Boone County. The History of Boone County, published in 1880, says of him: "When he came to Iowa, he was poor, having scarcely enough money to defray the necessary expenses of his trip here. Mr. Long is a quiet and unassuming man, and is a good representative of the class of persons who are known by their actions rather than their words. He is of Welsh and Irish ancestors, his grandfather having been a native of Ireland, and his grandmother a native of Wales."

John and Sarah Luther were married about 1836. They were parents of the following children: Nelson Long (Aug. 17, 1837 - April 28, 1926); Laura A. Long (Dec. 24, 1838 - April 14, 1917); Julia Long (June 27, 1841 - Oct. 12, 1875); and Maria Long (March 26, 1845 - Dec. 23, 1925). Sarah died sometime after 1845.

John married Mary Ann Luther (April 16, 1828) on May 19, 1850. Their children were: Newton Long (Jan. 10, 1852 - Nov. 29, 1931), and Ira Long (Nov. 5, 1853 - June 3, 1932). Mary died August 9, 1854.

John married Rebecca Sturdivant Payne October 19, 1869, and they were the parents of one son, Bennie, who was born September 20, 1870 and died November 1, 1878.

John and Mary Ann's son, Newton, married Lizzie Alice Zerr (Oct. 9, 1858 - Nov. 16, 1919) around the year 1880. They were the parents of three children: Effie Dorothea (May 3, 1881 - Nov. 21, 1901); Loren (May 11, 1883 - Sept. 26, 1958); and George (Sept. 9, 1885 - Sept. 29, 1970).

John and Mary Ann's second son, Ira, married Ruth Jane Scott (Oct. 6, 1897 - April 21, 1963) on October 6, 1897. Ruth was one of five children of Nicholas and

Sarah Scott.

Nicholas Wasum Scott was born in South Carolina on September 20, 1833, the son of Larken and Sarah (Sary) Scott. His mother was born in Virginia, of Dutch descent, and his father was Scotch. Sarah Tolliver was born in Owen County, Indiana, June 7, 1837, the daughter of Andrew and Hannah Tolliver. Nicholas and Sarah were united in marriage at the home of her father in the year 1853. In 1855, they, with their people, came to Iowa in covered wagons, locating in Marcy Township, Boone County, where they continued to reside. Besides Ruth Jane, their other children were: George; Hannah; Grace (Dec. 9, 1868 - Feb. 19, 1952); and Alice (Aug. 10, 1873 - Oct. 17, 1908). Nicholas Scott died October 16, 1920, and his wife, Sarah died February 25, 1920.

Ira and Ruth Long lived on the Long Homestead and farmed all their married years. Ira lived his entire life on the Homestead, with the exception of the time he and Newton attended the newly-established Agricultural College, at Ames. This was in 1870, and Ira was 17 years of age.

One of the four buildings on the campus at that time was Old Main. All of the students and most of the faculty lived and attended classes within this building. Water was supplied by a windmill; candles were used for light, and the heating system was inadequate. Daily activities were closely regulated, with at least two hours of compulsory manual labor. This requirement was dropped six years later, however.

An amusing legend lives on to this day, regarding the planting of trees on central campus. According to the legend, President Welch tossed potatoes from the steps of the Main Building, with directions that trees be planted where the potatoes landed. Further information regarding this legend is give in "Profiles of Iowa State University History," published just a century later, in June, 1970:

*"The Iowa State campus represents the naturalistic concept which guided the school's first president Adonijah Welch, introducing advanced ideas of student participation. As a teacher, he pioneered the subject of landscape architecture. Today, there are more than three hundred distinct species among the ten thousand trees and shrubs on the campus. About fifteen percent of the present tree mass consists of plantings by early day students, under President Welch's personal supervision."*

Ira Long was one of the students who planted trees. He told of tossing potatoes, and planting the trees where the potatoes came to rest.

The five children of Ira and Ruth Jane Long were: J. Opal (March 20, 1899 - Jan. 15, 1941); Zoe (Dec. 8, 1900 - March 9, 1976); Grace (July 17, 1903); John (July 1, 1907); and Paul I. (Sept. 28, 1914).

J. Opal Long was born at the Long Homestead Farm. Clarence L. Riggs was born March 20, 1899. Clarence and Opal were married on January 26, 1930, at the Homestead Farm. They lived and farmed in the Napier area all of their married years. Their children were: Della Jane (born February 16, 1934); Mary

(stillborn May 23, 1935); and Donna (stillborn September 3, 1937). Daughter Della Jane married Wallace Wright May 27, 1955, and they and their two sons live in the Napier area. Their sons are: Kenneth (born July 8, 1957), and William (born June 2, 1959).

Zoe Long was also born at the Long Homestead Farm. Harry Eppert was born May 14, 1899. Harry and Zoe were united in marriage February 16, 1921, at the Homestead. They lived and farmed in the Luther area for all their married years. Their three children were Ruth (October 7, 1922); Richard (October 24, 1927), and Jeannette (May 1, 1933).

Ruth Eppert married Raymond Schulte (August 5, 1907 - March 6, 1977) on August 4, 1946. Their children were Robert (May 15, 1947), Patricia (March 16, 1948), and John (December 14, 1950).

Richard Eppert and Helen Henderson (January 7, 1929) were married January 4, 1948. They and their four children have lived and farmed in the Luther area all of their years. Their children are: Barbara (December 1, 1949), Roland (April 11, 1953), Ronald (April 11, 1953), and Craig (April 19, 1955). Barbara married Gerald White (March 15, 1945) on November 14, 1975. They and their two boys, Patrick (July 2, 1970) and Craig (December 30, 1976) live in Toronto, Canada, where Gerald drives a tanker truck and Barb is a homemaker and mother. Roland and Joe Dee Hall (July 13, 1953) were married June 16, 1973. Roland is an accountant at Central Tractor in Des Moines. They have two children, Alison (March 28, 1976) and Christopher (February 3, 1981), and make their home in Ankeny. Ronald and Jacqueline Patrick (November 29, 1955), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Patrick of rural Madrid, were married August 28, 1976. Ronald is employed at the Amway Warehouse, in Des Moines, and Jackie is employed by the McFarland Clinic, in Ames. They and their two sons, David (December 15, 1977) and Mark (May 19, 1980) make

their home in Madrid. Craig and Julie Triska (July 6, 1961) were married on February 24, 1980. They live and farm in the Luther area.

Jeannette Eppert married Paul Diljak (July 14, 1927) on June 26, 1954. They have five children: Margaret (July 28, 1955); Theresa (May 1, 1957); David (December 25, 1958); Charles (September 19, 1961); and Daniel (April 1, 1967)

Grace Edna Long was also born at the Long Homestead Farm, and has lived in the area her entire life.

Like the others in his family, John Long was born at the Long Homestead Farm. He married Ruth Reichenbach (May 26, 1908) on October 7, 1929. They lived and farmed in the Luther-Long Homestead area all of their married years. Their son, John ("Jack", born October 10, 1931), lives and works in California. Ruth died on February 27, 1976. John married Marjorie Reichenbach Fellows (May 23, 1903) on March 7, 1979, and they live in Ames.

Paul I. Long, also born on the Long Homestead Farm, married Edith Swanson (October 29, 1918) June 8, 1938, at St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid. They have lived and farmed in the Luther area all their lives. Their children are: Arlen (November 14, 1941) and Carl L. (October 27, 1946). Arlen married Steven J. Pooch (January 6, 1942) at the Boone United Methodist Church, on July 24, 1965. They and their children, Melanie Marie (September 14, 1970) and Brandon Charles (April 7, 1977), live in Muscatine, where Steve is employed by Grain Processors Corporation. Carl and Betty Richter (May 5, 1949) were united in marriage at the Trinity Lutheran Church of Boone on November 27, 1968. They and their son Erick Alexander (October 30, 1978), live on the Carl Swanson farm, farming that and other plots in the Madrid area of Boone County. Both are active in a variety of church and civic activities.

## J.G. Lucas



Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lucas

J.G. Lucas was born January 8, 1879, on a farm near Belle Point, about five miles northwest of Swede Point. His parents were Corydon L. Lucas and Nancy Sturdivant Lucas. The parents came to Boone County in 1853, and settled on a farm near Greyson Station.

On November 30, 1904, Mr. Lucas married Miss Maude Halsey, a daughter of Charles W. Halsey, and Laura (Purkhizer) Halsey. The father was a son of John Halsey and Mary Rutledge, and the mother a daughter of Michael Purkhizer, born in 1825 and Elizabeth (Wilson) Purkhizer, also born in 1825. Maude was born on a farm about seven miles northwest of Swede Point on March 15, 1878, where her mother was visiting at the time.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were educated in the country schools. Mr. Lucas then attended the business college at LeGrand, Iowa.

Mr. Lucas became interested in newspaper work at an early age, and worked for a time for his brother, John, who at that time, owned and published the Madrid "Register." Later, Mr. Lucas was employed by the Platte City, Missouri paper, and later, he worked as a reporter for the Kansas City "Star."

In October, 1904, Mr. Lucas purchased the Madrid

"Register-News" from owner C.A. Silford. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lucas worked in the paper to get it started.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were members of the First Christian Church. Mr. Lucas was superintendent of the Sunday School, and taught classes for many years. Mr. Lucas was a member of Star Lodge A.F. & A.M., and the Odd Fellows Lodge. Mrs. Lucas was active in church activities and in a number of clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were members of the Republican Party, and Mr. Lucas was twice elected State Senator from the Boone-Story County district. Mrs. Lucas was active in the Legislative Ladies League.

## Vaughn and Florinne Lucas

Vaughn and Florinne Lucas have deep roots in the Madrid community going back for five generations.

Vaughn's great grandparents were Hiram and Susan (Payne) Lucas. Both were originally Virginians who were among the pioneers to Kentucky, moving on to Indiana, and eventually arriving in Boone County, Iowa, in 1853. They developed a farm near Grayson Station, north of Swede Point. Their son, Corydon L. Lucas, Vaughn's grandfather, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, and came with his parents to Boone County. As a young man, he improved a farm in 1862, in the Belle Point area, about six miles north of Madrid. In 1862, he married Miss Nancy Sturdivant, daughter of another pioneer family. Her parents were John and Mary (Green) Sturdivant.

"Cord" and Nancy had four children: Pandora, John, Hiram Dudley, and Junius Guy.

Corydon L. Lucas served as Madrid's first mayor, was postmaster under President Cleveland in 1893, and engaged in a real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Lucas was a student of history. He did careful research, and wrote many historic papers and contributed to the two Boone County Histories. He was instrumental in organizing the Madrid Historical Society in 1905. The Society was the first of its kind in this part of the state. He had one of the finest and largest collections of relics, documents, Civil War guns and swords to be found in any county. Upon his death, the family asked the Iowa Historical Society to choose what they could use, and the rest was placed in cases in the Madrid High School. Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs. Lucas died in 1953, and Mr. Lucas died in 1960.

They had four children: Max, Kathryn, Lillian, and Robert.

Max married Madaline Pecenka and they had two sons, Eugene and Jerry. Max died in 1947.

Kathryn married Kenneth Johnson, and they had two sons, Charles and William (Bill). Kathryn died in 1977.

Lillian married Jack White, and they had three children: Peggy, Walter, and Phyllis.

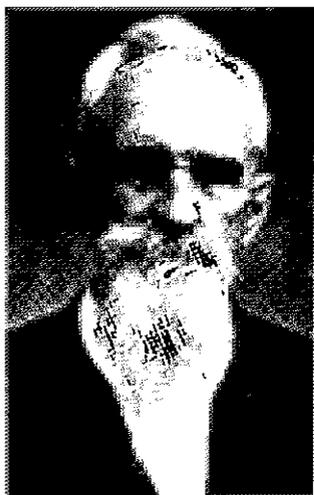
Robert married Grace Yantz, and they had one son, Paul. Robert died in 1979.

Lucas were active in the Christian Church, and lived to celebrate their 71st wedding anniversary in 1932, being ages 94 and 96.

Vaughn's great-grandparents on his mother's side were Samuel and Dova (Green) Luther, who homesteaded 1,000 acres on the Old State Road, about two miles north of Swede Point. His other great-grandparents were Dr. James and Sophia Hull, who came overland from Indiana. They came to Pea's Point, about three miles north of Elk Rapids on the same day as the John Pea family in May, 1846. Dr. Hull farmed at Belle's Point, and later moved north to Boonesboro. He was the first physician in Boone County.

Quoting from the Boone County "History" of 1880: "Dr. Hull carried hope and consolation into many households afflicted with those malarial diseases so common during the early settlement of our country." Samuel Luther and his wife were buried in Fairview Cemetery. He gave the land for the cemetery, reserving the northwest quarter for the graves of his descendants.

Milden Luther, son of Samuel Luther, came with his parents to Douglas Township in 1849, when he was nine years old. He married Mary Hull, the daughter of Dr. James Hull, in 1862. They had four daughters: Lillie (later, Mrs. W.H. Williams); Ella (later, Mrs. Dr. H.S. Farr); Zylph (later, Mrs. George Hutton); and Carrie (who married H.D. Lucas).



Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lucas



Mr. and Mrs. Milden Luther

Vaughn's father, Hiram Dudley Lucas (Dud) was born on a farm near Belle Point, October 15, 1872, the son of Corydon and Nancy Lucas. He completed his education in the Madrid Public School. On May 17, 1899, he married Miss Carrie Luther, who was born May 23, 1878. Dud was a policeman, weighed mail on the railroad, and conducted a meat market from 1902 until 1908.

In 1908, Dud joined his brother-in-law, George Hutton, in the firm of Hutton and Lucas Hardware, and also conducted a plumbing, heating, and tin establishment. He continued in the business until Mr. Hutton wanted to sell his interest. Then, he formed a partnership with his son, Vaughn, known as the Lucas Hardware Company. This business was established in 1935.

H.D. Lucas served as Boone County supervisor for three terms, from 1933 until 1945. Both the Lucas and the Luther families were active members of the Christian Church when it was located in the south part of Madrid, as well as the one on Second Street. Carrie Lucas played the piano for church services for 35 years.

The Lucas family had two children. Dott Lucas Holmgren was born April 8, 1900, and married R.A. Holmgren of Cedar Rapids in 1923. Before her marriage, she attended Highland Park College and Drake University. She taught in a rural school and in the Luther and Colo school systems. Mr. Holmgren retired in 1959. They made their home in Clearwater, Florida, until his death. Dott Holmgren now resides in Madrid.



H. D. Lucas



Carrie Luther Lucas

Harry Vaughn Lucas was born October 29, 1908, in Madrid. He remembers being given a small sack of nails to take home and pound into boards, so he wouldn't be in the way at the Lucas and Hutton Hardware Store. After graduation from high school, he was employed at the Brown Camp Wholesale Hardware Company in Des Moines. Later, he worked as a salesman for the Hutton and Lucas Hardware. In 1935, his father and he formed a partnership and purchased the George Hutton interests.

In 1955, Vaughn and Florinne purchased Mr. H.D. Lucas' interests in the store, and he retired. They purchased a new location at Second and State Streets, and moved the store to its present location.

Vaughn married Florinne Harshbarger on August 24, 1930. She was the daughter of Guy C. and Stell Mae (Burley) Harshbarger. She was born October 6, 1910, at Lake City, Iowa. Mrs. Lucas had three sisters and a brother. All graduated from Madrid High School except Mrs. Harmon, who graduated from Ankeny High School. Her sisters are: Mrs. V.W. Smith, (Anna Susan Harshbarger), of Ankeny, who has three sons: Douglas, Marshall, and Zane; Mrs. Vernon Axmear (Wilma Stella Harshbarger) of Ankeny; Mrs. Nevin Harmon (Bonita Jean Harshbarger), of Ankeny, who has children Debbra and David. All three Harshbarger sisters were teachers. Guy C. Harshbarger, the brother, is associated with Production Credit Association of Ankeny. His children are: Jane, Richard, and John. Their mother was the former Phyllis Butler, of Polk City.

When Florinne was twelve, her parents purchased the Burley homestead from Mrs. Harshbarger's father. The farm had never been out of the Burley family. It was located one mile east, and one-half mile south of the United Brethren Church, and is now a part of the wildlife refuge in Big Creek Lake.

Mrs. Lucas' great-grandparents, were Edgar W. and Martha (Shideler) Burley. Mr. Burley came from Virginia to Ohio, and then to Iowa in 1854. They had five children. Among them was Charles L., who was Mrs. Lucas' grandfather, and Martha Jenny Longworth, who was the mother of Dr. Wallace Longworth. He was a well known doctor in Boone County. Mr. Edgar Burley served in the Civil War.

Mrs. Lucas' grandfather, Charles L. Burley, married Ida Murray, daughter of another well known pioneer family in the U.B. Church area. Jacob Murray, came in 1859, from Kentucky, to Indiana, and finally, to Iowa. He married Nancy J. Hoyt that same year. Mr. and Mrs. Burley purchased land in Calhoun County, and then moved to Lake City in 1884. It was a two-day journey from Madrid. The country was all prairie and lakes, with few trees, and fewer settlers. A friend stopped by to visit the Burleys, and, upon returning to Polk County, he reported that Calhoun County was so "boggy," that if you jumped up and down on one corner, it would squash water up on the opposite corner. They would start fires at night so the cows could get relief from the mosquitos by standing in the smoke. They only farmed the high ground. Tilling made the land some of the finest in the state. A daughter, Stella, married Guy C. Harshbarger in 1909, and in 1923, they moved to the Madrid area.

Both Vaughn and Florinne are retired. They sold the Lucas Hardware in 1976, and Florinne completed a teaching career of 38 years in 1977. Twenty-seven years were spent in the Madrid Public schools as an elementary and junior high teacher. Florinne is a graduate of Drake University.

Vaughn and Florinne Lucas had three children: Donald Vaughn, born September 17, 1940, and passed away April 9, 1941; Lynnette Ann, born June 5, 1942, who married Steven Lindhoff, June 5, 1964; and Debra Sue, born November 26, 1950, who married James Friedrichsen. The Lindhoffs were married June 5, 1964, and are the parents of three children: Mark David, Todd Scott, and Diane Kay. The Friedrichsens were married August 6, 1971, and are the parents of

two daughters, Jenise Ann and Dana Jo.

Vaughn and Florinne were members of the First Christian Church of Madrid, and are now members of St. Paul's United Church of Christ. Mr. Lucas is a member of the Masons, belonging to Star Lodge #115 of Madrid. He served as president of the Madrid Community Club in 1959. Mrs. Lucas is a past matron of Occidental Chapter #160 Order Eastern Star, a past Noble Grand of the Rebecca Lodge of Polk City, and also holds a life membership in the Iowa State Education Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas served as Grand Marshals for the Madrid Labor Day parade for the year 1979.

An odd coincidence between the two families of Florinne and Vaughn occurred in the 1800s. The Mildren Luther family from north of Madrid packed up provisions once a year, and traveled to Des Moines, and camped a week at the Iowa State Fair. Enroute, they stopped at the Jacob Murray home between Madrid and Polk City to rest the horses, water, and feed them. They stopped, both going to and returning from the Fair. This became an enjoyable yearly visit. Little did they suspect that the Luthers would have a grandson, Vaughn, who would meet the Murrays' great granddaughter, Florinne, and marry her.



Vaughn Lucas family, back row: Dott Holmgren, James Friedrichsen, Vaughn Lucas and Steven Lindhoff. Center row: Dana Friedrichsen, Debra Lucas Friedrichsen, Florinne Lucas holding Diane Lindhoff, Lynnette Lucas Lindhoff, Mark Lindhoff and Todd Lindhoff. Front: Jenise Friedrichsen.

### Carl W. Lundahl Family

Anders Peter and Johanna Lundahl were married in Sweden November 30, 1847, and together with their six children immigrated to the United States in 1865. They homesteaded on a farm three miles east-northeast of Madrid, in Garden Township. Their second son, Carl Johan Lundahl, married a neighbor, Josephine Johnson on May 1, 1878, at St. John's Lutheran Church, in Madrid. She had arrived with

her parents, Anders and Martha Sophia Johnson, in 1868, to also homestead east of Madrid.

The youngest son of Carl J. and Josephine Lundahl, Carl William, was born August 30, 1890. After Carl W. Lundahl's graduation from Madrid High School in 1908, he went to work in the Madrid Grain Elevator. This was to become his life's work for 46 years, until his retirement in 1965. He was in partnership with

The Carl W. Lundahl family, Etta, Elaine (Carlson), Audrey (Swanson) and Carl.



Anton Check for many years, and after Anton's retirement, changed the name to Lundahl Grain.

On March 5, 1919, after serving with the U.S. Army, he married Etta Irene Lindbloom, of Stillwater, Minnesota. They built a new home, at 106 North Market Street, in Madrid, and lived there for more than 50 years. Their last years were spent at the Madrid Home, where Etta passed away April 8, 1977, and Carl on July 19, 1981. All of the above people are buried in Hillsdale Cemetery, except Anders Lundahl, who is buried at the Dalander Cemetery.

Carl and Etta had two daughters: Elaine M. Carlson, now of Sun City, Arizona; and Audrey J. Swanson, of Golden, Colorado. Both daughters graduated from Madrid High School, and from Augustana College, in

Rock Island, Illinois.

Carl and Etta were very active in the Madrid community, and especially in St. John's Lutheran Church, where both held many positions and taught Sunday School for many years. Both belonged to the Madrid Garden Club, and the American Legion and Auxiliary. Etta was also a charter member of the E.O.W. Club, later the Two-In-One Club. Carl was also a charter member of the Madrid Lions, a Madrid volunteer fireman, member of the Madrid Band, president of the School Board, a director of the City State Bank, and treasurer of the Madrid Home.

The Lundahls were the proud grandparents of seven living grandchildren, one granddaughter, Beth Carlson, passing away at the age of four years.

## Benjamin and Clifford Luther Families



Ben and Ida Luther

The families of Ben Luther, and his son, Clifford were longtime Madrid and Luther area residents.

Benjamin Kester Luther (1859-1931) was the son of John (1828-1911) and Sally Reed Luther (1859-1906). John Luther was an early settler and landowner north of Madrid, coming from Indiana in 1866. Four children lived to adulthood: Augustus Newton, Benjamin Kester, Malinda Antinett, and Martha Jane. Ben married Ida Maria Clark in 1883. Ida (1865-1943) was the daughter of Robert D. (1831-1914) and Hannah Ostrander Clark (1833-1922) who, with their two children, Chester and Ida, came from Illinois and settled two and one half miles east of Luther, in 1874. In March, 1875, Hannah's mother, Rachel Barber Ostrander (1805-1875) died at their home, and since the frost was going out of the ground and it was impossible to go over the mud trails to an established cemetery, they buried her on the farm. In June that same year, Robert and Hannah set aside a portion of their land for a public burial ground to be known as Rosehill Cemetery. Lots were to be sold for not more than five dollars, and eight lots were to be set aside as

a pauper burial ground. In recent years, the cemetery has been expanded.

Ben and Ida Clark Luther had four sons: Clifford Leon (1886-1969), Muron Ray (1888-1966), Lyle Clark (1899-1969), and one who died in infancy. Clifford graduated from Madrid High School, and played in the Madrid Band. He taught several terms of country school. He was a postal clerk in Des Moines, at the time of his marriage in 1914, to Anna Barrow. Anna was the daughter of John J. (1864-1951) and Dorothy Wearing Barrow (1867-1919), who had come to America from England in 1892. Anna was born at Hynes, Iowa, in 1896, and later lived at Ogden, and came to Madrid with her parents and five brothers in 1911. Cliff and Anna established their home in Des Moines, where their daughter, Doris Leona, was born in 1916. In 1920, they moved to the Clark farm, east of Luther. In 1920, they moved to the Bloomquist farm, half a mile south of Luther. Their son, Loren Dale, was born at the Boone County Hospital in 1925. In 1939, at the age of almost 14, and a freshman in Luther High School, Loren died of complications with appendicitis. There were no antibiotics at that time.

Doris Luther began her schooling at Napier, but transferred to Luther in the third grade, and graduated from high school in 1933. She attended Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, taught the Tip Top School, near Ogden (1936-37), Douglas #2, near Madrid (1937-38) and third and fourth grades at the Ware, Iowa Consolidated School in 1939-41. She married Walter Woodin of Rolfe in 1941, at the Luther Methodist Church. They farmed near Rolfe, and later near Ware. In 1956, they started the manufacture of electric egg washers, and moved into Laurens in 1962. Walter died in 1979, and Doris continues to live in Laurens, where she is active in the United Methodist Church, the Federated Woman's Club, and the Pocahontas County Historical Society.

Not only did Doris teach Douglas #2 School, but her father, Clifford, taught it in 1906-07, and her grandmother, Ida Clark, taught it in 1882-83. Thus, three generations taught in the same school. Ida met her future husband, Ben Luther, the first morning of her term of teaching in 1882. She couldn't get the door unlocked, and he was plowing nearby and came to her aid. Pupils taught by Doris in 1937-38 were: Elvera and Donna Laycock, Marion and Dorothy Holmgren, Loretta and Joan Smothers, Lyle and Marvel Hurley, Eugene Andrews and Mary Lois Lauterio. They were in seven grades. During the week, Doris stayed at the Ivan Hurley home. She remembers carrying water, coal, and cobs, carrying out ashes, feeding the space heater all day, arriving at school on cold winter mornings, and starting the fire. Although few schools were doing it yet, these parents realized the value of something hot for lunch, so one

## Clark and Laura Long Luther

The story of Clark Luther, a gentleman unique to his time, is of particular interest in this centennial year, as our neighboring community to the north, Luther, is named for this early pioneer, whose descendants continue to populate and contribute to this area.



Clifford and Anna Luther

item was prepared on a kerosene stove each day. Never has a baked potato, a canned vegetable, or cocoa tasted better. Being janitor, cook and teacher for seven grades kept the teacher busy. Making the next day's plans, walking to her boarding place before dark in winter months meant working fast. There were no electric lights.

Clifford Luther, during the 1930s, served on the Luther School Board, and was active in Farm Bureau. He was responsible for organizing the first Worth Township 4-H Club. In 1941, he moved to a farm northwest of Luther, and in 1948, held a machinery sale and moved to Madrid. He was Madrid City Clerk for a time, and later, assessor. His wife, Anna, died in 1954, and he continued to maintain his own home, until 1967, when at the age of 81, he sold out and went to be near his daughter at Laurens, where he died December 7, 1969. Cliff and Anna were members of the Luther Methodist Church, and later, the Madrid Christian Church.

Cliff's brother, Lyle, grew up in the Madrid area, and started work on the Milwaukee Railroad. He married Venus Kettle of Marathon, Iowa, and they lived in Des Moines. After her death, he married Evelyn Cretors. Lyle died in 1969. Muron lived in or near Madrid until his mother's death in 1943. He then worked at the Veteran's Hospital in Des Moines, until retiring. He remained in Des Moines until his death in 1966. Both Cliff and Muron were honored as 50-year members of the Madrid Odd Fellows Lodge.

Doris Luther Woodin of Laurens is the only surviving descendant of Ben Luther. All deceased Luthers named are buried in Fairview Cemetery except Lyle and Martha Jane.

Clark was born in Ashboro, North Carolina, in 1823, and, when a small child, moved with his parents to Clay County, Indiana. While still a young man, he came to Iowa by team and covered wagon, and settled in Story County on the land that is now the campus of Iowa State University. At that time, this



Clark Luther



Laura Luther

area was primarily inhabited by Indians, and there were no other white settlers nearby. Because of these circumstances, after a stay of two years, he resettled in Boone County, two miles west of the present site of the town of Luther, on 160 acres of land which he purchased from the government for the price of \$1.25 per acre. Initially, a log cabin was erected on this property.

In December 1855, he was united in marriage with Laura Long, the daughter of John Long, another Boone County pioneer. Ten children were born to their marriage, five of whom survived to adulthood: French, Ira, Sydney, Mrs. Charles Cartwright, and Dovea M. Myers.

In 1858, a new brick house was constructed. The bricks used in building this home were made by Benjamin and Evan Hurley, also early settlers in the county, from clay soil removed from a nearby wooded area. The lumber used in the home construction was taken from walnut trees in the surrounding timberland. The building plan was modeled from southern-type homes, with a large hall in the center, and an open stairway. Fireplaces were built-in, to heat the rooms in the living area, and in the kitchen for cooking the family meals. This home, since modernized, is the oldest brick house in Boone County.

It was not uncommon for bands of Indians to come across the uncultivated prairie to this southern-style mansion and beg for food, as did gypsies in later years.

The road, which this old brick house faces, was at one time a main traveled road, but in later years, gave way to more direct and improved highways. Just one-half mile to the north of the home built by Clark Luther on this old thoroughfare stands the second-oldest brick house in Boone County, which was built by pioneer Elza Moss, Clark's brother-in-law. These two structures were show homes in their day, and provided living accommodations far superior to those available to the average early pioneer.

In future years, Mr. Luther purchased adjoining land, and other property in Boone County, and became a substantial land owner. In fact, in his "prime," he became generally regarded as the wealthiest man in Boone County. Although he was

personally unassuming, this reputation led to a near-catastrophe for his 17-year-old wife when their farm home was robbed in 1856 - a robber accosting her at gunpoint, and choking her insensible. Fortunately, no lasting harm was done, and Mrs. Luther's sensible pioneer attitude enabled an early return to normal.

Around 1881, he gave every-other lot of some land he owned, approximately two miles east of his home, to start a trading center, where local residents and the many tenants who worked his nearly 4,000 acres of land, could obtain supplies and merchandise. The town of Luther, that came into existence and developed, was named after him. His oldest son, French Luther, for many years operated a general merchandise store there.

Only Dovea remained in the Luther area through her adult years, the other children eventually migrating to California. She and her husband, John A. Myers, lived for a period of time in Boone, but later returned to farm the family farm near Luther. They were the parents of two sons, Forrest B., and Bernard F. A daughter, Mrs. Russell Wolfe, of Philadelphia, died in 1939. Forrest was a sportswriter for the Chicago newspapers for about 40 years. His wife passed away shortly after a son, Sherwood, was born to them, and so the young boy was sent to Luther to live with his grandmother, Dovea. Her large, 14-room home was located in Luther, just across from the old Luther High School. That house burned to the ground in 1934, and was replaced by the present, smaller structure which remains on that location. Mrs. Myers raised the young man until 1955, when he graduated from college, and instilled in him a pride in his heritage to last far longer than the 16 years he spent in Luther. Mr. Myers is now a practicing attorney at law in Miami, Florida.

This early pioneer, Clark Luther, passed away in 1895, and was interred in a family burial plot which was set aside on one of his father's farms for burial of Luther family members and relatives. This burial ground, since named Fairview Cemetery, is located approximately one mile northwest of Madrid, and is now a public cemetery.

The old brick house and the town of Luther remain as a memorial to this early pioneer who braved the perils and hardships of the Iowa frontier to help improve the country for his family and others who followed him.



The Clark Luther home, the oldest brick house in Boone County.

## H. Earl and Margaret Ann Carroll Madison

H. Earl Madison and Margaret Ann Carroll Madison have resided in the Madrid area since 1927. They are the proud parents of seven children: Theresa, Richard, Rose Marie, Louise, Margaret, Melvin E., and Cathy. While the entire family no longer resides in Madrid, they were all members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church as they grew up. H. Earl and Margaret continue their membership here, as do their other "Madrid" children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Richard H. Madison married Lorraine Laudrini Madison, and to their marriage were born three children: Annette, Richard T., and Steve. Annette married William Polish, of Madrid, and they have two children: Jason and Gina. Richard T. and his wife, Lynda, have two children: Brian and Radena. Steve married Brenda Sheldon, and they have two sons: Mike and Todd.

Rose Marie married Stanley Lamfers. They have three children: Julie, Diane, and David. Julie married Robert Anderson. Diane married Mike Smith, and they have two children. David is unmarried.

Louise married Leo Baier, and they have four children: Timothy, Ann, Kevin, and Daniel.

Margaret I. married Donald Rynearson, and both of their children are married. Mike Rynearson married Karen Aldridge, and they are the parents of daughters Jennifer L. and Heather. Pamela Rynearson married Mark Venard, and the Venards are the parents of two children.

Melvin E. Madison married Gwen Calland and they are the parents of sons, Jeff and Scott.

Cathy Madison married Keith Williams. The Williams' are parents of daughter, Tammy, and son, Andy.

The Madisons are proud that their descendants



Earl and Margaret Madison

range in occupations which include the following: farmer, railroad worker, factory foreman, C.P.A., insurance agent, medical technician, hospital worker, attorney, tax consultant, government worker, engineer, computer operator, secretary, naval service, retail business, teacher, students, clerks and managers.

Members of the family are also affiliated with St. Joseph's Church in West Liberty, Iowa; Sacred Heart Church in Chariton; St. Theresa's, in Des Moines; St. John's, in Adel; Sacred Heart, in Boone, and St. Boniface, in Waukee.

## Barbara Magnuson



Richard Magnuson family, Barbara, Richard, David and Scott

Barbara L. Ripley Magnuson, of Ames, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil R. Ripley, who resided in Madrid from 1948 until 1970. Barbara grew up in Madrid, attending and graduated from Madrid High School, in 1960. She married Richard L. Magnuson August 24, 1963, and they make their home at 210 Twenty-first Street, in Ames. They are the parents of sons David L., age 18, and Scott R., age 12. The family attends the First United Methodist Church.

Barb had two brothers, Bob and Merwyn, and a sister, June, all of whom were also raised in the Madrid area, and attended the Madrid schools.



## Edwin A. Martinson Family

In 1868, Anders and Marie Snogren came to America from Sweden. Their daughter, Mathilda, became the bride of Charles F. Martinson, and to this couple were born four children: Ernest, Henry, Edwin and Lilly.

Edwin Alvin Martinson was born in Madrid, and he married Carrie Sward, who came to America in 1894. Her parents were Per and Sigrid Sward, and her grandparents were Per and Ingrid Romn, all of Sweden.

Edwin and Carrie became the parents of six children, all born in Madrid. They were: Mathilda, Reuben, Dorothy, Evelyn, Roy, and Gladys.

Mr. Martinson was a shoe merchant and shoe repairman in Madrid for 57 years, his business being located on West Second Street, near the present Martin's Antique Store. Mr. Martinson was a talented violinist and music teacher, and he passed this love of music on to his children.

Mathilda, an accomplished pianist, went on to become a public school music teacher. She graduated from Drake University, and did graduate work at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois. After three years of teaching at Churdan, Iowa, she began in the Ames school system, and taught there for 34 years. She also had been a County Supervisor of Music with headquarters in West Virginia.

Reuben, a vocal soloist and a music teacher, was head of the music department of the Birmingham, Alabama school system for nearly 50 years. Reuben

was Minister of Music with the Southside Baptist Church of Birmingham for 48 years, and his wife, Kathleen, has been a soprano soloist at the same church for more than 45 years.

Dorothy, a violinist like her father, was a legal secretary in Japan, and also did legal secretarial work. She is married to John Stutt, and they live in Des Moines.

Evelyn, a pianist, is married to Lavern Larson, and they also reside in Des Moines. Evelyn is a registered nurse, having worked in the capital city for many years.

Roy, a cellist for many years with the Houston Symphony Orchestra, has recently retired from teaching stringed instruments in their public school system.

This very talented family has graciously shared their music over the years with the people of Madrid, as well as in their own communities. While they were growing up, the Martinson family had an orchestra, with Mr. Martinson as the founder and director, and which entertained at many local functions.

There are three grandchildren: Mrs. John Hickey and Ed Martinson, of Texas, and Kent Larson, of Iowa.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Martinson have passed away, as have daughters Gladys and Mathilda (February 26, 1979).

The Martinsons were lifelong members of St. John's Lutheran Church.

## Anthony and Antonia (Kruzich) Mataya

Anthony (Tony) and Antonia came to this country from Tuk, Yugoslavia. Tony came a few years earlier, and later sent for Antonia. They were married at the Catholic Church in Calumet, Michigan, on July 15, 1905.

In 1907, they decided to return to Yugoslavia. In the latter part of 1908, Tony decided to return to America, and to send for his family later. Hardships, and World War I kept them apart. Finally, in the fall of 1919, they were reunited.

## Joe and Becky Mataya

Becky and Joe Mataya are the owners and proprietors of Joe's Pharmacy here in Madrid, and have been lifelong residents of this community.

Joseph A. Mataya was born on March 19, 1950, one of eight children to be born to Frank and Julia Mataya. The family lived south of Madrid, in Dallas County, and Joe attended Whitehall School until the eighth grade. Whitehall was the last rural school in the Madrid School District to close.

Rebecca Jean Allen was born on August 17, 1950, in the Boone County Hospital, the second daughter of Glenn E. and Jean M. Allen.

Becky and Joe graduated from Madrid High School in 1968. They both attended Drake University in Des Moines, where Becky graduated in 1971 with a B.S. in Elementary Education and in Physical Education. The

To their union, three children were born: Vance, Frank, and Anna.

Tony worked in the iron ore mines at Annville, Michigan, a small mining camp near Bessemer. In 1922, they moved to Madrid, where Tony worked at Scandia No. 4. They lived in Madrid until the mines closed. Then, they moved to El Cajon, California. Their sons, Vance and Frank, are still residents of Madrid.



Joseph Mataya family, Joe, John, Becky and Mandy

Matayas were married at St. Malachy's Church in Madrid on August 21, 1971.

In the Fall of 1971, Becky began teaching in the Madrid School system, where she was an elementary teacher for eight years.

Joe graduated from Drake University's School of Pharmacy in 1973, and was employed by Dahl's Pharmacy in Des Moines until 1976, when they purchased the former Gayer Pharmacy on West Second Street, in Madrid.

Becky and Joe have two children: John Allen (born December 22, 1978) and Amanda ("Mandy") Jean (born May 15, 1981).

The Matayas are actively involved in their community. Joe serves on the Boone County Board of

Health, is the chairman of the \$1.4 million fund raising campaign for the Madrid Home for the Aging, and is presently Vice President of the Fifth District Iowa Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of the Madrid Boosters Club, the Madrid volunteer fire department and rescue squad. Becky is a member of the Swede Point Quester chapter, and has taught aerobic dancing in the Madrid area. Both are members of St. Paul's United Church of Christ, and served for two years on the physicians recruitment committee which helped bring a new physician to Madrid in 1981.

Becky and Joe enjoy bridge, reading, and many outdoor sports and activities.

## David and Linda Mataya

David Anthony Mataya was born March 5, 1942, the son of Frank and Julia Mataya, of rural Madrid. He was raised on his parents' acreage, and attended White Hall country school kindergarten through seventh grade. He attended the Madrid public schools 8th through 12th grades, graduated in 1960.

Dave enlisted in the Marine Corps on December 27, 1961, and was discharged April 26, 1966.

He was hired by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company July 8, 1966, where he is presently employed.

Linda Lou Fitch was born September 5, 1947. She was raised in Slater, and graduated from Ballard High School in 1966. On May 18, 1968, Linda and David

were united in marriage at St. Malachy's Catholic Church, in Madrid.

From their union were born two children: Angela Lynn born May 10, 1969, and Matthew David, born January 9, 1973.

Linda was hired by the Madrid Home for the Aging in December, 1975, where she is presently employed.

Their daughter, Angie, is active in 4-H, band, track, and basketball. Son, Matt, is active in Little League and soccer.

The Matayas have resided in Madrid, until October, 1979, when they built and moved to a new home two miles south of Madrid, in Dallas County.

## Frank and Julia (Polich) Mataya

Frank was the son of Tony and Antonia (Kruzich) Mataya. He was born in Tuk, Yugoslavia, and came to America when he was 11 years old, with his mother, brother Vance, and sister Anna. After a long separation caused by World War I, they operated in Anville, Michigan, a mining camp near Bessemer, Michigan. In 1922, with his parents, he moved to Madrid, where his father was employed with the Scandia Coal Company at Mine No. 4.

Julia was born January 8, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Polich, who were immigrants to the High Bridge area from Yugoslavia. She came to this community in 1923 with her parents and brothers. She attended White Hall School. Julia worked outside the home, at the Iowa Lutheran Home for the Aged, from 1969 until 1978.

Frank attended the Madrid Public Schools. At the age of 18, he went to work at the local mines, where he was a miner until 1942. In that year, and until 1945, he worked at the Ordinance Plant. In July, 1945, and until his retirement in 1969, he was employed at Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines.

On July 15, 1933, he and Julia Polich were married at the Assumption Catholic Church in Granger. They then lived in or near Madrid until the spring of 1936, when they moved to the Granger Homesteads. In the spring of 1941, they returned to the Madrid area, which has been their home ever since. Their acreage is located south of Madrid, in Dallas County.



Frank and Julia Mataya

Frank and Julia were parents of eight children: Ralph (Elk River, Minnesota); Christine (Galesburg, Illinois); Edward (Austin, Texas); Barbara (Johnston, Iowa); Mike (Polk City); David; Joseph; and Marcia (all of Madrid). Both Julia and Frank are now retired.

## Mark and Colleen Mawdsley

In May of 1973, on the same day they graduated from the University of Northern Iowa at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Mark and Colleen Mawdsley packed up their belongings and moved to Madrid. Mark, who was born and raised in the Burt, Iowa, area, had married Colleen Kruse, his high school sweetheart, on June 19, 1971. They moved here to begin teaching careers in the Madrid School System.

Mark has been an industrial arts teacher in Madrid for the past nine years. He was the Edgewood Park custodian for several years before building a home on an acreage south of Madrid, where the Mawdsleys now reside. Five years ago, Mark started a painting business, which has expanded to include pressure-washing, drywall texturing and boom truck work, as well as interior and exterior painting.

Colleen taught for two years until their first child was born. She is now a homemaker, and bookkeeper for the Mawdsley Painting business.

All three of the Mawdsleys children were born at the Boone County Hospital. Matthew Mark, born August 27, 1975, is a first grader at Madrid. Timothy James, born June 24, 1977, and Melissa Kay, born May 17, 1980, are happy pre-schoolers.

The Mawdsleys are active members of the Madrid Evangelical Free Church, where Mark is church chairman and Junior High Sunday School teacher. Colleen is also a member of Chapter ID, PEO.

The Mawdsleys have planted their roots in Madrid, and they are proud to be a part of this fine community.



Mark Mawdsley family, Timothy, Melissa and Matthew Mawdsley with Colleen and Mark.

## The McClelland Family

Thomas McClelland was born in Ireland October 18, 1869. He was united in marriage to Susan Gilkeson July 14, 1904, at Ballegawley Presbyterian Church, County Tyrone, Ireland. They sailed for America on August 6th, finally arriving in Des Moines on August 18th. After spending a few years in Des Moines, they moved to Zookspur in 1911, where a new coal mine was sunk. The three oldest sons were born in Des Moines: Thomas Robert; James Edwin; and George William.

The camp at Zookspur was so new there was no school, so for several months, Tommy went to school at the school near the River, known as "Whitehall." His first teacher was Miss Edith Norris. About 1912, the first school in Zookspur was built. The camp grew, and finally had to build another school on the hill. School rooms were added on, until there were four large rooms. All of the five boys went to this

school.

Merle John and Howard Joseph were born in Zookspur.

On July 26, 1933, Mr. McClelland, Sr., was killed in a mine accident at No. 4, located south of Madrid. After his death, Mrs. McClelland purchased a home in Madrid, and moved there on October 13, 1933. By this time, several of the boys were married. Edwin and his family had already moved, and Thomas and family moved. The same day that his mother moved (October 10, 1942), Howard was married, and moved to Ogden, where he and his wife still live.

Mrs. McClelland was married to Mr. Landon S. Crabtree on March 5, 1945. Susan McClelland Crabtree passed away on October 8, 1948, after a three-year illness. Also deceased are: Thomas Robert (September 2, 1970); George (June 2, 1978); and Edwin (June 1982).

## Melvin McFarlane Family

Melvin moved to Madrid with his parents, C. Shelby and Kathryn, one brother, Dale, and two sisters, Bernyce and Yvonne, in 1930. His father worked in the coal mines here until their closing. Melvin was nine at the time they moved and entered the fifth grade that year. He graduated from Madrid High School with the class of 1938. He worked at Western Printing and was in the C.C.C.'s before entering the service in September, 1942. He served in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army with the 115th Station Hospital. His overseas duty was in England, and after V.E. Day, France, and Germany. He was discharged in January, 1946. He worked at Des Moines Steel Company, Iowa Sheep and Wool Growers, and, in 1961, began work with Pioneer Hi-

Bred International.

He married Dorothy Hedlund in April, 1947.

Dorothy's grandparents, John and Regina Hedlund, moved to a farm on the Sheldahl road in 1883, from Worcester, Massachusetts, and before that, from Sweden. They had two small sons when they came to this area, and eight more children were born to them here. Dorothy's father, Richard, was born here, in 1898, and moved with his parents to the home on East Second Street in 1910. This is the home of Melvin and Dorothy at this time. Richard married Eva Rice, a teacher in the Sheldahl schools, in 1921, and they lived their entire married life in this community. They had one son, John, and one daughter, Dorothy. Dorothy graduated with the class of 1944, did clerk-

ing and worked as a secretary with the Des Moines Ordinance Plant, G.W. York Company, and Iowa Life Insurance Company before her marriage to Melvin in 1947.

Melvin and Dorothy made their home in Des Moines following their marriage, until 1952, when they moved to Madrid, and have lived in the home at 721 East Second Street since that time. They have two children: Kathryn (Kathy) Madill, and Charles. Kathy

graduated with the class of 1967, attended U.N.I., and A.I.B., worked as a secretary at Hyline, and married James Madill in 1970. They have two sons: Shawn and Christopher, and live in Cedar Falls where Jim is a research engineer with John Deere. Charles graduated with the class of 1975, attended D.M.A.C.C., and is currently employed with Pioneer Hi-Bred.

## McVay Family

Edmund McVay was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1760. His son, Jacob, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and married Mary Reese, born 1794, in 1814. Between the years of 1815 and 1839, they became the parents of 15 children.

One of the sons, Alfred McVay, was born in 1827, in Highland County, Ohio. He married Mary Ann Randell, who was born in Marion County, Iowa. Between the years of 1859 and 1880, this couple became the parents of 12 children. One of the 12, Hiram Reese McVay, was born in 1865, in Clay Township, Marion County, Iowa. He married Olivia Cooper in 1888, and to their union were born three sons: Alfred Martin, W.G., and C.O. A.M., or "Marty", was born in 1889, in Tracey, Iowa, and married Rosa Lois Maddy in 1912, at Marengo. Their son, Audrey M. McVay, was born in 1917, in Clay Township.

W.G., or "Bill", came to Boone County in 1914, where he farmed for many years, and later was custodian of the Luther Consolidated School for 30 years.

A.O., or "Charlie", and his father, Hiram R., came to Boone County in 1918 and farmed. Hiram died in 1946, his wife, Olivia, having passed away in 1901.

A.M. and his family moved to Boone County from Tracey in 1937. Marty farmed until his retirement. Audrey McVay was married to Mae Ione Lantz, of Boone, in 1942, and they became parents of two daughters, Sandra, and Margaret Ann.

Sandra is married to Robert Malone, and they have one daughter, Robin, who is married to William Long. The Longs are parents of twin daughters, Lori Kay and Lisa Marie.

Margaret Ann is married to Jerry Sharp. She is the City Clerk at Knoxville, and Jerry works for the V.A.



McVay Family

## The Miles Family

The name Miles has been a familiar one around Madrid for 132 years. George S. Miles and his wife, Harriette Kennedy Miles, were early farmers in the area. They became the parents of S.L. Miles, who was an early Madrid lumber dealer, land owner, bank officer, and school board member. Mr. S.L. Miles married Mary Allen, a member of another pioneer family, and she and Mr. Miles became the parents of three children: Walter Miles, Jenny Moss Gettys, and Allen R. Miles.

Allen was a local merchant for many years,

operating a clothing store until 1939. After that, Allen was employed by the State of Iowa, as an inspector. Allen married Genta Lackey, and they became the parents of two sons, Wayne A. and Lloyd F. Miles. Both young men grew up in Madrid, graduating from the local schools. Wayne for many years was in the clothing business in Davenport, and now resides in Fresno, California. Lloyd is with Shell Oil Company, and lives in Houston.

The family were lifelong members of the Congregational Christian Church.

## Floid and Imogene Miller

Imogene was the daughter of pioneer residents of Madrid, Dr. and Mrs. H.S. Farr.

Floid came to Madrid from O'Dell, Nebraska, and married Imogene in 1911. A son, Austin, was born in October, 1913.

Floid and Imogene were affiliated with the First Christian Church. Floid served as a Deacon and also as Moderator. They were both members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and served as Worthy Matron and Worthy Patron. Floid was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and served two terms as Master.

He was a carpenter by trade, and followed this profession all of his working life.

Imogene passed away in 1936, after a lengthy illness.

In 1939, Floid and Libbie Reese were married. He was active in civic affairs and served on the school board and was elected to the city council.

Austin married Marian Snyder in 1942. They had two daughters, Marilyn and Judy.

Floid passed away in 1949. Libbie died in 1980.



Floid and Imogene Miller with son, Austin

## Lena Rusk Moffitt



Lena Rusk Moffitt

A small boat landed in Galway, Ireland in the 1500s from Scandinavia. The group of immigrants who landed made their way to Cavin County, and settled there. My grandfather, James Henry Rusk, was born and raised there, and immigrated to the New York State area in the early 1800s. It is believed that the letter "r" was dropped from the family name at that time. My father, also James Henry Rusk, was born in Waterloo, New York, October 24, 1856. The family moved west to Union County, Iowa, where he met and married my mother, Naomi Stroup. They farmed in that area most of their married life, and to their marriage were born four children: Orie, May, True, and myself (born February 25, 1891).

My father died in 1900, and my mother in 1909. May died February 13, 1906. My brother, Orie, married Emma Clarke, and they moved to Montana, where they lived the remainder of his life. I helped to raise my brother, True, who married Tillie Hawkins, and moved to Afton, Iowa. He died in 1979. I married Willard Moffitt on April 30, 1911, and we farmed in and about the Lorimor area most of our married life.

To our marriage were born four children: Geraldine, Marvin, Jean, and Barbara. Our family suffered hard times during the Great Depression of the 30s, but it also taught us the blessings of family and friends. Willard retired in the early '60s and we moved to Lorimor. Following a long illness, Willard passed away November 12, 1969. I lived in our Lorimor home for another five years before moving to my present home here in Madrid.

Our daughter, Geraldine, married Joe Besso, and they live in Billings, Montana. They have two children, Jack and Jane, and five grandchildren, all living in Montana. Marvin and his wife, Florence, live in Spokane, Washington, as does their son, John, and his family of four children. Barbara and her husband, Dale Sawyer, live in Cedar Rapids, and their children, Steven and Deborah, both married, live in Illinois and Michigan, respectively. The Sawyers have one grandson. My daughter, Jean, and her husband, Glenn Allen, live here in Madrid, and I am fortunate to be able to see them and their family almost daily.

I enjoy good health for a woman of 92, and am an avid reader. I get to visit all my "Iowa family" regularly, and am proud to report that all eight of my grandchildren are college graduates.

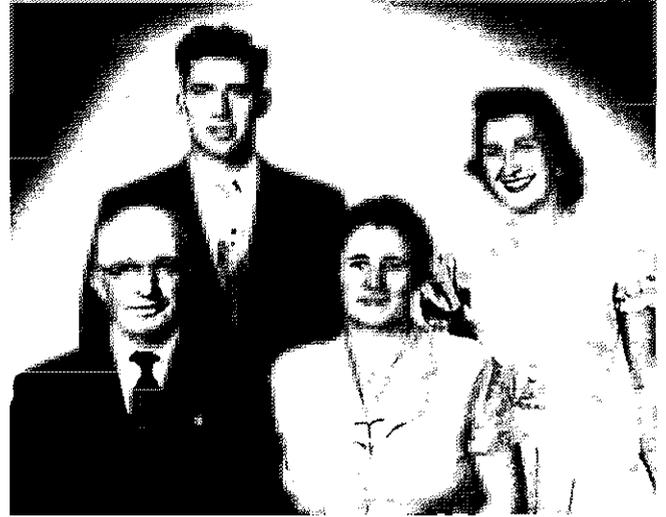
## Richard and Emilia Mordini

Richard Mordini was born to Guiseppe and Caterina Santi Mordini on September 25, 1891 in Fuimalbo, Italy. He was the ninth of ten children. He secured his education in the local school and then attended pre-seminary school for one year. He came to Iowa in 1908, settled in the Scandia and High Bridge area working in the coal mine. He returned to Italy in 1911 to visit his ailing father. While there, he was inducted into the Italian army, fighting in the war between Italy and Turkey. He was a prisoner-of-war and endured many hardships. He was awarded the Italian Medal of Honour for Courage and Valour in 1910. Upon his release, he immediately returned to the United States in 1913. This time he chose to go to northern Minnesota where he had two brothers homesteading. He tried homesteading 80 acres, but the loneliness was more than he could tolerate. So in 1916, he returned to the Madrid area and worked in the coal mines. When Mine No. 4 south of Madrid closed he went to work for the Milwaukee Railroad as a bridge repair foreman for 10 years. Then for many years he was employed by Pickell Construction Co.

Emilia Santi Mordini was born to Martino and Domenica Serafini Santi on June 1, 1908 in Fuimalbo, Italy. She received her education in the local school. As a young lady she worked during the winter months in the nearby cities as a "nannie" for wealthy families. During the spring and summer months she would return to her mountain village and help her parents on their farm.

Richard returned to Italy in March of 1932 and met Emilia. They were married on August 6, 1932 in Fuimalbo, Italy. Richard returned to the United States in September, Emilia came in December, arriving in Madrid on Christmas Eve. She often remarked, "That night I saw the most beautiful town I had ever seen in my life."

Richard passed away on July 1, 1976 and Emilia on October 11, 1981. They are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery in Madrid. They came to the United States to secure a better life not only for themselves, but also



Richard and Emilia Mordini and children Tullio and Lidia

for their children.

Richard and Emilia were parents of two children: Tullio and Lidia. Tullio was born on October 18, 1933 in Madrid. He graduated from Madrid Public Schools in 1951. He attended Iowa State for two years, then served in the army for two years. He attended the University of Northern Iowa graduating in 1962. In 1959 he married Delores Vignaroli and they had two children: Connie and Greg. Tullio taught science in the Des Moines Public Schools for five years. He died of cancer in 1967.

Lidia was born in the family home on October 15, 1935. She graduated from the Madrid Public Schools in 1953. She attended Iowa State Teachers College for two years, receiving a teaching certificate. In 1957, she married Roy Stroud of Quimby, Iowa at St. Malachy's Church. They are parents of two children: Anita and Delton. Later Lidia attended the University of South Dakota receiving a BS degree in 1974. Lidia and Roy reside in Quimby, Iowa where she is teaching in the Willow Community School District.

## Eva Marie Nelson Family

Eva and Howard Nelson lived and farmed a mile south and five miles east of Madrid from 1947 until February, 1959, when they moved to Madrid. Eva, who is a homemaker, was born April 8, 1919. The Nelsons had two children: Carol Ann, born January 3, 1949, and Larry Allen, born April 30, 1951. Carol was formerly employed by Parker Games, and Larry is a hair stylist. Howard August passed away October, 1969.

The Nelsons all attend the First Church of God in Madrid. Eva is a member of the Women of the Church of God. Larry is active in M.A.D. Forum, and is on the Board of Directors of that organization as well as the Board of the Madrid Home for the Aging.

Eva and Howard Nelson family, Eva Nelson, Carol and Larry.



## Frank and Ida Nelson

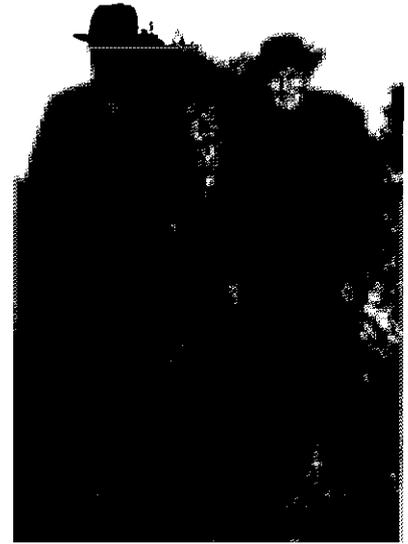
At the age of sixteen, Frank August Nelson, born in 1869, was a stowaway on a ship which sailed from Sweden to America. Arriving in Iowa, he met and married Ida May Hall (born November 12, 1881) of Sibley, on November 18, 1901.

Frank and Ida lived most of their married life on a 200-acre farm, west of Sheldahl, where they farmed and raised livestock for 43 years. During those years, Ida was a member of the Sheldahl Methodist Church.

To their marriage, six children were born: Russell, Myrtle, Ralph, Herbert, Howard, and Alice. Myrtle and Howard are deceased.

After Frank died September 27, 1944, Ida decided to move to Madrid. She joined the Madrid Methodist Church, where she remained a member until her death on September 11, 1957.

Frank and Ida  
Nelson



Raymond Neumann family, Ray, Cheryl, David and Janet

## Neumann

Raymond W. Neumann was born December 15, 1943, and his wife, Janet A. Neumann, on July 10, 1945. Both grew up in the Denison area, and were married March 6, 1965.

Ray is a State Trooper for the State of Iowa, and the family first lived in Boone after he joined the State Patrol. Ray was drafted, and upon returning from Vietnam in 1969, they chose to make their home in Madrid. Janet has been employed as a secretary.

Ray and Jan have two children: Cheryl R., born August 27, 1971, and David V., born October 3, 1975. Both children attend the Madrid schools.

The family attends St. John's Lutheran Church. Jan is a former City Councilwoman and is active in the Camp Fire organization. Ray is on the Community Chest Board and is a volunteer fireman.

## Jerry and Mavis Newman Family

Jerry and Mavis Newman live one and one-half miles north of Madrid, on the "Old State Road," where they own and operate their own salvage yard business, known as "Jerry's Cars and Parts."

Jerry, born March 10, 1941, grew up in Mapleton, Iowa. Mavis, who was born October 7, 1941, is from Onawa, Iowa. They were married December 24, 1958, in Mapleton.

The Newmans first moved to Boone County, in 1964, when Jerry began working for Hallett Construction, in Boone. After living there for seven years, they purchased the auto salvage yard from Cleo Ahrens in July, 1971, and moved to Madrid. Additionally, Mavis

has been employed as a machine operator for the past eight years at 3M, in Ames.

Jerry and Mavis have two children, Cindy (born July 28, 1959), and Alan (born December 20, 1961). Cindy was married to Tom McClelland, also of Madrid, on December 25, 1979, in their own home. Cindy also works at 3M in Ames, having been employed there as a packer for the past five years. Her husband, Tom, is employed at the Oscar Mayer plant in Perry, where he has worked for the past 10 years. Alan has been employed at Howards IGA in Madrid for the past two years.

## Devon Boyce Noland

Devon was born January 30, 1919, the son of Morris and Anna Olson Noland. He attended Oak Grove Country School and graduated from Madrid High School. He was married November 21, 1941, to Faye LaVerne Olson, and to this union, the following

children were born: Wanda Sturgeon, of Woodward; Beth Payton, of Boone; Susan Jerri who was stillborn December 17, 1945; and Phyllis Tiernan of Cass Township. They have five grandchildren: Sandra and Scott Sturgeon, Nicole and Amy Payton, and Lisa Joe

Tiernan.

Devon has farmed in Cass Township, except for the 48 months he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps, during World War II. In 1973, he received a recognition

as one of the farm families in Boone County whose family has tilled the soil of a family farm for 50 years or more.

## **Emma Vernon Noland**

Emma was born March 28, 1861, and married James Noland November 9, 1882. Their five children were born in Cass Township. They are: Ralph Noland (born August 29, 1884); Lucy Noland Grant, (born November 10, 1885); Morris K. Noland (born August 26, 1887); Lillie Noland Wade (born August 18, 1889);

and Flossie Noland Slick (born October 19, 1898). Their grandchildren are: Emmett Noland; Jennie Noland Troutman; James Noland; Wilbur, Kenneth, and Doyle Grant; Ora Lee Noland Grabau; Winifred Noland Voltmer; Devon Noland; Virginia Slick Fredrick; and Bernard Slick.

## **Emmett Lloyd Noland**

Emmett Lloyd Noland is the son of Emmett C. and Margaret Lincoln Noland. He was born April 19, 1937, and has lived in Cass Township all his life, graduating from the Woodward Schools. He married Elaine, the daughter of Clark and Elnora Applegate, August 20, 1966. Their family consists of daughters Julie and Lori, and son, Alan.

Emmett Lloyd received his Paratrooper training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina with the 82nd Airborne Division. He is employed at the John Deere Works in Ankeny, and also farms the family farm in Cass township. He is an active member of the Woodward Masons and Lions Club.

## **Emmett C. and Margaret M. Noland**

Emmett C. Noland, born February 28, 1908, is a fourth generation Noland to reside in Cass Township. His grandfather, James M. Noland, was born on April 26, 1850, in Ohio, and came to Iowa October 26, 1850 with his family to settle in Cass Township.

Ralph was born August 29, 1884, and married Alice L. Clark, also of the local community. They had three children: Emmett Clark Noland, Gladys M., who died in infancy, and Jennie Mae Noland Troutman. After Alice's tragic death, Ralph married Elsie Olson, and they were the parents of one son, James, who died April 4, 1943. August 25, 1946, Ralph married Helen Hickenlooper.

Ralph was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Woodward for 72 years. He also served on the Board of Directors for the Woodward Mutual Telephone Company, as a Cass Township Trustee and on the Election Board. Ralph passed away October 22, 1977, at the age of 93 years, 1 month, and 23 days.

On June 3, 1930, Emmett C. married Margaret M. Lincoln, the daughter of Lloyd and Minnie Lincoln, who were also long-time residents of Cass Township. Margaret was born May 28, 1913.

Emmett and Margaret have lived in their same family home since 1931. The home was originally built by Emmett's grandfather, James M. Noland, in 1871.

Emmett C. and Margaret are the parents of three children: Alice Noland Grimes, Bonnie Noland Bakalar, and Emmett L. Noland. Alice and Bonnie

both reside in Woodward, and Emmett L. lives in the farm home, where Ralph lived and where Emmett C. grew up.

Emmett and Margaret have seven grandchildren: Pamela Grimes Carroll; Jody Grimes Smith; Bonnie J. Bakalar; Michael Bakalar, Julie Noland; Lori Noland; and Alan Noland. All of the Noland children and grandchildren have attended the Woodward schools. The Nolands are also proud of their seven great-grandchildren: Brian, Jammie, Tanya Jo, and Tiffany Carroll; Shane Bakalar; and Steven and Spencer Smith.

Through the years, the Nolands have been greatly admired for their family closeness, heritage, and loyalty to their community. They have been active in township, county, church, and school affairs and activities. Both are longtime members of the United Methodist Church, in Woodward. In June, 1980, Emmett C. and Margaret were honored by their family and many friends with an open house, celebrating their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Emmett and Margaret have spent their entire lives in the farming community, and operated their family farm until Emmett retired, at which time Emmett Lloyd took over the farming, with "Dad's supervision." Margaret spends much of her time sewing, making quilts for the grandchildren, and cooking and baking for their many family and friends who drop in. The Nolands have been recipients of the State of Iowa Agriculture Century Farm Award.

## **James Noland Family**

James Noland was born in Highland County, Ohio, on April 26, 1850, and was brought to Cass Township by his parents, William and Rachel Bennett Noland when six months old. On their trip west to Iowa, they came by boat to Keokuk, and then direct to Cass Township.

On November 9, 1883, he was united in marriage to Emma Vernon, also of Cass Township. To their union, five children were born: Ralph E., of Cass Township; Lucy Grant, of Peoples Township; Morris K., of Cass Township; Lillie Wade, of Woodward; and Flossie Slick, of Des Moines.

Mr. Noland was associated with civil life of this community. He served as Mayor of Woodward, Trustee of Cass Township, Master of the Peaceful

Lodge of Masons, and a member of the Board of Education.

## Morris Kite Noland

Morris Kite Noland, the son of James M. and Emma Vernon Noland, was born in Cass Township August 26, 1887. On February 10, 1909, he was united in marriage to Anna Mary Olson. To their union, three children were born: Ora Lee Grabau of Marion, Iowa; Winifred Voltmer, of Gainsville, Missouri; and Devon Noland, of Cass Township.

Morris farmed until he retired and moved to Boone, in 1946. He was a charter member of the Boone County Farm Bureau, and was active as a leader in 4-H. He enjoyed fishing and traveling. He passed away January 1, 1979, at the age of 91 years, 4 months, and 5 days.

## William and Rachel Noland

William and Rachel (Bennett) Noland came to Cass Township from Highland County, Ohio on the 26th of October, 1850. William was born February, 1822, in Pike County, Ohio, and Rachel in Highland County on March 13, 1823. They located in Section 27, twelve years after Iowa had been admitted to Statehood, and three years after Boone County was established.

In 1865, William enlisted from Boone County for service in the Union Army, with the Thirteenth Iowa Regiment. He died at Newbern, North Carolina, and was buried there. Rachel passed away in Cass

Township June 20, 1886.

They were married in Highland County, Ohio, September 2, 1842, and became the parents of ten children: Elizabeth Jane Dickerson; Mary; Albert C. (who died in service, and is buried at Huntsville, Alabama); John W.; James M.; George W.; Margaret Ellen Newell; Finley S.; Joshua; and Nathaniel. The family was raised in Cass Township. When three of the boys became of age, they migrated to Canada and California.

## The Norris Family

In the years immediately following the Civil War, Daniel Norris, with his wife and one son, settled in Garden Prairie, Iowa. Daniel was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, in 1816, and with his father, Jacob Norris, migrated to Athens County, Ohio, in about 1830. He was a descendant of Nicholas Norris, who, although of English ancestry, had arrived in America in 1654, making his home in eastern New Hampshire. In Ohio, Daniel met and married Martha Coe, a descendant of Robert Coe, who came to Boston,

Massachusetts, from England in 1635, but who soon settled in Connecticut.

Daniel was a civil engineer and author. In addition, he was an inventor, but neglected to patent any of his inventions. Martha was a school teacher. Daniel and Martha had five children, but when Daniel and Martha moved west, all but their oldest son, Lucius, remained in Ohio. Some time during the late 1870s, Daniel and Martha again moved west, to settle near Beatrice, Nebraska, where Martha died in 1881. After the death of his wife, Daniel again moved, this time to Siloan Springs, Arkansas, where he died in 1896.

The son, Lucius, however, remained in Boone County. On March 13, 1870, he married Elizabeth Hubby, the daughter of John and Hannah (Jones) Hubby. By 1890, the Lucius Norris family had settled in Madrid. The following children were born to Lucius and Elizabeth: Lillian (Mrs. William Mills); Hannah (Mrs. George Johnson); Edward; Hobart; Clara Alma, or "Dolly" (Mrs. Adolph Steinhaus); Bessie (Mrs. Elmer Harleen); Edith; and Duroc.

In 1908, Lucius, his wife and seven children left Madrid to homestead in Meede County, South Dakota. The father and each of the children homesteaded a quarter section of land in the vicinity of Cooper, where the father and youngest son, Duroc, operated a general store. Soon after the death of Lucius in 1912, his wife and two youngest daughters, Bessie and Edith, returned to Madrid, where the mother's family still lived.

Dolly, who had left Madrid in 1905 to become a telephone operator in Cherokee, joined her parents in the South Dakota migration. Here, she married Adolph Steinhaus. When Elizabeth, Bessie, and Edith returned to Madrid, Dolly and Adolph Steinhaus



Edith Norris, seated, Dolly Norris directly behind Edith shown with two friends.

moved to Minneapolis, where their son, Karl, was born. However, Dolly, Adolph, and Karl also returned to Madrid about 1913. In Madrid, a second child, Lillian, was born to them.

Bessie married Elmer Harleen and this couple also settled in the Madrid area. They had two children: Mary and Elmer Junior.

Edith never married, and long served as a teacher in the Madrid Schools. The entire city of Madrid honored her for her years of service to their sons and daughters, on "Edith Norris Day" when she ultimately retired.

After World War II, Hannah (Mrs. George Johnson) also returned to Madrid.

In 1929, Elizabeth Norris died. The sisters who had returned to Madrid had also passed away by 1965. Dolly's son, Karl, married Marguerite North, but dur-

ing the early 1950s, moved to Burlington, and, later, Davenport. Karl's son, Harvey, now lives in California. Karl died in Davenport in 1973. Dolly's daughter, Lillian, married Jack Crampon and moved with him to Colorado, and, later, Hawaii. She now lives in California. Bessie's daughter, Mary, married Dale Ringgenberg and settled on a farm near Madrid. Following Dale's death, Mary returned to Madrid with her two sons, Dennis and Dean. Mary and her sons have remained in Madrid. Bessie's son, Elmer Junior, married Velma Reinertson, and settled on a farm near Madrid. Their children, Ruth Anne, Bill, and Jennifer, also still live in the Madrid Area. None of the other children of Lucius and Elizabeth Norris had children or other grandchildren who were born in or who lived in Madrid.

## Magnus (Menes) Olson and Selma Christine Anderson Olson

The following record from Norway, written in Norwegian, was found in the family papers of Menes and Selma Olson:

*"As found in the church book for Sondra Lands Ministers record: Young man Andreas Olsen and Gjartrud Oldsdaughter from Holmrasteie, were married March 7, 1872 (seventy-two). Both were born, baptized, and confirmed here in Menighodon. This couple are asking the privilege for this Menighod citizen to migrate to America and also bring the following children.*

1. Ola Anton, born Dec. 26, 1872, baptized Jan. 26, 1873.

2. Magnus, born July 29, 1874, baptized Aug. 16, 1874.

3. Johan, born Sept. 17, 1876, baptized Oct. 15, 1876.

4. Othilda, born Oct. 19, 1879, baptized Nov. 15, 1879.

5. Hans Peter, born Sept. 17, 1882, baptized Oct. 22, 1882.

*The family will leave now with permission to this Manighoden citizen with well wishes and farewell --with God's protection and blessing.*

*S. Lands Parsonage May 19, 1894*

*Tickets paid with Kroner and 60 ore crowns*

*O.A. aba Oleif Aaba*

*Songa prost"*

Albert, their last child, was born in America, January 27, 1885.

Ola Anton (Ole) married Selma Johnson, a daughter of Fred Johnson, of Madrid. Menes (Magnus) married Selma Christine Anderson, a daughter of John Anderson. John (Johan) married Jennie Norman. Tillie (Othilda) married Oscar Johnson, a son of Fred Johnson, of Madrid. Hans Peter married Sarah Celey. Albert married Pearl Miller.

The family first came to Sheldahl, and later moved to a farm northwest of Woodward. The boys did the farming, and Andreas had a tailor shop in Woodward. They moved to a farm two miles southeast of Madrid. At the age of 21, Menes received his citizenship papers at the Boone County Courthouse, September 18, 1896.

Selma Christine Anderson Olson's parents were Caroline Olive Anderson, born April 16, 1855, who came to America with relatives from Sweden when she was age 13, and John Anderson, born June 23, 1832, at Vestergutland, Sweden. He came to America in 1847, when about 15 years of age. John Anderson was first married to Caroline Nelson May 7, 1857, and they had nine children: John Peter (Apr. 24, 1858); Albert (Apr. 27, 1860); Clara M. (Aug. 23, 1862); Maggie (Sept. 8, 1863); Alma Louise (June 4, 1866); Charles (Jan. 10, 1869); Ida (Sept. 28, 1871); Frank Otto (Sept. 21, 1873); and Florence (Mar. 22, 1876 - died in infancy). Maggie married J.P.A. Anderson; Alma Louis married Peter Dalander and Charlie had his name changed to Charles Silford, as there were several Charles Andersons in this area at that time.

John became a widower, and on December 13, 1877, married Caroline Olive Anderson. They had eight children: Selma Christine; Dora V.; Theresa H.; Albin O.; Arthur R.; Harold A.; Roy W.; and Esther O.

Selma Christine, born November 19, 1878, married Menes Olson on April 17, 1901.

Dora V., born November 19, 1880, married John Davis August 13, 1913.

Theresa H., born April 21, 1882, married Frank Westerberg October 19, 1904. Albin O., born April 29, 1884, married Ann Norman, June 22, 1910. Arthur R., born April 26, 1886, married Svea Johnson June 28, 1910. Svea died in 1952, and Arthur married Edith Martin August 13, 1954.

Harold A. born July 10, 1889, never married.

Roy W., born April 13, 1892, married Edna Peterson July 20, 1915.

Esther O., born September 23, 1894, married Richard Grant May 30, 1917.

Menes and Selma were married at her parents', the John Anderson farm home, two and one half miles northwest of Madrid, on April 17, 1901. Their family grew up on a farm, three and one half miles northwest of Madrid. Their family included children: Irene, Verna, Edmond J., Pearl E., Irma M., Harold M., Raymond A., and Vivian M.

Daughter Irene, born March 1, 1902, married Jack McGeeney. They had no children, and Irene died



The Menes Olson family, back row: Verna Streight, Raymond, Harold, Edmond and Irene McGeeney. Front row, Pearl Johnson, Menes Olson, Vivian Kimrey, Selma C. Olson and Irma Ringgenberg.

June 10, 1948.

Daughter, Verna, was born October 15, 1903. She married Karlos Streight February 23, 1927, and they were parents of the following children: Virginia Livinson, Duayne, Russel, Betty Shults, Waldon, Wilbur, Yvonne, Roger, Larry, and Betty Costello. Verna remains a Madrid resident.

Son, Edmond J., born August 20, 1905, married Clara Hoffman September 2, 1930. Clara was the daughter of Terry and Ethel Hoffman, of Madrid. Clara and Ed also make their residence in Madrid. They are the parents of one daughter, Nancy McConnell.

Daughter, Pearl E., born June 7, 1907, married Millard C. Johnson on June 22, 1927. Millard, the son of Anton and Ingrid Johnson, is now deceased. Pearl continues to make her home in Madrid, and is retired from a long teaching career in the Madrid schools. Pearl and Millard's children are Dr. E.L. Johnson and Arlene R. Hansen.

Daughter Irma M., born June 20, 1909, married Harley Lewiston on August 10, 1927. They had one son, Harley, Jr. Mr. Lewiston died October 7, 1927, and Irma married Harold "Pete" Ringgenberg on October 2, 1929. They make their home in Madrid.

Son, Harold M., born May 28, 1912, never married. He died September 5, 1946 from wounds received in World War II.

Son, Raymond A., born April 26, 1914, married Marjorie Ringgenberg of Sheldahl on January 10, 1940. They had one son, Darrell, and a daughter,

Diane Ogle. Marjorie died April 15, 1972. On May 30, 1975, Raymond married Wilene McKinley, of Panora. Wilene has one son, Bill. Raymond's occupation during his working life was that of farming, but since his retirement he and Wilene make their home in Madrid.

Daughter Vivian M., born January 6, 1918, married LaVerne Ackerlund on December 1, 1937. They were parents of a daughter, Joyce Roemen, and a son, David. LaVerne died on December 29, 1949. Vivian married Axel Johnson on June 27, 1951. They were parents of daughters Kathleen Dowling and Gayle Gustafson. Axel died August 31, 1963. Vivian married Tom Kimrey of Minburn December 22, 1967. Tom has a daughter, Audrey Walker, and a son, Dennis.

Menes and Selma were members of St. John's Lutheran Church. Menes, as a young lad, walked from their farm in Woodward to attend confirmation classes on Saturdays at the Norwegian Church in Sheldahl. He stayed all night at the parsonage, and returned home with his brother, Ole, after Sunday services.

Menes Olson died July 9, 1955, at the age of 81. All of his brothers and sisters are also deceased.

Selma C. Olson died February 2, 1981, at the age of 102. Her last four years were spent at the Madrid Home for the Aging. She has one brother, Art Anderson, of Council Bluffs, who is still active and raises his own garden. Her sister, Esther Grant, lives in a nursing home in Hawthorne, California, and is confined to a wheel chair.

## Nels and Ellen Olson

Nels Olson was born November 14, 1869, and immigrated to the United States in 1888 from Nasum, Sweden. He arrived at the Rasmus Rasmus home, located one mile east of Madrid (this is currently the Bill Ostberg residence). Rasmus' wife, Pernilla, was Nels' aunt.

Nels worked as a hired hand for Ira Long (now the

Long Homestead) and Milan Luther, in the Madrid area, and the Salines at Stratford. While at Stratford, he attended two winters terms of school.

Nels then worked in a smelter at Cripple Creek and Denver, Colorado. Following a bout with Rocky Mountain Fever, he returned to the Madrid area, where he met and married Ellen Johnson.

Ellen Johnson Olson, born March 9, 1874, arrived in America from Linkoping, Sweden at the age of 12 years, with her widowed mother. They first lived with an aunt in Chicago, then later resided in Belle Plain, Iowa for several years. They then moved to Des Moines, where Ellen was employed as a tailor for Caldbeck Tailors.

After their marriage in 1904, Nels and Ellen lived on a farm between Polk City and Crocker, and they later moved to the Sheldahl area. In 1910, they moved to Madrid.

Nels was a teamster. One of his jobs was driving a team and slip, helping build the grade for the Milwaukee Railroad double-track bridge, west of

Madrid.

In 1914, the Olsons purchased a farm along the Des Moines River, located two and one half miles northwest of Madrid. They bottled and sold milk in town for approximately 10 years.

In 1927, they purchased and moved to the John Bilsland farm, located one and one half miles northwest of Madrid, where their son, Roy Olson, presently resides.

Nels and Ellen had four children: Edna Olson Hull, Helen Olson Quick, Mildred Olson Soregaroli, and Roy S. Olson. Nels died on April 21, 1945, and Ellen on March 7, 1958.

## Roy and Marie Olson

Roy S. Olson, born November 21, 1915, was raised and educated and has lived all his life in the Madrid area. He farmed and had a livestock operation one and one half mile northwest of Madrid.

Roy married Marie Rothfus of the Woodward area. They have four children, who were raised and educated in the Madrid schools.

Allen, born in 1950, graduated from Iowa State University, in Ames. He served in the U.S. Army, and worked as an aerospace engineer for four years, and is currently farming.

Harold, born in 1951, is also a graduate of Iowa State University. Also an electrical technologist, he worked in oil exploration under the ocean for four years. He is presently farming with his brother, Allen, as the Olson Brothers farm partnership.

Marla, born in 1954, is a radiology and nuclear medicine technologist currently employed by Mercy Hospital, in Des Moines. She is married to Dan Mowrer, and they live north of Perry. Husband, Dan, is a meter technician for Northern Natural Gas Company, in Ogden. They have one son, Peter Olson Mowrer, born in 1982.



The Roy Olson family, back row, Roy Olson, Dan Mowrer, Harold Olson and Allen Olson. Front row, Paula, Marla holding son Peter Olson Mowrer and Marie Olson.

Paula, born in 1960, lives and works in Ames. She is a student at Iowa State University, majoring in Animal Science.

## Ortmann - Wade Family

Raymond Cyril Ortmann was born August 15, 1952, in LeMars, Plymouth County, Iowa, to Cyril and RoseMary Ortmann. He was the third of eight children. He graduated from Gehlen High School in LeMars in 1970. He attended Iowa State University in Ames, and graduated in 1974.

Ray moved to Madrid, and became a claims adjuster for United Mutual Insurance Association, in 1975. In 1981, Ray became a salesman for the United Insurance Services Agency.

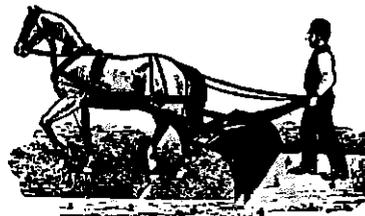
Wendy Lucille Wade was born April 3, 1957, in Jefferson, Greene County, Iowa, to John and Louise Wade. She was the third of four children. In 1959, she moved with her family to Madrid. She graduated from Madrid Community High School in 1975. She attended the University of Northern Iowa in Cedar Falls for one year. In 1977, she graduated from the secretarial program at the Des Moines Area Community College, in Ankeny.

In 1977, Wendy began employment for Glenn E. Allen, attorney at law, in Madrid. In 1980, she became employed by Iowa State University in Ames,

in the Continuing Education Department. In 1981, she moved to the Agronomy Department at Iowa State University.

Raymond and Wendy were united in marriage on March 31, 1979, at Assumption Church, in Granger, Iowa. To this marriage, a daughter, Margaret Rose Ortmann, was born on September 4, 1981.

Ray is a member of the Madrid Lions Club. Wendy is a member of Xi Eta Beta Sorority. Both have previously been active in Madrid's Labor Day Committee activities. The Ortmanns are members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church, the St. Malachy's Guild, and Men's Club.





Bill and Donna Ostberg

## Bill and Donna Ostberg

Hugh William Ostberg (March 16, 1926) married Donna Mae Laycock (February 8, 1932) on November 10, 1951. They live on Route 2, three-quarters mile east of Madrid, and Bill is a carrier-clerk for the Madrid Post Office. Donna is currently Site Manager for the local Congregate Meal program. They have one daughter, Jill King (July 12, 1956), and are active members of the Church of God.

## Ed and Winnie Ostberg

Carl Edwin Ostberg (September 30, 1895-May 28, 1976) married Winnie Mae Price (June 28, 1897-January 16, 1972) on July 16, 1919. They lived their entire married life at 217 East North Street in Madrid. Ed was employed in the mines (High Bridge, Scandia No. 4 and No. 6) for many years, until around 1939. He owned and operated the Standard Station on Highway 17, at the north edge of Madrid for almost 45 years. He was a 50-year member of I.O.O.F. and Winnie was a 50-year member of the Rebekah's. Both were members of the First Church of God. Their children are Arlene Gable (August 9, 1921), of Cedar Rapids; Jack (July 7, 1923), also of Cedar Rapids; Margene (January 8, 1925), who died at the age of seven months; and Bill (March 16, 1926), of Madrid.



Ed and Winnie Ostberg

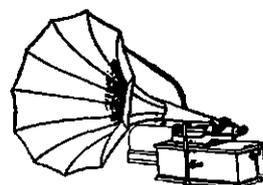
## Angelo Pagliai Family

Angelo Pagliai, the son of Fortunato and Giovanna (Nardini) Pagliai was born in Fiumalbo, Italy, on June 5, 1894. In his late teens, he came to the United States of America, and settled in Keota, Missouri, where his sister, Ida Biondi, was living (she later moved to Madrid). In 1914, he moved to Zookspur, Iowa, to find employment in the local coal mines. On September 21, 1915, he returned to his native land of Italy to join the army and to serve for Italy during World War I.

Angelo married Veronica Brugioni, the daughter of Pietro and Maria (Colo) Brugioni, on August 2, 1920, in Fiumalbo, Italy. Their first child, Dora, was born on April 16, 1921, in Fiumalbo, Italy. Angelo returned to Missouri on April 30, 1921. On November 27, 1921, his wife, Veronica, and infant daughter, Dora, left Italy, and joined him at his home near Bevier, Missouri. Angelo worked in the coal mines near Bevier. Their second daughter, Bianca, was born on July 10, 1924. For better working conditions in the coal mines, the family moved to Zookspur, Iowa, in September, 1924. A son, Edward, was born on December 29, 1928.

On August 1, 1929, Angelo started his shoe repair business in Madrid. With the assistance of his wife and family, he also operated a grocery store in Zookspur. They were members of the Assumption Catholic Church in Granger, Iowa, which had a chapel in Zookspur. When the chapel was closed, they became members of St. Malachy's Church, in Madrid. The children attended Zookspur School, and graduated from Madrid High School.

Angelo died on June 30, 1947, and his wife, Veronica, died on August 11, 1978. Their children still reside in Iowa. Dora (married to Joseph Romitti), lives in Madrid; Bianca (married to Michael Nizzi) lives in West Des Moines, Iowa; and Edward (married to Delores Koscielak) lives in Des Moines, Iowa.



## Charles Phillip and Ines Pagliai Franceschi Family

Charles Phillip Franceschi came to Madrid in 1927 from Matra, Corsica. His wife, Ines, came to the Madrid area in 1925. Although born in Saylor, Iowa, Ines was raised in Faidello, Italy.

In 1930, Charles brought his wife, and son, Jean Charles, to Madrid from Taylorville, Illinois, where Charles had been born. The family made their home at 810 South State Street, in a small "company house" which had been moved from High Bridge. They remained together until Charles' death on July 26, 1939. Charles is buried at the Mt. Hope Cemetery. Although he spoke, read, and wrote English, Italian, French, and Corsican fluently, Charles remained a miner at

the No. 4 Mine throughout his working career here in Madrid.

After the death of her husband, Ines left on June 3, 1942, for Mountain View, California, where she continues to reside.

Jean Charles married Barbara Chivino, a native Californian, and they are the parents of six children: Diane Jean; John Charles; Stephen Frank; David Fred; Jean Marie; and Christine Lynn. All except John Charles continue residence in Mountain View. John Charles lives in Aurora, Colorado. Jean Charles is an educator, having been a teacher, coach, and high school counselor for the past 30 years.

## Ferdinando and Madelina Lenzini Pagliai Family

Ferdinando and Madelina Lenzini Pagliai were both born and raised in Fiumalbo, Italy. Like many of their countrymen, they came to the Madrid area in 1900, seeking employment in the local mines.

The Pagliais were parents of five children: Ines Franceschi; Elsa Isolini; Rugge; Dino; and Bruno. Ferdinando also had two brothers who lived in the Madrid area for a short while. They were Pete, who married Celestina Ballantini, and Charles, who married Palma Biondi. Another brother, Joseph, lived in Des Moines, and his daughter, came to live in Madrid for a period of time. Joseph's daughter, Alice, married Albert Brugioni, and had one son, Armand. His son, Frank Albert is the father of one daughter, Amanda, and a son, Armand Manuel Brugioni.

Pete and Celestina Pagliai were the parents of three children, all of whom continue to reside in the Highwood, Illinois area, where Pete and Celestina are buried. Dora Pagliai married Bruno Santi, and they are parents of Diana Cabri, Rita Knouth, and Elaine Barker. Diana and her husband, Bruce, have two daughters, Amy and Heather. Rita's children are Kenneth and Laurie, and Elaine has a son, Bryon, and a daughter, Lisa. Lillian Pagliai married Aldo Giambi, and they had one son, Norman. He has a daughter, Cynthia, and a son, Stephen. Elizabeth Pagliai married George Palandri, and they have one son, Frank. Frank's children are Patricia, Pamela, Joseph and Peter.

Charles and Palma Pagliai were the parents of Bruna, Adamo and Albertina. Bruna and her husband, Bruno Morelli, are both deceased, and are buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery, in Madrid. Their daughter, Janice, who died in 1937, is also buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery. Daughter, Eileen Morelli Bonk has two children, Lawrence and Michael. Another daughter, Sandra Morelli Guerrieri, also has two children, James and Amig. Adamo Pagliai married Agnes Burich, and they made their home in Madrid. Their daughter, Donna Johnson, also makes her home

in the area, and she has three children, Mabelle Lynn, Kirck Walter, and Jolene Frances. Domo passed away in 1982, and Agnes remains in their family home. Albertina Pagliai married Joseph Pugel, and they, too, live in Madrid. their children are Joan Pugel and Joseph Pugel.

Ines Pagliai Franceschi lived in Madrid until the time of her husband's death, after which she and their son, Jean Charles, left Madrid for Mountain View, California, where they and their family continue to live.

Elsa Pagliai married Natale Isolini, who died in 1933. He is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery. Natale and Elsa were the parents of Bruno and Natale. Bruno married Patricia Sturdivant, of Madrid. They have three children: Rick, Rodney and Laurie. Rodney has one daughter. All live in Madrid. Natale lives in Highwood, Illinois, and his son, Natale, lives with Elsa, here in Madrid. Elsa later married James Stefani, who died in 1982. He also is buried at the Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Rugge Pagliai married Anita Pagliai, and they have sons Frank and Ronald. Rugge lives in Jefferson, Iowa, and Anita in Madrid. Ronald makes his home in Des Moines, and has daughters Kimberly Jill and Christina Anita, and a son, Ronald Richard. Frank Pagliai is unmarried, and lives in Madrid.

Dino Pagliai married Catherine Casai, and they live in Highwood, Illinois. They are the parents of Stephen, Bruce, Mary Kay, and Donna. Stephen has one son, Dino John, and lives in Highwood. Bruce, who also lives in Highwood, has a daughter, Shannon. Mary Kay makes her home in Lakewood, Colorado, and Donna in Highwood.

Madelina and Ferdinando Pagliai lived at 812 South State Street, and raised their family in the little house which had been moved from the High Bridge camp. Ferdinando died in 1958, and Madelina in 1961. They are also buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

## Eldon S. Pearson Family

Eldon S. Pearson, the son of Victor and Ellen Pearson, and Frances I. Christensen, the daughter of George and Irene Christensen of Creston, Iowa, were married June 9, 1946, at Creston, Iowa. Eldon ran the

blacksmith shop until 1957, when he went to the Des Moines John Deere Works, where he has been employed for 25 years. Frances taught in the Madrid Schools as the kindergarten teacher, and then was out

for a few years when she had two boys, Victor and Vern. During that time, she was active as a Den Mother in the Scouts, and helped with Sunday School and Bible School. After 16 years, she returned to the Madrid School, and taught first grade and also helped in the Special Education Department.

Victor Pearson was born July 26, 1947, and attended the Madrid Schools, where he was active in school events, particularly in the Music Department. Upon graduation, he attended one year at Simpson College, and then went on to Virginia, where he graduated from James Madison University. While attending college, he met Diane Hathaway of Portsmouth, Virginia. After graduation, on June 15, 1969, Diane and Victor were married in Portsmouth. They returned to Iowa and began their teaching careers as music teachers in Elgin and Fayette, Iowa. After a couple of years, they returned to Portsmouth, and taught in a church school. In the summers, they worked on their Masters Degrees at the University of Colorado. They lived in Ft. Dodge, and Victor taught music at Central Webster, Burnside, for seven years, and Diane taught

in Badger and Ft. Dodge Schools. They now reside in Osceola, where Victor is the Junior High and High School Vocal Instructor, and Diane is Vocal Instructor for the Elementary grades. They have two children: Kara, who is seven; and Chad, who is three.

Vern was born November 25, 1951, and attended Madrid School. Upon his graduation, Vern attended Iowa State University and graduated with a B.S. Degree. While in Ames, Vern met Jeane Wittick, of Cambridge. On June 14, 1973, Jeane and Vern were married in Cambridge, Iowa, and returned to complete their college. They then moved to Hubbard, Iowa, where Vern was employed on a hog farm and Jeane taught English in high school. They returned to Ames, where they both received their Master's Degrees. They moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where they worked for two years, and then to Columbia, Missouri, to attend the University of Missouri. Vern is completing his Doctorate in Animal Nutrition, and Jeane has received her degree in Law. They have one daughter, Heather, who is three years of age.

Eldon and Frances are busy grandparents.

## Victor Pearson Family

Victor Pearson, the son of Gustaf and Elizabeth Pearson, was born November 24, 1882, in Borlange, Sweden. Vic came to America in 1906. Ellen Fidelia Sundberg, the daughter of A. M. and Carolina Dalander Sundberg, was born June 29, 1887. Ellen worked in the Post Office for her Uncle Pete Dalander, and also at the Madrid Lumber Company, for C. H. Reckseen. Ellen and Vic Pearson were married May 8, 1912, and made their home in Madrid. They were blessed with four children: Elizabeth, Victoria, Eldon and Eloise. Vic owned and operated the blacksmith shop, which remains standing on North State Street, immediately north of the present Madrid Historical Museum and the Madrid Public Library.

Elizabeth Pearson was born December 13, 1913, and grew up in Madrid. She taught school in the

Liberty School for two years, and was a bookkeeper at the Madrid Lumber Company and the Swedish Mutual Insurance Association. Elizabeth then went to Chicago, to the Augustana Nursery, where she completed the 12-month course of caring for infant babies and children. She cared for the newborns of the McCormicks of Chicago, and the infants of several doctors in Chicago. Because of a heart condition, she could just care for newborns, and in October, 1950, had to return home because of illness. She died April 22, 1951.

Victoria Pearson was born April 9, 1916, and went to the Madrid Schools, and upon graduation, enrolled at Iowa State College (now Iowa State University), where she graduated with a degree in Dietetics. She accepted a job as Dietitian at the Cedar Valley Hospital at Charles City, Iowa, where she met Russell Winterink. He was a resident of Charles City, and also an Iowa State graduate. They were married November 9, 1941, and moved to the home farm near Charles City. They have one son, Robert.

Eldon S. Pearson was born September 21, 1917. He also attended the Madrid Schools. He played in the school band and also helped out in the blacksmith shop after school. After graduation, Eldon continued working at the shop until he enlisted in the U.S. Navy, and attended Wentworth University in Boston, for machines, and was on the USS Denabola. After the War, Eldon returned to Madrid, and ran the blacksmith shop, until 1957, when he went to work at the Des Moines John Deere Works. Frances Christensen was the kindergarten teacher in Madrid, and while Eldon was home on leave once from the Navy, they met and a romance began. On June 9, 1946, they were married in the Christian Church, at Creston, Iowa. Their marriage was blessed with two sons, Victor and Vern.

Eloise L. Pearson was born June 11, 1921, at the Pearson home, and where she resides at present. She was active in school events and in her church. She



Victor and Ellen Pearson

graduated from Capital City Commerical College in Des Moines, and came back to Madrid and joined the staff at the City State Bank, where she celebrated 40 years of banking in December, 1981, together with the staff, her family, and former employees. Eloise is a member of the National Association of Bank Women and served as Chairman of the Iowa Group

and Regional Vice President.

The Pearsons were all members of St. John's Lutheran Church, and have been active and served their church in different capacities.

Victor Pearson served on the Madrid Volunteer Fire Department for many years, and when he quit, Eldon served on the department.

## Allen Oliver Perrier

Allen Oliver Perrier was born April 23, 1929, in Madrid. He graduated from the Madrid High School in 1947, and received a B.A. from Simpson College in 1951. He attended Law School at the University of Iowa and also Denver University, and received his Law Degree in 1957. He is presently a practicing attorney in Palm Springs, California.

Allen married Janet Walter, from Lenox, Iowa. She graduated from Lenox High School in 1947 and received her B.A. degree from Simpson in 1951.

Allen and Janet are the parents of two children, Susan and Thomas Allen.

Susan was born June 26, 1957, in Des Moines. She graduated from Palm Springs high school in 1975, and received her B.A. degree in 1979, from U.C.L.A., in Los Angeles. Susan became the bride of Christopher Chase, and now lives in Laguna Beach, California.

Thomas Allen was born January 16, 1960, in Des Moines. He graduated from Palm Springs high school in 1978, and is currently a student at U.C.L.A.

## Joan Perrier Larimore

Joan Perrier was born in Madrid September 14, 1930. She graduated from Madrid High School in 1948, and received her registered nurse's diploma from Iowa Methodist Hospital in 1951. She furthered her nursing education at California State College, in Los Angeles. She is currently employed as the head nurse, in Orthopedics, at Sepulveda Veterans Administration Hospital, in Sepulveda, California.

In 1950, Joan married Ogilvie M. Larimore, a 1945 graduate of Roosevelt High School, in Des Moines. "Larry" also received a B.S. in 1950, from Iowa University, and an M.S. from Wyoming University, in 1956.

Larry and Joan are the parents of four children: Deborah, Nina, Laurie, and Ogilvie M. III.

Deborah was born June 20, 1951, and graduated from Cleveland High School, in Los Angeles, in 1969. She received a B.A. from Cal State in 1974, and is now an account executive. She is married to Jack Wallace.

Nina was born August 24, 1953, and graduated from Taft High School in Los Angeles in 1975, and is now a student at Pierce Jamor College in Los Angeles.

Laurie was born September 27, 1956. She graduated from Taft High School in Los Angeles in 1975, and is also a student at Pierce Jamor College.

Ogilvie (Gil) was born September 28, 1963, and graduated from Wayland Academy in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, in 1980. He is currently a student at Humboldt State College, in California.

## The Armand and Hulda Perrier Family

Armand Joseph Perrier, Sr., the son of French immigrants, John Batiste Perrier and Octavie DuBois Perrier, was born 1890, in What Cheer, Iowa.

On March 12, 1913, Armand married Hulda Jane Danks. Hulda, the daughter of William and Marilla Mather Danks, was born June 6, 1893, on her Grandmother Mather's farm, in Monroe, Iowa. Hulda was the tenth generation descendant of Richard Mather, a Puritan minister who came to the United States in 1635 with the Puritans, to help settle the New England colonies.

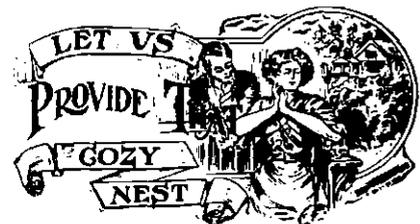
Armand and Hulda lived in Seivers, Iowa, where Armand was employed by the Company Store, until their first son, Armand Jr., was born. In 1915, they left Seivers, and settled in the coal camp, south of Madrid, known as High Bridge. Armand Sr. hauled groceries for the Company Store to Madrid. Their second son, William, was born while they resided in High Bridge. In 1917, the Perrier family moved to Madrid, where Armand purchased and operated a meat market. It was here that three more children, John, Allen, and Joan, were born.

The Perrier family was active in the Methodist Church. Armand Sr. was a member of the Lions Club,

the Odd Fellows Lodge, and was a member of the Madrid School Board, where he served several terms as president. Hulda was a member of the Blue Bird Mother's Club, and an active member in the Harmony Sunday School Class. She also served two years as president of the Womens' Society in the Methodist Church.

Armand and Hulda were proud, loving parents, and devoted to each other and their family.

Armand Sr. died suddenly of a heart attack, October, 1946, while on a hunting expedition in South Dakota. Hulda died September 2, 1980. Both are interred at the Mt. Hope Cemetery.



## Armand, Jr. and June Perrier Family

Armand Perrier, Jr. was born December 29, 1913. He attended the Madrid schools, and graduated from high school in 1931. Armand served in the United States Air Force for three years during World War II. After the war, he returned to Madrid and purchased the family grocery market, where he continued the business for forty-five years.

June 12, 1949, Armand and June Weidman were married at the Methodist Church in Madrid. June was the daughter of Mildred Wassgren and Dewey Weidman. She was born April 9, 1924, in St. Charles, Michigan. When she was six months old, she came to live with her Swedish grandparents, Anton and Carrie Wassgren. She attended Elk Rapids School from second grade through eighth and graduated from Madrid High School in 1942.

Armand and June were blessed with two sons: Armand Joseph III, and Brent Jeffrey. Armand III was born October 26, 1950. He attended Madrid Schools, and graduated from high school in 1968. He has a B.A. in Industrial Engineering from Iowa State University and is employed as a industrial engineer with the Firestone plant in Des Moines. He is now

furthering his education at Drake University.

October 9, 1976, Armand and Carol Lynn Jacobsen were married at the Central Christian Church, in Boone. Carol, a daughter of Egon and Margaret Ann Peters Jacobsen, was born March 9, 1954, in Boone. She attended the Boone schools and graduated from Boone High School in 1972. She graduated from Iowa State University in 1976, with a B.A. in Recreational Services. She received her Masters Degree in teaching from Drake University in 1979. She is presently teaching in the Woodward-Granger school system.

Armand and Carol reside in Woodward, where they purchased the former Senator McCall home. Their first child, Angela Michelle was born February 2, 1983 at the Boone County Hospital in Boone.

Brent was born November 30, 1954. He attended the Madrid schools and graduated from high school in 1973. He has a B.A. degree in science from the University of Iowa, and is a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity. At present, he works as a technical service manager for the Perry-Austen Products Company in Des Moines.

## John David Perrier

John David Perrier was born May 21, 1925, in Madrid. Following his graduation from Madrid High School in 1943, he enlisted in the Army Air Force, and served until the end of the war. He graduated from Iowa State University in 1949, with a B.S. in Forestry. On July 24, 1949, John married Dorothy Lajean Trumbull, from Sheldahl. John worked in management of cooperatives for 20 years, and is presently working for a Regional Cooperative Warehouse. Dorothy and John are the parents of five children: Nichon Dee, Nanette Sue, Noelle Jan, Linnae Dawn, and Drew David.

Nichon was born May 20, 1954, and graduated from North Polk High School in 1972, and from Grand Rapids Baptist College and Calvin College in 1976, receiving her teacher's degree. On July 24, 1976, Nichon was married to Robert Lee Cervantes from Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have a daughter, Tamani Lynn, born June 9, 1981.

Nanette was born May 9, 1957, and graduated from North Polk High School in 1975. She attended Western Baptist College in Salem, Oregon, for two

years, and then enrolled in Mounds-Midway School of Nursing in St. Paul, graduating in 1980. She is presently employed by the North Memorial Hospital in Minneapolis, as a staff nurse in neurosurgery.

Noelle was born May 5, 1959, and attended North Polk High School until her junior year, at which time, the family moved to Nebraska. She graduated from Lewiston High School, Lewiston, Nebraska, in 1978. She is presently employed by Chariton Aluminum Company, in Chariton, Iowa. She married Ronald Dean Burgett, from Chariton, on December 18, 1982.

Linnae was born January 22, 1962, and graduated from North Polk High School, in 1980, and received an Associate of Arts degree from Western Baptist College in 1982. On September 3, 1982, Linnae was married to Kirk Broderick, from Ketichan, Alaska. They are presently living in Nampa, Idaho, where Kirk is attending Northwest Nazarene College.

Drew was born December 1, 1963, and graduated from North Polk High School in 1982. He is presently a freshman at Northwest Nazarene College.

## Atle Peterson Family

Atle Peterson was born March 10, 1894, in a small clapboard house on his grandfather's farm, two and one half east of Mount Hope Cemetery. His grandfather, John Peterson, came to America from Sweden, and bought 320 acres of Iowa land.

Atle's father, Gustaf, was born June 3, 1851, in Ostergotland, Sweden. His mother, Edla Erika Olson, was born May 18, 1870, in Sodermanland, Sweden. They met in Moline, Illinois, where they were married in 1892. They then came to the Madrid area to live and to farm. Atle grew up on his parent's farm, attending Prairie Country School, and doing farm work

at an early age.

Gustaf died when Atle was 15, and he and his younger brother, Irvin, took care of the farm work. His mother, Edla, helped with the chores night and morning. Atle continued to be active in the Methodist Church, farm organizations, and as township A.S.C. Committeeman. He also clerked sales for the Madrid sale barn.

On September 3, 1925, Atle married Annetta Iley, a teacher in the mining camps south of Madrid. They were married in Madrid, and started farming on the Ralph Crary farm. In a few years, they bought the



Atle Peterson

Oscar Sanders farm, northeast of Madrid.

The Petersons had four children: Dorothy Mae, William Peterson, Carl E., and Edward. Dorothy is now Mrs. Bernard Swanson and the mother of four. She is an organist and pianist, and a busy worker in both church and community. William is now vice president of finance and planning for Ball Brothers, in Muncie, Indiana. Carl is an attorney in Marshalltown, and was recently appointed to the district judgeship for the Second Judicial District of Iowa. Edward is a physics, math, and science teacher in Des Moines.

Atle was one of the assessors for Madrid, Garden, and Douglas townships for several years, and a member of the Boone County Board of Review for

five years.

In 1964, Atle's health began to fail, and he could no longer do heavy farm work. He then worked for the Federal Crop Reporting Service for two years.

In 1966, Atle sold his farm, and he and Annetta moved to Madrid, where they purchased the George Little house, near St. Paul's church.

Atle built a rug loom, and did weaving for people and for the Lutheran Home Craft members. He also built a smaller loom, in order to weave table mats for gifts and for sale. He learned to cane chairs, a task which he especially enjoyed. Many people in Madrid continue to enjoy chairs displaying his craftsmanship. Atle always enjoyed working with wood, and became quite adept. He constructed many small sleds, hay racks, wagons, and other farm-related items, all on a scale of one inch to the foot. He bought horses, and made authentic harness for each. Atle also made three circus wagons and teams. One of these is now in Arizona, and one in California. He made two stage coaches with double teams, one of which is in a museum in Rhodes, Iowa. In addition, Atle made doll houses and furniture, cupboards, and many small wooden items for gifts or for sale to people throughout the U.S. He remained busy with his work until a week before his death, at the age of 85, on April 18, 1980.

Still living are: his wife, Annetta, who continues her active role in the fellowship of St. Paul's United Church, as well as a variety of civic activities; four children, fourteen grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

## August Peterson

August Peterson, a member of the first Madrid City Council, was born October 19, 1850, in Smoland, Sweden, and died October 8, 1920, in Madrid. His parents were Christ and Johanna Peterson. On September 3, 1873, he was married to Miss Clara Wilhelmina Alsin, born in Madrid, the daughter of John and Margaret (Olson) Alsin. She died January 11, 1883, in Madrid. Interment was at Mount Hope Cemetery. This couple was blessed with two children: Mrs. Hattie M. Clark and H. G. Adolph Peterson. On December 19, 1883, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Christina Albertina Alsin, born January 30, 1860, in New Sweden, Jefferson County, Iowa, the daughter of Peter A. and Anna (Stephenson) Alsin. She died June 6, 1935, in Madrid. Interment was at Mount Hope Cemetery. This couple was blessed with three children: Clarence A. Peterson, Clayton M. Peterson, and J. Harold Peterson.

At the age of 18, August came to America with his sister, and reached Swede Point in May, 1869. His parents and another sister came the following year. On October 26, 1876, August became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was elected a member of the city council in the first municipal election, held June 6, 1883. He was town assessor for 12 years, a member of the Board of Education for 17 years, and served as street commissioner for 20 years. August and Christina were active members of St. John's Lutheran Church, he serving as a trustee and treasurer for many years. They were also instrumental

in the founding of the Swedish Old Peoples Home, now the Madrid Home for the Aging. August and his son, J. Harold, met the first resident of the Home at the train depot when she arrived in Madrid.

Mr. Peterson had two sisters: Mrs. Anna C. Sundberg, mother of Josie Sundberg, Charles A. Sundberg, and Arthur T. Sundberg; and Mrs. Maria Fredrika Krantz, mother of Caleb L. Krantz, Mrs. Emma Grace Westerberg, Gustavus A. J. Krantz, and Augusta Krantz.

Mrs. Clara Peterson had six brothers and sisters: Mrs. Augusta Coleman, mother of Mrs. Emma Hile, Mrs. Edith Cahoon, Gussie Coleman, Jennie Coleman, Harry Coleman, George Coleman, and Penelope Coleman; John Andrew Alsin II, the father of Mrs. Hettie Nelson, Ernest Alsin, Mrs. Ella Holland, Mrs. Edna Munson, and Earl M. Alsin; Andrew Peter Alsin, father of Clinton E. Alsin, William Alsin, and Melville C. Alsin; Mrs. Hulda Newman, mother of Ivan Newman, Mabel Newman, and Oliver Newman; Mrs. Anna Orth, mother of Edna Orth and Myrtle Orth; and Carl A. Alsin, the father of Martin R. Alsin and Floyd N. Alsin.

Mrs. Christina Peterson also had six brothers and sisters: Frank A. Alsin; Mary Ellen Alsin (her twin sister); Mrs. Matilda Isaacson; Charles P. Alsin, father of Mrs. Pearl Carlson; Ralph Alsin, Anna Alsin, Marion Alsin, and Clarence Alsin; Joseph E. Alsin, father of Mrs. Hazel Nesbit, Roy Alsin, Earl Alsin, Mrs. Florence Gardner, and Mrs. Gertrude Hayes;

and Mrs. Susanna Carolina Johnson, mother of A. Kenneth Johnson.

August and Christina's son, J. Harold, born March 16, 1891, in Madrid, married Miss Florence Johnson, the daughter of August and Elsie (Weeks) Johnson, on February 17, 1915, at her home east of Madrid. They are the parents of three children: Mrs. Irene E. McLeod of Boone, Mrs. Gloria M. Lamb, of Madrid, and Drexel A. Peterson, of Fort Dodge. J. Harold graduated from Madrid High School in 1908, and attended the Iowa State Teachers' College (now the University of Northern Iowa) in Cedar Falls. He taught school at High Bridge and served as Boone

County Treasurer from 1933 until his death in 1966. The Petersons were members of St. John's Lutheran Church until they transferred their membership to Augustana Lutheran Church in Boone, where they were very active. J. Harold was very interested in the affairs of the Iowa Lutheran Home, now the Madrid Home for the Aging, having served on the Board of Directors for many years.

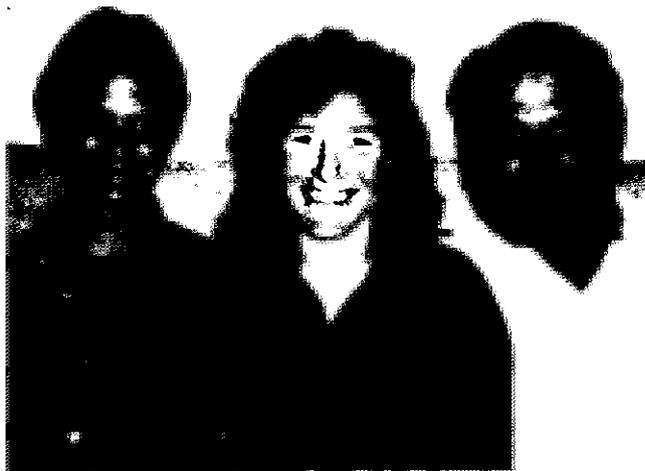
Other grandchildren of August Peterson include Mrs. Myrna Wharton, daughter of Clayton M. Peterson; and Hillis A. Peterson and Morris A. Peterson, sons of H. G. Adolph Peterson.

## Carl W. and Carole M. Peterson Family

Carl William Peterson was born August 23, 1943, the oldest son of Carl Woodrow and Sarah Mae Peterson, of Madrid. He has one sister and three brothers. His wife, Carole Maxine, the youngest in a family of four children, was born June 5, 1943, the daughter of Earl Max and Viola Maxine Carlson. Carole moved to Madrid with her family, from the Sheldahl area, in January, 1957.

Both Carl and Carole graduated from the Madrid Community School, Class of 1961. They were married August 19, 1962, and their son, Michael Wayne Peterson, was born May 24, 1964. Mike attended the Madrid Schools his entire school career, and graduated with the Class of '83.

From 1961 until 1967, Carl worked at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines. Between 1967 and 1971, he operated his own business, "Pete's Standard Service," in Madrid. In 1972, he was employed by the Iowa Conservation Commission at their Big Creek Project, and in 1973, he returned to Madrid to manage the K-L Parts store. Between 1976 and 1979, he worked at the Sundstrand Company in



Carl William, Carole and Michael Peterson

Ames, and since 1978, he and Carole have jointly owned and operated the Madrid Automotive Business. Michael also assists in the operation of the business.

## Charles and Hulda Peterson Family

Among those arriving in 1879 from Alinyson, the State of Wesland, Sweden, to join the settlers in Garden Township were Johanna and Peter Larson, their daughter, Mary, and five sons: Frank, Gust, Charles, John, and Johan. According to the Swedish custom, the boys were given their father's name, with the addition of "son," thus making their surname "Peterson." Mary was known as "Petersdotter."

The family engaged in farming and carpentering. All remained in the Madrid area, except Mary, who married Stephen Rice, and moved to Butte, Montana. Johanna was killed in a buggy accident in 1887. Peter lived on until 1894.

The only surviving descendants of the Larson clan are the children and grandchildren of Charles Peterson. This history follows that lineage.

Charles was nine years old when his family immigrated to the U.S. He became an American citizen in 1890, at the age of 22. Following the death of his father, he returned to Sweden, perhaps to seek a Swedish bride (as was a common custom). If so, he apparently wasn't successful. However, on the return voyage in 1905, aboard ship, he met Hulda Berglund, and romance blossomed. Hulda, at age 18, had left

her home in Sater, State of Dolana, Sweden, to come to America. She was the daughter of John Eric and Matilda Johnson Berglund.

Hulda worked in Des Moines for a time, before going to Portland, Oregon, to be with a brother and sister, Ray and Pearl Erickson. The courtship continued between Hulda and Charlie through correspondence, until 1907, when he journeyed west to join her. They were married at the home of his sister in Montana. The couple returned to Des Moines, and lived there until the birth of their daughter, Cherie.

In 1909, Hulda and Cherie went to spend a year with Hulda's family in Sweden, while Charlie built the family home at the east end of Second Street, on what was then known as Capitol Hill. His ability as a carpenter is apparent, since the house is still inhabited and in excellent condition, as well as several others in the neighborhood (609 East Second, 712 East First, and 616 East First). The latter was built partially from wood salvaged from the first Lutheran Church in Madrid.

Charlie also ran a steam threshing rig, and was a county supervisor for many years. He worked for the county on road maintenance until his death in 1942,



Hulda Peterson



Charles Peterson

at the age of 72.

Hulda remained in the family home until 1946, when she moved to California. She passed away in 1973.

Children of Charlie and Hulda Peterson are: Cherie, Mildred, Ruth, Carl Woodrow, Reuben F., and Ruby.

Cherie (1908) married John K. Rees (1904-1965), and continues to make her home in Madrid.

Mildred (1911-1982) married Noel Christopher, now deceased, and was the mother of one son, Brian, born in 1940.

Ruth (1915) married Lewis Lepovitz (1913-1965) and later married Harrold Wadell, who passed away in 1980. Ruth is the mother of sons Lewis L. Lepovitz II (1936) and Warren Jan (1939). Lewis and his wife,

Bonnie Ramirez (1937) are the parents of Leslie Lynn (1961), Lewis L. III (1963), Lyndon Lloyd (1964), and Lizabeth Lorrain (1966). Jan married Marie Kosadner, and is now married to Rita Holmes. He is the father of Christina Jo (1965) and John Kirkwood (1970).

Carl Woodrow (1916-1982) married Sarah M. Latta (1919). They are the parents of four children: Carl W., Carla Kay, Ronald Bruce, and Gary LeRoy. Carl W. (1943) married Carole M. Carlson (1943), and they are the parents of Michael Wayne (1964). Carla Kay (1949) married Russell Seiler (1942), and they are the parents of daughter, Susan Lynn (1973) and son, Christopher William (1979). Ronald Bruce (1955) married Marcella R. Moore (1958), and they are the parents of son Joseph Daniel (1979). The families of Carl W., Carla Kay, and Ronald Bruce, all live in the Madrid area, as does Carl's widow. Gary Le Roy (1958) is unmarried, and currently resides in Anchorage, Alaska.

Reuben F. (1921) married DeLores Borts (1924) and they are the parents of three children. Son, Rodney Dale, (1946) married Jane Burton (1949), and is now married to Deanna Crutsinger (1950). Rod is the father of daughter, Danielle Dee (1968). Daughter, Genta Ann (1953) married Kenneth Carlson (1950). The Carlson have two children: Bret Alan (1974) and Hollie Ann (1977), and make their home in Madrid. Daughter, Dana Jo (1954) married Michael McGraw (1952).

Ruby (1923) married Dr. Raymond Burnside (deceased), and later married Gus Kolozs. Their two daughters are Karen Joy (1959) and Linda Jane (1961).

## Charles Emil Peterson

Charles Emil (C. E.) Peterson was a pioneer resident of Madrid, a businessman, and longtime city official. Born July 27, 1861, in Ostergotland, Sweden, he immigrated to America with his father, John (Johan) Peterson and four other motherless children, in 1868. The family settled on a farm east of Madrid, near Big Creek.

C. E. married Josephine Swanson on April 14, 1888. Josephine, the daughter of Swedish immigrants Andrew Swanson and Anna Kristina Petters Swanson, was born in a log cabin in Garden Township November 27, 1868.

Charles E. and Josephine Peterson had two children: Clarence E. Peterson, and Edna H. Peterson Anderson, the mother of Darwin Anderson, of Madrid.

Charles farmed east of Madrid until 1891. For the following ten years, he worked for S. A. Bengtson Implement Store, and in 1903, he became a partner in the business. From 1903 until 1904, he was a partner with Charles Raybourn in a hardware store business, and in 1904, he operated a grocery store which was located in the building on Second Street which is presently occupied by the Madrid Library. He continued in the grocery business until 1913, when he formed a partnership with S. A. Bengtson and Ed Anderson, and bought out the A. T. Davis Milling Company. The partnership operated the milling company until 1920, when Mr. Peterson withdrew to go into real estate management. He continued this oc-

cupation until 1936.

Mr. Peterson served in a variety of civic capacities in Madrid during his lifetime. He was a vice-president of the Farmers Savings Bank for a number of years until its closing in 1932. He served on the Madrid City Council from 1901-1924, and was Mayor from 1926 until 1930. In 1936, he was re-elected to that position, but was forced to resign for health reasons.

Mr. Peterson died at the University Hospitals, in Iowa City on January 17, 1937.



## Gary LeRoy Peterson

Gary LeRoy Peterson, the son of Carl Woodward and Sarah May (Latta) Peterson, was born on July 1, 1958, at the Boone County Hospital.

He attended the Madrid Community Schools, and completed the welding program at Des Moines Area Community College at Ankeny, in 1981.

His hobbies are fishing and hunting. He is currently residing in Anchorage, Alaska.

Gary LeRoy  
Peterson



## Gustave T. Peterson Family

Gustave (Gus) Theodore Peterson was born in Gamleby, Smoland, Sweden, on January 26, 1871. He came to America where he married Laura Sofia Kempe, born January 26, 1868, in Mellerud, Dahsland, Sweden, at Ogden. The Peterson were active members of the Swedish Mission Church, which is now the Evangelical Free Church.

To their union were born three children: Selma Marie (born July 31, 1908), Hilmer Kempe (born September 19, 1909), and Eva Christina (born November 29, 1911).

Mr. Peterson owned and operated a harness and shoe shop in Madrid for many years. His son, in reminiscing about early days in Madrid, remembers that his dad's shop was next door to the fire station, where the local Boy Scout Band practiced. His big thrill was getting to play the bass drum with the band.

Daughter Selma Marie graduated from Willmar, Minnesota High School in 1926. She graduated from Willmar Technical Training Department in 1927, and from St. Cloud College in 1966. She has been a teacher in the Kandiyohi County School System for 21 years. In the fall of 1972, she represented Kandiyohi County Schools at the Elementary Teacher's Recognition Day, at the Minnesota State Fair.

She married Raymond Ekdahl July 5, 1931, at New London, Minnesota, and they celebrated their 50th anniversary in 1981. The Ekdahls are members of the Tripolis Lutheran Church, where she has served for over 25 years as church organist, and the couple are still active in various church activities. They are

members of the Monongalia Historical Organization, and Senior Citizens of Kandiyohi. They are the parents of three children: Lauene (Mrs. William French); Karen (Mrs. Don Olson), and Nancy (Mrs. Dunnington).

Son, Hilmer Peterson, was born September 19, 1909, and graduated from Madrid High School in 1932, and from Grand Island Business College in 1934. He married Grace Stevens, a teacher, on November 22, 1946.

Hilmer drove an Intercity bus for Key System of Oakland, California for 33 years, retiring with a safety record. Still active in the Presbyterian Church in Oakland, he is also active in the Senior Citizen's Center. He helped to organize the Senior Citizen's Center at the Greek Orthodox and the Catholic Churches. He has been an active leader in the Boy Scouts of America, Eastern Star, Masons, and the Elks. He and his wife were blessed with the following children: Christina Kennedy, Gustave Peterson, Alma Peterson, David Peterson, and Lillie O'Reilly.

Eva Christina was graduated from Willmar High School in May, 1929, and was an LPN at the Shriners Hospital. In June, 1939, she married Hershel Bean. They owned and operated the Model Bakery for 27 years until retirement. Mr. Bean died in 1974, and Mrs. Bean then married Emil Engel, who passed away in September, 1981. She lives in Jackson, California, where she is still an active member of the Pine Grove Community Church. She has one son, Charles Bronson Bean.

## Sarah Peterson

Sarah May (Latta) Peterson, the daughter of William Valentine and Tillie (Swanson) Latta, was born on May 28, 1919, at the Latta farm located some three and one half miles south of Madrid. Her brothers and sisters included Harold, Milo, Edith (Sharp), Donald, Mildred (Rockwell), and William H.

Sarah attended elementary school at Whitehall country school, and graduated from Madrid High School in the Class of 1937. Following her graduation, she taught at the Zookspur School four years. She worked at the Ordinance Plant in Ankeny for one year during World War II.

She was married to Carl Woodrow Peterson on October 12, 1942, at the Methodist Church in Festus, Missouri.



Sarah May  
Peterson

Their children are: Carl William, Jr., Carla Kay Seiler, and Ronald Bruce, all of Madrid, and Gary LeRoy of Anchorage, Alaska.

After raising her family, she was employed by the McRay Company, from 1966 until her retirement in 1980.

## Ronald Peterson Family



Ronald, Marcelle and Joseph Peterson

Ronald Bruce Peterson was born to Carl Woodrow and Sarah May Peterson at the Boone County Hospital on March 14, 1955. Marcelle Renee was born to Paul and Claire Moore at Duluth, Minnesota on July 24, 1958. Ronald has resided in Madrid since birth, and Marcelle since July, 1971.

They were married September 1, 1977, and their only son, Joseph Daniel, was born May 23, 1979, at Mary Greeley Hospital in Ames.

Ron is a 1973 graduate of the Madrid Community School system, and attended Iowa State University and Des Moines Area College.

Marcelle graduated from Madrid Community Schools in 1977. She completed the Medical Laboratory Technician course at the Des Moines Area Community College in 1982.

Ron is employed by the Pittsburgh Des Moines Steel Corporation as a welding engineer.

## Pickell Family

Jacob and Nancy Pickell came to the Madrid area from Pennsylvania around the turn of the century, where Mr. Pickell found work in the local mines. They raised their family of five (Ellen, Emma, Mary, Andy, and John) in this area. Mrs. Pickell died in 1931, and Mr. Pickell in 1938.

Ellen became the wife of William Webb, and lived on a farm west of Madrid until shortly before her death in 1982. Emma was a nurse for Dr. J. O. Cook, of Madrid, for many years. She married John Wheeler, and they moved to Denver. Sister, Mary Cunningham also lived in Denver until her death in 1963. Andy lived most of his life in Des Moines, until his death in 1962.

John was three years old at the time his parents came to Iowa. In 1918, he married Louisa Wheeler, a daughter of Josh and Mary Wheeler, who farmed near Madrid. The Wheelers were also the parents of Em-

Jack Pickell



John J. Pickell

ma's husband, John (who died in 1975); Leo, who lived in Des Moines, and died in 1968; Milo (who resides in Toledo Bend, Texas); and Arno, of Des Moines. Josh Wheeler lived until 1943, and Mrs. Wheeler until 1964. Louisa Wheeler Pickell continues to make her home in Madrid, at 401 East First Street.

John and Louisa Pickell made their home west of Madrid, where John farmed, and also did concrete work. In 1945, he formed the Pickell Construction Company. The company first had offices in space behind the Glenn Allen Law Office on Second Street. In 1960, the company moved to its present location at 112 South Water Street, in what was formerly the Sundberg building.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickell were the parents of four children: Maxine, LaVerne, Jack, and Marlo.

Maxine married Nolan Anderson, minister of the local Church of Christ, and they make their home west of Madrid. They are the parents of two sons, James and Ron, and the proud grandparents of seven grandchildren.

Vern and his wife, Maxine, are the parents of seven

children: Joyce, Lonnie, Danny, Mike, Craig, and Lisa. They have eight grandchildren. Vern worked for the Pickell Construction Company until his retirement in 1982.

Marlo, the youngest child, was killed in action in World War II, in 1945.

Jack and his wife, Myrtle, a native of North Carolina, are the parents of three children: Frances Daulton, of Stuart; Marlene Hughes, of Madrid; and John Pickell, of Madrid. Frances has two children, Marlene has three, and John, one.

## Michael and Marcia Mataya Pickell

Marcia Jo Mataya was born January 31, 1953, the daughter of Frank and Julia Mataya. She attended the White Hall country school until 1966, when the school was closed. She then attended the Madrid Community High School, where she graduated in 1971. After graduation, she entered Des Moines Area Community College, and completed the Medical Assistant Program in 1972. Later, she was employed by Dr. John E. Gustafson, of Des Moines. She is presently working at the Family Practice Clinic in Boone.

Michael Lee Pickell was born February 5, 1953, to LaVern and Maxine Pickell. He attended Madrid Community School, and graduated in 1971. After a few years, he entered Des Moines Area Community College and graduated from the Conditioned Air Program in 1976. Mike is presently employed at Duffy's Appliance in Boone.

On September 11, 1976, Marcia and Mike were married at the Assumption Catholic Church in Granger, and they now reside at 615 South Union Street in Madrid.

## Alexander and Elizabeth Eslick Pierce

Among the earliest settlers in the Madrid area were the Pierce and Eslick families, who arrived in 1849, by wagon from Taney County, Missouri. They established farms southeast of Madrid, by Big Creek. This area became known as Pierce Grove. In 1852, some of the Pierce-Eslicks moved to the Homer-Stratford-Lehigh area. The rest remained in the community for several generations.

The Pierces and the Eslicks had migrated together westwardly for many years. Four Pierces and four Eslicks intermarried. Our progenitors, Alexander Pierce and Elizabeth Eslick, were married August 27, 1842, in Missouri. They arrived on the 1849 wagon train, with their young sons, Thomas Preston and William Blake Pierce.

Alexander Pierce was born in White County, Ten-



Blake Pierce Home at Pierce Grove — 1915. First row, (on ground): Stella Pierce, Louise Pierce, Edna Pierce, Audrey Eslick, Frank Pierce, Earl Pierce and Kenneth Pierce. Middle row (seated): Alex Miller, Nancy Eslick holding granddaughter Ruth, Miss Kahler, Blake Pierce holding granddaughter Ruthie, Martha Crowser Pierce, Elizabeth Eslick Pierce, Elmira Miller Kahler, S. S. Eslick, Milton Grigsby and Adeline Pierce holding Gladys Pierce. Last row (standing): Ferne Pierce, Ada Eslick, Lawrence Eslick, Sam Bryant, Ruth Pierce Bryant, Alex Pierce, Roy Pierce, Will Pierce, Selma Swanson Pierce, Russell Lewis, Sylvia Lewis with baby daughter Golda, Jen Eslick, Mary Herrick, Rebecca Pierce Grigsby, Lil Chittenden Pierce and Basil Hopkins Pierce.

nessee, in 1826, the son of Thomas Goolsberry Pierce of Virginia and Rebecca Steele, who was born in Tennessee in 1794. Rebecca's father operated a powder mill in Tennessee. The Pierces were originally from Wales, and came to the American Colonies from England in the 1600s.

Elizabeth Eslick was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1824, the daughter of Samuel and Lavinia Davis Eslick. Her parents were of Virginia and Kentucky families of the Revolutionary War period. Her Grandfather Davis was a British officer later killed by the Indians. The Eslicks came to North Carolina from Cornwall, England, via Holland, in 1760.

To Alexander Pierce and his wife, Elizabeth Eslick Pierce in Pierce Grove were born twelve more children, including triplets who did not survive.

Alexander Pierce was an early pioneer circuit minister in Polk, Hamilton, and Webster Counties. He was one of the founders of the Hopkins Grove United Brethren Church (now Methodist) in 1851. He died in 1895, and was buried immediately behind the church. According to the United Brethren Des Moines Conference minutes of 1895: "He was a social, pleasant man, and had much influence in the community where he resided, always being in demand for marriages and funerals, and ever held himself ready to be in the pastor's pulpit when the pastor could not be in it. He served as pastor of his home people. He was an example worthy to be copied by all loyal preachers."

In 1902, niece Bidly Eslick Snyder died. She left \$500 of her estate toward the building of a new church building. In 1904, the present church was built. It cost \$2,256.

According to family tradition, the Pierces and Eslicks, while living in Tennessee or Kentucky, became staunch abolitionists. One of the Pierces freed his slaves, which greatly angered his slave-owning neighbors, and they were told to "Get out of the country!"

In the 1850s, a stage coach stop, the Twenty Mile House, was built by Josiah Hopkins at Hopkins Grove, and adjacent to Pierce Grove. Hopkins was also an abolitionist from Taney County. His inn became a station of the "underground railroad" for slaves escaping to Canada, where their freedom was assured.

The nearby Pierce home was also used at times as a station for the escaping slaves. Elizabeth said that one of the frightened female slaves became quite attached to her, and begged to stay with her, saying "I'll be your slave." Elizabeth firmly declined the offer and told her that it was from slavery that they were trying to save her.

Elizabeth Eslick Pierce died in Pierce Grove in 1921, in her 97th year. The Madrid *Register-News* reported that she was the oldest person in the com-

munity at the time.

Alexander Pierce and his two oldest sons, Pres and Blake, all served in the Civil War. The young Blake, who lied about his age in order to join the Union forces, in later years, was fond of saying "I told a lie to get in and would have told forty to get out!"

Alexander enlisted in Company "D," 16th Iowa Infantry on October 16, 1861, and served until January 25, 1865, his rank being that of sergeant during his service. He was captured July 22, 1864, and sent to the infamous Andersonville Prison, and kept for 62 days, at which time he was released in an exchange of prisoners. He was there at the time the "Providential Spring" broke forth, and was one of the prisoners whose sufferings were relieved by this spring. Jackson Hull of Luther was a fellow prisoner who also survived the experience. Alexander Pierce's Civil War discharge papers are on file with the Iowa Historical Society. His biography is included in the book, *Polk County Pioneers of 1880*, which can also be found at the Iowa Historical Building.

A school was built in Pierce Grove, and named the Pierce Grove School. In 1907, Mary Latta was the teacher. In the 1908-09 school terms, students attending were Corrine and Eva Allen; Earl, Fred, Esther, Howard, Jaspar, Mabel, Ruth, and Oscar Brown; Arthur, George, Ralph and Robert Carlson; Anthony Edwards; Earl, Ferne, Frank, and Roy Pierce; Gladys and Ralph Soderstrom; Ethel and Fay Thomas; Fern, Myrtle, and Opal Williams; and Clifford and Clyde Zachary. George D. Berg and Edna Miller were the teachers. The school no longer exists.

Of Alexander and Elizabeth Pierce's eight children who lived to maturity, Pres, Josiah, Francis (Crowser White), Martha L. (Meador), and Alice May (Raybourne) all moved to South Dakota, where many of their descendants still live. Alice May died in 1966, at the age of 102.

Son Blake, and daughters, Rebecca and Sarah Jane remained. Rebecca married Milton Grigsby. They are the grandparents of Milton Grigsby, of Madrid. Sarah Jane married Jim Lee of Cambridge. Blake married Martha Crowser, the daughter of William Crowser and Ruth Ballard. The Ballards were the first settlers of Story County. Blake died in Pierce Grove in 1923, on the land that he had moved to with his parents, in 1849. His granddaughter, Sylvia Lewis, of Madrid, died in 1980.

The fifth and last generation of Pierce-Eslicks to live in the Pierce Grove area were Marvin Pierce, now of Boulder, Colorado, the son of Muriel Linstrand and the late Roy Pierce; LaVonne Pierce Whitehouse, now of San Bernardino, California, and Jeanne Pierce Thompson, now of Westminster, California, daughters of Ruth Emberg and the late Frank M. Pierce.

## Ivan and Betty Pierce Family

Ivan F. Pierce, the son of Fred M. and Lulu Hurley Pierce, was born June 20, 1925, at Thompson, Iowa. His family, consisting of his father, mother, five sisters, and one brother, later moved to the Woodward area, where his father farmed. On June 1, 1947, he married Betty J. Wallace, at the Little Brown

Church, in Nashua. Betty was born January 12, 1929, at Marshalltown, the daughter of Laurence Leonard Wallace and Bernice Baily Wallace, and at the age of four, moved with her father, mother, and three brothers (Laurence, Eldon, and Richard) to a farm near Madrid. Her only surviving brother, Richard,



Betty and Ivan Pierce

now lives in Dubuque, Iowa.

The Pierces have three daughters: twins, Bonnie Lou and Peggy Sue (born October 3, 1949); and Kathy (born August 22, 1955). Bonnie Lou Shingleton, now lives in Arlington, Texas, and Peggy Sue Shelton lives



Peggy Shelton, Bonnie Singleton and Kathy Canelos

## The Pies Family

The Pies in the Madrid community are all descendants of J. Henry Pies and Sophia Frey Pies. Henry Pies was born in Germany on October 3, 1850, and came to the U.S. at age 15 to make his home with an uncle, Lewis Otto. He married Sophia Frey on February 21, 1878. She was the daughter of John and Sophia Frey, of Madrid, and was born on September 1, 1860. Henry and Sophia lived on a farm north of Madrid, and had five children: Anna (married Charles Sundberg), born December 11, 1878, and died August 11, 1931; Frank (Francis); Emma (married Angus Barclay), born March 15, 1884, and now living at the Evangelical Free Church Home in Boone; Lillie (who did not marry), born May 22, 1886, and died May 2, 1950; and a daughter, Pearl, who died an infant on November 12, 1893. Henry Pies died March 24, 1941, and Sophia on October 2, 1944.

Frank Pies was born October 9, 1881, and married Lura Applegarth on February 21, 1906. Lura was born April 20, 1881, to John and Mary Applegarth of rural Madrid. Frank and Lura had three sons: Harvey, Eldon, and Francis, who was born April 11, 1913. Lura died soon after this, on April 13, 1913. The baby lived two weeks.

Frank married Jessie Rena Grigsby on December 31, 1913. Jessie was the daughter of George Washington and Viola Grigsby, and was born on December 22, 1886. Frank and Jessie made their living on a farm north of Madrid. Their children were: Florence, Edward, Marie, Iona, Henry, and Kenneth. Frank died on February 18, 1963, and Jessie on February 20, 1977.

Harvey Pies was born on August 3, 1908, and married Florence Hurley on June 16, 1931. Florence was the daughter of Will and Susie Hurley of rural Madrid, and was born on January 6, 1910. Harvey and Florence farmed in the Madrid area for many years before moving to the town of Madrid. They were members of St. Paul's United Church. They had

in Grandview, Texas. Kathy Canelos lives in Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America. Ivan and Betty have three grandchildren: Jeff, the son of Peggy Shelton, and Carlitos and Nathan, sons of Kathy Canelos.

Ivan has been employed at Oscar Mayer & Company at Perry for the past 12 years, and Betty has been employed by the Larson Agency in Madrid for the past 26 years.

a daughter, Mary Lou, born on July 24, 1946. She married James Seals on July 1, 1967, and has three children: Lisa Kay, Lynn Michelle, and David Allen. The Seals live in the rural Woodward area. Florence Pies died on September 30, 1974. Harvey married Edith Hutt Coil of Woodward on October 11, 1975. Edith died on April 10, 1979. Harvey then married Grace Bennett Boyd of Boone on November 22, 1980 and they now make their home in Boone.

Eldon Pies was born November 17, 1910, and on December 23, 1933, married Irene Boda, the daughter of Chas. and Alice Boda of Sheldahl. Irene was born July 29, 1912. Their farm is northeast of Madrid, in the Garden Prairie area, and they have been members of the Garden Prairie Church. Eldon died January 27, 1982. There are three daughters: Norma, Joyce, and Janice. Norma was born November 24, 1938, and married Darwin Erickson of rural Madrid June 6, 1959. Both are employed by Iowa State University. They live in rural Ames, and have two sons: Chris and Mark. Joyce was born December 12, 1943, and lives and teaches in the Des Moines schools. Janice was born May 20, 1945, and lives in Brookline, Massachusetts. She manages group tours for a travel agency.

Florence Pies was born November 2, 1914, and married Art Kleespie on December 31, 1940. Art is the son of Charles and Minnie Kleespie of Zearing, and was born August 14, 1918. Florence taught school for many years, and she and Art make their home on their farm at Zearing. They have a daughter, Karen, who was born January 23, 1942. Karen married Londell Mannes on August 1, 1965. He is an accountant, and they make their home in Ames, with their children, Lisa and Todd.

Edward Pies and his wife, Dorothy, have lived in the Madrid area all of their lives, except one year after they were married, when they lived in the Ogden area. Edward is the oldest son of Frank and Jessie



Dorothy and Edward Pies

Pies, and Dorothy McVay Pies is the daughter of the late William and Gladys McVay of Luther. Edward and Dorothy were married June 18, 1941. After living in the Ogden area for a year, they moved back to a farm, close to the parental Pies farm, and purchased their farm in 1946, which has been their home ever since. Edward has been engaged in farming, raising hogs, and beef cattle.

Edward and Dorothy have two daughters. Judy, who is married to Eugene Grimes, lives in Woodward, and they have two sons, Doug and Mike. Eugene works for Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, and Judy owns and operates "Judy's Beauty Spot" in Woodward. JoEllen is the second daughter, and she is married to Bill Mohn. They live in rural Madrid, and have two daughters, Kristine and Amanda. Bill works for John Deere.

Edward has served on the Boone County Board of Education for six years, which includes one term as Chairman. He has also belonged to the Boone County Cattlemen's Association over the years. Edward farmed all of his life until his retirement in December, 1982. Dorothy has, in the past, been active in the Madrid area for 23 years, from 1958 until March, 1981. The Pies were members of the United Methodist Church of Luther, until it closed in 1980, when they became members of the United Methodist Church of Napier.

Marie Pies was born March 6, 1917, and married Merle Sutton of Maxwell, on September 27, 1941. Merle is the son of Orville and Sylvia Sutton, and was born November 8, 1917. Before their retirement, both were employed in the Des Moines area - Marie as a teacher, and Merle at Windsor Woodworking. Their home is in West Des Moines. Their daughter, Pamela,

was born May 16, 1951, and married Frank Sadler on March 6, 1973. Pamela is a sales representative and Frank is an accountant. They have a son, Scott, and also live in West Des Moines.

Iona Pies was born August 25, 1919, and is married to Raymond Kleespie. They were married in a double ceremony with her sister, Florence, and his twin brother, Art. Iona teaches school, and Ray works for the Department of Transportation in Ames. They live on their farm at Zearing. Their daughter, Nancy, was born May 21, 1943, and married Ronald Reed on December 27, 1959. Ron is a livestock buyer, and they own the Triple R Truck Line at Laurens, where they live. Their children are Robert and Lori.

Henry Pies was born in Garden Township on October 17, 1922, and graduated from high school at Luther. He joined the Army Air Force in World War II. After his return from service, he married Betty Ahrens on June 20, 1948. Betty is the daughter of Gladys and LeRoy Ahrens, and was born March 16, 1928. They farm north of Madrid, and Betty is also a beautician at the Madrid Home for the Aging. They are members of St. John's Lutheran Church in Madrid. They have two sons, Steven Lee was born January 3, 1952. He graduated from Iowa State University and married Nancy Kendall on November 25, 1975. Nancy was born January 23, 1952, to Velma and Roy Kendall, of Madrid, and works as a dental assistant in Ames. They farm north of Madrid. The other son, Kent Douglas, was born November 25, 1961. He graduated from Madrid High School and attended Iowa State University for a year, and is now working in Ames.

Kenneth Pies was born on April 15, 1927. He was in the Army from 1950-1952 and served in Korea. He married Lois Kult on January 16, 1954. Lois is the daughter of Peter and Mary Kult of Coon Rapids, and was born August 11, 1930. They own the farm where Kenneth was raised. Kenneth has been active in the Boone County Cattlemen's Association, having served as a director. They live in Madrid, where Lois is employed by Joe's Pharmacy. The family attends St. Malachy's Church. They have two daughters. Denise was born on June 5, 1958, and is married to Steve Hively on June 5, 1981. Steve is the son of Bess and Wayne Hively of Stratford, and was born May 25, 1956. They live in Madrid, where both are employed, Denise as an elementary teacher, and Steve as Water Superintendent. They have a son, Kenneth, born September 12, 1982. Kenneth and Lois's daughter, Carla, was born July 5, 1963. Carla was active in sports during her high school years. She attended Iowa State University one year, and is now enrolled at the Des Moines Area Community College in the nursing program.

## Piziali Family

John Maria Piziali and his wife, Katherine, were born in Sulito Colonina, Italy, not far from Bergamo. They were the parents of six children: Mary (deceased); Frank; Lena; John; Pat; and Erma. After coming to the U.S., they settled first in Enterprise, Iowa, later moving to Spring Hill, then to High Bridge, and, finally, to Madrid. Mr. Piziali worked as a miner in the

Number 4 mine until its closing, then was employed by Woods Brothers Manufacturing in Des Moines, until the time of his death.

Son, Frank, lives in Des Moines, and is the father of six children: Bob, Patty, Toni Kay, Donna, Lisa, and David.

Lena, who is the widow of Dominic Biondi, was the

mother of one son, Gary. Gary resides in California and is the father of sons Tony and Paul. Gary works for A.T. & T., and is also an entertainer, playing the accordion and being accompanied by his sons, who play the guitar and drums.

John, who was married to the former Stephanie Knezevich, now deceased, lives in Madrid. He was employed by the Bell Telephone Company for 35 years. Mr. and Mrs. Piziali were the parents of sons John, Jr., who works for the telephone company and

resides in Miami, and Michael, an attorney, presently living in New York City.

Pat Lathrop lives in Des Moines, and she and her husband are the parents of four children: Timmy, who has children Brian, and Andrea; Angel Grubb, who has a son, Adam; Pam Anderson, who is the mother of Alesia; and Chris, who is at home.

Erma Piziali is unmarried, and lives in Des Moines, and works for the State of Iowa in the Lucas Building.

## Bill and Annette Polish

Both William J. Polish and Annette Madison Polish are long time residents of the Madrid area, having been born and raised in the area. Bill is the elder son of Joseph and Florence Polish, of rural Madrid. His paternal grandparents are Cyril and Phyllis Polish, and his maternal grandparents are George and Katherine Gehrke. Bill comes from a farm background.

Annette is the only daughter of Richard and Lorraine Madison. Her paternal grandparents, Henry Earl and Margaret Ann Madison, were associated with the railroad here in Madrid, and her maternal grandparents are Angelo and Mabel Ladurini, also from Madrid.

Annette and Bill were married July 5, 1969. They have two children: Gina Marie Polish, born May 14, 1974, and Jason William Polish, born June 16, 1972. Both children attend the Madrid schools, where Annette is presently employed as an elementary teacher.

The entire family attends St. Malachy's Catholic Church, where they have been active on the parish council and in many other aspects of parish life. The Polishes are also actively interested and involved in the school advisory committee and other school-related activities.



William and Annette Polish and children, Gina Marie and Jason William

## Joseph and Jennie (Grzanich) Polich

Joseph Polich came to this country from Mikapolj, Yugoslavia in 1909. His brothers, Tony, John, and Cyril had arrived several years earlier. They were all farmers at heart, and eventually all became farmers. They worked for the Scandia Coal Company before acquiring farms. When the mines closed, they moved



Helen and Stanley Quick

to Seivers, Iowa, to a mining camp southeast of Colfax.

Jennie came to this country from Razdolji, Mikapolj, Yugoslavia, in 1911.

Joe and Jennie were married November, 1911, at the Catholic Church, at Colfax. They lived in Seivers until September, 1922, when they moved to High Bridge mining camp. They lived there until July, 1923. Later, they purchased a farm two miles south of Madrid, where Ray Polich, a son, now lives.

To this union were born Ray, Julia (Mataya), John, Matt (deceased), and Larry. All of these children became Madrid residents except Larry, who lives in Omaha.

## Stanley and Helen Olson Quick

Helen Olson was born May 13, 1908. Raised and educated in the Madrid Schools, she graduated from Drake University, and taught in the Stratford Schools. She married Stanley Quick, who owned and operated the Mobile Oil Station, in Stratford. Helen died May

24, 1980.

Their sons are: Stanley, Larry, and Harlan. Stanley is a dentist in Storm Lake, Iowa. He and his wife, Stephanie, have two children, Karen and Tom. Larry has been a teacher and counselor for 18 years. He then worked in the Stratford Bank, until his death in

1982. His wife, Pam, and daughters, Angie and Karma, live in Story City. Harlan lives in State Center, Iowa, with his wife, Marcia, and children, Bill and Chrissy. He is a social studies teacher in the West Marshall school system.

## The Jim Ray Family

Jim W. Ray was born October 1, 1879, in Memphis, Missouri, the eldest of four children of Reese and Sylvia Ray.

His father was a farmer, and also made ties and fence posts. When Jim was 12 years old, he went to work in a coal mine at Stahl, Missouri.

On December 24, 1902, he was united in marriage to May Bybee. They were the parents of four children, two boys and two girls. One daughter, Mable, passed away in 1915. Jim worked in mines in Novinger and Connelsville, Missouri. But, in 1923, these mines were closing. Having heard about Scandia No. 4 mine, he decided to go to Iowa, and try his luck. On October 13, 1923, he moved his family to Madrid. He worked at No. 4 mine until 1940. He then went to work at No. 8 mine in Herrold. There, he worked for four years. At age sixty-five, he decided to retire.

In 1946, Jim went to visit his son and family in Missouri. Liking North Kansas City, he decided to stay for a while, and work. So, at age 67, he went to work at Crooks Paper Box Plant, as the night clean-up man. After nine years, he thought it was time to move back to Madrid.

Of course, after moving back, he again became restless. His garden didn't keep him busy enough. He began to mow lawns for the dentist, banker, and several widows. This, he continued until 1974.

In 1975, a professor from Iowa State University, Mrs. Dorothy Schwieder, came to visit Jim and made a tape recording of his work in the Iowa mines, telling what he did, and how the mines in Iowa differed from those in other states. She was using the tapes in her classroom work, and for the thesis she was writing for her doctorate. She was also going to write a book on mines in Iowa. She was impressed with how alert Jim was at the age of 96 years "young." The book, published in March, 1983, is entitled *Black Diamond, Life and Work in Iowa Coal Mining Communities*.

Jim Ray passed away in July, 1977. He was preceded in death by his wife, May, in July, 1966, and by a

son, Ralph, in July 1976. Surviving him are a son, Arthur, and a daughter, Blanche (Mrs. Guido Biondi); five grandchildren: Raymond Niemier, Dennis Ray, Steven Ray, Jane (Mrs. Bill Elefrits), and Patty (Mrs. Mike Barker); and ten great-grandchildren: Kurt Niemier, James Anthony (Tony) Rogers, Michael Ray, Joshua Barker, Andrew Barker, Vicki (Mrs. Paul Swanson), Susie (Mrs. Brian Burton), Jennifer (Jenny) Ray, Amanda (Mandy) Rogers, Jeff Ray; and one great-great-grandson, Ashley Burton.

Son Arthur, like his dad, at the age of 12, decided it was time to go to work, so he started helping Mike "the junk man," picking up junk after school and on weekends. He also took over a paper route. One man wanted to help Art make a little money, so he took the paper. The only problem was, he was the only one in "Box Town" to take the paper, and Art had to walk clear to the other end of town to deliver the paper that cost one penny. When Art collected for the papers, he sold Cloverene Salve, and passed out hand bills for the theatre, so he and his sister could go to the movies. When he was old enough, he went to work with his father, at Scandia No. 4 mine. He stayed at the mine for 13 years, after which he worked for the Milwaukee Railroad for 33 years as a signal maintainer, both in Iowa and Missouri.

Son, Ralph, graduated from Sheldahl High School. Since he was an outstanding baseball pitcher and basketball player, he was offered a contract to play ball with the Cedar Rapids baseball team, but he did not accept the offer. He spent many years as a referee for high school and junior college games, and umpired baseball games. In World War II, he served overseas, and upon his return from the service, returned to work for Wood Brothers. He remained in this position until the business closed.

Daughter, Blanche, worked for Mrs. Mattie Bossler and Mrs. Metcalf in her boarding house. During the war, she worked at the munitions plant in Des Moines, after which she returned home to be a housewife and mother.

## Elizabeth Reed

Elizabeth Reed was born in New Kilpatrick, Scotland, in 1891. She came to Madrid from Beckemeyer, Illinois, in 1912, with her husband and two children. Her husband was employed by the Scandia Coal Company at Mine No. 4.

Mrs. Reed's husband died of influenza during the epidemic of World War I. After his death, she was employed by the People's Telephone Company of Newton. Her first duty was that of night operator. Later, she was made manager-bookkeeper. This position, she kept for many years, until her death in 1959. She is buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

Elizabeth was a member of the Madrid Methodist Church, the Harmony Sunday School Class, Order of the Eastern Star, Past Worthy Matron's Club, the Royal Neighbors, and Rebekah Lodge. She was well known in Madrid and the surrounding community, having been in public life for such a long time.

Elizabeth has a son, LaVerne J. in Des Moines, three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.



## A. Louis Rehor Family

The Rehor family consisted of five girls and one boy. The Horak family came to America in the late 1800s, from Zhor, Czechoslovakia. They settled in Cedar Rapids and the vicinity, and some worked in the meat packing house. Grandma (Horak) Katherine married Alois Rehor, and they had a small acreage near Everist, Iowa (now another non-existent coal mining community in southern Iowa).

Two children were born to the Rehors: a daughter, Katherine, and a son, Louie. Katherine was born in What Cheer in 1891, and Louie was also born in What Cheer.

Katherine married John (Punk) Steele Timmens on October 27, 1909. To their marriage were born four children: Frank, who died in infancy (Melcher), in 1918; James A. Timmens, born in Zookspur June 20, 1915; a daughter, Lillian, born April 23, 1913, in Hamilton; and Katherine B., born in Everist on October 18, 1910.

Louie Rehor, born in What Cheer May 13, 1894 (died September 16, 1974) was married to Ethel Mae Wood, and was the father of four children: Albert, Roland, Lewis, and Phyllis.

## Fred and Dee Reynolds

Fred and Dee Reynolds, of rural Madrid, moved to the Madrid area from Ankeny in 1966. Fred, born May 8, 1928, is a farmer. Dee, born December 11, 1931, is a homemaker and is also employed in Des Moines as a paper wrapper. They were married April 5, 1950.

The Reynolds are the parents of three daughters: Rhonda Bingman, born December 12, 1951; Terri Hansen, born August 12, 1954; and Sharon Ewing, born February 15, 1956. One daughter, Rhonda, remains a resident of the Madrid area.

The Reynolds are active members of the Ankeny Church of the Brethren. Dee is a member of Club 49, and the Iowa Porkettes. Fred is a member of the Madrid Lions, the Farm Bureau, the Rural Fire Department, and the Pork Producers of Iowa.



Fred and Dee Reynolds

## Joe and Carolina Righi

Joe and Carolina Righi came to the United States in the early 1920s, from Romanora, Modena, Italy. They moved to Zookspur from Orlabor, and then to Madrid, in 1943. Carolina, born in 1898, resides at 625 South Green Street, and Joe, born in 1892, is a

resident of the Madrid Home for the Aging.

Joe was a coal miner, and had retired from Ford Dearborn Company. Carolina worked at the Ordinance Plant, and later at the Lutheran Home.

## Dennis and Shona Ringgenberg

Dennis Dale Ringgenberg was married to Shona Lee Jagerson on November 8, 1968. Dennis was born in Des Moines on May 17, 1948, and lived in or near Madrid as he was growing up. Shona was born in Madrid at her grandparents, Carl Jagerson's, house on April 8, 1946, and grew up on a farm near Madrid.

Dennis is employed at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company in Des Moines, and Shona is Madrid City Clerk. They have three sons: Michael Dale (born in 1966), Dirk Dale (born in 1969), and Kevin Dale (born in 1974). Both Shona and Dennis graduated from Madrid High School.

## Lewis Rissler

Lewis Rissler was the grandfather of Berdena Wicker. He came to the Swede Point area in the fall of 1854. He was born in the Putnam County, Indiana, area, and he left that area, his parents, and most of his family, never to see them again.

Lewis married Sarah E. Williams, the daughter of Benjamin Williams, on December 7, 1856. They farmed in Section 24, Douglas Township, most of their married life. Nine children were born of this union.



## Phyllis Adams Roberts

Phyllis A. Roberts is the daughter of Melvin J. Roberts and Lillian Frances Adams Roberts. Her grandfather, C. S. Adams, was the Madrid City Clerk for several years, until his death in 1937, at the age of 86. Phyllis graduated from Madrid High School in 1934, and from Iowa Lutheran Hospital School of Nursing in Des Moines, in 1938. She graduated from the University Hospitals of Cleveland School of Anesthesia in 1941, after which she served from 1942-1946 in the Army Nurse Corps in World War II.

After her discharge from the military service, in 1946, Phyllis served as clinical anesthetist at the Greene County Hospital, in Jefferson, Iowa, until 1952. After that, she was appointed as Hospital Administrator for the Greene County Hospital, until 1962. In 1964, she graduated from the University of

Iowa, with a B.A. degree. In 1965, she served as consultant nurse, with the Iowa State Department of Health. From 1969 until her retirement to full-time writing in 1976, she served as organizer and director of the first school of anesthesia in the Veterans Administration.

During her career, Phyllis has published two textbooks on anesthesia. She has co-authored a youth book, which now awaits publication, and she is presently president of the Des Moines Chapter of the National League of American Pen Women. While Phyllis lived in Madrid from 1920 until 1934, she was a member of the Congregational Christian Church. She is presently a member of the Grace United Methodist Church, in Des Moines. Her hobbies are golf, fishing, and treasure-hunting, as well as writing.



Milo and Jeanette Roby

## Milo and Jeanette Roby

Milo Roby was born February 21, 1913, at Ogden, the son of Henry and Ida Roby, who were farmers in the area. Henry and Ida moved to Boone upon their retirement. Both are now deceased. Jeanette is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. William Eldien. She was born at Walsburg, Kansas, December 18, 1910, and moved to Ogden with her parents while her father had the pastorate there.

Jeanette and Milo were married June 24, 1935. To their marriage were born two daughters: Janet Lorraine, born at Ogden April 14, 1936; and Judy Ann, born at Perry July 20, 1946. Janet Egeland now makes her home in Ames, and Judy Battani in West Des Moines.

Milo farmed most of his active working life. They rented a farm south of Woodward, and later moved to a farm south of Granger. In 1961, Milo quit farming, and they moved to Madrid, where Milo continued his work as a skilled carpenter.

Jeanette has been a busy homemaker, and active churchwoman, having been the organist for the Swede Valley Church in Ogden, and belonged to various women's groups and choir.

The Robys belong to St. John's Lutheran Church and are active in the Senior Associates of Madrid organization. They are the proud grandparents of six grandchildren and one great-grandson.

## The Rockwell Family

Guy Ralph Rockwell was born May 24, 1909, in Janesville, Wisconsin. His mother, for some reason, put him in an orphanage at Sparta, Wisconsin. After living in the home for over a year, Berton Nole Rockwell and his wife, Flora Berdel Rockwell, became his foster parents. They lived three miles west of Gordon, Wisconsin, and half mile north of the St. Croix flowage. A nurse from the orphanage brought Ralph by train to Spooner, where his new parents picked him up by horse and buggy. Because the Rockwells lived on a homestead, Berton spent the winter months clearing the land for farming. The logs were thrown onto the ice at the flowage, which had been dammed up to make a large lake. In the spring,

when the ice melted, the gates were opened at the dam, and the logs floated down to the sawmill. Each log had been marked with the initials of the owner. During the logging season, Ralph's father injured his ankle. John Robinson, the Indian Chief of the Chipewewa, gave him a cane that the tribe had made. Ralph still has this cane in his possession.

In 1912, the Rockwells moved back to Iowa, to a farm home, two miles north and one mile east of Luther, where Berton was engaged in farming. Ralph attended the Line Road country school for one year. This school was one-eighth mile from his home. Although the three members in this family were born in different states, each one started their schooling at

Line Road School. Flora Patterson Rockwell was born half mile north of the school, in Boone County, on August 18, 1879, and Berton was born near Elwood, Illinois, August 19, 1878, but came to Iowa and spent his boyhood days half mile north of the school. Both Berton and Flora had completed the eighth grade in this school. After it consolidated with the Luther School, Ralph finished his elementary grades in Luther. Besides farming, "Bert" drove a school bus, which was pulled by horses. When the country roads were muddy, two teams of horses were needed. During the summer months, in the early '20s, he would haul gravel, with a 1-ton Model T truck from a gravel pit west of Madrid, near the Des Moines River, north of the Milwaukee main line railroad tracks. The gravel was hauled to the country roads near Madrid.

In the spring of 1924, the Rockwell family moved to Madrid, living at 109 North Market Street. In the fall of 1924, Ralph enrolled in the Madrid High School, then located at the corner of First and Water Streets. "Bert" sold Watkins products for a year, but he was always a trader at heart. He would trade cars, livestock, land, or anything the family owned. This is how the Rockwell family acquired a business in 1925. The "Rockwell Newstand" at 136 West Second Street was a confectionary store, where candy, cigars, pop, magazines, newspapers, and the like were sold. It was a one-story, wood frame building, located next to and west of the Milwaukee railroad tracks. The newstand was a stopping off place for the passengers who wanted to get off or on the train that went to Boone and Des Moines. In 1927, Bert and Della sold the business and moved to an acreage in Luther.

Bert passed away December 10, 1963, at 85 years, and "Della" on November 26, 1966, at 87. Both are buried at Fairview Cemetery.

After Ralph graduated from Madrid High School in 1928, he worked for local farmers and on the Milwaukee Railroad. During the 1931 labor cutback, he was laid off from the railroad. Jobs were hard to find, farm labor was \$1 per day, and industrial labor 35 ¢ per hour.

On March 10, 1934, Ralph and Mildred Latta, of rural Madrid, were married at Boone. Mildred Ethelyn Latta Rockwell was born at the Latta farm home November 26, 1912, where she grew up and liv-

ed until her marriage. She attended the one-room country school, White Hall, and in 1931, graduated from Madrid High School, with a Normal Training Certificate that qualified her for teaching in a rural school. She taught two years in White Hall. After she and Ralph were married, he worked on the farm for her dad, and did odd jobs wherever available.

In April, 1935, they moved nine miles north of Boone, to a farm owned by Albert Jones of Madrid. Mr. Jones had hired Ralph to do his farming for \$30 a month. The winter of 1935-36 was a severe one, with lots of snow and subzero temperatures. In the spring of 1936, Ralph and Mildred moved to the old Latta farm, which contained 210 acres, and was one quarter mile south of Zookspur. In 1937, they bought a half interest in the place, in order to settle the Latta estate. Mildred's parents, Valley and Tillie Latta, owned the other half interest.

August 10, 1938, a daughter, Janice Marie, was born to the Rockwells, at their farm home. Their lives were more complete – they were a "real" family.

In April 1943, the old Latta home burned to the ground, along with much of the Rockwells belongings. The Rockwells, now homeless, moved in with Mildred's parents, then into a tar-paper shack which was formerly a garage. Here they lived for 11 months, while their new home was being built. There were some difficulties, since World War II was then in progress, with all the attendant rationing and regulations. It was possible to build because of the necessity, but a permit from the federal government was needed. It was difficult to build because a federal priority was required to buy lumber, wiring, and plumbing materials. Lumber and metals were needed for the war effort.

Janice started her elementary education at the country school, White Hall, and after completing the eighth grade, she enrolled at Madrid High School, where she graduated in 1956. During her high school years, she was very active in vocal and instrumental music. From 1956 to 1958, she attended Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls. Janice was then employed at Central Life Assurance Company in Des Moines, where she worked until 1961.

Ralph was engaged in diversified farming, but in 1955-56, the area was hit with dry weather. Prices for farm products dropped very low. Starting with the year 1956, Ralph worked for John Deere Implement in Ankeny, where he continued for 17½ years.

In June, 1958, Mildred was employed by Iowa State College in Ames, which became Iowa State University in 1959. She retired in 1978, after working for the printing department for 20 years.

Janice and Merrill Muehlenthaler, of Sheldahl, Iowa, were married June 10, 1960, at Madrid. They moved into a new home they bought at 621 Kingman Blvd, in Madrid. Janice continued to work at the insurance company in Des Moines, and Merrill was employed at the Bob Ryan Chevrolet garage and the Nichols Garage in Madrid, and later, the Crescent Garage in Des Moines. He was also employed for a short time at the John Deere plant in Ankeny. In the spring of 1972, Janice and Merrill started a business of their own – Buck's Motor Service, located at 245 West Second Street, in Madrid. The old garage



Back row: Merrill Muehlenthaler, Janice Muehlenthaler and Ralph Rockwell. Front row: Kimberly Muehlenthaler, Pamela Muehlenthaler and Mildred Rockwell.

building was torn down in the summer of 1978, and a new 42' x 117' Morton building was constructed.

Merrill has been active in Civil Defense, the Madrid Volunteer Fire Department, and the Rescue Unit.

Janice was a member of the Madrid Firemen's Auxiliary, Beta Sigma Sorority, a past member of 4-H, and an active member of Camp Fire. She served as a teacher's aid for the learning center at the Madrid Schools for eight years.

Two daughters were born to Janice and Merrill: Kimberly Jean, on July 30, 1961, and Pamela Sue, on November 26, 1965. Both were born at the Lutheran Hospital in Des Moines.

Kimberly attended school in Madrid. During her junior high years, she was active in chorus for two years, band one year, basketball and softball for two years. She attended the new Madrid High School, located on Highway 17, and was active in basketball and band for four years, chorus for three, swing choir two years, pep club for two years, and was president of the French Club for one year. She was also a Camp Fire member for 11 years. After "Kim" graduated from

high school in 1979, she attended D.M.A.C.C. in Ankeny for a year, was employed by the Woodward State Hospital School for six months, and was a part time worker at Hickory Farms in Des Moines in 1980-81. In January, 1981, she was employed by Continental Western Insurance Company, Des Moines, where she is presently working. She gave birth to a son, Travis Craig, May 11, 1982.

Pamela attended school in Madrid. During her junior high years, she was active in band for three years, basketball for two years, and basketball manager for one year. "Pam" was also a Camp Fire member for seven years. In high school, she has been a band member for one year, a manager for one year for track, basketball, and football. She is presently a junior. She was employed by the Madrid Home for the Aging for six months as a dietary aide, and a nurse's aide for one year, a job at which she remains employed. One of her hobbies is cake decorating.

Janice passed away February 12, 1981, at the Iowa Lutheran Hospital, in Des Moines, at the age of 42.

## Virginio and Assunta Romitti

Mr. and Mrs. Virginio Romitti came to America in 1910, and settled in the mining town of Frazer, where they made their home for two years. Before he came to America, Virginio worked on the Isle of Corsica, sharpening circle saws and cutting trees. After living in Frazer, they then moved to the Zookspur mining camp, where they lived until October, 1929. While living in Zookspur, five children were born: Judith (Mrs. Armand Milani); Catherine (Mrs. Silvio Milani); Joe; Fred; and a fifth child who died at birth.

The family moved to Madrid in 1929. Over the years, Virginio was employed as a miner in Frazer,

Zookspur, and Madrid No. 4 mines. Throughout his working career in the mines, Virginio also sharpened saws used by the timbermen in the mines, from 1910 until 1943. He was a member of the United Mine Workers of America. After the mines closed, he worked for the railroad from 1943 until 1945.

There are seven grandchildren: Rico, Claudette, Virginia, Frank, John, Paul, and Mary Catherine. There are also seven great-grandchildren: Troy, Vanessa Renee, Valicity, Katie May, Allison, Chon, and Emily Judith.

## Joseph J. Romitti Family

Joseph J. Romitti, the son of Virginio and Assunta (Milani) Romitti, was born on September 9, 1921, in Zookspur, Iowa. He is the youngest of four children. The other children are Judith, Fred, and Catherine. On February 7, 1953, at St. Malachy's Catholic Church in Madrid, Joseph J. Romitti married Dora T. Pagliai, the daughter of Angelo and Veronica (Brugioni) Pagliai. Before their marriage, Dora taught school in Zookspur, Garden Center country school, Grimes, and Ogden. They resided in Zookspur with Dora's mother, Veronica, until they moved to Madrid on December 13, 1955.

They have three children. A son, John Steven, was born on December 22, 1954, while they were living in Zookspur. After moving to Madrid, a daughter, Mary Catherine, was born on August 30, 1957, and another son, Paul Anthony, was born on September 3, 1959.

John was married to Katherine Marie Schaeffer, daughter of Ernest M. and Doris Schaeffer, on September 20, 1975, at St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Nevada, Iowa. They presently reside in Madrid.

Mary Catherine is presently employed and living in Des Moines.

Paul is a student at Iowa State University, in Ames, and is employed at Continental Laboratories in

Madrid.

Joseph was employed as a production scheduler at John Deere in Ankeny, Iowa for 34½ years, at the time of his retirement on October 29, 1982. Joseph is also active in the Boy Scouts of America organization. Joseph and his family are members of St. Malachy's Catholic Church, in Madrid.



## Dr. Marion Romitti

Marion Romitti was born October 23, 1933, in Madrid, to Amerigo and Adolsira Medici Romitti. On May 15, 1965, he married Linda Heithoff, the daughter of Linus and Marguerite Kisgen Heithoff, of Manning. They have two sons, who are presently attending Madrid High School: Barry, born December 26, 1966, and Martin, born February 16, 1968, in Centerville. Both boys are active in a variety of activities in school, church, and scouting. Marion also has a brother, John, of Madrid, and Linda has a sister, Joan Justice, of Minden, Iowa.

Marion attended the Madrid Schools, graduating in 1951. He worked for Bob Konchar, until 1953, and then served in the U.S. Army for two years. Beginning in 1955, he worked at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company for six years, while attending Drake University, where he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1959, his Master of Science in Education in 1962, and his Doctor of Education degree in 1975.

From 1961 until 1964, Marion taught at Twin Cedars, in Bussey, Iowa. Between 1964 and 1973, he was associated with the Indian Hills Community College in Centerville. He has been Superintendent of Schools for the Madrid School District from 1973 until the present. Linda graduated from Grand View Col-



Dr. and Mrs. Marion Romitti and sons, Barry and Martin

lege in Des Moines in 1979, and is employed at the Woodward State Hospital-School, presently as a nurse supervisor.

The family attends St. Malachy's Church. Marion is a member of the Madrid Lions Club, the Scout Committee, and the Library Fund Raising Board.

## The Rosene Family

Claus Henning Rosen immigrated from Sweden to Boone County in the late 1800s, when he was 21 years of age. He was married to Bertha Davis, and they farmed near Luther.

The brick home where they lived was built in 1857, with bricks made by Benjamin O. Hurley. Eldon Rosene, the son of C. H. Rosene, now occupies the home and farms the same land that his father did.

Henning and Bertha had three children: Lovera Diehl Nelson, of Boone; Edith (Mrs. James Brooks) of Napier; and Eldon, of near Luther.

Eldon was married to Ferne Hurley, the daughter of Cora and Ivan Hurley. Fern died July 31, 1982, and is buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery. Their two children are Marilyn (Mrs. Darrell Erickson) of near Luther, and Robert, of Perry.

Lovera has three children: Barbara (Mrs. Dean Waychoff) of Heber Springs, Arkansas; David, of Houston, Texas; and Donald, of Iowa City.

Edith has two daughters, Anita Wikstrom, of near Luther; and Carolyn (Mrs. Richard Hasbrook) of near Napier.

## Charles and Roberta Runneberg

Chuck Runneberg was born March 5, 1939. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Elroy Runneberg, he was raised on a farm six miles southwest of Mallard, Iowa. He attended the Mallard Community Schools, Emmetsburg Junior College, and Buena Vista College, at Storm

Lake, Iowa. He worked for Jackson Construction Company, Inc., of Nevada, Iowa, for 20 years, and is presently employed by the Grimes Asphalt and Paving Corporation of Des Moines.

In 1964, while living in McGregor, Iowa, Chuck met Roberta Stender. On November 6, 1965, they were united in marriage.

Roberta was born January 21, 1945, in Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stender. She grew up in that area and in McGregor, Iowa, and attended the Mar-Mac Community Schools in McGregor, Iowa. Upon her graduation, she moved to Minneapolis, where she was employed by the Prudential Insurance Company. She is presently employed by Dr. Roy Kipper, D.V.M., here in Madrid.

The Runnebergs lived in Granger for about ten years before moving to their present home at 320 East North Street in Madrid in November, 1976. They have two daughters, Lisa, born April 16, 1968, and Lori, born July 27, 1976.



Roberta, Lori, Chuck and Lisa Runneberg

## Freeman and Katarine Rutherford

Katarine Grigsby, born in Guernsey County, Ohio on April 6, 1840, the daughter of Edward and Elinor Grigsby, married Freeman Rutherford on December 9, 1858. Freeman was born October 9, 1836 in the Nashville, Tennessee area, and they came to the Madrid area in 1854. They were the parents of six children: Albert, Larenda, Charlotte, Clint, Ella, and Orten.

Son, Albert, was born October 17, 1859. He married Charity Harvey on August 26, 1881, and they made their home in the Madrid, Iowa area. They had one daughter, Ethel, who married Arthur Johnson on February 9, 1905. Ethel and Arthur first made their home near Sheldahl, then moved to the Denver, Colorado, area. They are the parents of children: Berther, Genevieve, Marjorie, Vincent, and Kathryn.

Larenda Rutherford married William Bolle. They were the parents of three children: Harry, Grace, and Roy. Grace married Earl Hastie on February 1, 1910,

and they made their home near Perry, Iowa. They were the parents of children Donald Earl and Leslie Hope. Roy married Ersal, and was the father of sons, Robert, Junior, and Loren Dean.

Charlotte Rutherford married Phillip Stippich, and they were the parents of three daughters: Edna (who married Grover Graber); Bessie (Fife); and Nellie (who married Daniel Michael, from the Polk City area).

Clint and Nellie Rutherford made their home near Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Ella married William Ritchart, and was the mother of one son, Ira. Ira married Mildred Young. Ella died of typhoid on October 5, 1905.

Orten Rutherford was born April 5, 1871, and died October 20, of the same year.

Freeman Rutherford died in January, 1917, and Katarine died June 13, 1927.

## John Sandberg

John Sandberg was born February 8, 1842, in Mjolby, Sweden. He came to the United States in 1866, and was employed as a farm hand for three years. At that time, he purchased a farm in Garden Township. His original name was John Peterson, but because there were five John Petersons in the immediate area, he had his name legally changed to John Sandberg two weeks before he married Wendla Caroline Johnson on June 8, 1877, who was born in Osheda Parish, Smolan, Sweden.

Mr. Sandberg was a deacon in St. John's Lutheran Church for over 30 years, and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Iowa Lutheran Home at the time the first Home was built.

Mr. and Mrs. Sandberg were the parents of five children: Hannah Sandberg Carlson, Mary Sandberg Hegberg, Oscar Sandberg, Carl Sandberg and Selma Sandberg.

Mrs. Sandberg passed away November 13, 1913, and John passed away April 16, 1922.



Mr. and Mrs. John Sandberg and children, Hannah, Mary, Oscar, Carl and Selma.

## Ron and Kathy Schaffer

Ron and Kathy Schaffer have lived in the Madrid area since 1976, having moved here from the East Des Moines area, where they were born, raised, and educated. Ron, born December 7, 1951, is a self-employed plumbing contractor, his business being known as Ron Schaffers Plumbing. Kathy, born March 27, 1952, is a homemaker.

The Schaffers were married June 10, 1972, and are the parents of two sons: Paul Maclain "Mac" (born November 18, 1975), and Zachary (March 5, 1979).

The Schaffer family attends St. Malachy's Church, where Kathy is secretary of the Women's Guild. The family lives at 206 North Locust Street.

## Eugene and Mary Lou Schipper



Pastor Gene and Mary Lou Schipper and children: Paul, David, Anne Marie and Kristen.

Eugene H. Schipper was born January 25, 1941 in LeMars, Iowa, the son of Henry J. and Edith Borgeson Schipper. Of Dutch and Swedish descent, the Schippers farmed in the Aurelia area, where Gene grew up.

Mary Lou Falbe was born in Chicago February 28, 1943, to Dorothea Jaster and Welford W. Falbe. She was raised in the Fond du Lac, Wisconsin area, where

her father was an S. S. Kresge store manager.

The Schippers met at Augustana College, in Rock Island, where they both received B.A. degrees – Gene in Business Administration, in 1963, and Mary Lou in elementary education, in 1965. They were married August 14, 1965, in River Forest, Illinois, and moved to Chicago, where Eugene attended the Lutheran School of Theology, and was ordained in 1968, and where Mary Lou taught.

There are four Schipper children: Paul (born January 31, 1970); Anne Marie (born May 31, 1971); David (born June 12, 1975); and Kristen (born May 5, 1979). The older three children were born in Parkers Prairie, Minnesota, where Gene served a pastorate in Garfield; and Kristen was born in Des Moines, after Gene was called to serve the Madrid parish in 1977.

The family is active in civic affairs, as well as in the St. John's fellowship. Gene is the current Lions Club president, a committeeperson for the Boy Scouts, chairman of the Camp Fire Do-Dads, and on the Lutheran Campus Ministry Board of Iowa State University. Mary Lou is currently organist at St. John's, Sunday School teacher, and sings in the church choir. She is a soccer coach, and is on the local Camp Fire board. She is a Tiger Cub-Scout organizer, and has served several years on the Tiger Tots Board of Directors, where she presently serves as treasurer.

## The Scott Family

Martin James Scott, born 1838, (died 1925), and his wife, Mary Ellen, born 1840, (died 1918), lived in the Madrid vicinity most of their married lives. They at one time managed a hotel and stables where Federal Prescription Service is now located. Mr. Scott was a custodian in the Madrid School. They were the parents of five children: Charles, Harve, William, Ora, and Viola.

Ora E. Scott was born in Polk City, June 13, 1879. He married Sophia C. Lange on February 28, 1911, in Quinn, South Dakota. They returned to Madrid around 1917, and lived here until the death of Ora (Scotty) on April 6, 1940. Ora worked at No. 4 Coal



Ora Ellis and Sophia Scott

Mine, and also farmed. They were the parents of five daughters: Mary I. (who died in infancy); Hazel M.; Janice Erling; Oral V., and Doris A.

Hazel M. married Donald Auestad (now deceased), of Vinton, Iowa, and they were the parents of two children: Janice Erling, of LeClair, Iowa, and David, of Moline, Illinois. Hazel has three grandchildren: Scott, Chad, and Brett Erling.

Oral V. married John Glenn, of Colfax, California.

Doris A. married Lloyd J. Lincoln, of Woodward, and they are the parents of three daughters: Sharon Knox, of Des Moines; Leanna Seeck, of Winnebago, Minnesota; and Connie Williams, of Postville, Iowa.



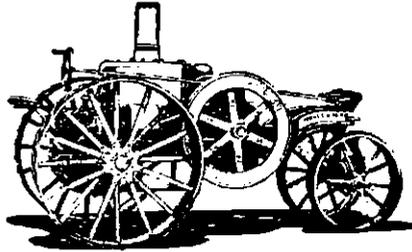
Martin James and Mary Ellen Scott

They also have seven grandchildren: Kari and Kasi Knox; Kelli and Kristi Seeck, and Jason, Jaime, and Sara Williams.

Irene E. married Robert Hartman, of Benecia, California.

Ora and his daughters operated "Scotty's Pop Corn Stand" for many years, at the place where the Santi Agency is now located.

The family were members of the First Christian Church, of Madrid, and their four daughters graduated from Madrid Public School. Ora was a long-standing member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Madrid. He and Mrs. Scott, who died August 31, 1980, are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.



The four daughters of Ora and Sophia Scott: Irene, Oral, Hazel and Doris.

### Otto M. and Eulah Scott



Otto M. Scott



Eulah Scott

Eulah Farr was born in Madrid February 23, 1890, to Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Farr. She attended the Madrid Schools, and taught in country schools for several years. She was a Past Matron of O.E.S. No. 160, and served as secretary for many years. She was an active

member of the Christian Church, and served as Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years. She was a member of the D.A.R., the U-No-Us Club, M.W.M. Club, and other social organizations, and was the first leader of the Camp Fire Girls organization in Madrid. She passed away February 8, 1959, at the age of 68, and is buried in Fairview Cemetery.

Otto Martin Scott was born in Kansas, to Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey Scott, on September 5, 1886. He came to Iowa as a young man, and graduated from Madrid High School in 1907. He was united in marriage to Eulah Farr on June 24, 1913. To their union were born two daughters: Maxine Scott Hegel, of Alamogordo, New Mexico, and Shirley Scott Cook, of Lemoyne, Pennsylvania.

"Scotty" followed the carpentry trade and later worked for the Boone County Highway Department. He was Past Master of Star Lodge No. 115, A.F. & A.M., Past Patron of Occidental Chapter No. 160 O.E.S., and played in the Madrid Municipal Band, among other activities. He passed away July 3, 1975, in Pennsylvania, and is also buried at Fairview Cemetery.

### Mr. and Mrs. Heye Seehusen

Mr. and Mrs. Heye Seehusen, and son, Ronald, came to Madrid from Prairie City, Iowa, in 1956. Heye was the custodian for the Madrid Schools for several years. He passed away in 1968. His wife, Marie, still resides in Madrid.

Ronald and his wife, Connie (Lawson) also live in Madrid. He has been employed at a local grocery store for several years. Ron is also an active member of the Masonic Lodge, and is in the Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem.

### Segrin Family

John and Lena Segrin came to Madrid from Sweden in 1861, his sister (Mrs. Eric Dalander - Anna), having come here in 1846. He was a soldier in Sweden, and enlisted in the Union Army here. While he was in the service, Lena wove cloth on her loom to help pay

for a home on the creek, just east of the present Martin Alsin home. Later, they moved to Madrid, and John worked for the Cassel grist mill. Their children were: Matilda, Anna, Frank, Amanda, Emory, and one other daughter.

Matilda married Andrew Johnson, and they in turn became the parents of Anna (who never married); Ernest (who married Elizabeth Hallblade, and was the father of children Lester, Bernice, Sidney, Wallace, Elizabeth Ann, Edward, Glenn, and Ruth); Mary (who married Will Bengtson, and had a son, Milford); Emil (who married Mattie Roberts, and was the father of children Leslie, Pauline, and Mattie); Alma; and Fred. Alma and Fred never married.

The second daughter of the Segrins married Fred Armstrong, and they became the parents of Minnie (who never married); Peter Edward; Alma; Frank; and Jennie (who married Oscar Beck, and was the

mother of Eugene Beck).

The Segrins' third daughter, Anna, married John Jacobson, and they were the parents of Clara, Edward (who married Abbie Ruth Hayman), and Hannah. Clara and Hannah never married.

Son Frank married Lora Gary, and they had no children.

Daughter, Amanda, married Charles Johnson, and they were the parents of Florence, who married Harry Berkley. The Berkleys, in turn, became the parents of Mary Louise Tweedt and June Taylor.

Son, Emory, married Helen Tyler, and they were the parents of a daughter, Jeanette.

## Russell LeRoy and Carla Kay Seiler

Russell LeRoy Seiler, the son of George and Elizabeth Hegberg Seiler, was born September 9, 1942, and moved to Madrid at the age of two. Carla, who is the daughter of Carl and Sarah Latta Peterson, has lived in Madrid since her birth October 15, 1949. Of primarily German and Swedish descent, the Hegbergs, Petersons, and Lattas were all longtime Madrid residents.

Carla and Russ were married September 6, 1969, and are the parents of a daughter, Susan Lynn, born November 15, 1973, and a son, Christopher William, born August 30, 1979.

Russ is employed by the Armstrong Rubber Company, and Carla by Bankers Life Company, both in Des Moines. Carla has been active on the Madrid Community Chest Board, and is currently serving a three year term on that Board.



Carla, Russell, Chris and Susan Seiler

## The Jacob Shames Family

Jacob and Freda Shames moved to Madrid around 1930, after Jacob had purchased the Kinsey dry goods store in 1927. Their children, David, Goldie, and Jeanette, attended the Madrid schools. They made their home at 610 East Second Street. Son David, and his father ran the store together, until Jacob's death in March, 1935.

Jeanette remembers attending the Madrid schools, after-school Shakespeare study, declamatory contests, basketball games, participating in the town band and the school orchestra, glee club, and the school newspaper staff, and Labor Day Weekends at Edgewood Park. She and her friend Kaye Moss Nelson were also members of the Queen Esthers, Christian Endeavors, and the Camp Fire Girls. Her

best friends included Gladys Willen, Mae Anderson, Shirley Barrows, Dave McNarny, Dario Pagliai, Edna Brown, and Elma Grgurich. She and her mother moved to Chicago, in 1936, shortly after Jacob's death. Jeanette Shames Fields now lives in River Forest, Illinois, (a Chicago suburb) where she is a writer, specializing in architecture and preservation.

David and his wife, Evelyn, continued the operation of the Shames store, located at the corner of Second and Water Streets, until 1951. At that time, they moved to Florida, where he is presently engaged in the manufacture of "Pink Cottage Candies" in Mt. Dora.

Sister Goldie Shames Sandler lives in North Carolina, and is retired.

## Dr. M. M. Shaw Family

Matthew McKnight Shaw was born June 17, 1875 in Jasper County, Iowa, the son of William H. and Sarah McKnight Shaw. He attended Tarkio College in Missouri, and took his graduate work at Drake

Medical School, which was later transferred to the University of Iowa.

After graduation, Dr. Shaw set up practice in Madrid, in 1904, where he practiced medicine until

his death in May, 1949.

On February 22, 1910, Dr. Shaw married Miss Lois Stover, of Madrid. Lois, the daughter of Isaac and Mary Messmore Stover, was born February 14, 1882. Her father, Isaac, had been brought to Boone County in 1843 from Indiana. Mr. Stover was active in the Madrid Christian Church and the Masonic Lodge for

many years. Isaac Stover died January 23, 1931.

Dr. and Mrs. Shaw were the parents of three children: Eldon, Margaret and Robert. All were members of the Christian Church. Mrs. Shaw was active in the Eastern Star, D.A.R., E.O.W., and both were active members of the Madrid Garden Club.

## Dale and June Sheldahl

Magnus Anderson, and his wife, Elizabeth Bengsdotter Anderson, and their family: Anders Peter (great-grandfather of June L. Sheldahl); Helena Sophia; Bengt Johan; Greta Elizabeth; Swen Magnus; Margareta Matilda; and Carl Gustaf, planned for many days before coming to North America from Sweden. The voyage took them two and one-half months.

The Anderson family lived in the province of Ostergotland, Sweden, as early as 1620. This province lies about 100 miles southwest of Stockholm, in southern Sweden, between Lake Vattern on the west and the Baltic Sea on the east. Most of the farming done in Sweden was and is carried on in the south, where the farmers owned their own land, living in small villages, rather than on isolated farmsteads. After being a true "world power," Sweden, in the 18th century was greatly weakened by war, political intrigue, and civil discord. In 1803, Sweden was involved with Napoleon I, endured a revolution in 1810, which overthrew Charles XIII, and continued in war against Napoleon. It was not until 1864 that the basis of the Swedish Constitution was laid. Between 1870 and 1914, some 1½ million Swedes migrated to America, mostly to the midwest. Magnus Anderson and his wife, children, and neighbors, were just in advance of this great migration, when they left their strife-torn country around 1846.

Elizabeth and Magnus decided to settle near Polk City, where Magnus could be nearer his work at Fort Des Moines, while the rest of the family settled in Douglas Township, two miles southwest of Swede Point.

Before coming to North America, Elizabeth baked many round loaves of bread, cooled them, and made

them ready for wrapping and storing in the dark attic above their home. She was a sharp, intelligent woman, her son, Swain remembered. She could keep her eyes on the baking, and yet know what was going on everywhere else, on their little farm in Sweden. She was small in stature, but with more energy and ambition than many twice her size. She prepared the bread which would last her family for many months to come on the long voyage to Iowa. They brought lots of herring. What a meal – herring and hard tack!

Elizabeth didn't believe in idleness. Her management abilities penetrated every facet of her family life.

On the last baking day before they left their native land, they anticipated the next baking day in that strange new land of America, where it was said there were no limits to the heights a person could climb. Land and opportunity were there beyond the greatest stretch of human imagination. For Swain's father, Magnus, and his industrious neighbors, it was the answer to their wildest dreams. Those rugged Swedish farmers could not pass up the hope of the vast expanse of rich, free land.

On the voyage across the foaming Atlantic, excitement ran high, and conversations centered on the hopes and possibilities of the exotic new land. After they reached America, they traveled to a big, unsettled country, called "Iowa." Little did they realize they were going to settle Swede Point.

Magnus and his sons, farmers, could dig their strong, hard-working hands into the rich, black earth, and know that, when the seeds were planted there, the warm sun, gentle rains, and the hands of a loving God would burst them into life, and they would bring forth bountiful crops and a prosperous harvest.



Anderson family, back row: Samuel, Joseph, Gustav and Mangus. Front row: Mary, Ida, John, Malinda and Clara.

These Swedes were very religious people, and, even before starting St. John's Lutheran Church, they met regularly every Sunday at someone's home for an hour or more, when Jacob Nelson would read the text for the day, lead in prayer, and also read a sermon. They had brought with them their Bibles, postils, psalm books, and other religious books. A. J. Dalander led the singing. So, in a sense, although St. John's Lutheran Church was not officially founded until October, 1859, the congregation was really organized for worship long before. Dale Sheldahl's great-great uncle, Osmund Sheldahl, who settled Sheldahl (known then as "Sheldahl Crossing") often gave sermons to the little group, as well as to the Palestine congregation at Huxley. Osmund had his own little church, that the Martin Sheldahl family now owns. It is a most precious building. Robert Sheldahl's oldest son was married there. Dale's grandfather, E. R. Sheldahl, arrived with another party of Norwegians in 1856, and they, too, settled in the Story County area.

The Anderson family gave St. John's its church bell. Anders Peter, the great-grandfather of June L. Sheldahl, this author, and the father of Samuel Anderson, really was the great donator. At one time, there was a door in the Iowa Lutheran Hospital that had Mangus Anderson's name on it because he donated enough to entitle his name being placed on a door (\$500 at that time).

The story of Elizabeth's "defection," and move to Utah with her son, Sven, to become a Mormon has often been the subject of discussion and misunderstanding. Elizabeth Bengtson Anderson's strength of character, however, enabled her to load her husband's body into the family wagon, and return him to their home for burial. Faced with widowhood and a large family to raise, Elizabeth became impressed with the doctrines of the Mormon faith. Elizabeth's other children remained in the central Iowa area, to become foundations of the local populace, rejecting their mother's conversion to Mormonism. Elizabeth and her young son, Sven, traveled to the Provo, Utah area by ox-drawn wagon, where they were baptized into the L.D.S. faith in 1864. Contrary to popular belief, Elizabeth never remarried, but she and Sven



Dale and June Sheldahl

were called by Brigham Young to help settle the Muddy River, Nevada area. This is the present Lake Mead area. They endured many hardships while trying to help establish a permanent settlement in that area. Sven married Elizabeth Emma Carpenter, in 1879, and they, together with Sven's mother, Elizabeth, ultimately moved to the Glendale, Utah area, where they raised a large family and remained the rest of their lives.

One of Mangus Anderson's daughters, Helena Sophia, married Andrew Peter Groseclose, whose mill on Big Creek, about three miles north of Polk City, was the only one operating in 1853 in the area. Later, drought forced him to move his mill to the Boone River area. June's grandmother, Mary Lebo, married Sam Anderson, and they also took up residence in this area. Their daughter, Pearl, married Ray Gordon, and they were the parents of one daughter, June. June is a former teacher, and Dale has farmed all his life in the rural Madrid area, where they continue to make their home on the family's century farm, Grand Vu Acres.

## Leland and Alma Shell

Leland and Alma Shell and their family moved to Madrid from Boone in August, 1969. Their family then consisted of two daughters: Brenda (age 3) and Darci (age 2½). Tracey was born in 1970. Leland was employed by the Iowa Electric Company, and was to be an electric and gas mechanic for the Madrid, Slater, and Luther areas. Alma was a housemother, and former teacher in the Boone schools.

Leland was born in Boone County August 23, 1938. He was the seventh of nine children born to Ed and Louise Tonsfeldt Shell. Leland spent most of his years in rural Boone and Roland areas. He graduated from the United Community Schools, just east of Boone, and later from linotype school, in Charles City, Iowa.

Alma was born in Taylor County October 28, 1937. She was the third of nine children born to Leonard and Catherin Murren Calhoon. Alma spent most of

her years in the rural Clarinda and New Market areas. She graduated from Clarinda High School and Junior College, later obtaining her B.A. from the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

After coming to Madrid, the family became members of and active in St. John's Lutheran Church. Brenda, Darci, and Tracey have been active in the Sunday School, Confirmation, and Fellowship groups in the church; Leland has served on committees and boards, and Alma has served in various capacities in the Sunday School department, choir, and organizational committees.

In 1970, after having been a substitute teacher in the Madrid elementary school, Alma took over a first grade position of a teacher, and later that fall, taught a half day of kindergarten. It was also that fall of 1970 that Happy Day Preschool was originated with the

cooperation of Delbert Jensen, then elementary principal. Alma continued the preschool when the Jensen family moved from the area the following summer. A second preschool was started in the Granger area in 1973. In 1975, the preschool having expanded to two preschools and a day care, the organization was broken up, and a non-profit daycare organized. Alma served as director of the non-profit corporation of Tiger Tots until 1977, and she remained on the Board until this date. Alma also has served as charter president of the Madrid Jaycee Belles. She also has been active in the Iowa State Education Association; the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities; the Association for the Education of Young Children; and Camp Fire Board, on both the local and county levels. She currently teaches in the Waukee Community Schools.

Brenda, born November 7, 1965, in Boone County, attended Boone County headstart, and later entered the Madrid Public School, where she was part of the special education department. In 1981, Brenda continued her training at the Ames Public Schools as part of their special education department. Brenda has been active in the Lutheran Church, and in the Madrid Do-Ettes 4-H Club.

Darci, born December 15, 1966 in Boone County, was part of the Happy Day Preschool and Day Care Center. She entered public school in 1971, where she

has been active in plays, basketball, track, softball, band, and student government. Darci has been active in various community groups, including Camp Fire, 4-H, and Luther League. She has received recognition in 4-H in the areas of Fashion Review and Educational Presentations, which she has taken to State Fair competition. Darci will graduate in 1986. She is employed during the summer and on a part-time basis during the year, with Burke's Dairy Sweet.

Tracey was born June 30, 1970, in Boone County. She spent all her early years surrounded by the children of the preschool and daycare facilities. She entered public school in the fall of 1975, and has been active in basketball, band, and student government. Tracey has been active in various community organizations, including Blue Birds, Madrid Do-Ettes 4-H Club, and St. John's Lutheran Church Sunday School and Confirmation. In 1982, Tracey was selected as Miss Iowa National Preteen Pageant "Miss Hospitality," and served in that capacity in the 1982 pageant. Tracey has received 4-H recognition for her work in the areas of Fashion Review and Educational Presentations.

From August, 1969 until January, 1981, the Shell family resided at 614 Kingman. In the fall of 1980, they purchased and moved to an acreage, formerly belonging to Charles and Ida Williams, which is located three and one half miles south of Madrid.

## Shepard

Laurence F. (Larry) Shepard, the son of Fred and Madeline Shepard, was born October 7, 1936, in Des Moines, and lived there until 1959. His maternal grandmother, Bessie M. Nutt Lunnon, was a cousin of Louie, Paul, Woodrow, Lee, and Jesse Nutt, and Georgia Check, Ruth Shepard, and Valda Wisecup, from this area.

Norma L. Nighswonger, daughter of Wilton and Maurine Nighswonger, was born May 10, 1939, in Kirksville, Missouri, and spent her childhood in Des Moines and Lake Park, Iowa. Her maternal great-grandmother, Cornelia R. McGowan Kimbrough, was a sister of Rebecca Ann (Aunt Beck) Neff, wife of M. E. (Uncle Wert) Neff. M. E., Rebecca, and their son, Roy, and his wife, Maude Neff, had the International Implement Company here in Madrid for many years. Norma's uncle, Brown Kimbrough, was bookkeeper for the implement company in 1937 and 1938. He lived in the house at the southwest corner of Highway 17 and East Twenty-first Street, one block from the Shepard's present home, at 215 East Twenty-first Street.

Larry and Norma were married in Des Moines May 26, 1962. They lived in Dallas Center, until moving to Madrid, in October, 1962, when they opened Shepard Carpet and Furniture Store. Norma was a Systems Service Representative for International Business Machines in Des Moines. Both were graduates of Drake University.

Tracy Lynn was born July 1, 1963. She was a 8-year member of the Madrid Merry Makers 4-H Club, assisted with or accompanied five MAD Forum productions, was chairman of St. Paul's United Church Youth Board, and was valedictorian of her 1981

graduating class. She is a member of PEO, and is attending Luther College, in Decorah.

Julie Jean was born July 6, 1966. She was a 4-year member of the Madrid Merry Makers 4-H Club, and president of St. Paul's United Church Youth



Larry and Norma Shepard, Tracy and Julie



Craig Shepard

Fellowship and chairman of Youth Board. She participated in basketball, track, and softball. She played the part of Nancy Twinkle in the production of "Little Mary Sunshine" and was Scarlett White in "Fanny, the Frivolous Flapper."

## Rev. Robert A. Simms

On July 1, 1982, Rev. Robert A. Simms came to Madrid from Lajunta, Colorado to become pastor of the First Church of God.

Pastor Simms was born and raised in Missouri, and comes from a family of Church of God ministers. His wife, Stella, was born and raised in Indiana.

The Simms are parents of two children, Dean A. and Debbie. Dean is married and he and his wife, Laurie, are the parents of one son, Micah.

Before going to Colorado, Pastor Simms held a pastorate in Indiana.



Rev. Robert Simms and wife, Stella

## The Smith Family

John Smith, who was of the Amish denomination, sneaked into a Methodist camp meeting, where he met the girl of his dreams. His church refused permission for them to marry, so the young man joined her church.

They were then married, and he became a Methodist circuit rider, traveling many miles by horseback, going into new territory from time to time. Pleased with Illinois, he moved his wife and children from Virginia sometime during the 1850s. It was in Illinois that John V. (Jack) grew to manhood and married Mary Jane (Molly) Cheek in June, 1864. Molly, born April 15, 1843, was a daughter of Ray and Minnie Cheek.

The newlyweds moved to Coffeyville, Kansas, where they farmed and became parents, but their first two daughters both died of measles and whoop-

Craig Laurence was born March 26, 1970. He died from Reye's Syndrome February 1, 1977.

Larry has served on the City Council for one term, was president of the Madrid Jaycees, was a member of the Madrid Development Commission, and was president of the Woodward Golf and Recreation Association in 1980 and 1981. He is a member of Lions Club, Masonic Star Lodge No. 115, the Athletic Booster Club, and is a charter associate of the SAM Center.

Norma served on the Planning and Zoning Commission from 1969 to 1982 and was chairman from October 1972 until July 1975. She is a past president of PEO, a former member of the M.W.M. Club, and has assisted the Madrid Music Boosters. She is completing her sixth year as leader of the Madrid Merry Makers 4-H Club, and is the new secretary-treasurer of the Dalander Cemetery Association. She has taught Bible School, served on various committees, and is an organist at St. Paul's United Church. Since August, 1980, she has been a Customer Representative for the Madrid branch office of Hawkeye Savings and Loan Association.

ing cough. In 1877, their third daughter, Nora, was born and when she was seven years old, they filed claim on a homestead near Eldorado, Kansas, and built a sod house.

On February 21, 1885, their only son, John Kelly, was born in their sod shanty. The Smiths continued to work their farm until shortly after the history-making blizzard of 1888, in which Nora narrowly escaped losing her life.

She and some neighbor children were herding cattle when the storm arrived with such fury that the cattle broke and ran for the homestead. The children were able to follow, but when they reached the barn, the storm was raging so that they couldn't see the house and had to spend the days of the blizzard among the cattle.

The Smiths moved to Nebraska and rented a farm



Kelly and Maggie Whitmore Smith and daughter, Mary near Alda, where they lived in their first frame house. In the spring of 1894, they planted their crops, but there was no rain. "When autumn came, the seed lay in the ground bright and unspouted." The years of

drought coincided with an economic depression, so the Smiths and some neighbors banded together to leave Nebraska.

The older children on horseback were charged with driving the livestock. Nora again nearly lost her life, when her horse bolted when startled by a rattlesnake, and she fell off, with one foot caught in the stirrup.

After long weeks of travel, they arrived in Madrid, with their meager possessions. They lived near White Hall School for a time, where Jack cut wood for 35 cents a cord and farmed.

Later, they moved west of town to the Elk Rapids community, where Nora married Marion Lawson, and after several years, moved with her husband and six children to Milford, Iowa.

Kelly farmed with his father and worked in the coal mines. Later, he started a well-digging business. On December 10, 1917, he married Susan Margaret (Maggie) Whitmore, daughter of John Myron and Susan Whitmore. They had two daughters, Mary Smith and Dorothy Smith Alcorn, both now living in Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

Kelly's father, Jack, passed away in 1915, and Maggy, his wife, died June 11, 1920, of tuberculosis she had contacted while caring for her brother, Vivian Whitmore, who had died of the disease in February of that same year.

In 1924, Kelly married Zola DeMoss and moved to Sutherland, Iowa. They had two children, Beulah Smith Liberknecht of El Cajon, California, and Roy of Ft. Dodge, Iowa. Zola died in June, 1927.

In 1929, Kelly married Myrtle Whitehorn. He had wanted to return to Madrid for some time, and in the early 1940s, moved back and continued in the well-digging business, until 1954, when he became ill.

On April 18, 1966, Kelly died, and is buried beside Maggy and Zola in Fairview Cemetery near Madrid.

## Elmer Soderlund Family

Olaf and Katherine Newman left their home in Sweden, and started on the long journey to America. With them were their three small children: Olaf, Peter, and daughter, Sarah Martha. While on the ocean, Sarah Martha became sick and died, and was buried at sea.

The Newmans settled on a farm in Boone County, just about a mile from the Story County line. In their later years, they moved into Madrid and made their home at 520 West First Street.

Son, Peter, married Katherine Williams, from Illinois, and to this union were born seven children: Edna Soderlund, Wilma Johnson, Della, Charlotte or CeCe, Irene, Orrin, and Carrol.

Daughter Edna married Elmer Soderlund, whose family had come in a covered wagon from Wisconsin, and settled near the Newman family. They were married June 28, 1916, by Rev. C. O. Morland, the pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church. To the Soderlunds were born two sons. Both Paul and Keith attended the Madrid Schools. Paul went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was in the insurance field before retirement. He married Elizabeth Macgoey, and they became parents of Martha Elizabeth (now Mrs. Timothy Johnson), and Keith Macgoey Soderlund.

Keith graduated from Oregon State College, and did his graduate work at the University of Michigan. He is a mechanical engineer, and has held teaching positions at Iowa State University, the University of Alabama, the University of Michigan, the University of Iowa, and Oregon State.

Edna, at 95 years of age, still lives with her son, Keith, in the house she came to when she moved to Madrid 60 years ago.



## Floyd and Mildred Olson Soregaroli

Mildred Olson, born March 28, 1911, was raised and educated in Madrid. She later attended beauty school in Des Moines. She owned and operated the Kurl-A-Lock on Main Street for 13 years. She married Floyd Soregaroli, and they farmed northwest of Madrid for several years. They moved to Madrid, and currently live in the west end of town, where Millie continues to operate a beauty shop in her home. For 30 years, she has also done beauty work for two days a week at the Madrid Home.

Floyd first worked on the railroad section crew, and later worked in the coal mines of Madrid, and the Number 4 Mine in Waukee. After serving in the military, he was employed 21 years at Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, before retiring.



Floyd and Mildred Soregaroli

## Doc Spencer



Dr. James A. Spencer  
—Photo courtesy of the Des Moines Register

Dr. James A. Spencer was born in Ohio, moved to Pitzer, Madison County, Iowa, when he was eight years old, graduated from Earlham High School, and from Chicago Veterinary College in 1918.

He served several months with a veterinary company in the Cavalry at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, before starting his practice in Woodward, in 1919. He married Ellen Weaver of Maxwell that year, and they made their home, and for a while, conducted the business, too, in the house he had purchased just south of what was then D. C. Bligh's home. Doc was quite busy right away; however, much of the business was conducted on the barter system, which still seemed to result in food on the table most of the time.

Later, he bought a small brick building on the south

end of the business district next to what was then Brotsma's Drug Store. For a time, a local attorney, V. A. Neal, shared the office. Mr. Neal later secured his own office space in the Bligh building, and Doc continued his practice, using all of the office space. It consisted of three small rooms, and a back room, where he or Ellen mixed much of the medicine he prescribed. The office was heated by a hard-coal stove, which made a cozy place to drop in during the winter months, to get warm and chat. Ellen spent most of her days there, doing the books, answering the phone, and trying (sometimes unsuccessfully) to keep track of Doc.

They soon had a large practice, comprising parts of Boone, Dallas and Polk counties. Doc loved all animals, and would answer a call any time, day or night, for the sake of the animal, if not for the owner. He especially loved horses, and had a large number in his practice. In the late Thirties, there was an outbreak of Equine Encephalitis, and he vaccinated hundreds and, unfortunately, also had to treat some cases. He hated to have to put any animal "to sleep" unless it was really suffering. One summer, he delivered two sets of twin calves and a pair of twin colts during a very short period of time on the William Peoples farm. All the animals involved thrived. It was quite an unusual event. He was very busy blood testing dairy herds for Bangs disease and T.B. Thousands of hogs were vaccinated against Swine Erysipelas and Cholera.

In the late '40s, tractors began to be more numerous, replacing the beautiful draft horses. Farmers also began to do more of their own vaccinating. By the late '50s Doc's practice began to slow down, but, by that time, so had he. His methods did not change much, though, and he was always considered an excellent diagnostician. He was well

known and respected at the Iowa State Veterinary College, and around the State.

June 20, 1969, the Town of Woodward honored Doc and Ellen with "Doc Spencer's Day." It was a huge success, and one of the highlights of his life. They both appreciated it very much. The next month, he suf-

fered his first stroke and his health began to deteriorate; however, they were able to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary that October.

Doc passed away at the Madrid Home in October, 1974, and Ellen passed away there in May, 1978.

## Donald Steinkamp Family

Donald and Mary Ann Steinkamp and their four children, Steve, Karen, Larry and Donna moved to Madrid in 1964, where they purchased the Walter Maxwell home at 110 North Main Street. The house is over 100 years old, having been moved into the city from the Mongus Anderson farm, and remodeled to make a four-bedroom home.

Steve is single and lives in Boone where he is in the construction business.

Karen is married to Rick Maddux and they live one and one half miles east of Madrid.

Larry is married to the former Rene Nelson and

lives in Denver, Colorado with their two daughters, Sarah and Andrea.

Donna is married to Steve Buttons and lives in Alaska with their daughter Dawn.

Don has worked in construction and is now in the insulation business with his brother Dale.

Mary Ann is the owner of Mary's Hobby Shop, a craft and hobby store, where materials are sold and unusual homemade gifts are offered for sale.

The Steinkamp family has enjoyed living and growing in Madrid and has made many friends here.

## The Steinick Family

Hilding and Ellen Steinick were a part of a rather large contingent of Swedish immigrants who came to the Madrid area in the early 1900s.

Economic hard times in Sweden, coupled with encouraging letters from Ellen's sister, Agda Tuveson, in Madrid, and from Hilding's brother, Ragnar, in New York State, convinced the young couple to leave Sweden for the new land only two weeks after their marriage in Hognas, Skane, Sweden, on November 12, 1910. Hognas had been their home since birth, Hilding on October 29, 1885, and Ellen E. Bengtson on February 4, 1890.

Arriving in America in December, 1910, at New York's Ellis Island, they were soon put on a train for Madrid. Unable to speak any English, they relied on written instructions they carried, and upon many kind and understanding people to get them to their destination.

Hilding worked at various coal mines in the vicinity, and at the Madrid Lumber Company and the Madrid Hatchery. Ellen was a homemaker, and did

work at the Ankeny Ordinance Plant during World War II.

It seemed as though the Swedish immigrants were divided into those aligning with the established Swedish Lutheran Church, and those who chose to be within the fraternity and lodge organizations. The church at that time would not permit dual membership - lodge or church. Hilding and Ellen were active in the lodges and served the organizations holding varied offices and responsibilities. There are many fond memories within this community of festive dinners and dances held by the Swedish immigrants at the Scandinavian Fraternity and the Odd Fellows Halls above the present location of Joe's Pharmacy and Lawrence Hardware.

The Steinicks had four children: E. Harry, Viola M., Hilmer L. and Robert N.

Harry Steinick married Erma L. Swan. They had two children: Donna and LaVerne. Donna married Casper Deal, and lives in Boone. They have three children: Jerry, Bradley, and Susan. They also have three grandchildren. LaVerne married Susan Grimes, and lives in Ankeny with three children: Beth, Eric, and Jon.

Hilmer (Pete) married Jessie Cleland. They raised two children in Madrid: Richard L. and Marilyn L. Richard married Marcene Sandhorst, and they have three children: Julie, Tom, and David, all living in Madrid. Marilyn married Lester Miller, and lives in Des Moines. Jessie died, and Hilmer has since married Mildred Long.

Robert married Geneva Johnson, and they have two children: Rita Ann and Donald R. Rita married Gary Houck, and lives in Radcliffe. They have four children: Jeffrey, Blaine, Trev, and Darcy. Donald married Nancy Cruthers, and they have two children: Kristopher and Amanda. They live in Ankeny. Don also has two children by a previous marriage: Lara and Robbie.

Ellen died in 1957, Hilding in 1969, Harry in 1972, and Jessie in 1978.



Hilding and Ellen Steinick and children Viola, Robert, Hilmer (Pete) and Harry

## Jack and Retta Stoneburner Family

Jack Stoneburner, the son of Martha (June 6, 1853-Aug. 6, 1911) and John Stoneburner (May 7, 1851-May 14, 1926) married Retta Bennett (1886-Oct. 11, 1962) in 1904. They first resided in the Luther area, later moving to Minnesota. The couple returned to the Madrid area, where Jack worked for the county from 1913-14. For most of their lives, however, the Stoneburners farmed northwest of Madrid.

Jack and Retta Stoneburner were the parents of sons Claude (July 20, 1904-Nov. 1, 1972); Eldon "Pete" (Dec. 12, 1912-Oct. 13, 1970); Russell (1910-1983); Velma (1905); and Arch (1907).

Claude's family includes: Harold, Delores, Loretta, Betty, and Russell. Harold, born November 10, 1926, married Mary Jane Harvey from Boone on September 23, 1947. They are the parents of Joe, Lyle, Connie, and Dennis. Harold and Mary Jane make their home

in Boone.

Daughter Delores married Murry Shade, also from Boone County, and they presently live in Creston, Iowa. Their two children are Mike and Leona.

Daughter Loretta married John Wolfe, from Perry. John and Loretta make their home in Madrid, where John is employed by the City of Madrid. Their children are Lori, Gladys, Donna, Debbie, and John Jr.

Betty Stoneburner married Roger Reynoldson, also from the Boone area, and they now live in Frazer. Their children are Rodney and Kayla.

Russell Stoneburner married Julie Maynard, from the Boone area. They now live in the rural Woodward area. They are the parents of Cleo, Debbie, Shiela, Timothy, and B.J.

## Suer – O'Deay



Dan Suer

also lived with them. Catheryn graduated from the Madrid High School with the class of 1925, and became a teacher for two years at Hillsdale School, one mile east of Madrid.

On June 9, 1927, Catheryn married Francis S. O'Deay, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis O'Deay, of Granger, at the Granger Assumption Catholic Church. To their union were born the following children: Mary Ann (April 9, 1928); Frances Louise (December 17, 1929); Daniel George (January 16, 1930); Teresa Margaret (November 12, 1933); Thomas Edward (June 22, 1936), and John James (May 8, 1945).

Thomas was killed Christmas day, 1943.

Francis worked in the No. 4 coal mine, and also neighboring mines, at the arms plant in Ankeny, and also at Firestone. He was also employed by Mercy Hospital for a year. He died July 11, 1960, of a heart attack, while visiting in California.

Catheryn worked at the Woodward State Hospital for 16 years. She has been retired since November, 1972.

Sr. Mary Ann entered the Franciscan Convent in August, 1946. She worked with the mentally retarded for 25 years. Presently, she is in administration of the St. Francis Convent in Milwaukee.

## Andrew M. and Caroline Dalender Sundberg

Andrew M. Sundberg was born in Bolstad, Dalsland, Sweden, August 25, 1859, the son of John H. and Anna L. Sundberg. He immigrated with his family to the United States in 1871, at the age of 12 years. The family settled in Chicago, and the father was engaged in the cabinet making business. At that time, the family consisted of A. M., Mathilda, and Oscar. Brother Samuel and Sister Anna were born during the family's residence in Chicago. The family continued to live in Chicago until 1878, when the fire, which destroyed practically the entire city, burned their home and most of their personal possessions. The family then moved to Madrid, a town of about

200 residents, joining relatives and friends from Sweden who had preceded them.

Since Mr. Sundberg and his father were cabinet makers, it was only natural that the younger Mr. Sundberg should find himself in the furniture and undertaking business. He opened his store in 1882, in a frame building, where the Pearson Blacksmith Shop now stands. Later, in 1906, A. M. built the brick building now housing the Shepard Carpet and Furniture Store.

A. M. held one of the earliest embalming licenses in the State, number 79, which he held until the time of his death.

On May 2, 1884, A. M., as he was affectionately known, was married to Caroline Dalander. Caroline, born in 1861, was the daughter of Eric and Eva Dalander. His father, Eric, was the son of Anna Dalander, founder of the town.

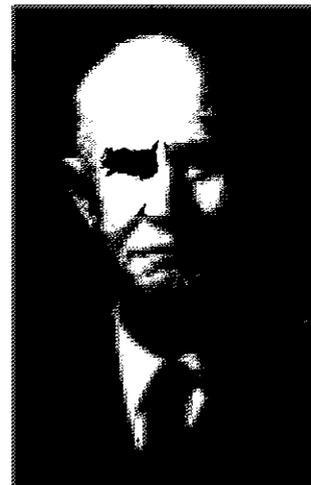
To this union, five children were born: J. Edwin, who later became associated with his father in the business; Ellen, who later became Mrs. Victor Pearson; Esther, a long time public and university school teacher, and Madrid's librarian; and twin daughters, Emma and Wilhemina, who both died in infancy.

Mr. Sundberg was the dean of Madrid businessmen, having served the community for 66 years.

A. M. was a lifetime member of St. John's Lutheran Church, serving in many official capacities. He was a member of the Madrid City Council for 15 years, long-time secretary of the Madrid School Board, was instrumental in the founding of the Madrid Home in 1906, and served as a Home board member until his death.



Caroline Dalander Sundberg



Andrew M. Sundberg

Mrs. Sundberg died in March, 1939, and A. M. in December, 1948.

### A. Merrill and Pauline Sundberg



Merrill and Pauline Sundberg

Merrill Sundberg was born in Madrid, and graduated from the Madrid Public Schools. He graduated from the Boone Junior College and the College of Mortuary Science in St. Louis.

He joined the Sundberg Funeral Home in 1939, and was associated with his father and grandfather in their business. He was an active funeral director until his retirement in 1979.

In 1940, he married Pauline Baldwin, who was a teacher in the Madrid School system. They have lived their entire married life in the Madrid community, except for a three-year period when Merrill served in the Navy in the South Pacific during World War II.

Merrill Sundberg has been active in many community affairs, having served on the Madrid School Board, the Madrid City Council, and the Madrid Park



Sally and Paul Cartwright and children, Alice and Peter



Anne Sundberg



Stephen and Bonnie Sundberg and children Matthew, Amy and Michael

## Esther Elizabeth Sundberg

Esther Elizabeth Sundberg was born in Madrid, Iowa September 12, 1893, the daughter of A. M. and Caroline Dalander Sundberg. She attended the Madrid Public Schools, graduating with the class of 1911. After graduation, Esther attended Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota, graduating with the class of 1920, with a major in English. She held teaching positions in various Iowa towns, among them Madrid, Sheldahl, Buffalo Center, and Wyandotte, Michigan. Upon receipt of her master's degree from Drake University, Esther went on to become Dean of Women at Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois.

She retired from teaching, and spent the last 20 years of her life being the City of Madrid Librarian, and working for the Swedish Mutual (now United Mutual) Insurance Company.

Esther was a lifetime member of St. John's Lutheran Church, a member of Chapter ID PEO for over 40 years, a member of the American University Women, a member of the Boone County Retired Teachers Association, a charter member of the Madrid Women's Club, and also a charter member of the Lutheran Home Guild.

Esther was a seasoned traveler, having been to Europe several times, Asia, Alaska, the Holy Land,

## J. Edwin and Kathryn Campbell Sundberg

J. Edwin Sundberg was born in Madrid on July 12, 1885, the son of A. M. and Caroline Dalander Sundberg. He attended the Madrid Schools, graduating with the Class of 1904. Edwin joined his father after graduation in the operation of Sundberg Furniture and Undertaking. He studied for his embalmer's license, and passed his state boards, receiving license number 646, which he held until his death.

On June 21, 1910, Edwin was married to Kathryn Campbell (b. February 9, 1884), the daughter of Rev.

Board. He was active in the Boy Scouts, serving as Cubmaster and Scoutmaster of Troop 150. He served as chairman of the Board of Directors of the Madrid Home for the Aging, the Peterson Charity Foundation, and the Board of Directors of the City State Bank. Pauline Sundberg was active for many years in the Madrid Women's Club and the Swede Point Chapter of the Questers. She also has been the coordinator of the Meals on Wheels program in Madrid for many years.

They have three children: Sally (Mrs. Paul) Cartwright of Des Moines, who is the assistant head of development for Grand View College; Dr. Stephen Sundberg, a surgeon on the staff of Boone County Hospital; and Anne, who is a senior at the University of Northern Iowa. Stephen married the former Bonita Sue Bergman, also of Madrid.

Their grandchildren are: Alice Marie and Peter David Cartwright, and Matthew, Amy, and Michael Sundberg.



Esther Sundberg

Hawaii, Mexico, and shortly before her death in 1980, was considering a trip to the Appalachians, where she had taught many summers.

She was preceded in death by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Sundberg, her brother, J. Edwin Sundberg, a sister, Mrs. Victor (Ellen) Pearson, and twin sisters, Emma and Wilhemina, who died in infancy.

and Mrs. Orr Campbell, of Greenfield, Iowa. Mrs. Sundberg was a teacher in the Madrid school system at the time of her marriage.

To this union, two children were born: A. Merrill, who continued with his father and grandfather in the business, and Elinor, who married Edward Gilbert.

J. Edwin was active in St. John's Lutheran Church, serving on the Official Board in many capacities. He was a charter member of the Madrid Lions Club, a member of the Madrid Volunteer Fire Department for



J. Edwin and Kathryn Sundberg

over 50 years, served as a member of the Madrid School Board, was president of the City State Bank, and later was named chairman of the Board.

Mrs. Sundberg died April 26, 1970, at the age of 86, and J. Edwin December 19, 1973, at the age of 89.

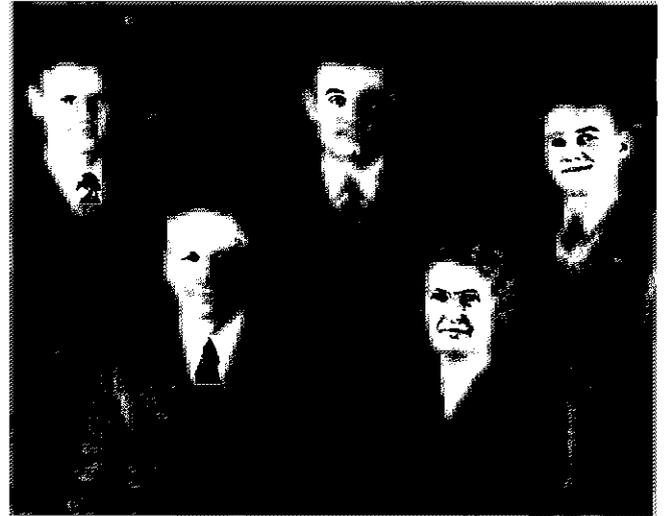


## Milton and Hattie Johnson Sundberg Family

Carl Milton Sundberg was born February 18, 1898, the son of Samuel (1871-1951) and Maude Anderson Westerberg (1872-1931) Sundberg. He was born, lived his life, and died in the same family farm home, located two miles north of the Madrid city limits, on Highway 17. He farmed with his father for many years. He served on the Slater Creamery Board, was a 4-H leader, and served his church in many different capacities. He was a lifelong member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Hattie Charlotte Johnson was born October 25, 1900, the daughter of John Albert (1868-1940) and Hulda Albertina (1864-1941) Johnson. She was born on the John A. Johnson family farm, and grew up with her sister, Edna. She attended the Madrid Public Schools, and taught school in a country school three miles east of Madrid, and also departmental grades five through eight, in Huxley. She was active in the Farm Bureau and 4-H. She taught Sunday School for over 40 years at St. John's Lutheran Church, and was Sunday School superintendent for many years. She remains active in her church.

Hattie and Milton were married in 1922, and made their home on Milton's family farmstead. They had



Milton and Hattie Sundberg and sons Ronald, Robert and Raymond

three sons: Robert M. (born December 25, 1924); Ronald J. (July 19, 1926), and Raymond V. (February 3, 1931). They have seven grandchildren, one of whom is deceased, and five great-grandchildren.

## Ronald J. and Sally Sundberg

Ronald Johnson Sundberg, was born July 19, 1926, the son of C. Milton and Hattie C. Sundberg. His wife, Sally Ann Lanning, was born October 10, 1929, the daughter of Laurence Melbourne and Virginia Buck Lanning. Sally and Ron were married in 1950, and are the parents of two sons, Mark Alan, born November 9, 1955, and John David, born March 1, 1958.

Ronald's family history has deep roots in Madrid. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors emigrated from Sweden. The first stop was in Chicago, where they stayed until the Great Chicago Fire, when they moved to Madrid. Both of the grandparents were

farmers in the Madrid vicinity. Milton's father, Sam Sundberg, farmed two miles north of Madrid, and Hattie's father, John A. Johnson, farmed one mile north of Madrid. The Sundberg farm has been in the family since 1888, and the Johnson farm has been in the family since April, 1864, when it was deeded from the State of Iowa to Fredrick Johnson.

Sally's ancestral lines come from England, North Carolina, and Indiana, on her paternal side, and Denmark, Chicago, and Des Moines, on the maternal side.

Ronald has two brothers, Robert M., in Caldwell,

Idaho, who left Madrid in 1951 to purchase a farm, and Raymond V., of Des Moines, who left Madrid in 1957, to further his education in the field of social welfare. He worked for the State Department of Social Services until recently, when he became a New York Life Insurance representative. He has retained close ties to the Madrid community.

Robert has three children: Dennis, Jeffrey, and Dannette, and two grandchildren.

Raymond has one son, and four grandchildren.

Ronald left Madrid in 1943, after graduating from the Madrid Community School. He worked in Washington, D.C., San Salvador, El Salvador, and Rio de Janeiro for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 1946, he returned to attend Drake University, where he obtained a degree in Marketing. He was in the Marine Corps during the Korean War, and in the banking business in Norwalk, Iowa, both prior to and



Ron and Sally Sundberg, Mark and John

after his military service. In 1957, he joined the City State Bank, returning to his boyhood hometown. In this Centennial year, he served the bank as President, an office to which he was elected in 1972. He has held many community service positions, including offices in the Madrid Development Commission, the Madrid Lions Club, St. John's Lutheran Church, and the Boone County Hospital Board.

Sally's first introduction to Madrid was in 1933, when her father, Laurence Lanning was working for the State of Iowa Banking Department. Mr. Lanning's assignment was to assist in reopening the Farmer's Savings Bank under the National Banking Act of that year. Sally and her mother, Virginia Lanning, accompanied him to Madrid, and rented rooms from the A. G. Bullington family, at 105 East First Street. A lifetime friendship with the C. Walter Anderson family resulted from the work. For further details, see the City State Bank history. Mr. Lanning later worked for the Banker's Life Company and the Grinnell State Bank. Sally spent her childhood in Grinnell. In 1945, the Lanning family moved to Madrid. C. W. Anderson and L. M. Lanning developed a working partnership in the City State Bank.

Sally has one sister, Janet (Mrs. N. LeRoy Walters, of Mason City). Her sister's children are Scott and Ann. Sally holds degrees from Capital City Commercial College, Drake University, and Iowa State University, in education. She has taught elementary grades in Norwalk; Vallejo, California; Des Moines; and the Madrid Community Schools. In 1981, Sally was honored to be named Iowa Teacher of the Year.

Sally has served in a number of community service positions, which include the Madrid Recreation Board, Cub Scouts, as den mother, Madrid Library Board, P.E.O., and the Madrid Home for the Aging Board.

The eldest son, Mark, is a senior in the college of dentistry at the University of Iowa. John, their second son, holds a degree in Agricultural Engineering from Iowa State University. He is presently employed in Product Engineering at the John Deere Des Moines Works, and resides in Madrid.

Each of the family is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

## Frank Swan Family

Frank R. "Duckie" Swan and his wife, Ethel "Pattie," came to Madrid in April, 1913. Frank was employed as a pharmacist in the W. J. Jenkins Drug Store until April, 1918, when he purchased the Madrid Drug Company, owned and operated by A. Yocom. The name of the business was changed to Swan Pharmacy, and was operated under this name until May, 1946, when the Swans sold to Guy and Glenn Mitchell.

The Swans were members of the Congregational Christian Church and the Occidental Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Frank was a member of Star Lodge No. 115, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Patty was also active in the M.W.M. Club of Madrid.

The Swans were parents of two children: Ramona, and George. Ramona now resides in the family home

Frank R. Swan



in San Gabriel, and George is a landscape architect for the City of San Francisco. George, his wife, Emily, and family, reside in Piedmont, California.

The Swan family was active in many and various civic activities in Madrid, including the founding of

the public library, and the sponsoring of the famous Midsummer Day Festival of years past.

## The Jesse Swan Family



The family of Jesse and Luella Swan: Clarence, Tom, William and Raymond

Jesse and Luella Bass Swan moved to Madrid from Eddyville, Iowa, sometime in 1909, after having their home in Eddyville destroyed by the flood of the Des Moines River, in 1903. Jesse had immigrated to the U.S. from England, alone, at the age of nine. He was a blacksmith at the mines, in and around Madrid for the remainder of his life. The Swans had four sons: Thomas, W. B., Ray, and Clarence (February 23, 1892).

Some time after coming to Madrid, Mrs. Swan was preparing the evening meal, and made the remark that there was a new clerk in "Daddy Hugh's" bakery, and that she was "sure a feisty little snip." Clarence picked up his ears, and (like all 18-year olds) decided he needed to investigate. Eventually, this resulted in his marriage on April 20, 1911, to Bessie Baker, who came to Madrid to work, from Boone. Bessie was the daughter of Elias and Luella Stotts Baker, born April 28, 1892. The couple resided in Madrid for a while, later moving into the house which is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hiveley, at 708 South State Street. Their daughter, Erma, was born in this house. They then moved to Webster City, where Mr. Swan was employed by the Baker Medicine Company, of Keokuk. The family moved from there to different farms, the last being in the Gilbert vicinity, where their second daughter, Ruth, was born. They moved back to Madrid in 1919, and Mr. Swan was employed in the mines for many years. During his working career, Jesse was also employed as superintendant of the Boone County Care Center, and also owned and operated "The Coffee Cup" cafe in Woodward for a period of time. Both Jesse and Luella were employed at the State Hospital and School for several years. They moved back to Madrid in 1957 into the home now occupied by their daughter, Erma, west of Edgewood Park.

Jesse and Luella were both members of the Methodist Church, having been married there, and were also active members in all branches of Odd Fellowship. During the first years of their marriage,

Mrs. Swan was a devoted "Domestic Planning Engineer." She was never happier than when administering a helping hand to the ill and needy. For this activity, she was awarded the "Decoration of Chivalry" which is the highest award which may be earned in Odd Fellowship for human and community service.

Jesse Swan passed away in June, 1920, while the family was living in the house at 602 South State. (With the exception of the house on the corner of Sixth and State, Jessie and Luella owned all of the houses on that block at one time or another.) Mrs. Swan passed away in March, 1932.

Ray Swan passed away in February, 1918, and Clarence in February, 1960. Thomas passed away in 1961, and W. B. in the early '70s. An interesting sidelight to this family is that each member passed away in the month of their birth. This has also carried over into the lives of their descendants.

Erma Swan married Harry Steinick in September, 1932. They moved into the house at 708 South State, where Erma had been born. In the meantime, Mr. and Mrs. Hilding Steinick, Harry's parents, had lived in this house, and Harry had learned to walk there. While Erma and Harry lived in this house, their two children, Donna (1933) and LaVerne (1935) were born.

Harry Steinick passed away September 7, 1972. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church and the Odd Fellow Lodge of Madrid.

Erma Swan Steinick remarried to Ervin F. Cox July 12, 1981. Erma has served in many offices of the Methodist Church in Madrid, now St. Paul's. She is a member of the Madrid Rebekah Lodge and a Past President of the Rebekah Assembly of Iowa, having served in that capacity from October, 1959, until October, 1960. She has served in the International



Ervin and Erma Cox

Association of Rebekah Assemblies of the World, and is now serving for the second time on the Board of Directors of the Odd Fellows Home for members and children. She has served 13 years on the Board of Directors of the Madrid Senior Housing Corporation, both of these being non-profit charitable enterprises. She was employed for nine years as water billing clerk for the City of Madrid, and as City Clerk for one and one-half years, and for six and one-half years by the Iowa State Insurance Department, as supervisor of deposits for all the life insurance companies in the state, and many casualty companies. While thus employed, Erma assisted in revision of the methods of salesmanship of Medicare Supplemental policies to older people, and appeared on both local and national T.V. on the show "20/20." She also served as delegate to the Governors Conference on the Aging in 1981,

and helped set up the original plans for hot lunches in the Madrid Schools before World War II. These plans did not materialize because of the War.

Ruth Swan Ryan resided in several towns, eventually returning to Madrid, where Mr. Ryan ("Pat") owned and operated Ryan's garage for a few years, and then was employed at Moffitt's Ford Agency in Boone, where he was still employed at the time of his death. Ruth has remarried to Harry Lovick, on March 26, 1980. She was employed at Steve's Cafe, Elizabeth Welder's dress shop, and Howard Spring's Supermarket for many years.

This family has not accomplished great deeds, nor affected the course of humanity greatly, but have left their footprints indelibly on the City of Madrid since 1909.

## The Swanson Family



Sesa Swanson and four of her children: Arthur, Tillie Swanson Latta, Sesa Swanson, Bessie Swanson Wheeler and Oscar.

Swan Swanson was born in Sweden on March 14, 1828. He married Sesa Carlson in Sweden, in 1862. Sesa was born in Glimakra, Skone, Sweden, on December 7, 1843. She grew to womanhood in that province, and her first six children were born there. One died in infancy.

When Swan was 53 years old, his wife (age 38), two sons, Nels and Pete, and three daughters, Bessie, Hannah, and Matilda (Tillie) set sail by steamship on June 16, 1881, for America. Eight hundred twenty-five dollars was paid to the White Star Line Steamer Company to transport the seven members of this family to New York. The fee included the trip to Chicago by railroad.

The Swanson children had difficulty adjusting to the American schools because they could not speak a word of English when they arrived.

Mr. Swanson was engaged in farming in Marshall and Boone Counties, settling near Ferguson, and Madrid. In 1888, the family moved to 101 South State Street, in Madrid, which became their permanent resident. The house remained in the Swanson family

for 74 years.

Sesa Swanson was reared in the Lutheran faith, and held to this conviction for her entire life. She was a woman of strong Christian character, and an incessant reader of the Bible, especially her Swedish Bible. She was noted for her amazing memory, which enabled her to repeat great portions of Holy Writ. Her flower garden was also of special interest to her. She remembered the sick and less fortunate with lovely bouquets of flowers.

Three more sons were born to Swan and Sesa while in Iowa. They are: Alfred, Oscar, and Arthur.

Swan Swanson was 77 years of age when he died May 29, 1905, at Madrid. Mrs. Swanson made her home during her declining years with her two unmarried sons, Oscar and Arthur. They devotedly cared for their aging and ailing mother during her long, last illness, and were assisted by their widowed sister, Mrs. Bessie Wheeler, who moved back to the Swanson home in 1930, to help care for her mother. Sesa died March 26, 1936, in Madrid, at the age of 92. Both she and her husband are buried at the Mt. Hope Cemetery.



Tillie Swanson Latta shown with her husband, Volley Latta and children, Milo, Mildred Rockwell, William Latta and Sarah Peterson.

## Alfred Swanson

Alfred Swanson was born September 25, 1881, at Marshalltown, Iowa. He was seven years old when he moved with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Swan Swanson, to Madrid, Iowa. He received an injury while at

play as a young lad, and this led to illness in later life. He never married, and died September 5, 1909, at the age of 27. He is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

## Arthur Swanson

Born December 2, 1889, at the Swanson home in Madrid, Arthur lived in Madrid his entire life. He worked for over 26 years in partnership with his brother, Oscar, in the masonry business here in

Madrid. Like his brother, his hobby was clock repair. He never married. After a one-year illness, Arthur passed away October 14, 1940, and was buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

## Carl and Esther Swanson Family

Carl Swanson was born in Annerstad Smoland, Sweden, on October 5, 1887. His father's name was Sven Pearson, and his mother's was Gustava Peterson. He came to this country in 1905.

Esther Erickson was born in Alfta Helsingland, Sweden, on March 6, 1895. Her father's name was Olof Erickson and her mother's was Kristina Erickson. Esther lived in Sweden for the first years of her life,

then came to the United States in 1913.

Carl and Esther were united in marriage on October 18, 1917, at the First Lutheran Church parsonage in Des Moines, by Pastor Narrblom. They and their one daughter, Edith Florence Swanson (born October 29, 1918), lived and farmed in Garden Township. Carl died on April 6, 1956. Esther married Algot Young (born July 23, 1891) August 19, 1972.

## John and Emma Swanson

John and Emma Swanson came to Madrid May 27, 1907, and located on a farm two miles north of Madrid with Emma's brother, Gust Oakleaf. They left Sweden with nine children, and by the time they arrived in Madrid, they had five. A diphtheria outbreak aboard their ship caused the death of two who were buried at sea, and two others, who died in a New York City hospital. Those children who ultimately arrived with their parents were: Martha (now Jacobson), born January 3, 1894; Naomi (now Swedberg), born May 27, 1896; Golda (later Romedahl), born December 31, 1898; Aaron, born January 11, 1905; and Ebba (now Mattson), born March 21, 1907. The family was also accompanied by a young Swedish "governess," Eleanor Reedholm, who

assisted Mrs. Swanson in the care of the children. The family was reunited in Madrid with older sons Vetus (born February 15, 1885) and Axel (born May 8, 1890), who had arrived from Sweden earlier. Four of these children, Martha, Naomi, Aaron, and Ebba, are still living.

John, born October 3, 1858, and Emma, born June 19, 1865, were farmers in the Madrid area from the time of their arrival, until 1928, at which time they moved to the Willmar, Minnesota area, together with many others in their Evangelical Free Church congregation. Several of their children, however, remained in the Madrid area, where they made their homes and raised their families.



John Swanson family, front row: Aaron, Martha, Golda, Naomi and Ebba. Second row: John Swanson, Axel, Vetus and Emma. Back row: Eleanor Reedholm governess.

## Nels Franklin Swanson

Nels Franklin Swanson, the son of Swan and Sesa Swanson, was born in Sweden February 7, 1865. He came with his family to America at the age of 16 years. He married Stella McCurdy in 1890. Five

children were born to their marriage: Fred, Harry, John, George, and Mabel. Stella died in 1902.

On May 25, 1904, Nels married Merica Cope, a widow lady with five children. They were married at

Fort Dodge, and one son, Carl, was born from this union.

Nels did railroad construction work and farming in Iowa, until 1911, when he and his family moved to Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming and did street and road construction work.

At the time of Merica's death in October, 1945, her children were: George Lawson, James Cope, Mrs.

Minnie Westdal, Mrs. Mattie Jacobson, and Mrs. Earl Dale, all of Minnesota, Minnesota.

Mr. Swanson lived with his son, Fred, and daughter-in-law, in East Moline from 1948 until his death February 2, 1952, at the age of 86.

Nels and Merica are buried at Westerheim Lutheran Cemetery, in Minnesota.

## Oscar Swanson

Oscar Swanson was born May 20, 1884, at a farm home near Madrid. He moved into Madrid with his parents, Swan and Sesa Swanson, and his brothers and sisters when he was four years old. Here, he grew up. He never married.

In Oscar's early working years, he was engaged in railroad and bridge construction. For over 26 years, he and his brother, Arthur, did masonry work in and around Madrid. Many of the sidewalks in Madrid were made by the Swanson Brothers. They also made

bird baths, flower pots, cemetery stones, and other masonry work. Their hobby was repairing clocks, especially the pendulum type. Oscar and Arthur both became deaf in later years, because of their trade. After "Art" passed away in 1940, Oscar continued with his masonry work for the next five years, by hiring someone to help him. Oscar was in ill health for 14 years prior to his death at 79, on May 4, 1964. He is buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.

## Pete Swanson

Pete Swanson was the second son of Swan and Sesa Swanson, and was born May 7, 1867. He came to America with his parents at the age of 14. Pete married Esther McCurdy (the sister of his brother, Nels' first wife, Stella). There were three children born to this union: Grace, who died in her teens; Willie (Bill),

and Iva.

Pete was engaged in farming near Marshalltown for many years. From there, they moved to Santa Ana, California, where he died December 14, 1946, at the age of 79 years. Pete and Esther are buried in California.

## Earl and Minnie Swim

George Earl Swim was born January 19, 1895, the son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Swim, of Polk City. Mr. and Mrs. Swim farmed all their working lives, living in the Polk City, Madrid, and Boone areas, and were parents of six other children, beside Earl. On February 28, 1917, Earl married Minnie Eva Grigsby, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Grigsby, of rural Madrid, in Polk County. Minnie was born March 30, 1898, and has one sister, Blanche Dispensiero, who presently resides in Hollywood, California.

The family originally attended the E.U.B. Church in Hopkins Grove. Earl was also active in the Masons.

Earl farmed and raised livestock during his entire working life, and Minnie was a homemaker. Married for 63 years, they were the parents of one daughter, Eva Marie (now Nelson). They moved into Madrid following their retirement in 1971, and later joined the First Church of God, where Minnie, Eva, and her

children continue to attend.

Earl died April 3, 1980.



Earl and Minnie Swim

## William R. and Janet Thayer Family

William R., son of Donald A. Thayer and Ruth E. McBride, of Whitelake, South Dakota, and Janet M. Reed, daughter of Dewey Reed and Erma Fromelt of St. Cloud, Minnesota, were united in marriage August 26, 1967, in St. Cloud.

While living in Minneapolis, a daughter, Kristin M. (born June 21, 1968), and a son, Mark W. (born October 9, 1970) blessed their marriage.

The family moved to Madrid in 1977. A daughter, Kimberly R., was born December 15, 1977. The Thayer family lives west of Madrid in the Reddish Addition along the Des Moines River. The Thayer children enjoy school (and preschool, in Kim's case). Janet teaches part-time in the nursing program at Grandview College, and Bill is the Administrator of the Madrid Home.

The family enjoys camping in the summertime.

## Orville and Ruby Thede

Ruby Marie Crabtree Baker married Orville Thede in 1978. Mr. Thede is a farmer northwest of Jefferson, where the couple makes their home.

Ruby, a longtime Madrid resident, worked for the State of Iowa, from 1973 until 1979, until ill health forced her early retirement.

Back row, left to right, Richard Everhart, Lori Baker, Kevin Crabtree and Jeanette Everhart. First row, Connie (Crabtree) Rogers, Orville Thede, Ruby Marie and Robin Rogers.



## Edwin and Frances Thompson



Edwin and Frances Thompson

Frances LaVerne Gibbons was born September 8, 1921, the daughter of Lester O. and Velora Gibbons,

of Madrid. On April 27, 1941, she married Edwin Thompson. Edwin was born March 5, 1921, and is a salesman for Scott's of Omaha, Nebraska. Frances is the secretary for the Boone County Extension Office in Boone, Iowa. Frances and Edwin had two children: Sharyn Kay and Jerry Edwin.

Daughter, Sharyn Kay Thompson Nelson, was born February 24, 1942. She is a registered nurse at the Iowa Lutheran Hospital in Des Moines, Iowa. She married Gary Lee Nelson on August 26, 1960. Gary is a Director at Bankers' Life Company in Des Moines, and the couple has five sons: Jeffrey Scott, born December 25, 1964; Brent Allen, born November 4, 1965; Bradley Wayne, born November 4, 1965; Andrew Lee, born April 24, 1968, and Eric Dean, born April 24, 1968. The Nelson family lives at Route 2, Madrid.

Son, Jerry Edwin Thompson, was born April 7, 1944. He is the manager of rentals for Aylward Products, in Kansas City, Missouri. He married Jacqueline Jones, on February 8, 1966. There were two children: Christine Ann, born September 12, 1966, and Chad Allen, born November 26, 1969. Jerry married Donna Barton on May 24, 1975. There are two children to this marriage: Francie Anne, born October 14, 1977, and Amanda Dawn, born December 31, 1980. The Jerry Thompson family lives in Independence, Missouri.

## Ronald and Susan Thornton Family

Ronald Thornton was born February 10, 1939, at Des Moines, Iowa, the eldest child of Claude and Lois Thornton, of Ankeny. Ron attended school in Polk City, and, after graduation, attended Grand View College in Des Moines.

After a tour of duty in the Air Force in both the States and in Europe, he returned to the Des Moines area. He attended Des Moines Area College, and began working at the Firestone Tire and Rubber plant in Des Moines as an electrician, a position he still holds.

Susan was born in St. Joseph, Missouri December 16, 1941. After graduating from high school and Northwest Missouri State College, she taught French and Science at YJB School for one year, and then

came to Madrid where she taught for ten years. Furthering her education, she attended Des Moines Area College, and has been working in the Obstetrics Department at Iowa Lutheran Hospital in Des Moines for the past four years.

The Thorntons bought their present home at 474 Fairview Drive in 1964, and have lived there since that time.

Ron and Susan are the parents of four children: Robin, born May 12, 1965; Scott, born July 19, 1969; Craig, born November 9, 1970; and Kirk, born December 31, 1974.



## Timmens Family

James Daniel Timmens was born in Scotland in a stone house on March 10, 1856. He came to America as a small boy. The family located in Angus, Iowa, in the southwestern section of Boone. Here, he grew to manhood. On February 20, 1880, he was married to Margaret Steele of Des Moines, Iowa. There were four children: Maggie Timmens, born December 14, 1880; Hugh (Potty) Timmens, born October 22, 1885, in Excelsior, Iowa; John (Punk) Timmens, born March 3, 1887, at Given, Iowa; and Agnes, who died in infancy.

Maggie married David Lewis, and they were the parents of four children: David, Jr.; James; Agnes, and Maggie. David, Jr. married Lola Eckley, of Boone, and they are the parents of one daughter, Darlene.

Darlene is the mother of nine children. James married Edna Hammon, and they are the parents of two children: James, Jr. and Judy. James, Jr. has three children; daughter, Judy, has three children. Agnes married Bert Thorne, and later James Weems. Agnes has three children: Betty, Robert, and Beverly. Maggie married Mike Roman, and had three children.

Hugh (Potty) Timmens married Anna Yaske on May 4, 1927, and their one son, James, is the father of four.

John (Punk) Timmens, had four children. His daughter, Katherine, married Thomas Robert McClelland, and is the mother of two: Robert Virgil, and Dualla Susan. Daughter, Lillian, married Cecil Davis, and is the mother of seven. James Albert, a son, did not marry, and other son died in infancy.

## The G. T. Turner Family

Graham Thomas Turner was born December 1, 1886, in Warren County, Iowa. His parents were Perry Marshall and Elizabeth Graham Turner, both natives of the Orilla community, where they continued to farm after their marriage. Elizabeth passed away May 5, 1910.

Two years following the death of his wife, Perry M. Turner moved to a farm four miles northwest of Polk City. He was accompanied by his four young adult children, all of whom met and married people in the area. Graham, the oldest, married Martha Frey; James married Lucille Thompson; Margaret married John Frantz; and Verva married Fred Bowen. Graham and Jim continued to live in the Madrid area, while Margaret moved to New Mexico, and Verva to Colorado. (Both women lost their husbands through death during the depression years of the 1930s, and completed rearing their families alone.) Upon retire-

ment, Perry M. Turner moved to Madrid, where he resided until his death on September 8, 1920, at the age of 62.

The parents of Martha Estella Frey Turner were John Frederick and Mary Frances Reed Frey.

John was born in Hanover, Germany on July 8, 1828. He immigrated to the U.S. when a young man of 23. After living in New York and Ohio for a number of years, he moved to the Madrid community in 1870. At the time of his death, the Madrid paper stated: "When he located here in 1870, the country was a raw prairie. Having learned the carpenter trade in his youth, he immediately began the erection of his home. He built all of his own buildings, planted the splendid grove of trees, and added to the improvements as his abilities grew. His farm, north of town, is splendidly located, and well improved."

On December 31, 1885, he married Mary Frances Reed, a native of Saltillo, Indiana, who was employed in Boone at the time of their marriage.

They had four children: Attilie, who died at the age of 25; Clarence, who resided in Des Moines, and, later, in Dallas Center; Robert, who farmed west of Madrid; and Martha, the youngest, who was born August 17, 1895.

John and Mary Frey resided at their home two miles north of Madrid from the time of their marriage until Mr. Frey passed away February 4, 1921, and Mrs. Frey died November 23, 1925.

Graham Thomas Turner and Martha Estelle Frey were united in marriage at the home of her parents on February 23, 1916.

After three years in the Granger area, they purchased a farm four miles southeast of Madrid, where they lived until their retirement. On September 1, 1955, they moved to the property they had purchased from the Robert Reynoldson Estate at 616 East First Street, Madrid. They continued to make this their home until Graham passed away on June 23, 1966, and Martha on August 4, 1981.

Graham and Martha had two daughters: Ethel Marie, born September 6, 1917, and who suffered accidental death October 22, 1929, at the age of 12; and Viola Mae, born October 28, 1922.

Viola was graduated from Madrid High School in



Wedding picture of Graham and Martha Turner who were married Feb. 23, 1916 at the home of the bride, one mile north of Madrid.

1939, and from Simpson College in 1944. Following several years of employment in Des Moines, she was married to Lewis E. Graf, a native of Lockridge, Iowa, on December 22, 1948. In November, 1950, he opened a Certified Public Account's practice in Fairfield, where they still reside.

Lewis E. and Viola M. Turner Graf have three daughters: Kathryn Lucille; Mary Louise; and Marcia Rose.

Kathryn Lucille, born October 6, 1952, is a 1974 graduate of Drake University and a 1977 graduate of Drake Law School. She is Deputy Division Head of Consumer Protection Division, Department of Justice, Des Moines.

Mary Louise, born February 26, 1955, is a 1978

graduate of the University of Northern Iowa. She taught two years at Grandview Park Baptist Church in Des Moines. Her marriage to David J. Schildroth of Hudson, Iowa, took place December 30, 1978. They now live in Sioux Center, Iowa, where David is pastor of the First Baptist Church. They have one son, Brian, born October 30, 1980.

Marcia Rose, born July 18, 1959, was graduated from Oral Roberts University, Tulsa, Oklahoma, in May, 1981. On July 13, 1981, she became the bride of Philip R. Gevock, an engineer with ACCO Industries, Inc., Fairfield. She is completing her second year in the graduate school of the State University of Iowa, where she is working toward a Master's degree in Social Work.

## The Udorvich Family

On May 31, 1908, Anna Lockmer and Paul Udorvich were married in St. Ambrose Catholic Church, in Des Moines. Paul had immigrated to the U.S. a year earlier, and lived and worked in a coal mine in Oralabor, a mining camp near Des Moines. He had worked with his brother in the coal mines in Germany since the age of 14. Anna had left her home, her parents, sister Lucy, and brother, Paul, and reached America shortly before her marriage. Both were natives of a small village, Brinje, Yugoslavia, and had attended the same school and church there. During Anna's youth, she took care of sheep, and made beautiful woolen knitted and woven garments and items for the home. She also wove linen from the flax the family raised. For a while, she worked as a nursemaid for a well-to-do family in Zagreb.

They moved from Oralabor to Zookspur, another mining camp owned by the same company. The family lived in a company house, and enjoyed the closer access to the company store. Later, the family moved into Madrid, where they were the first Croatian family.



The Udorvich Family Home

The family lived at 617 South State for several years, and their last move was to the west part of town to an acreage, where they had a large garden, grapes, fruit trees, and Paul raised a cow and chickens. This was in the fall of 1926. The house was small, and they planned to add another bedroom, but had to abandon those plans when, on Tuesday, February 1, 1927, at 3:30 p.m., Paul met with a near-fatal accident at the No. 4 mine. An explosion severe-

ly burned his entire body, and he sustained a head injury. The black powder remained buried in his flesh. He was unconscious for a week in a Des Moines hospital, until May 1st. He remained in bed most of the summer. Later on, when he was able, he did odd jobs to support the family. There was no Workman's Compensation, disability, or welfare, so all of the children had to pitch in and work. Paul quit high school to work in the coal mine. Katherine did housework in Des Moines; Nick worked on the Joe Spence dairy farm, milked cows, and delivered the milk in town. Paul, Sr., was never idle, however. He was made of work, as was Anna. He would say, "I am thankful to be able to work, my enjoyment."

Anna was a beautiful person, inside and out. She taught the children to love God and one another - that was her creed. Every Christmas and Easter, she would make a nut roll - "povitiza," and she taught all her girls to make it, too. Her pies and cakes were super, and when friends came, the coffee pot was on, as Anna always made them welcome. Above all, she never complained. She kept her worries to herself, loved her home, her flowers, and her grandchildren.

In 1929, both Paul and Anna became full-fledge American citizens after taking instruction for a year. That was a high point, and their children all took pride in their accomplishment.



Paul and Anna Udorvich

Paul passed away September 4, 1957, at the age of 74, and Anna on July 15, 1977, at the age of 91. She died in her home, and Paul in the Boone County Hospital.

To this union, 10 children were born. Anna died in

infancy, and Mary died at the age of 10, on December 21, 1921, a victim of diphtheria. It was a bleak and sad Christmas!

Katherine was born in Oralabor, October 17, 1909; Mary on November 12, 1911; Paul, July 14, 1914; Zora, September 6, 1916; Nick, August 13, 1918; Josephine ("Bessie") February 4, 1920; Esther Violet, January 12, 1924; William "Bill" Rudolph April 1, 1927, and Frank George, October 4, 1930.

Katherine graduated from Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, working her way through by doing maid work, summers included. She taught country school at West Center, north of Madrid, where she did her own janitor work. The next year, she taught at Elk Rapids, closer to home (where she only had to walk two miles). The Great Depression was on.

Paul quit high school to work in the coal mines. Zora worked in Chicago, Nick was a hired man for the Joe Spence Dairy. Josephine "Bessie" Esther, Bill, and Frank were still in grade school, and were at home. Katherine accepted a position in Lanyon schools in 1933, as a first and second grade teacher, and held that position for six years.

On June 5, 1939, Katherine married Walter Peterson of Lanyon, and they made their home on a farm. Walter was a talented singer in church, and active in civic affairs. He was president of the Lanyon Elevator Board, and president of the Prairie School Board, in Gowrie. Three children were born to their union: Rosalie, Roger, and Ronald. Katherine remains active in the Methodist Church, Women's Federated Club, and Book Club, and lives in Harcourt. Rosalie was the pianist for the church since age 11. She received her B.A. and M.A. degrees from Drake University, and presently is teaching music at the Horace Mann School, in Des Moines. She has traveled to Europe twice, once with the Friendship Force, to Wales. Roger graduated with an Associate Arts degree in Mechanical Engineering from Iowa Central College in Ft. Dodge. He also served six years in the National Guard. He lives on a Century Farm, where Walter's grandfather started. He is married to Andrea Schroeder, and they have two children: Lisa, 14; and Dale, 10. Ronald was active in sports, and was on the basketball team at Prairie. He received his B.A. from Drake University, and his M.A. from the University of Iowa, becoming a C.P.A. He served two years in the U.S. Army in Frankfurt, Germany. He married Judy Isgrig, of Marshalltown, and they have two children, Brook, age 10, and Tiffany Lyn, age 8. Ronald worked as C.P.A. treasurer, vice president of Mid Continent Bottling of Des Moines for eight and one-half years. On June 1, 1982, he became Corporate Comptroller of seven different departments at the Des Moines Register & Tribune. On October 21, 1975, Walter died from leukemia, at the age of 63. He had undergone treatments at the Mayo Clinic, in Rochester, Minnesota.

Paul married Ruth Dissinger, from Bouton. He worked at Firestone. They made their home in Madrid, and had a daughter, Connie, who is married to Charles Alpin, of Des Moines. They have two boys: Chad and Brad. Paul passed away at the age of 59, on March 4, 1974. Paul was an avid sports fan, and had a great love of nature. Feeding the birds was one of his

hobbies, as was gardening.

Zora was married to Robert Janovick, of Madrid, on June 5, 1937, and to this union, four children were born: Robert, Jr.; Judith Ann; John Paul; and James. All are graduates of Iowa State University, in Ames. Robert, Jr. majored in math and science, and taught school. He married Peggy McGee of Madrid, and they have five children: John, Jodi, Toni, Roberta, and Jeanne. Robert is in construction, and they make their home in Dubuque. Judy, a botanist, married Gary Tedore, and they live at Gilbertville. Gary teaches botany at Hawkeye Technical College in Waterloo. Judy and Gary were married in Germany while he was serving in the U.S. Army. Gary is also an Iowa State University graduate. They are the parents of seven children: Jennifer, Linda, Tim, Scott, Carol, Diane, and Mary. John Paul majored in math and science, and is presently in construction. He and his wife, Caroline, make their home in Madrid. John served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam, and received the Purple Heart. James became a teacher and coach in the Madrid schools. He and his wife, Becky, have two children: Chad and Niki, and make their home in Madrid. James (Jim) has been with Firestone, and is still heavily involved in sports. All three boys built their own homes. Zora has been an outstanding homemaker, and is active in church and civic affairs in Madrid. Bob worked at Firestone until his retirement. His hobbies are fishing and gardening. He served in the U.S. Navy in the Pacific theatre, during World War II.

Nick enlisted in the U.S. Air Force in January 1941, and served five years - two and one-half in the China-Burma-India theatre of W.W. II. Nick returned from service, and lived in Bridgeport, Connecticut for five years. He returned to Iowa, where he has had several sales jobs, one being a representative for General Electric major appliances in Sioux City. He later moved to Spencer, in the Lindsay Water Softener business and he is presently with Zenith Pictorial Advertising of Spencer. The Madrid Centennial coins were purchased through him. Nick attended and graduated from Madrid High School in 1936. He married Bernice Westerman of Sioux City, who worked in the office of Commission Firms. They live in Spencer, and have two children: David and Debra. David graduated from N.W. Iowa Technical College at Sheldon. He is employed at the John Deere Plant in Waterloo. He and his wife, Debbie, have two girls, Bridget and Ericka. Debra is a secretary for Crescent Electric in Spencer. She is active in sports and church work. Bernice is the receptionist at the St. Luke Nursing Home in Spencer.

Josephine "Bessie" attended the Iowa School of Beauty Culture in Des Moines after her high school graduation. On September 29, 1942, she married Glenn Schaumburg, of Newton, at the Little Brown Church, in Nashua. Bessie was voted "Miss Madrid" in a beauty pageant in 1938. Before his retirement, Glenn operated a dry cleaning establishment and he continues in his music profession as a pianist. Glenn served in the U.S. Army in World War II, in the European theatre. To this union, two children were born: Michael and Diane. Michael has a B.A. degree from Iowa State Teachers College, in Cedar Falls, and an

M.A. from Drake University. He married Emily Kite, of Des Moines, a former teacher, and they have three daughters: Kelly, Jennifer, and Mary. Michael is Principal at Jefferson Elementary School in Des Moines. He also was a professional tennis instructor for the Des Moines Country Club. The family makes their home in West Des Moines. Diane is married to Rick Sutphin, and they live in Walford. Rick is a supervisor for Quaker Oats, in Cedar Rapids. They have two daughters: Christine and Denise. Bessie "Jo" is secretary for the art department at Meredith Publishing Company.

On August 20, 1947, Esther and Harold Basinger, known as "Bud," were married in the Christian Church in Madrid. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Basinger, of Goldfield. Esther attended the University of Iowa and Drake University, where she received her B.S. in Elementary Education, graduating with honors for academic achievement, and was a member of Kappa Delta Pi, an honor society. She was secretary for the head of Women's Dormitories at the University of Iowa, and later, secretary for the Iowa Athletic Department and I-Club, also at the University of Iowa. She taught school in the elementary grades, at Tiffin, while her husband attended graduate school at the University. They make their home in Mason City, where Bud is with the Department of Public Instruction for Vocational Rehabilitation. Esther has been on the staff of the Mason City Community Schools for the past 12 years. They have two daughters: Crystal Anne and Carole Anne, both accomplished musicians. Both girls played first chair with America's Youth in Concert, when they toured Europe for a month. They made their second trip touring Europe for five weeks with the Wartburg College Band while students there - Crystal playing trumpet, and Carol the French horn. Chris married Scott Bell of Minneapolis, also a Wartburg graduate, and is with the Carelton Stewart Music Store. They live in Mason City, and have a son, Jason Lee, who is one and a half years old. Carol attended both Wartburg and the University of Tulsa. She married John

Meyer, who is with the Arrow Oil Company, and they reside in Tulsa, where she is on the staff with the Tulsa school system. Esther and Bud have traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe.

William "Bill" Rudolph served in the U.S. Navy during W.W. II, in the Alaska theatre. He married Jackie Gord of Slater, on September 4, 1948, and made their home in Slater. Later, they moved to an acreage near Madrid, and their two daughters learned to ride horses. Billie Jo rode in parades. Rae Jean is married to Steve Todd, who is engaged in farming near Madrid, and they have a son, Adam, age three. Billie Jo is an Iowa State University graduate, with a B.A. in Physical Education. She married Douglas York of Ames, who is the Coordinator of the State of Iowa Paramedics. Billie Jo is Police Dispatcher at Ames, and they make their home in Huxley. They have two sons, Christopher, age six, and Ryan, age five. Bill is retired from Firestone, enjoys going to antique sales, and attending sporting events at I.S.U. Jackie is supervisor for the Hach Chemical Company. They spend their winters in Florida, and have traveled extensively in this country and in Europe.

Frank, the youngest son, is very talented in art, and has been in the sign painting business for the past 33 years in central Iowa. He served in the U.S. Army 1st Field Artillery for two years, and was stationed in Babenhausen, Germany. He was married to Marilyn Michaud, and they had three sons: Gary, Paul, and Dennis. Frank still works at John Deere, and has a lovely home in the southeast part of Madrid, where he now lives. Gary is married to Emmy Lou South, is in the construction business, living in Oracle, Arizona, and his wife, Debbie, is a C.P.A. living in Tuscon, Arizona. Dennis lives in Grainger, and is with the Federal Express in Des Moines. All three sons graduated from the Madrid High School.

The family feels a great deal of satisfaction that their parents' choice of Madrid for their home is still apparent in the fact that all members of the family continue to take pride in "calling it home."

## Russell Vaughn

Russell and Elpha Gilliland Vaughn migrated to Dallas Center from Huntingdon County, near Nossville, Pennsylvania, in the year of 1920. Russell talked to a man who had come to Iowa, and had told him there were jobs in Iowa. Russell wrote a letter to Charles Brenton at Dallas Center, asking for a job. The job was secured, so they boarded a train for Iowa. By this time, there were six children, three deceased and buried in Pennsylvania. Marie, Lena, and Raymond (Pete) joined in the trip.

On arrival in Dallas Center, they were put on a farm south of town, and lived there one year. Ruth was born at this farm. Then, they moved into Dallas Center, and Russell worked at the farm on the west edge of town. Some of the buildings are still there. Born at this home were John, Martha, Mary, and Robert. Then, another move about three blocks south, and Paul was born. In 1931, the family moved to another Brenton Farm, three miles north, and one mile east of Woodward. This farm is now owned by

Carl Leonard. There, James was born. Russell continued his hard work and lived on the Brenton Farm until 1958, when he retired because of ill health, and purchased a home in Woodward. Marvin Dixon lives in this house at present.

Elpha raised children all her life, and was not content to retire, so being small and mighty, she got a job at the Woodward State Hospital School. She worked at the Pinehurst Building, caring for bed patients. She worked there until she had a stroke in 1962. She passed away January 30, 1966. Russell continued to live alone until he was unable to care for himself, and he moved to the Rowley Masonic Home in Perry. He passed away October 9, 1977.

At this time, there are nine children living: Marie Dixon (of Woodward); Lena McMahan (of Des Moines); Raymond (Woodward); Ruth Garren (Perry); John Vaughn (Mason City); Martha Kennedy (Woodward); Mary Burkhart (Woodward); Paul Vaughn (Washington); and James Vaughn (Spring-

field, Illinois). Robert was killed in a car accident in 1946. Marie graduated from Dallas Center High School; Lena and Pete attended Woodward High School, but graduated from Madrid; Ruth attended

Madrid High, but graduated from Woodward; John, Martha, Mary, Paul, Robert and James, attended Woodward High School.

## Charles K. Vernon

Charles was born July 30, 1864, and married Carrie Swisher February 21, 1884. They also resided at the Vernon Homestead, where they raised their family and the children were educated at Liberty School. In their family were the following: Belva (James), born July 7, 1888; Kate (LeMaster), born August 8, 1891;

and Helen (Patterson), who was born March 28, 1897. Their grandchildren are: Pauline James Lane; Arline James Wolfe; Vernon; Virgil; Ralph, Jr.; and William LeMaster; Lyla LeMaster Buechler; Lois LeMaster Nutt; and Nada Patterson Shannon.

## Job B. Vernon

Joseph B. Vernon, born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, near Brownsville, February 23, 1828, and his wife, Persosia Gregg Vernon, who was born in Virginia June 30, 1832, were among the early settlers of Boone County, having come overland from Pennsylvania to Illinois, and thence, to Iowa, in a covered wagon, settling in Cass Township.

Job, as he was known by family and friends, was a soldier in the Union Army, enlisting from Boone County. He spent some time in the Army Hospital, and because of improper medical treatment, never fully recovered his health. Persosia, with five of their children, went back East, to be with her sister and husband while Job served in the Army.

They built a frame homestead in 1870, which still stands in Section 16, in Cass Township. It was occupied until recently by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph LeMaster, Sr. This is a Century Farm, and is now owned by Lois LeMaster and Ralph Nutt.

Job and Persosia were the parents of Oliver C., Laura (Mowrer), Lydia (Bernard), Ella (Ramsey), Emma (Noland), Charles K., Morris T., Lucy (Allshouse).

Job passed away in Cass Township October 1, 1879, and his widow survived him until August 21, 1882. Some members of the family establish their homes in Perry, Nebraska, and California. Those who remained in this area are Charles K. Vernon and Emma Vernon Noland.

## Steve and Amila Vignovich

Steve and Amila came from Yugoslavia as a farming family. They settled first in Columbus, Ohio, area, since other family members and friends could be found there. They later moved to Colfax, Iowa, where they began their work as coal miners and farmers. The family moved again to finally settle in the Madrid area, where they worked at several of the coal mines, while continuing to farm. Steve and his son "Curley" worked at the Scandia Coal Mine, owned by the Scandia Coal Company, in Zookspur. The camp shut down in 1926, so they moved to work at the High Bridge and Dallas mines.

George went to work at the High Bridge mines when he was 14 years old. He was required to be 16, but he was tall, and that way, his dad got an extra "car." He worked at High Bridge two years, the Dallas mine, 16, and No. 8, by Grimes for two years.

Danny, Jack, Nick and Eli also worked in the mines. They were laid off in 1945 with the coming of World War II. (The Madrid No. 4 mine shut down in 1942, but the family members did not work there.)

The family farm was located five miles southwest of Madrid, off the local highway (not 17) three miles west. The homestead was sold when the Saylorville

Dam was built. The farm was 57 acres, and the family raised cows, pigs, chickens, and goats. A two-story white frame house, a large animal and hay barn, and several outbuildings were on the farm. In the spring, one could find many mushrooms growing in and about the remains of the coal mines.

Steve died in 1950, and his wife, Amilia, in 1963.

George recalled how C. T. Carney owned the mines in and around Madrid – a total of eight or nine, in Iowa. Charlie Zook worked as an office man for C. T. for many years, and was well liked by the men. Since the Des Moines Railroad had a "spur" through the area, they named it "Zookspur."

Steve and Amilia Vignovich had the following children: Millard (known as "Curley"), who lived in Des Moines, and is now deceased; George (known as "Skinny"), who lives in Boone; Danny, who lives in Des Moines; John (known as "Jack"), who lives in Boone; Violet (known as "Luba") who is deceased, and lived in Madrid; Nick (now deceased), who lived in Madrid; Eli and Steve, both of whom live in Des Moines; Willie, who lives in Chicago; and Joe, who lives in Ottumwa.

## Jack and Louise Wade

John Leroy Wade, known as Jack, son of Roy and Bessie Fister Wade, was born August 8, 1931 at Jamaica, Iowa. Jack spent his boyhood days in the Jamaica, Panora and Jefferson area. He graduated from Jefferson High School in 1949. He became a

lineman for Iowa Electric Light and Power Company following graduation.

Louise Wade, daughter of John and Catherine Campbell Lynn was born October 5, 1933, at Audubon, Iowa. In 1941, her family purchased and

moved to a farm at Coon Rapids, Iowa. Louise attended the Annunciation grade school and graduated from the Coon Rapids High School in 1951.

On September 3, 1951, Louise and Jack were married at the Annunciation Church in Coon Rapids.

Four children were born to Louise and Jack. Paula Ann was born August 25, 1953, at Jefferson, Iowa. John Alan was born March 3, 1955, at Jefferson, Iowa. Wendy Lucille was born April 3, 1957, at Jefferson, and Jacqueline Lynn was born October 24, 1960, at Des Moines, Iowa.

The family resided at Jefferson until moving to Madrid in January of 1960, where Jack continued to work for Iowa Electric.

All four children attended grade school and graduated from Madrid High School.

Paula Ann graduated from high school in 1971. She has attended D.M.A.C.C. in Ankeny, Highline Community College in Seattle, Washington, and Iowa State University in Ames. Paula was married to Daniel Swalla on September 2, 1973, at Madrid. Two children were born to this couple: Natalie Rene Swalla, born May 8, 1976, at Seattle, and Thomas

John Swalla, born February 7, 1978, at Carroll, Iowa. The Swallas reside at Coon Rapids, Iowa.

John Alan graduated from high school in 1973. He graduated from the University of Northern Iowa in 1977, and on July 9, 1977, he married Janet Barrick of Blairsburg, Iowa. One child was born to this couple: Marci Anne Wade, born June 21, 1980, at Fort Dodge, where they reside.

Wendy Lucille graduated from high school in 1975. She attended the University of Northern Iowa and D.M.A.C.C. in Ankeny. Wendy was married to Raymond Ortman on March 31, 1979, at Granger, Iowa. One child, Margaret Rose Ortman, born September 4, 1981, at Ames, Iowa, was born to this couple. The family resides in Madrid.

Jacqueline Lynn Wade graduated from high school in 1979. She attended D.M.A.C.C. and graduated as a medical assistant in 1980. She resides in Madrid, and is employed at the Sandhouse Clinic.

The Wade family has been active in community affairs, both civic and social, and in St. Malachy's Church.

## William Henry and Lovina Sigler Walrath

William Henry Walrath was born in Canada, March 15, 1835, the son of Dr. James and Mary Smoker Walrath. As a young man, he left home and went to Licking County, Ohio, where he became a wagonwright. On May 21, 1861, he and Lovina Sigler were united in marriage. She was the daughter of Jacob and Jane Sigler, born April 2, 1843, near Jacksontown, Ohio. While living there, seven children were born, but the first two girls died as children.

About 1878, the family moved to Iowa, settling on a farm half a mile north of Luther. The five children born in Ohio were: Charles S., Della J., Myrtle, Anna F., and J. Franklin. In Iowa, three more children were born: Emma M., Fredrick C., and Walter W. After many years of farming, Mr. Walrath's health declined. The family moved to Madrid, where Mr. Walrath set up a small carpenter shop, using his woodworking skills to make picture frames, rolling pins, and other



The William Henry Walrath family, back row: Myrtle, Fredrick and Della. Middle row: Frank, Walter (Tom) and Charles (Sandy). Front row: Lovina, Emma, Anna and William H.

useful items, some of which survive today. He remained in Madrid until his death on February 19, 1907. The following quote is from his obituary: "Mr. Walrath was a man of industrious habits and unassuming disposition which won for him a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Madrid, joining about nine years ago."

Four children were still living in Madrid at the time of his death: Charles, Emma, Fred, and Walter. The others had moved away: Frank and Della (Mrs. Al Porter) to Des Moines; Myrtle (Mrs. Arthur Proctor) to New Virginia; Anna (Mrs. Elmer Todd), to Woodward, where they farmed.

On February 9, 1911, Mrs. Walrath died suddenly after a brief illness. Some quotes from her obituary: "Mrs. Walrath was a loving mother, a kind neighbor, and friend. . . . Her death was a great blow to her children as it was to her multitude of friends. . . . She united with the Methodist Church when sixteen years of age and has ever since main-

tained a faithful relationship to the same, and always manifested an abiding interest in the success of the Church work."

Charles, called "Sandy," the oldest son, lived in the community for nearly 70 years, working as a carpenter, on bridges, and on the mines. The youngest son, Walter, called "Tom," homesteaded on land in northwestern South Dakota in 1908-09. Other Madrid people homesteading there at the same time were: Norris, Johnson, Harleen, Latta, Hosely, Kenison, Hutton, Berg, and Farr. It is thought that few of them remained permanently. Later, Tom worked as a conductor for the Milwaukee Railroad until his retirement, and lived in Perry. During World War I, he served in the Army in France. Fred, a painter and decorator, later moved to Des Moines. Frank left for California, where he built many houses. Emma was a day telephone operator at the People's Telephone Company of Madrid, until her resignation in September 1912, when she married Charles A. Berg.

## The Anton and Carrie Wassgren Family

Anton Edvin Wassgren was born to Nels Peter and Anna Wassgren on September 1, 1866, in Lacknevi Socken, Smoland, Sweden. They lived on a small island, where his father was the overseer. Anton came from a large family, and had to work hard in the forests at an early age. In 1887, at age 20, he left Sweden and sailed for America. He went to the home of his brother, Gus, in Colfax, Iowa, and later, to Des Moines, where there were many Swedish immigrants. He worked in the coal mines, did meat cutting, and carpentry. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States of America.

On November 19, 1891, Anton married a young girl from Sweden, Carrie Projs. Carrie was born on November 3, 1872, in Alfta, Socken, Halsingland,

Sweden to Anders and Brita Projs. Her father was a soldier in the Kings Army. She was only 16 when she made the boat trip to America by herself. She couldn't speak or understand any English, and was always thankful that she arrived safely in Des Moines, as white slavery was very prevalent at the time. She lived with her sister, Martha Lund, for a while, and then worked as a domestic for a wealthy Des Moines family. Later, she worked in Colfax for the parents of Norman Hall, the famous Iowa author, when he was a little boy.

Anton and Carrie were the parents of five children: Edvin Theodor, who died in infancy; Alfred Wilhelm, deceased; Ruth Wilhelmina Johnson, deceased; Anna Mildred Norris, of Glendale, California; and Ellen

The Anton Wassgren family, front row: Anton, Carrie and Alfred. Back row: Ellen, Ruth and Mildred.



Pauline Dennis, of Madrid. They also raised a granddaughter, June Weidman Perrier of Madrid, from infancy.

They moved to Madrid in 1912, and engaged in farming for a few years. They then moved into town, when Anton did carpentry and worked on many Madrid homes.

Anton and Carrie were confirmed in the Lutheran

Church in Sweden. After moving to Madrid, they became affiliated with the Swedish Free Mission Church (Evangelical). They were devoted to their family, and made many sacrifices for them. They had been married 58 years when Anton died July 8, 1950, at age 83. Carrie died on September 19, 1958, at age 85. They are buried in Hillsdale Cemetery.

## The A. P. Westerberg Family

A. P. Westerberg was the father of nine children: Lester, Frank, Edwin, Blanche, Ethel, Maude, Zylph, Richard, and Esther. Little is known about Lester and Zylph, although Lester did live to adulthood, married, and moved to California.

Frank married Thace Anderson, and their family moved to the Boulder, Colorado area. Frank and Thace were the parents of one son, Marvin, and two daughters, Helen and Dorothy.

Edwin and his wife, Aimee, also made their home in Colorado. They had two sons, Clarence and Richard.

Blanche married Fred Peterson, and their only daughter, Hazel (1909-1976) married Earle Brown (1901-?). Their only daughter, Cathy, makes her home in Ames.

Ethel married Oscar Westerstrom, and they were the parents of a daughter, Edna, and a son, Russell.

Russell married Ada Check, and they make their home in Atlanta, Georgia.

Maude Westerberg married Sam Sundberg, from Madrid. Sam and Maude had one son, Milton (1898-1978), who married Hattie Johnson. Hattie and Milton made their lifelong home on a farm north of Madrid, and were the parents of three sons: Robert, Ronald, and Raymond. Robert married Dollie Bozich, and they make their home in Idaho. Raymond and his wife, Charlotte, live in Des Moines. Ronald married Sally Lanning, of Madrid, and they and their sons, Mark and John, remain in the Madrid area, where she is a teacher, and he is President of the City State Bank.

Richard and Esther both married into the Krantz family. Richard married Grace Krantz, the daughter of John and Mary Krantz, and Esther married Gus Krantz, their son.

## Clifford B. Welder Family



Elizabeth, Clifford and Karen Welder

Clifford Benjamin Welder, the son of Irvin and Pansy Welder, was born November 9, 1919, on a farm near High Bridge.

His wife, Elizabeth Jane, the daughter of Frank Bell and Lora Lincoln, was born May 30, 1920, near Woodward. They were married at the Church of God in Madrid on August 12, 1939, with Rev. Edgar A. Thompson officiating. They were blessed with one daughter, Karen June, born at Madrid August 8, 1940. Cliff has seven brothers and sisters, and Elizabeth has one brother. By the time she was of school age, Elizabeth lost both of her parents, and she and her brother, Frank Bell, of Madrid, were reared by their grandparents, William and Elizabeth Lincoln.

Cliff worked with his father in the coal and gravel business for 23 years, doing business as I. B. Welder and Son. He and his wife operated a department store

in Madrid for almost four years, until 1960. He then went to work for J. Edwin and A. Merrill Sundberg, at the funeral home, driving the ambulance and assisting them with other general duties.

Elizabeth did clerical work for the stores in Madrid from 1939 until 1957, and later, in 1963, and she also worked at the Finley Insurance Agency. In 1965, she opened a clothing store for ladies and children, called "Betty's," which she sold out in 1972. Elizabeth then went to work for Federal Prescription Service. She is currently working in the activity department at the



Karen Welder Bollie and Paul Bollie with children, Bret, Bart and Brigitte.

Madrid Home for the Aging.

Elizabeth has attended the Madrid Church of God since 1927, and has been active in past years as a Sunday School teacher, V.B.S., and is presently serving as president of W. C. G.

Cliff worked part time for the Sundbergs after his health began to fail in 1968. They built a new home on an acreage east of Madrid. His hobbies are fishing and C. B. radio, and both he and Betty have been gardeners for several years.

Their daughter, Karen, graduated from Madrid High School. She married Paul Allen Bollie, born January 18, 1937, the son of Paul and Dorothy Allen Bollie, of Ames. The Bollies were married at the Church of God, in Madrid, on June 6, 1958, by Rev. Dean Flora. Karen and Paul have three children: Bret Allen, born January 10, 1959; Bart Allen, born December 17, 1962; and Brigitte Ann, born November 15, 1965.

Their hobbies are fishing, hunting, boating, swimming, and gardening.

Karen worked at Bourns Laboratories in Ames for 18 years, and was the manager of Casey's Store in Madrid.

Paul has worked on the Milwaukee Railroad and at John Deere in Ankeny since graduation from Luther High School.

Elizabeth takes particular pride in her son-in-law's ability for skeet shooting, and has kept a scrapbook with pictures and news items. For four years in the late 1960s, he was overall state skeet shooting champion. He won the title at the New Pioneer Gun Club at Waukee, the Register-Tribune trophy for all-bore competition; and the Bob Allen traveling trophy for two consecutive years. He and Bill Smith, from Boone, were champions in a two-man team event, and he was a member of a championship five-man team, hitting 491 of 500 targets. In 12 guage and 28 guage, his record was 100 out of 100, 50 out of 50, and in 20 guage, 98 out of 100. In 1973, he won two trophies.

## The Irvin B. Welder Family

Irvin B. Welder, the son of John Welder and Dorcas Boyd, was born at Herrold Station, near Camp Dodge, July 19, 1893. He was married to Pansy Clements, daughter of Asa T. Clements and Rosetta Dunkel, on February 27, 1917. Pansy was born at Grimes, Iowa February 25, 1900. The couple lived at Herrold and I. B. was a farmer. They moved to Perry in 1922, where I. B. worked at a shovel factory, and also for the Maytag Washer Company. They moved to Madrid, and resided on the Rider place, with their two small sons, Lloyd E. born October 26, 1917, and Clifford B., born November 9, 1919.

In Madrid, Mr. Welder was a farmer and sold butter, chickens and eggs to High Bridge, Zookspur, and the Dallas Coal Camps. The boys attended Hopkins Grove School, with Elsie Henderson Johnson, as their teacher. At this time, the Welders had a new little daughter, Violet Marie, born December 2, 1925.

Mr. Welder and his brother Harry owned and operated an auto repair shop next to the John Sandstrom Blacksmith Shop, on South Cedar Street. After a few years, the family moved to Des Moines, and I.



Children of I. B. and Pansy Welder, front row: Gary, Larry and Robert. Back row: Violet, Clifford, Lois, Helen and Lloyd.

B. was employed by The Battery and Electric Shop. He also went to barber school, and after receiving his license, went into barbering. The Welders lived in Des Moines for three years, and then decided to return to Madrid. He worked for the Milwaukee Railroad section, and then started his own trucking business. He hauled coal for the No. 4 and No. 6 mines, also from the Dallas Mine, to the Madrid school, churches, residents, businesses, and to the Iowa Lutheran Home.

During this time, two daughters were born: Lois Lucille, born January 16, 1932, and Helen Ruth, born November 13, 1934. A son, Robert Lee, was born September 5, 1937, and twin sons, Larry Gene and Garry Dean, were born exactly two years later, on September 5, 1939.

Mr. Welder hauled sand and gravel from the Whitmore gravel pit, west of Madrid, with the help of his sons, for building and construction. He owned three trucks, tractors, and a dragline, digging basements for homes, churches, and two Madrid businesses, the Lehman Hatchery and the Madrid Bakery.

His son, Clifford, worked with his father for 23



Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Welder

years, under the business name of Welder and Son.

Pansy was a nurse's aide at the Lutheran Home for seven years. The Welders and their eight children were members of St. John's Lutheran Church. They were blessed with 15 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

Lloyd and his wife, the former Pauline Richey, live in Decatur, Iowa. Clifford and his wife, Elizabeth Bell, live on an acreage near Madrid. Daughter, Violet Marie, married Dean Poindexter, and they also live in Madrid. Lois Lucille married Roy Peterson, and they

live in Bloomington, Minnesota; Helen Ruth married Leslie Lee, and they make their home in Des Moines. Robert Lee married Alene Stader, and they live in Madrid. Larry Gene and his wife, the former Sandra Williams, make their home in Ogden, and son, Gary Dean, also lives in Madrid with his wife, the former Shirley Campbell.

Mr. Welder died October 28, 1963, at the age of 70. Mrs. Welder, at the age of 82, remains living in her home across the street from the Madrid school.

## Elmer Westerstrom Family

Elmer Westerstrom was born west of Madrid on May 8, 1882, and lived his entire life here. He learned the trade of his father – that of stonemason – and worked at that trade until he established the Variety Store in 1921. This store was located in the west building now owned by Denzil Lawrence Appliance, located next to the alley.

Mr. Westerstrom married Anna Anderson, of Boone, on November 28, 1912, and they established their home in Madrid. They were the parents of one daughter, Bernadine, who now resides at the Madrid Home.

The Variety Store was operated by Mr. Westerstrom until his death in 1940, when his wife took over the operation for several years.

Mrs. Westerstrom became a nurse's aide at the Lutheran Home, and later became a housekeeper for Attorney and Mrs. C. J. Cederquist. When ill health overtook her, she became a resident of the Lutheran Home, where she died in 1969, at the age of 90.

The Westerstrom family were faithful members of the Lutheran Church, where Mr. Westerstrom served



Elmer and Anna Westerstrom

on the church board for many years. Mrs. Westerstrom was a member of the Ladies Aid of the church, the Missionary Society, and the Fidelity Class, and was also a charter member of the "Lucky 13 Club."

## Bessie Swanson (Wheeler)

Bessie Swanson, daughter of Swan and Sesa Swanson, was born May 1, 1870, in Sweden. She came to America with her family when she was 11 years old. She grew to womanhood in Iowa, and on January 8, 1888, married James Buchanan Wheeler. They had one son: James Harvey Wheeler. Bessie's husband was engaged in farming. He died August 7, 1927.

Bessie remained at the farm home, southwest of Madrid, until 1930, when she moved to the Swanson home in Madrid, to help care for her aging and ailing mother. She lived there until her death on February 9, 1945, at the age of 74. Both Bessie and "Jim" are buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery.



Mr. E. Sterley Wheeler and daughter, Laura Lee Cramer (Mrs. Wilson B. Cramer).

## E. Sterley Wheeler

Mr. Wheeler, son of James Tilghman Wheeler and Laura Ball Gettys Wheeler, was reared in the Madrid area. He graduated from the Madrid High School in 1916 going on to become an engineer in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He retired to Tuscan, Arizona.

He has contributed much historical information to our library and to this history book.

He fondly remembers being the water boy for the men who were constructing the first double-track railroad bridge across the Des Moines River west of Madrid. His father was one of the men who worked on the bridge.

## Jack and Lillian White

John White was born October 18, 1909, at Rutledge, near Ottumwa, and Lillian at Madrid, February 3, 1911. Their parents were Margaret Haddow and John J. White, and J. G. and Maude Halsey Lucas. John (Jack) and Lillian were married in 1935, and for three years they lived in Cambridge, where Jack was associated with the Cambridge State Bank. In 1938, they moved to Madrid, where Jack worked for the City State Bank. Here, three children were born who grew up in Madrid. They are: Peggy, who married John Eigler, of Fenton, Iowa; Walter, married to the former Susan Foster; and Phyllis Fobes. Peggy and John reside in Philadelphia, and have two daughters, Kelly and Julie. Walter and Susan have daughters Jennifer and Karen. Phyllis resides in Denver, where she owns and operates her own business.

In 1944, Jack joined the firm of Western Printing Company, which then published the *Madrid Register-News*. At the death of J. G. Lucas, the Whites, with Robert and Grace Lucas, purchased Western Printing Company, and Jack continues at the present as a part-time salesman for this firm.

Both Lillian and Jack have been associated as volunteers with youth organizations all of their adult

lives. Jack belonged to Boy Scouts as a boy, and has continued in different capacities at local and district levels. He is presently serving on finance committees of Broken Arrow District for Boy Scouts, and the Madrid Camp Fire organization. He was recipient of the Scouts Silver Beaver Award for service, in 1962. Lillian has served the Camp Fire organization as leader and member of various committees at the district, council, and national levels. She served as a member of the National Council for two terms, and was presented Camp Fire's Luther Halsey Gulick Award at the Golden Jubilee Council Fire in Des Moines.

Jack and Lillian were awarded honorary life membership in the Heart of the Hawkeye Council of Camp Fire at recognition ceremonies at Camp Hantesa in the fall of 1982. At the same time, Lillian was given a 25-year membership certificate.

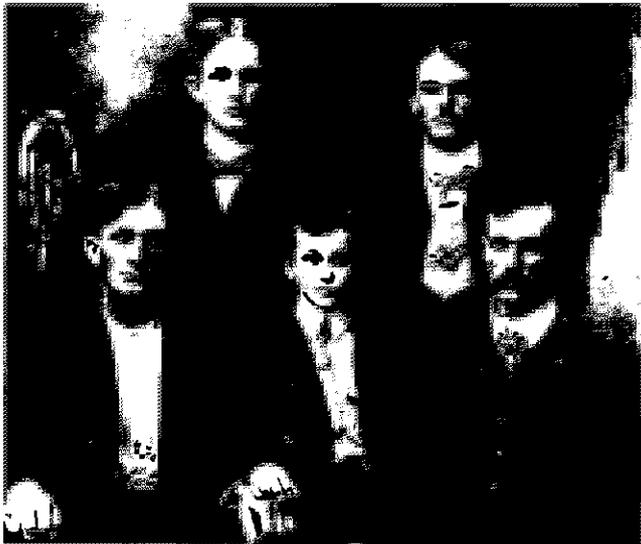
They have served their church in several capacities over the years, beginning with the First Christian Church, which is now St. Paul's Church of Christ.

Jack attended the University of Iowa and the American Institute of Business, and Lillian attended Coe College and Drake University.

## Whitmore

The branch of the Whitmore family that settled at Madrid first migrated to Iowa in 1882. John Myron Whitmore, Sr., his wife, and three children obtained a farm near Collins, where – according to an account written by their son, George, "My father was not rich; he was what was termed in that day and age 'well-to-do'. He owned a good farm in central Iowa, quite a number of horses, sheep, and cattle, and had some cash on hand."

Susan Margaret Osgood was born October 23, 1852 at Corpus Christi, Texas. Her father, Kinsley Osgood, a Captain of Dragoons assigned to protecting supply trains carrying trade goods to the west, met and married a lady in Corpus Christi. Less than a year after



Whitmore Brothers, front row: Arthur Albert, Vivian St. Claire and John Myron. Back row: George Pease and Winfred Osgood.

the birth of their daughter, his wife died, and Captain Osgood took Susan to New York State, to place her in the care of his sister, Julia Martin.

Henry and Julia Martin later moved to Illinois, taking Susan with them. On October 22, 1870, at Sandwich, Illinois, she was married to John Myron Whitmore. They lived at Newark, Illinois, where four of their children were born: Lorenzen (Renny) lived only nine months; Mary Luanna, their first daughter, was born September 9, 1873; and at three-year intervals, John Myron (Junior) was born March 9, 1876; and Arthur Albert on September 16, 1879.

In 1882, they moved to Collins, Iowa, and on October 12, Winfred Osgood was born. During the years they were becoming a "well-to-do" central Iowa farm family, the children continued to arrive at three-year intervals: George Pease (January 26, 1885); Susan Margaret Jane (May 7, 1888), and Vivian St. Clair (July 6, 1891).

In 1894, John Myron Sr., together with some neighbors and many others throughout the midwest, were seduced by the salesmanship of land agents promising prosperity from dry land farming on the plains of Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado. George's account, written years later, states: "My father and neighbors sold out and shipped household goods, livestock, and farm machinery to the town of Culbertson, County of Hitchcock, State of Nebraska . . . drought came, and the crops failed.

"Discouraged, father made up a train of prairie schooners, and drove back to Iowa . . . where they spent a season near Madrid. But, not satisfied that the promise of dry land farming was totally false, . . . again, the train of covered wagons started on a long, tiresome journey, . . . to Elk County, Kansas."

After looking at several sites and wintering over near Lexington, Missouri, they decided to try some land near Garland, Kansas. After some months there, "Granny Taylor," Mr. Whitmore's mother (Mary Kuanna Pease Whitmore Taylor), died. In addition, he and four of the children "had ague every other day," so they again decided to return to Iowa, although the oldest daughter, Mary Luanna, had decided to marry a young man there at Garland, and remain in Kansas. She lived the rest of her life in southeast Kansas, and she and her husband, Burt Reeder, raised four of their six children to adulthood.

"We arrived broke in the little town of Madrid, the fall that McKinley was elected (1896) . . . My folks knew nothing about mining or miners. If my memory has not failed, they thought the latter was a beast. Never-the-less, my father and older brothers secured work in a coal mine four miles from home."

The next spring, the family moved to a farm west of town. "The income from the farm was not sufficient so father secured the right to open a hillside mine down by the river. These veins were called 'pencil marks' because they were only about eighteen inches in thickness. It was a small amount of coal that one man could produce in a long, hard day's work. We delivered the coal we mined into town for a dollar and a half a ton, barely eking out an existence during the winter."

Over the ensuing years, as they grew older, the boys worked at various occupations that included, in some winters, contracting to cut ice from the river and deliver it to the ice house in Madrid, where it was stored in thick layers of sawdust until it was sold during the summer. John was an expert field tile contractor, until he bought a farm in Garden Township, one mile south of Luther. He remained single until his death in 1952, at the age of 76.

Art, with his father, operated a brickyard west of town, just southwest of the Cassel cemetery. He also made the first cement blocks sold in Madrid. Levi Anderson recalled many years later sitting in a classroom across the street, watching the first house made with these blocks being built on the corner of what is now the school grounds at First and Water Streets. Art bought a steam engine and threshing machine, and did custom threshing and in 1916, purchased the farm west of Madrid along the Des Moines River in Boone and Dallas Counties, where he lived until his death, (still single) in March, 1974, during his 94th year.

Winfred Osgood, "Winnie," worked in the coal mines, becoming a supervisor in the Phildis mine at one time. He later bought an acreage near the Elk Rapids schoolhouse where he raised hogs and grew small fruit and other garden produce. He also remained unmarried, and died at the age of 86, in 1968.

George, as he was growing up, was assigned the care of the cows and other chores at home. He also helped on other projects, such as cutting cord wood, and mine props. He attended some terms of school. "At that time, a term of school was three months. The terms varied from two to three a year, and one teacher taught all grades."

Vivian, the youngest boy, also grew into chores and school. He was a young man when World War I

started, and was drafted into the army. He served seven months with the American forces in Europe, where he was a victim of mustard gas poison. The damage caused by the gas to his lungs weakened his resistance to tuberculosis to which he succumbed on February 12, 1920.

His sister, Maggie, who had married Kelley Smith, and was the mother of two daughters, (Mary and Dorothy), helped nurse him during his illness, and contracted the disease too. She died in June of the same year. In 1907, George decided to go to California to seek relief from asthma he had suffered from since childhood. On the way, he stopped to visit his oldest sister in Kansas, intending to stay only a few days. He found that she was seriously ill, and not expected to live. Urged by family and friends, he agreed to stay on. She lived 60 more years, and he stayed on seven, in what he thought of as "the most God-forsaken place on earth." Suffering terribly from frequent attacks of asthma, he worked when he could in the coal mines there.

Eventually, the presence of Miss Ethel Hall brightened the scene for him. While plans for their marriage were being made, he fell ill with typhoid fever in an epidemic that took the lives of many. But, after his slow recovery, their wedding was held January 7, 1914.

His doctor had advised him to move to a higher altitude, as slowly as possible, to see if that would bring relief from the asthma. The young couple loaded their few possessions in a wagon, drawn by a team of burros. They took along a supply of ingredients for making a lice killer to sell to farmers along the way.

They eventually arrived at Laramie, Wyoming, where George noted a remarkable relief from his asthma. Feeling that they had arrived at the edge of the area where relief was possible, they traveled on to Hanna, and George took a job in the coal mines there. On March 23, 1915, their daughter, Madeline, was born.



Madeline Whitmore Kindwall and her husband, Grant

George returned to Madrid for the funeral of his father, who had died in his sleep in September, 1917. They stayed on, and he tried several enterprises,

operating a skating rink for a time, and a photographic studio. He also worked as a mechanic in the garage operated by "Dad Lyons."

On December 4, 1917, they lost twin boys who had been born just three days earlier. Two years later, on December 28, 1919, Charles Leonard was born.

The return of frequent, severe attacks of asthma compelled George to again seek relief in the mountains. He took his family to Colorado, where he obtained work as an automobile mechanic. They were living in Brighton in 1924, when Ethel died, leaving him with their two young children.

Among his associates in the automobile repair business was a Mr. Jesse Andrews, operator of a battery shop service station, with space for repair services. He, too, was a widower, who had lived for a time in Wyoming.

Jesse Andrews, a son of Douglas, and Ema (Gans) Andrews, was born July 15, 1878, at Olathe, Kansas, but migrated to Texas, where he met a "cousin," Nora Bell Wiswell. She was one of the many children of Daniel Frederick and Colista (Clover) Wiswell, who had moved to Waco, Texas from Franklin County, Ohio. Jesse and Nora were married November 1, 1900, in Evant, Texas.

They farmed near Evant, where their children, Frederick Raymond (January 30, 1902), Hazel Osha (November 16, 1905), and Colonel Douglas (July 5, 1908), were born. About 1910, they decided to homestead on land that was then-available in New Mexico.



Pictured here are Jesse Andrews, his wife Nora Wiswell Andrews, his brother Howard and Benjamin (Uncle Ben) Franklin Robinson, a former slave born in 1830.

After emancipation, he adopted the family and stayed with them through several generations, until he died at the age of 104 in 1934. At that time he was still living with Jesse Andrews in Brighton, Colorado.

The Andrews family, with Nora's brother, Frank Wiswell, and "Uncle Ben," a former slave who had adopted the family and stayed with them through several generations after emancipation, loaded their possessions in a covered wagon and with a buggy for the family to ride in, headed west to Roswell, New Mexico.

They filed three claims, and set up ranching, but after proving his claim, Frank sold his land to Jesse, and returned to Texas. Following an accident with a team of runaway horses, Nora's recovery from her injuries was extremely slow. Her doctor resorted to the

recommendation that she try a different climate to see if it would help her. The ranch was sold, and the family, having had friends who had moved to Oklahoma, tried several sites there. Nora died at Kenefick, Oklahoma, on October 12, during the great flu epidemic of 1918.

During their travels in Oklahoma, Jesse and his brother, Howard, had worked in the oil fields. They decided to go to Laramie, Wyoming, to work at an oil refinery that was being built there. By 1921-22, the refinery was nearing completion and Mr. Andrews had an opportunity to buy a battery service shop-filling station at Brighton, Colorado, so he, his three children, and the faithful "Uncle Ben" moved there.

"Uncle Ben" (Benjamin Franklin Robinson) stayed with the family until he died in 1934, at the age of 104. At that time, he was still living with Jesse Andrews in Brighton.

After some success, he moved his business into a building that included facilities for automobile repair, and made a deal with an acquaintance, George Whitmore, to take over that part of the business.



George Whitmore

On August 25, 1925, George and Jesse's daughter, were married. The family, including George's children, Madeline and Charlie, was joined by a baby girl named Ethel Eunice, on August 16, 1926.

Because business was poor at Brighton, George went to work at a garage in Estes Park during the tourist season of 1928. Their son, Robert George, was born there on July 29. At season's end, Estes Park became almost a ghost town in those days, but George had been asked by an automobile dealer in Demming, New Mexico, to come and work for him. Just six weeks after their arrival there, he suffered his first attack of asthma. Unable to work regularly, he constructed a confectioners stand, where Hazel and Madeline made candy, popcorn, caramel corn, etc., at the local movie theater, to supplement their income.

At the end of the school year, they returned to Colorado, and settled in Boulder, where George worked at various enterprises, to support his family. The stock market crash that year, 1929, marked the beginning of the "Great Depression," and work became harder and harder to find, so he built a machine to renovate the cotton-filled mattresses commonly used



Hazel Whitmore and five of her children, front row: Susan Ackerlund, Hazel Whitmore and Bob Whitmore. Back row: Ramona Bracht, Ethel Robinette and Ray Whitmore.

at that time. Hazel made new mattress ticks for them, and together they were able to earn some income.

On May 2, 1932, another son, Raymond Douglas, was born, and because times were getting harder, just one year later, at the depth of the depression, George loaded his family and possessions onto a Model T truck that he had modified into an early day camper, and returned to Madrid. Madeline had been graduated from high school, and obtained work as a 'governess' for the children of a wealthy doctor, so she stayed in Denver.

They were welcomed to the farm home, to George's brother, Art, where farm work, a large garden, much canning, and preserving, and a rare job – eventually, the WPA – got them through the Depression. The household numbered seven, until the hot, dry, summer of 1936, when on July 17, another son, John Myron, was born.

There followed three daughters: Ramona Mae, April 11, 1939; Betty Jean, December 29, 1940; and, ten years later, on April 13, 1950, Susan Marie.

George continued to suffer from severe attacks of asthma, although in later years, his allergies seemed to diminish and with the introduction of medicines and drugs that seemed to work miracles, he was able to find relief from the frightening attacks that had plagued him for so many years. He worked several years at the Phillips 66 service station in downtown Madrid for Art Bullington, until he went out of business.

George died at the age of 82, on March 1, 1967. He was a creative individual, who was said to have a good, tenor voice, and a talent for music. He played the violin and other instruments by ear, and liked to write poetry. Sometimes, he tried putting one of his poems to music. He also had a great deal of mechanical ability, and designed and built tools, machines and improvements on machines or tools he used. He even obtained patents on several of his inventions although nothing of commercial success.

He was survived by his wife and nine living

children. Hazel continues to live on the farm west of Madrid, and enjoys traveling to visit her children, now scattered from Alaska to Texas, and her 21 grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren as of the latest count.

Madeline Whitmore Kindwall lives in Denver, Colorado, with her husband, Grant. They have two daughters. Vicky is married to Lyle Kassaland, and lives in Honolulu, Hawaii, with their two children, Brianna, and Brandon. Carol and her husband, Brad Steele, have one daughter, Abby.

Ethel Whitmore Robinett and her husband, Cliff, live west of Madrid. They have five children: Cheryl, Randy, Barbara, Debra, and Mike. Cheryl married Ed Kelley, and lives at Boone. They have six children Cheryl Ann, Brian, Scott, Steven, Tera, and Jena. Randy lives at Madrid with his wife, Donna, and their two children, Walker and Becky. Barbara is married to Dan Burke, and they live in Austin, Texas, with their daughter, Sienna. Debra is married to Dario Giovanni (Jim) Koerner. They and their two children, Russell and Amanda, live at Kirksville, Missouri. Mike is single, and lives in New York City.

Robert G. (Bob) Whitmore is single, and lives at the farm west of Madrid.

Raymond Whitmore is married to Marilyn Dudley, and has two sons, Craig and Kurt. They live northwest of Des Moines.



John and Wanda Whitmore

John Whitmore and his wife, Wanda, live at Ft. Worth, Texas, and have five children, all of whom live in the Ft. Worth area. Elaine is married to Mark Williams, and has two daughters, Rachel and Ann. John Junior lives with his wife, Lisa. Susan is married to Phill Clark and has one daughter, Michelle. Peggy and Tim are still at home with their parents.

Ramona Whitmore Bracht lives at Homer, Alaska with her husband, Todd, and their four children: Toby, Lisa, Todd, Jr., and Eric.

Susan Whitmore Ackerlund lives at Madrid with her husband, David, and their three children: Aaron, Amy, and Ashley.

## The Clarence W. "Bill" Wilcox Family



The Bill Wilcox family, in the front, Bill and Irene. Back row: Trish, Tom, Dennis and Jeff.

On November 1, 1957, C. W. "Bill" Wilcox and his wife, Irene, of Adel, Iowa, bought the *Madrid Register-News* from the Western Printing Company, owned by the J. G. Lucas family, J. G. (Guy), Robert Lucas, and Mrs. White.

Bill and Irene and their three school-age children, Patricia, Dennis, and Thomas, moved to the former Bill Jenkins home at 609 East Second Street in Madrid on February 1, 1958.

The Wilcoxes grew up in Adel, attended school there, and were married on April 25, 1943, in the Adel Christian Church. Bill, the son of Russell and Olive Wilcox, was born May 5, 1925. Irene Louise, daughter of Raymond and Bessie Flinn, was born April 23, 1926.

In 1944, Bill went into the U.S. Navy as a specialist, and was honorably discharged in 1946. He returned to Adel, and the *Dallas County News*, where he was business manager until they bought the Madrid



The Bill Johnson family, Bill, Trish, Amber and Terra

### *Register-News.*

Bill passed away suddenly May 2, 1983 of a massive heart attack.

Patricia Irene was born December 14, 1946, at the Iowa Methodist Hospital in Des Moines. "Trish" graduated from Madrid High School in 1965, and from Drake University in 1968, with a B.A. in Journalism and Education. She married William Maurice Johnson, son of A. Kenneth and Katherine Lucas Johnson, of Madrid, on June 1, 1968, at the Adel Christian Church.

Bill and Trish have two daughters, Terra Lynn, born October 11, 1971, and Amber Rae, born June 22, 1974. Patricia is employed as a computer operator and the advertising manager for the Madrid *Register-News*. Bill is assistant director of the Iowa Historical Department in Des Moines. The Johnson live at 809 South Union Street, in Madrid.



The Dennis Wilcox family, Jennifer, Kyle, Carol, Kristen and Dennis.

Dennis William was born on July 2, 1950, at the Mercy Hospital in Des Moines. Den graduated in 1968 from Madrid High School and went into the U.S.



The Tom Wilcox family, Tom, Diane, Brett and John

Navy in 1969, and received an honorable discharge in 1973.

On January 26, 1974, he married Carol Ann Johnson at the St. James Lutheran Church, in Allison. Carol is the daughter of Clarence and Matilda Johnson, of Allison. Their three children are: Jennifer Carol, born December 22, 1974; Kyle William, September 16, 1976; and Kristen Michelle, November 19, 1979.

In 1977, Dennis and Carol bought into the family business, and the Wilcox Printing and Publishing was established. Their family lives at 609 West Second Street.

Thomas Russell was born September 30, 1951, at the Mercy Hospital in Des Moines. Tom is a 1970 graduate of Madrid High School. He also served in the U.S. Navy for four years, and was honorably

discharged in May, 1975.

Tom also worked for the family newspaper, and is now foreman of the press room at the Ames *Daily Tribune*. Tom, Diane, and their boys John Charles (born October 7, 1967) and Brett Kenneth (born May 23, 1972), live at 214 S. Walnut Street. Diane is employed in the Administration Office at the Woodward State Hospital School.

Jeffrey Ray was born September 11, 1960, at the Iowa Methodist Hospital. Jeff is a 1978 graduate of Madrid High School. He attended Drake University, Iowa State University, and graduated in June 1982, from Seattle-Pacific University. He received a B.A. in Speech Communications, and a B.A. Cum Laude. in Business Administration/Marketing. Jeff is advertising account executive with the Argus Newspapers, and resides in Seattle.

## Benjamin Williams

Benjamin Williams came to the Elk Rapids area in the spring of 1847. One of the pioneers in the area, Ben was a farmer and stock raiser in the Swede Point area all of his working life.

Mr. Williams was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1817, and while yet a small boy, he moved with his parents to Putnam County, Indiana. There, he met and married Elsa Ann Strong. In the fall of 1846, he scouted the Elk Rapids area, then settled there six months later. Shortly after their arrival, Elsa, who had borne Ben six children by that time, passed away. These six children were: Mrs. Sarah Risler; John; Spencer (a Union soldier who died during the Civil War); Margaret; Henry, and Isaac.



Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Williams

One daughter, Sarah Williams, married Lewis Rissler. He was the son of William and Sarah Boone Rissler, also of Boone County. Sarah was one of the daughters of Moses Boone, son of Squire Boone, and she was a great-niece of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone. (The Boone family history is documented elsewhere in this book, as well as in other family histories). William's father was George Rissler. Sarah and Lewis were the parents of a daughter, also named Sarah. Sarah K. Rissler married Perry Lee, and they were the parents of a daughter, Berdena. Berdena married Russell Wicker, and they also made their

home in Madrid. They were the parents of sons, Merrill and Dennis, both of whom continue to make their homes in Madrid. Merrill married Janet Kendall, the daughter of Roy and Velma Kendall, of Madrid. They are the parents of Kristen (August 29, 1971) and Jason (October 13, 1974). Dennis married Connie Shepard. They are the parents of daughters Kara (May 25, 1973) and Erin (June 1, 1976). Russell passed away March 4, 1982.

Some time after the death of his wife, Ben returned to Indiana, where he met and married America McIntosh. The second Mrs. Williams passed away after four years of marriage, having borne an additional three children to the family. On September 13, 1857, Benjamin married Mrs. Elizabeth Goodrich, who was born in Putnam County, Indiana on August 10, 1832. Her first husband was Perry Goodrich, who died at the age of 33. Elizabeth and Benjamin were the parents of ten more children, five of whom died in childbirth or shortly thereafter. Another daughter, Hanna, died at the age of 14, leaving three brothers (Squire, Perry, and W. H.) and one sister, Allie, surviving her.

Squire B. Williams was born May 13, 1860. In August, 1900, he purchased from C. S. Lawbaugh, an established grain business. In 1909, when a vacancy occurred in the cashiership of the City State Bank, he was elected to that position. In September, 1883, he married Miss Blanche Bilsland. Her parents, John and Eliza Bilsland, were natives of Indiana and Illinois, respectively. In 1853, they settled at Swede Point. Squire and Blanche had two daughters, born in Madrid: Mrs. Edna Parson, born March 6, 1886, and Dorothy, born September 14, 1898. Edna passed away while living in California. Dorothy continues to reside in California. Both girls had sons: Carter Parson, living in Oregon, and John Scott, who passed away in 1977. Squire and Blanche Williams built a new residence for themselves, and that building presently houses the Sundberg-Kirkpatrick Funeral Home business. Mr. Squire Williams passed away April 14, 1912, at the age of 52, but Mrs. Williams lived until 1932.

Perry O. Williams was born in 1865, and grew to manhood in Madrid. He married, then moved to Des

Moines, where he was a buyer of men's clothing for a large department store. He passed away October, 1936.

Allie was born December 1, 1866, and passed away July 19, 1897. She was married to Charles E. Wells, and three sons were born to their union: Vaughn, Emory, and Gayla. After Allie's death, "Aunt Elizabeth" cared for and raised them.



W. H. (Billy) Williams with granddaughter, Doloris Bellinger.

W. H. Williams, the youngest son, married Lillie Luther, the daughter of Milden and Mary Hull Luther.

Ben farmed in Section 35, Douglas Township. Although he came to Boone County with very little, by hard work and determination, he eventually acquired 825 acres of choice land. He died February 22, 1884, and his wife, "Aunt Elizabeth," lived until 1921. She was cared for in her later years by her son, William H. Williams.

Milden Luther was born in Clay County, Indiana, on March 22, 1840. His parents came to Iowa in 1850. Mary Hull Luther was born in Putman County, Indiana on December 25, 1841. Her family also moved to Iowa about 1850 or 1851. In time, these two young people were married, and to their union were born four girls: Lillie, Ella, Zylph, and Carrie. Lillie married William H. Williams. Ella married Dr. Farr; Zylph married George Hutton, and Carrie ("Aunt



Lillie Luther Williams with grandchildren, Jack Geisler, Doloris Bellinger and Margaret Williams.

Cad") married H. D. Lucas. Mary passed away August 7, 1915. Milden Luther died seven weeks later, on September 28, 1915, and is remembered by his great-granddaughter, Doloris Bellinger, as the "best cook" of soft-boiled eggs and biscuits ever!

William H. Williams and Lillie Luther were married May 17, 1882, in the Milden Luther home.

They moved to a farm just north of Madrid. He farmed, but soon became a stock buyer, making many trips to Chicago with the stock. After he retired, they built a lovely home on 101 West First Street, in Madrid, where Lillie died March 3, 1917, and William H. Williams died August 1, 1935. To their union, were born six children: May (born 1884, died 1950, and married O. H. Darby); Eva (born 1887, died 1974, and married Robert Geisler); Hugh (born in 1889, and died in 1960); Frank (born in 1892 and died in 1957); Flo (born in 1895 and died in 1957, who married Everett Holcomb); and Zephyr, born in 1900, and died in 1980).

Eva and Robert Geisler first lived in Perry. Shortly, they purchased a grocery store in Madrid. After operating it for a short time, Robert's health failed,

Children of W. H. and Lilly Luther Williams, Hugh Williams, Zephyr Williams, Eva Geisler, Flo Holcomb, May Darby and Frank Williams.



and they were forced to sell the store. They moved to Arizona, and then to Colorado Springs, for the rest of their lives. Two sons were born to their union: John W. and William H. John lives in Colorado Springs, and is the father of one daughter, Judy. William has two daughters and one son.

Hugh Williams was married twice. He was a farmer, then moved to Denver, where he worked as a clerk in a hotel for many years. His second wife lives in Boone.

Frank married Alma Kinsey, the daughter of E. O. Kinsey, a department store owner in Madrid. They farmed for a short time, then moved to Woodward, where they operated a grocery. Finally, they moved to Des Moines, where he worked as a salesman, and Alma worked for Younkers. Frank and Alma were parents of three children: Yvonne, Margaret, and William. Yvonne married Mr. Cessna, who was killed in an accident. Yvonne died in 1964. Margaret lives in Winterset, and has two sons and a daughter by her first husband, Martin Roach, who passed away. She is presently married to Mr. Abrahams. The third child, William, born February 6, 1921, is married and lives in California. He has three daughters and one son. Alma died in 1970.



Frank and Alma Williams and their children, Margaret, Yvonne and William.

Flo Williams married Everett Stuber Holcomb on June 14, 1916. When he was a very young man, he worked for Guy Lucas in the Western Printing shop. Soon after their marriage, he joined the service, serving in France and Germany in the First World War. After he returned from the service, they moved to



Flo Williams Holcomb



Everett Hocomb

Charles City, then back to Madrid, where he took charge of the D&H Grocery store. After leaving the store, they moved to Des Moines, where he drove a bread truck for many years, and Flo worked in the millinery department at Younkers. They had one daughter, Phyllis, who married George Shipley. They have one child, Georgeann. They are all living in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1976, Flo and Everett celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. Flo died in November, 1976, and Everett celebrated his 90th birthday this year. He still tells most interesting stories, and loves to visit.

Zephyr Williams, the youngest child of the Wm. H. Williams family, attended the Madrid School, and, after her mother died in 1917, she cared for her father until his death August 1, 1935. She worked for Willis York at the Red Ball. After her father's death, she moved to Des Moines and worked for the Grocers Wholesale Company. She then moved to Santa Monica, California, and worked for the St. John's Hospital in that city. She lived and worked there until her death on September 29, 1980.

In 1900, a young man named Otha H. Darby came to Madrid. Born in 1883, his parents were Mr. and Mrs. Harper Darby, of Foster, Iowa, where they were farmers. At the age of 12, Otha had started out on his own as a railroad telegrapher. After working at various locations, he came to Madrid to make his home. He lived here continuously, with the exception of 1910, when he homesteaded in South Dakota. In 1905, he ran a newsstand, in the present location of Mercer's Appliance. After three years, he returned to the railroad. By the telegraph wire, he was the first one to hear "The World War Is Over!" at the end of World War I. What an exciting time that was! Soon, bells were ringing, people shouting, and parades were springing up all over town. It was a happy day.

A few years later, Mr. Darby became a silent partner for the D. & H. Grocery Store. He and Everett Holcomb bought the store from their brother-in-law, Bob Geisler, who retired early because of failing health.

On October 10, 1906, Otha married May Williams, the "Girl of His Dreams." When they first married, they lived in an apartment above the Johnson & Johnson building, above the present location of Mary's Hobby Shop. On April 8, 1909, a daughter, Doloris, was born. In time, they bought a home across



Otho Darby



May Williams Darby

from the First Christian Church, where they lived until 1926. Then, they built a new home at 109 South Union Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Darby enjoyed entertaining and taking part in their community. They belonged to the Masons, Eastern Star, Community Club, M.W.M. Club, the D.A.R., the M.B. Club, but their First Christian Church always came first to them.

On May 7, 1934, Mr. Darby was appointed Postmaster of Madrid by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He held this position for 19½ years. He reached the retirement age of 70 years on October 8, 1953. Following his retirement, he took a number of trips in the West. Later, he served as Madrid's City Clerk for a few years.

Mrs. Darby passed away August 22, 1950, and Mr. Darby June 5, 1968.

Rex was born March 4, 1908, in Wilmot, Kansas. He came to Madrid on April 1, 1930, from Muscatine, Iowa, where he had been working as a barber. He bought a four-chair barber and beauty shop located under the Shames clothing and grocery store, and began business here. In a short time, the rest of his family moved to Madrid from Mediapolis, Iowa. These included Chauncey S. and Cora Bellinger, his parents; his grandmother, Emma Willard; brother, Esper (now living in Castro Valley, California); brother, Leslie (now deceased); and sister Twyla Sheldahl (who now lives near Grimes). Rex's mother operated the beauty shop until her health failed, and then she and Chauncey moved to Des Moines.

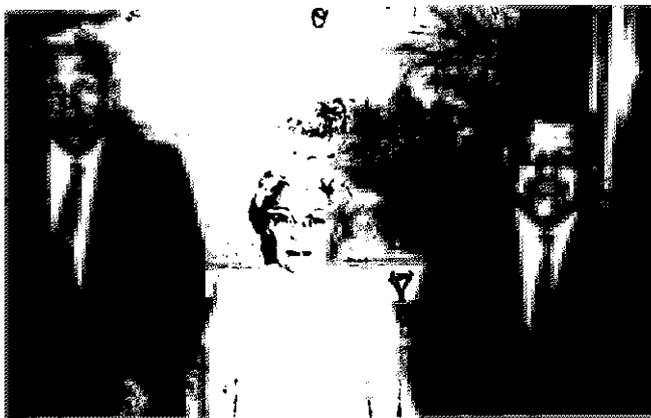


Chauncey and Cora Bellinger

## The Luvern Wiskus Family

The Luvern Wiskus family moved to Madrid in April 1971, and lived at 325 North Locust Street until 1974. They then moved three miles north and a quarter mile west of Highway 17, to an acreage they purchased from Dorothy Rufsholm, where they continue to reside. With the property, they purchased a greenhouse, which they operated for two years. On July 4, 1977, the greenhouse burned down.

The family belongs to St. Malachy's Catholic Church, where they have attended since moving to Madrid.



Rex, Doloris and Jay D. Bellinger

Rex began working at the Post Office as a clerk on July 1, 1935. He first worked as a village carrier, and was then appointed rural carrier for Route 2. He held this position until he retired on November 26, 1965, making a 30-year postal career.

One Sunday evening in 1930, Doloris Darby went to church with her mother. There, sitting in the back row was a young man – Rex Bellinger. After church, he asked Doloris to take a ride. So, with the approval of her mother and great-aunt Cad Lucas, they went. They continued their occasional rides for several years, until November 11, 1934, when they were married.

At that time, married women were not allowed to teach, so Doloris became a homemaker until 1948, when she began teaching in the Madrid school system. When the Bellingers were first married, they paid \$15.00 rent for a small apartment. On December 12, 1936, they were blessed with the arrival of a special little boy – their only son, Jay D. After her return to teaching in 1948, Doloris continued in the Madrid system until her retirement in 1970.



Luvern and Sandy Wiskus, Kris, Doug and Laura

Luvern works as branch sales manager for Northwest Service Company in Des Moines. Sandy works at the Woodward State Hospital School.

Kris is 16 years old, and a sophomore at Madrid High School. She works part time at the Madrid Super Valu, and is also currently president of the L & M 4-H Club, and is busy in band and F.H.A.

Doug is 14 years old, and in the eighth grade at

Welsh Junior High School, in Ames. He is kept busy in 4-H and Boy Scouts.

Laura is 12, and in the sixth grade at Madrid Elementary School. She is involved in band, Camp Fire, and 4-H.

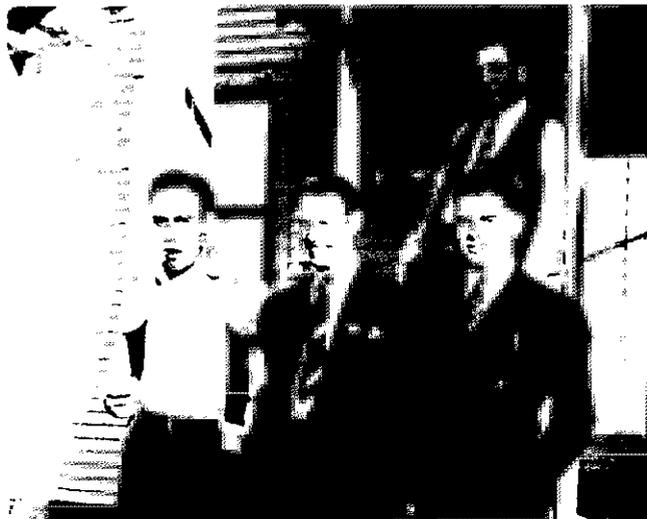
Luvern is currently the assistant scoutmaster for Troop 150, and a project leader in the Luther-Madrid 4-H Club.

## W. L. and Wilhelmina Thomas Wylie Family



Will Wylie and granddaughter, Mary Kay Meneough

W. L. Wylie (1879-1958) and Wilhelmina Thomas Wylie (1884-1919) resided on a farm four and a half miles south of Madrid, in Polk County's Union Township. Mr. Wylie was the oldest child of Benjamin and Mary Jane Thompson Wylie, and Mrs. Wylie was the daughter of Charles and Anna Johnson Thomas. Mrs. Wylie's mother's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Johnson, came to this country from Sweden in the mid-1800s. They made their home in the Hopkins Grove community on the property later owned by W. L. Wylie. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, in their later years, resided on Capital Hill,



William T., Ralph and Paul E. Wylie

in Madrid. All of these families were affiliated with the Hopkins Grove U. B. Church, and resided in that community.

W. L. and Wilhelmina were the parents of: Blanche Wylie Taylor (1907-1935); Beulah Wylie Blake (1908); Catherine Wylie (1910); Roberta Wylie Meneough (1911); William T. (1913-1960); Ralph B. (1914-1978); Joseph A. (1916-1917); Paul E. (1918); David (January 1919-June 1919); and Anna, who died at birth. They were also the grandparents of: Doris Jean Blake Taylor (1936); Mary Kay Meneough Taylor (1940); Carolyn Sue Blake Collins (1944); Jacqueline Wylie (1947); Gwendolyn Wylie Vallejo (1949); Charles T. Wylie (1951); Debra Wylie Schneider (1953); Wilhelmina Wylie McNeer (1954), and one step-grandchild, Marilyn Meeks Greif (1935).

Mrs. Wylie's untimely early death caused by the horrible Spanish Influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 left W. L. with the grave responsibility of caring for this large family.

Mr. Wylie was very civic-minded and served the church and community in various capacities over the years. For many years he was on the Hopkins Grove School Board, served as Justice of the Peace, and Constable of Union Township. He was an active church worker, serving as Trustee, Class Leader, and Teacher of the Bible Class of the Sunday School. In 1951, he was cited as the member of the Hopkins Grove Church having the longest continuous active service.

Benjamin Wylie was a Civil War veteran and a member of the G.A.R. William, Jr., Ralph B., and Paul E. all served as volunteers in World War II. William and Ralph were in the European Theatre, and Paul in the Pacific area for the duration of the War.

Blanche, Catherine, and Roberta were all involved in school work. All three got their start from their two years of Normal Training at the Madrid High School. Catherine retired from teaching in 1975, after 42 years of teaching in Polk County. Roberta retired in 1965, after 43 years teaching, also in Polk County.



Children of William L. Wylie, Roberta Meneough, Ralph Wylie, Catherine Wylie and Beulah Blake.

## Hannah Irene Swanson (York)

Hannah Irene Swanson was born January 10, 1874, in Sweden. She was the daughter of Swan and Sesa Swanson, and came to America with her family at the age of seven. She was 14 when they moved to Madrid. Here, she grew to womanhood and married Edward Harrison York, on November 7, 1904, at Rock Island, Illinois. She and "Harry" made their first home in Rock Island. Later, they moved to Waterloo, Iowa. After 1911, Woodward became their residence, and remained so for the remainder of their married lives.

Hannah and Edward had one daughter, Cora Arlene, born in 1907. Harry operated a shop in Wood-

ward, where he sold and repaired shoes and harness. He also made harness and other leather products for sale.

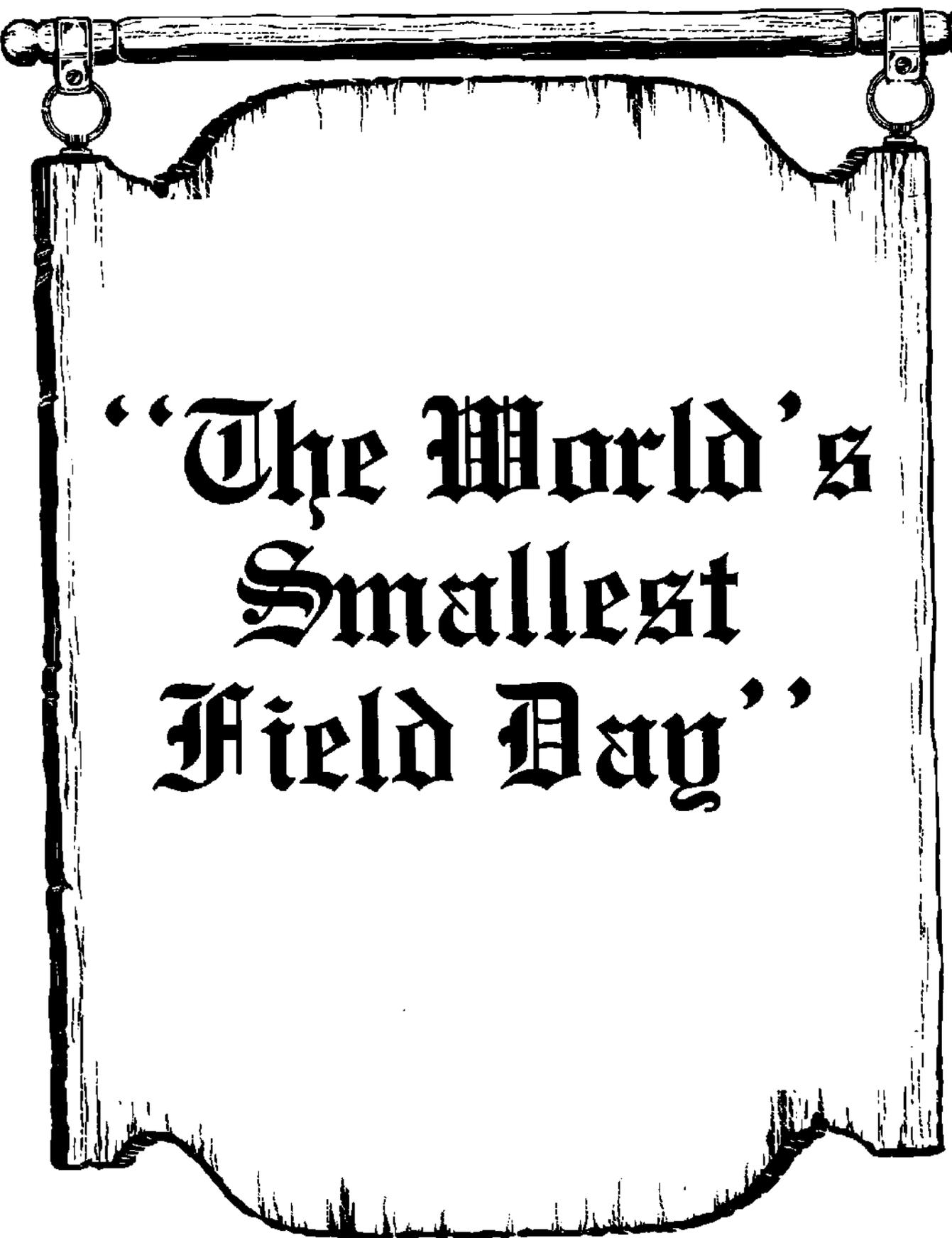
Hannah died in her home, in Woodward, on June 9, 1944, at the age of 70. She had been a member of the Gradatim Rebekah Lodge for 18 years.

Four years after the death of Hannah, Harry married Fannie Hotchkiss, of Florence, Colorado, where they made their home until his death in March 6, 1974. Hannah and Harry are both buried at Mount Hope Cemetery.

## Charles Berg



Emma, Marie and Charles Berg



‘‘The World’s  
Smallest  
Field Day’’

## "The World's Smallest Field Day"

... an annual open house held at Sunny View Farm owned by Herb Plambeck, vice president of Living History Farms; former Farm Service Director for WHO radio, and assistant to two United States Secretaries of Agriculture.

When I was serving as Boone County extension director in charge of 4-H work in 1934, I was so favorably impressed by the friendly co-operation of the people here I resolved that if ever I would be in a position to buy a farm it would be in Boone County. Twenty-five years later that dream came true with the purchase of what is now known as Sunny View Farm.

My choice of Garden Township was not by accident either. Not only for its deep and fertile soil but I had also become very fond of the Madrid community. In becoming acquainted with its hard working, sincere down-to-earth people I knew they would be good neighbors. The Ackerlund, Carlson, Check, Christensen, Cole, Erickson, Hermann, Jagerson, Pies, Sheldahl, Sundberg and other families in the area had already proven that. My wife, Frances, now deceased, and I also wanted to be good neighbors and thereby help support and promote the Madrid community.

The Jagerson brothers, Harold, Cliff, Ole, Clyde and Howard, who operated a number of farms in the area, became our tenants. That was a stroke of especially good fortune for us. In the year of the Madrid Centennial Celebration, 25 years after the first lease was signed, they continue to operate Sunny View. Not only are the brothers good farmers and stewards but Harold and Mary, who live on the farm, have worked tirelessly with us to improve the farmstead, conserve the soil, landscape the yard, moder-



The five Jagerson Brothers — Ole, Harold, Cliff, Clyde and Howard — operators of Sunny View and other Madrid area farms, photographed at one of the field day plots.

nize the home, tear down old barns and build new structures. Moreover, their children and grandchildren have helped build fences and paint them a gleaming white and the barns an intense red.

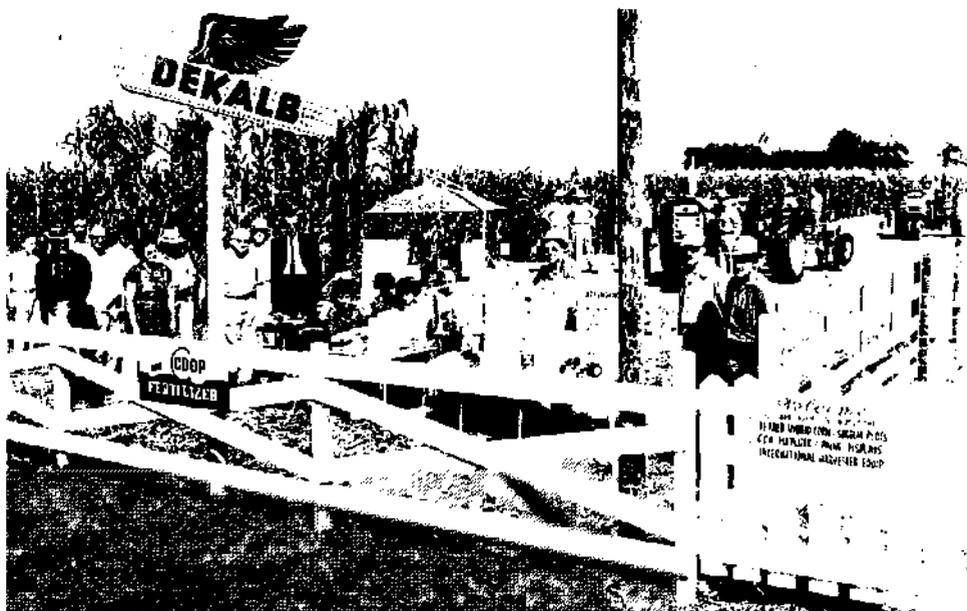
Less than a year after I became a Boone County landowner and taxpayer I proposed staging an annual open house field day. Sponsors of my shows as farm service director at WHO Radio were enthusiastic about the idea and offered their cooperation. So did the tenants and the Garden Prairie church ladies, as did Bill Wilcox of the Madrid Register News and other Madrid friends, as well as every one of the neighbors, some of whom were among my former Boone 4-H Club members.

The first field day took place in September 1959. It



Cliff Jagerson, one of the five Jagerson brothers who include Sunny View Farm in the 850-acre farming operation, was one of the six wagon train drivers and is seen here with a load ready to tour.

Gleaming white fences and gates, welcome signs, sponsor displays and tractor drawn hayrides greeted visitors at the registration tables.



almost ended before it started when heavy rains on the scheduled date caused a postponement. Only about 100 persons came but those who did enjoyed the relaxing time, hayrack rides, display plots, conservation work and educational exhibits.

From that small beginning in 1959, with its corn variety displays and fertilizer, herbicide and insecticide tests, more and more exhibits and attractions were added year after year. Meanwhile, an ever greater number of organizations and individuals became involved. We called the annual event "The World's Smallest Field Day," but as time went on the number of visitors belied the name. Each year more people registered. By 1965, the total had exceeded 3,500. In 1970, when the event was discontinued because I was drafted to become Assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Hardin – and later to serve Secretary Butz in the same manner, our total count must have been above 7,500.

Records kept on the farm show that no less than 77 Iowa counties were represented among those attending, and that 36 states and some 28 foreign nations were included among the registration addresses. A glance at the list shows guests from England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, Holland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria and Belgium in Europe; and from Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania in Africa; from Brazil, Argentina and several other Latin American countries; from Australia and New Zealand in the South Pacific; and from the Orient, India, Japan, China and several other countries. The most famous group to visit Sunny View was probably the New York Philharmonic Symphony, who took time out from an appearance at C. Y. Stephens Auditorium at Iowa State University, and had a fantastic time driving tractors, riding hayracks and otherwise enjoying themselves on a practical, working, Iowa family farm.

Neighbors and members of the Jagerson family drove the hayracks with bales of straw for seats. Thus visitors could observe all the exhibits over the entire farm the easy way. The hour-long rides always ended at the place where Garden Prairie's church women served delicious snacks and lunches and where attendance drawings were made every hour on the hour. WHO sponsors of farm shows provided hundreds of dollars worth of attendance prizes, as well as wagon train guides and speakers.

Over the years, attractions included Soil Conservation Service officials demonstrating terracing and other conservation practices, ASCS leaders dealing with ditch banks and other practices, Iowa State University soybean variety plots, Farm Bureau organization procedures, modern tractors, combines and other machines and electrical appliances. Along with the shiny new farm equipment displays, hundred-year-old antique tools and machines were shown. Out in the fields the fertilizer and herbicide demonstrations and corn yield tests, as well as a beaver dam along the creek and a "floating bridge," evoked much comment. Grassed waterways and ditch bank controls as well as terracing were of much interest.



The late Mrs. Carl Jagerson, mother of the Jagerson Brothers, shown here in 1965 with her grandchildren in the genetic "zoo" and tall corn.

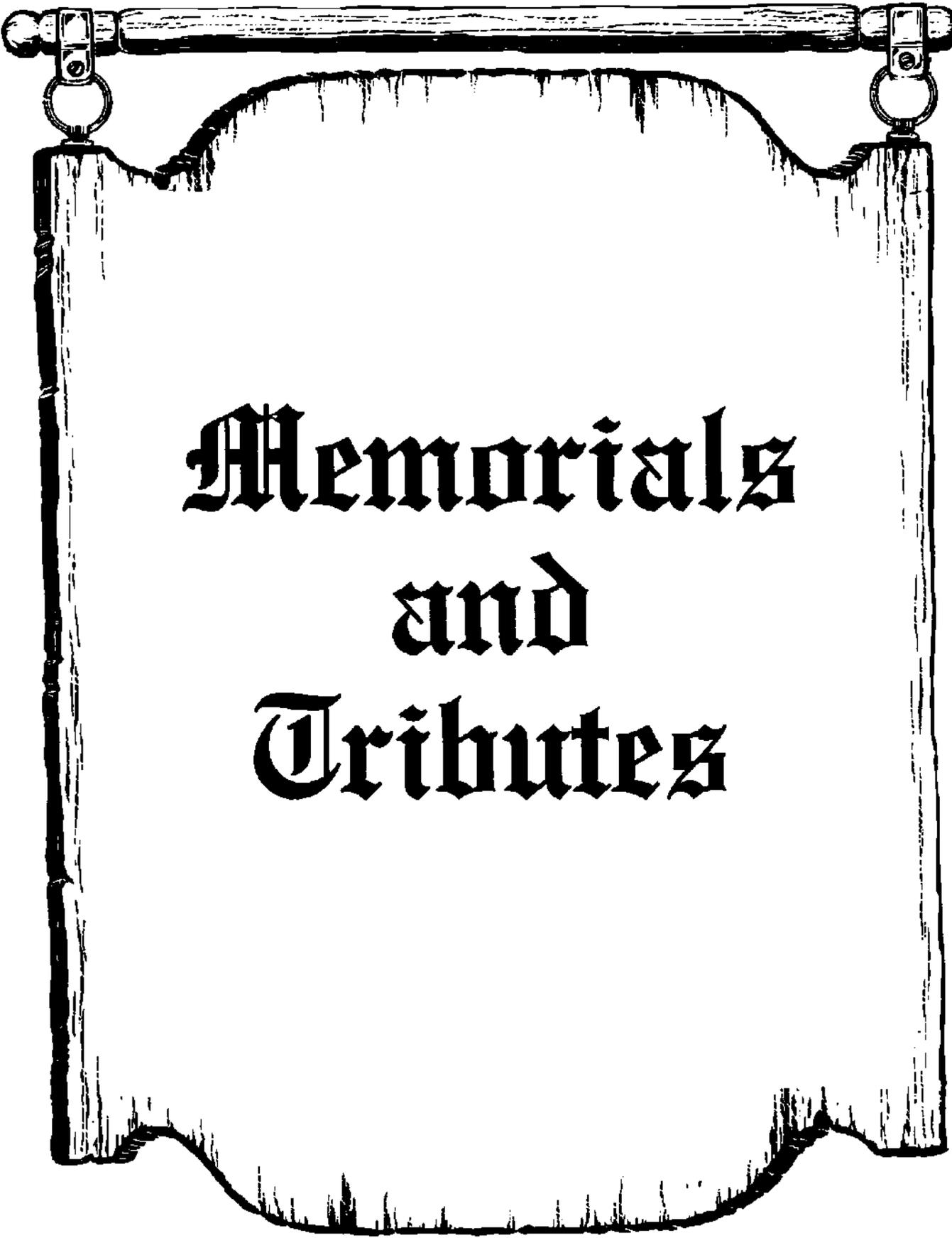
Other special attractions included a genetic corn "zoo" with its colorful varieties of Indian, pod, flour, flint and dent corn along with "lazy" corn growing on the ground like melons alongside 16-foot tall Mexican cornstalks. Also attracting attention were plots of exotic crops from India, Brazil, Spain and Kenya and peanuts, cotton and other oil crops, and futuristic crops like cambre. Still other crowd pleasers included pony hitches, kiddie trains on garden tractors, antique engines and tractors and a plowing demonstra-

tion by Dallas Bowman, national plowing champion.

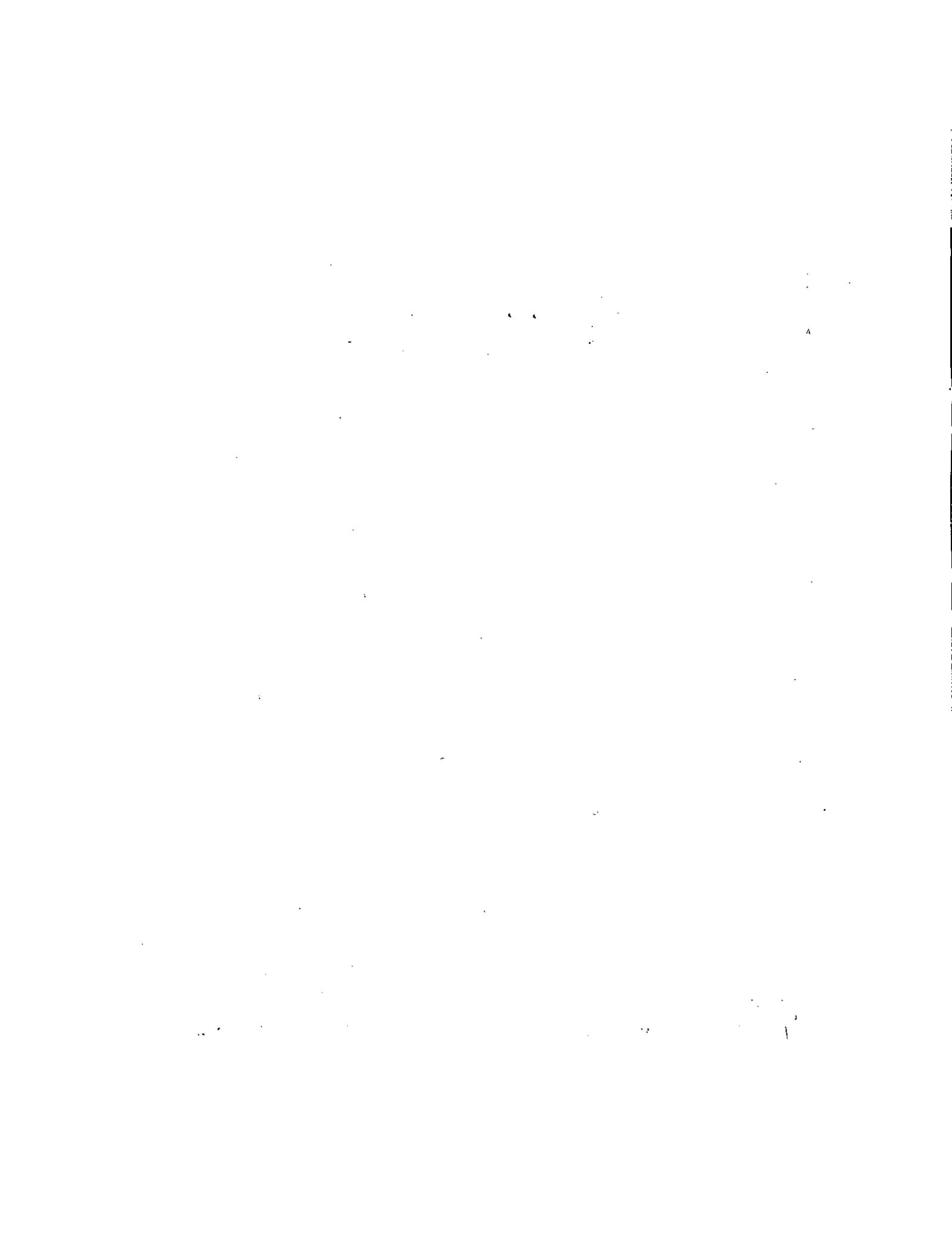
WHO broadcasts emanating from the farm and front page publicity and reports by the Madrid Register News and comments in other papers, had much to do with making the "World Smallest Field Day" a widely anticipated day of fun and fellowship, and an outstanding demonstration of neighborliness involving the Iowa farm community of Madrid in Boone County, Iowa.



National Plowing Champion Dallas Bowman on his IH foreign made tractor and with his Kverneland Norwegian plow seen demonstrating "precision plowing" at 1964 Sunny View Farm Open House.



**Memorials  
and  
Tributes**



*In Memory of*

**Erick Dalander**  
1814 - 1893



**Eva Dalander**  
1836 - 1917

In memory of our Grandparents  
by the children of  
*E. P. and Alma Dalander:*  
*Edna, Helen, Ruth*  
and the late *Martin Dalander*  
and by the children of  
*S. A. and Amanda Dalander:*  
*Eva, Rose, Margaret,*  
the late *Edith Squier* and  
and the late *Victor Dalander*

*In Loving Memory of*

**Eric Peter Dalander**  
1864 - 1937

Both Mr. and Mrs. Dalander were born in Swede Point. Their marriage took place September 15, 1892.

In loving memory of our father and mother by their four children: Martin, Edna, Ruth and Helen, who are ever thankful and grateful for such loving and gifted parents, who built their home on the foundation of happiness, security and the love of God.

**Alma Louise Anderson**  
1869 - 1949



*In Loving Memory of*  
**C. J. Cassel**



*by his  
descendants*

*In Loving Memory of*

**Cliff D. Evans**  
September 23, 1897 - January 5, 1975



Cliff D. Evans was born September 23, 1897 on a farm southeast of Madrid, and lived his entire life on the farm on which he was born.

He was preceded in death by his father, three brothers and one half brother, and his mother.

As a child he attended Praire School north of his farm home.

As a young man he took over the farm after his father's death and cared for his mother until her death in 1931.

In 1956, he was united in marriage to Sylvia Gregg, who lived on the farm until the fall of 1981 when she moved to Ames, Iowa.

Cliff passed away on January 5, 1975.

*In Loving Memory of*  
**W. J. and Bess Jenkins**

*By*  
*Margaret Jenkins Rholff*  
*Duane Jenkins*

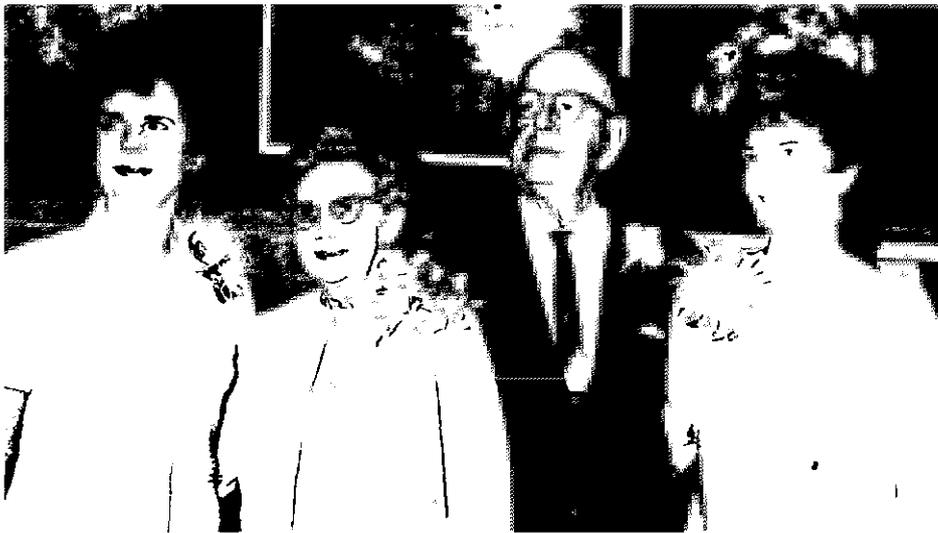
*In Loving Memory of*  
**Douglas Wayne Williams**



We were blessed to share the joys and pleasures of our son Doug for 19 years, 7 months and 8 days. Then he was suddenly taken from us. At the time of this great loss to our family, we found he had touched the hearts of many fine people of this community. At this time and opportunity, we his family, once again thank all of you who helped to ease the pain and sorrow over the loss of our loved one. He will always live in our hearts.

*Kenneth and Margaret Williams*  
*Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Perkins and Family*  
*Mr. and Mrs. Larry Williams and Family*  
*Lisa Williams*

*In Loving Memory*



The Carl Lundahl Family

John and Josephine Johnson Lundahl were pioneers in the community, faithful members of St. John's Lutheran Church and raised their three children, Carl W., Harry and Mabel in Madrid. In remembrance of our parents and grandparents – congratulations to Madrid on its Centennial.

*Elaine and Grant Carlson  
Audrey and Vernon Swanson*

## Robert (Curley) Barrow

1892 - 1951

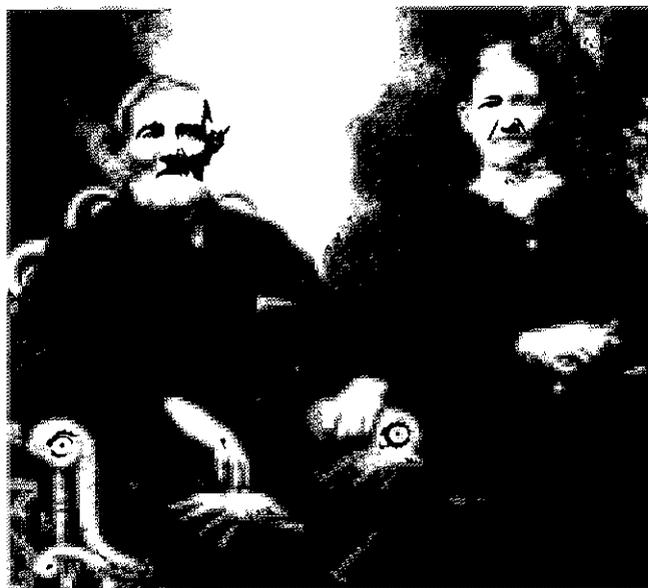


In memory of Robert (Curley) Barrow. He was a hard working, honest and loving husband, father and family man.

Most of his life he worked for the railroad, the last 27 years at the depot in Madrid servicing passenger trains. He passed away on the job in July of 1951.

*By the family of Robert Barrow*

## *In Loving Memory of* Carl and Inga Hegberg



*By their descendants*

*In Loving Remembrance of*  
**Janice (Rockwell) Muehlenthaler**



Janice Marie was born to Ralph and Mildred Rockwell on August 10, 1938 on a farm south of Madrid, Iowa. In this first picture she was 15 months old. She attended White Hall School and graduated from Madrid High School in 1956. She attended Iowa State Teachers College from 1956 to 1958. Janice was then employed at Central Life Assurance Company in Des Moines, Iowa until 1961.

She was united in marriage to Merrill K. Muehlenthaler on June 10, 1960, at the First Christian Church in Madrid. Born to this union were two daughters, Kimberly Jean on July 30, 1961 and Pamela Sue on November 26, 1965. Janice's grandson, Travis Craig Muehlenthaler, was born to Kimberly Jean on May 11, 1982.

Janice was a member of the Madrid Firemen's Auxiliary, charter member of Beta Sigma Sorority, a past member of 4-H, and an active member of Camp Fire. She was a member of St. Paul's United Church where she had worked in the Sunday School as a teacher and treasurer for many years. She appreciated and actively participated in music in high school, college, and church. She served as a teacher's aid for the Learning Center at the Madrid Schools for eight years, from 1972 until 1980.

*In Memory*  
**Janice (Rockwell) Muehlenthaler**  
August 10, 1938 - February 12, 1981



Janice passed away at the age of 42 years, February 12, 1981, at the Iowa Lutheran Hospital in Des Moines, Iowa.

A Precious One From Us Has Gone,  
A Voice We Loved Is Stilled;  
A Place Is Vacant In Our Homes,  
Which Never Can Be Filled.

*Janice's Loved Ones*

*In Loving Memory of our Grandparents*

**J. Edwin Sundberg**    **Kathryne Campbell Sundberg**  
1885 - 1973                      1884 - 1970



*By their Grandchildren*

*Sally Sundberg Cartwright  
Dr. Stephen M. Sundberg  
Anne M. Sundberg*

*Kathleen Gilbert Warren  
Caroline Gilbert Woollums  
C. Criss Gilbert*

*In Loving Memory of our Parents*

**Charles Peterson**                      **Hulda Peterson**  
1881 - 1942                      1887 - 1973



*by  
their children*

*Cherie Rees, Mildred Christopher, Ruth Wadell,  
Carl Peterson, Reuben Peterson and Ruby Kolozs*

*In Memory of*  
First Lieutenant H. Todd Harrison



In memory of First Lieutenant H. Todd Harrison, killed in a plane crash in Vietnam, March 3, 1969. A posthumous presentation of the Bronze Star and Oak Leaf Cluster was made to his wife, the former Carolyn Culling of Kirksville, Missouri. Todd, a life-long resident of Madrid, was the son of Harry and Dorothy Harrison and brother to Ross Harrison of West Des Moines and Mrs. Jeff (Jill) Peterson of Pekin, Illinois.

*by his mother and father*

*A Tribute of Love and Appreciation to*  
**The Founders and Administrators of the Home**



Matron 1906-1916  
 Sister Christine Monson



Superintendent and Matron 1942-1960  
 Mr. and Mrs. Gust Sanborn



Manager 1926-1942  
 Mr. C. J. Clevon



Superintendent 1960-1963  
 Rev. Ruben Spong



Assistant to and Interim Administrator  
 1953-Present Lillian Johnson



Administrator 1963-1968  
 Rev. J. Milton Nelson



Administrator 1968-1970  
 Jerry McConnell



Administrator 1970-1976  
 Rev. Charles Terrill



Administrator 1977-Present  
 William Thayer



Dr. C. E. Benson



A. M. Sundberg

Co-founders of the Home

We are reaping today the  
 benefits of your dreams,  
 your hard work and your  
 prayers.

**Madrid Home for the Aging**  
*Founded 1906*

Fred James Lackey  
"Fed"



Correne Leah Lackey  
"Keen"



*In loving memory of Fred and Correne who  
helped to raise and love so many Madrid children.*

Mr. and Mrs. Menes Olson

Married April 15, 1901



*In Loving Memory by their Children*

*Irene McGeeney (deceased)  
Verna Streight  
Edmund Olson  
Pearl E. Johnson*

*Irma Ringgenberg  
Harold Olson (deceased)  
Raymond Olson  
Vivian Kimrey*

*In Loving Memory of*

**Samuel  
Sundberg**  
1871 - 1951

and

**Maude Anderson  
Westerberg Sundberg**  
1872 - 1931



*by Hattie C. Sundberg (daughter-in-law)  
Robert M. Sundberg, Ronald J. Sundberg, Raymond V. Sundberg (grandsons)  
and their families*

*In Loving Memory of*

**John Albert Johnson and Hulda Albertina Johnson**  
1868 - 1940

1864 - 1941



*by Hattie C. Sundberg (daughter)  
Edna R. Johnson (daughter, deceased)  
Robert M. Sundberg, Ronald J. Sundberg, Raymond V. Sundberg (grandsons)  
and their families*

*In Loving Tribute to*

**Carl Milton  
Sundberg**

1898 - 1978

and

**Hattie Charlotte  
Johnson Sundberg**

1900 -



*by their sons and families:*

*Robert Milton & Danielle Kathryn (Bozich) Sundberg*

*Dennis Craig & Mary Ruth (Shaffer) Sundberg*

*Eric Anthony Sundberg*

*Christopher Michael Sundberg*

*Jeffrey Greg Sundberg*

*Danette Marie Sundberg*

*Ronald Johnson & Sally Ann (Lanning) Sundberg*

*Mark Alan Sundberg*

*John David Sundberg*

*Raymond Verlin & Charlotte Ann (Doud) Sundberg*

*Samuel & Lou Elizabeth (Morrow) Sundberg*

*Sheryl Jean Sundberg*

*Keith Samuel Sundberg*

*Mary Elizabeth Sundberg*

*A Tribute of Love*

**Laurence Melbourne  
Lanning**

1900 - 1970

and

**B. Virginia  
(Buck) Lanning**

1904 -



*by their daughters and families:*

*Ronald Johnson Sundberg & Sally Ann (Lanning) Sundberg*

*Mark Alan Sundberg*

*John David Sundberg*

*Nigel LeRoy Walters & Janet Virginia (Lanning) Walters*

*Scott Matthew Walters*

*Ann Elizabeth Walters*

*In Memory of*  
**Adolph and Rosetta Peterson**



Life-long residents of Madrid. Mr. Peterson was a prominent farmer and businessman for many years. At his death, he founded the Adolph and Rosetta Peterson Charity Foundation. This foundation has contributed many thousands of dollars to the Madrid Community over the past years.

*In Loving Memory of*  
**C. W. "Bill" Wilcox**

May 5, 1925 - May 2, 1983



In loving memory of our husband, father and grandfather. A dedicated businessman and publisher of the Madrid Register-News for 26 years, enjoying the journalism profession and his community. He was a devoted family man, civic leader and church leader. We will always cherish your love and memories.

*His wife, children and grandchildren*

## *In Loving Memory of Our Family*

### Grandparents

Corydon L. Lucas .....	1838-1933
Nancy Sturdivant Lucas .....	1840-1936
Milden Luther .....	1840-1915
Mary Hull Luther .....	1841-1915

### Parents

H. D. Lucas .....	1872-1958
Carrie Luther Lucas .....	1878-1951
Guy C. Harshbarger .....	1884-1963
Stella Burley Harshbarger .....	1887-1969

### Aunt and Uncle

George E. Hutton .....	1867-1951
Zylph Luther Hutton .....	1868-1943

*Place in loving memory by Vaughn and Florinne Lucas  
and Dott Lucas Holmgren*

## *In Loving Memory of Esther E. Sundberg*



A long-time teacher in the Madrid School system, whose influence extended far, a former City librarian and a loving aunt. Remembered by her nieces and nephews.

*Russell and Victoria Winterink  
Eldon and Frances Pearson  
Eloise Pearson  
A. Merrill and Pauline Sundberg  
Edward and Elinor Gilbert*

*In Loving Memory*  
**Kenneth Arthur and Betty Jean Cronk**

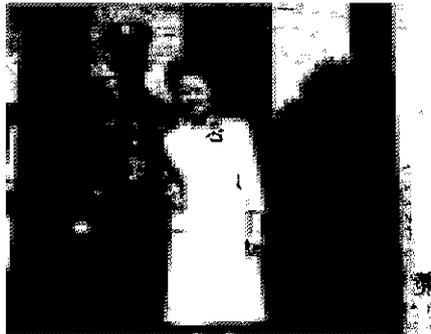
(1917 - 1952)

(1922 - 1972)



*the family of Rollin K. Cronk*

*In Loving Memory of*  
**Carl Woodrow Peterson, 1916 - 1982**



Carl Woodrow Peterson was born on July 4, 1916 to Charles and Hulda Peterson in their home at 117 Country Road in Madrid. He was the fourth child of six; his sisters are Cherie Rees, Mildred Christopher, Ruth Lepovitz Waddell, Ruby Kolozs and one brother, Reuben.

His elementary school years were spent at Hillsdale School east of Madrid, and he graduated from Madrid High School in the class of 1933.

Carl was employed by Shames Department Store from 1933 until 1939 when he went to work for Ray Roe as a driver for Standard Oil Company.

He was inducted into the Army Air Force in June of 1942, and his tour of duty as an airplane mechanic took him to Africa, Italy and France. He received his honorable discharge from the Army and returned home in November of 1945.

Carl continued his career with Standard Oil as a tankwagon service operator until his retirement in 1971.

On October 12, 1942, he was married to Sarah May Latta in the Methodist Church at Festus, Missouri. To this union four children were born: Carl William, Jr., Carla Kay Seiler, Ronald Bruce and Gary LeRoy.

They were blessed with four grandchildren, Michael Peterson, Susan and Christopher Seiler and Joseph Peterson.

Carl served as a volunteer fireman for the City of Madrid for over 35 years. He was also a member of the American Legion Post and the Veterans of Foreign Wars for many years.

Carl passed away at his home at 415 South State Street on January 9, 1982.

## Mr. and Mrs. William V. Latta



In loving memory of William Valentine (Volley) Latta and Tillie Swanson Latta parents of:

Harold Arthur Latta (deceased)

Helen Marie (deceased)

Edith Irene Latta Sharp (deceased)

Donald Franklin Latta (deceased)

Milo Leroy Latta

Mildred Ethelyn Latta Rockwell

William Hart Latta

Sarah May Latta Peterson

## *In Loving Memory of*

### Victor Pearson

1882 - 1944



### Ellen Sundberg Pearson

1887 - 1981



In loving memory of our parents, grandparents and great-grandparents.

*Mr. and Mrs. Russell Winterink*

*Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Pearson*

*Eloise Pearson*

*Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winterink and Family*

*Mr. and Mrs. Victor Pearson and Family*

*Mr. and Mrs. Vern Pearson and Family*

*A Tribute of Love and Appreciation to*  
**All the Parish Priests who have given so much in**  
**order that Saint Malachy's could become the**  
**Parish that it is today.**



Father A. J. Nuel  
1923 - 1927



Father Newman Flanagan  
1927 - 1933



Father Arthur Poeckes  
1933 - 1940



Father Louis J. Lynch  
1940 - 1943



Father A. J. Huewe  
1943 - 1950



Father James A. Kane  
1950 - 1957



Father John Doherty  
1957 - 1959



Father Karl Hansen  
1959 - 1969



Father John F. Cain  
1969 - 1980



Father J. Charles Yetmar  
1980 -



*and in Loving Memory of*  
**Mr. and Mrs. Dan Finane**

who opened their home and held the  
 first Catholic services in Madrid.

**Saint Malachy's Church**  
**Madrid, Iowa**

# A. M. Sundberg

1859 - 1948



Pioneer Madrid businessman, one of the first licensed funeral directors in the State of Iowa.

Active in business and civic affairs, one of the founders of the Home for the Aging in Madrid, serving on its Board of Directors for nearly 40 years.

# Caroline Dalander Sundberg

1861 - 1939



Wife of A. M. Sundberg, and granddaughter of Anna Dalander, founder of the city of Madrid.

*In loving memory, by their grandchildren*  
*Victoria Pearson Winterink*  
*Eldon S. Pearson*  
*Eloise L. Pearson*  
*A. Merrill Sundberg*  
*Elinor Sundberg Gilbert*

*In Loving Memory of*  
**Our Founding Members**



A. J. and Anna Dalander and children, Zachariah, Erick and Anna.  
Erick and Eva Dalander and children, John, Anna and Clara.  
Swain and Christina Dalander and daughters, Mathilda and Amanda.  
Anders and Marie Carlson and children, Carl J., Mathilda, Hedda and Eric.  
Ingrid Johnson  
C. J. and Ulrica Cassel and children, Mathilda, Ulla, Clara, Johannah, John  
and Peter.  
John and Carolina Anderson and son, John Peter.  
Anders Peter and Magdalena Anderson and children, Magnus and Mary.  
Peter J. and Christina Armstrong and children, A. Fred and Christina.  
Nels and Marie Christofferson.  
Greta Lisa Johnson and children, Anders, Frederick and Mathilda.  
Kathrina M. Nelson and children, Nels Peter, Magdalena and Louisa.  
Peter and Stina Peterson and children, Peter Olof and Maria.  
Carl Anderson.

*Your faith, your foresight and your prayers made us the strong  
fellowship Of Christians we are today.*

**St. John's Lutheran Church**  
*Founded October 18, 1859*  
Madrid, Iowa

*In Loving Memory of*  
**Jonas Check**  
1840 - 1917



*by his*  
*descendants*

*In Loving Memory of*  
**Anton E. Check**



*by his*  
*descendants*

*In Loving Memory of*  
**Mr. Frank Bengtson**  
1872 - 1973  
Founder of the  
First Church of God  
Madrid, Iowa

