ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHORT REPORT: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ASSESSMENT OF THE DAAB-ZOELLER FARM SITE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Prepared by
Christopher Stratton
and
Floyd Mansberger

Fever River Research, Inc.
Springfield, Illinois

Prepared for
The Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Springfield, Illinois

2010

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SHORT REPORT
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois

Reviewer:_____
Date:_____
_____Accepted
_____Rejected

Locational Information and Survey Conditions

County: St. Clair **Quadrangle**: Columbia, Illinois (1991)

Nearest Community: Columbia, Monroe County, Illinois

Project Type/Title: National Register of Historic Places assessment of the Daab-Zoeller Farm Site.

Responsible Federal/State Agencies: Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

Legal Location:
NE1/4, SE1/4, NE1/4 of Section 14
Township 1 South, Range 10 West of 3rd P..M.
St. Clair County
Illinois

UTM: 4,259,512m North
747,416m East

Project Description: The project consisted of a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessment of the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead Site (11S1795), which was initiated by the recent acquisition of the historic farmstead by the IDNR at its attachment to Stemler Woods State Natural Area. The property presently sits vacant, and the buildings pose a long-term maintenance and safety problem for IDNR. As such, IDNR requested that a NRHP assessment be conducted to help direct its future management of the property. The field investigation primarily involved an architectural assessment of the residence at the farmstead, which was constructed in 1846 and is referred to the report as the Daab House—in recognition of its original owner/occupant. A mid-nineteenth-century stone summer kitchen also was recorded. The project also involved the preparation of a historical context for the farmstead.

Topography: The Daab-Zoeller Farm is located on the spur of an upland ridge several miles east of the wide floodplain bordering the Mississippi River. It lies within an area that is characterized by karst topography and is dotted with sinkholes (like Monroe County directly to the south). This area is included with the Northern Section (a) of the Ozark Division (11) of the natural divisions of Illinois developed by John E. Schwegman. The town of Columbia is located 1-½-miles east of the historic farm site.

Soils: Alford—Muren—Iva soil association.

Drainage: Unnamed intermittent stream, Carr Creek, Mississippi River.

Land Use/Ground Cover: Grass, brush, and weeds.

Survey Limitations: The field investigations at the Daab-Zoller Site primarily were concerned with the recordation of the standing residence and summer kitchen, as well as the documentation of landscape and surface features (walks, wells, cisterns, etc.) associated with these buildings. No subsurface testing was conducted. Nor were any artifacts collected from the ground surface.

Archaeological and Historical Information

Historical Context:

German Immigration and Settlement in St. Clair County

During the 1830s, a large number of Germans began immigrating to St. Clair County. This immigration was spurred, in part, by the political climate that existed in Germany at the time. In the wake of the Napoleanic Wars, the governments of Germany (as well as the rest of Europe) had become reactionary, rejecting the liberalism of revolutionary France and determined to maintain the status quo. This conservatism was exemplified by Austria, under the leadership of Prince Metternich, and by Prussia, which was the largest of the [then] thirty-nine German states and the dominant military force in the region. An undercurrent of French liberalism remained, however, in the western German states that had been included within Napolean's "Grand Empire," and many intellectuals and professionals there rejected the conservative trend in their nation. Other Germans envisioned a day in which the numerous states in Germany could be unified and attain a true sense of nationhood. These various feelings were stirred in July 1830, when a revolution broke out in France that resulted in the deposition of Louis XVIII and the accession of Louis Philippe, who was proclaimed as the "citizen king." Later that year, other revolutions broke out in Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, and portions of Germany (Palmer 1965:458). The swiftness and ruthlessness with which most of these revolutions were crushed convinced many liberals in Germany that significant reforms would never be undertaken in their homeland:

> Disappointed in this, and disgusted with the political misery of Germany, in many cases even suffering under the petty political persecutions of despotic governments, and despairing of ever seeing their beloved fatherland occupying a proud position as a nation among other nations in Europe, they resolved to emigrate (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881:64)

Shiloh Valley Township, in east-central St. Clair County, can accurately be described as the "cultural hearth" of German settlement in southwestern Illinois. The first German

immigrants to settle in Shiloh Valley were the Knobloch, Heberer, Mueller, and Messer families, who were described as "well-to-do agriculturalists and tradesmen from Hesse-Darmstadt." These families arrived in 1831 and settled in the vicinity of Turkey Hill (Brink, McDonough and Company 1881:64). Many of the immigrants who arrived after 1832, however, were intellectuals and educated professionals like Gustave P. Koerner. Theodore Hilgard was a lawyer who had served as secretary to the Palatinate Parliament and as a justice on the Court of Appeals in his homeland before immigrating (Hirsch 1944:165-6). Theodore Kraft, who immigrated with Hilgard, had been a member of the Burschenscaft (Koerner 1909 I:287). Adolphius Reuss, George Engelmann, and Adolphus Schott were all physicians. On the whole, the German immigrants were educated by American standards, and their American neighbors took to calling them "Latenier," referring to "Latin Scholars" (Brink, McDonough and Company 1881:64-65). The bulk of the German immigrants who came to St. Clair County during the 1830s came from Baden, Hesse, the Palatinate, and the Rhineland.

Some of the immigrants had taken university courses on agriculture, and Theodore Hilgard was said to have spent a year in Pennsylvania observing agricultural practices there before coming to Illinois. The majority, however, had never tried their hand at farming, and it is perhaps not too surprising that many Germans preferred to purchase established farms rather than starting new ones on unbroken ground. An 1881 county history observed:

> The German… is not exactly a pioneer or frontiersman. He prefers to make his home in districts where the American pioneer has performed the arduous task of opening the wilderness to cultivation. The plow is the German's "forte" not the axe nor the rifle (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881).

It was relatively easy for the immigrants to acquire land due to the fact that many of the American inhabitants of the region were eager to move on to new lands in central and northern Illinois, or across the Mississippi. After thirty years of intensive farming, some of the older farms were beginning to wear out, and those farms that were located in timbered areas—once sought after—were now decreasing in value as the agricultural potential of prairie land was finally being realized. George Engelmann purchased a 120-acre farm located on the southern slope of Shiloh Hill from Benjamin Watts for five dollars an acre. Engelmann also purchased an adjacent farm of 100 acres that was owned by Watts' son for his uncle back in Heidelberg (Koerner 1909 I:291-3).

The Germans, many of whom had been urban dwellers, often found the farmsteads they had purchased to be far too rustic for their tastes and spent a great deal of energy improving them. According to George Engelmann:

> [The immigrants'] wants were too numerous to be supplied. They had bought farms, and paid for them, but the log cabin, that had sheltered the former occupant, would not answer now. Houses had to be built, or to be improved or adorned, cellars had to be dug and wells to be sunk, fences

> needed repairing; the little garden patch of the pioneers could not now give satisfaction; a vegetable garden was only an appendix to the flower bed. All this was thought to be absolutely indispensable with comfort, they had to have it, or be miserable (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881:65).

In some cases, these improvements were carried out at the expense of the crops that were being grown, causing their American neighbors to express "their wonder, that the Germans, who were rated among the best farmers in Pennsylvania, were such poor farmers in Illinois." Some of the Germans eventually abandoned farming and took up other trades. George Engelmann, for instance, turned his farm over to orchards and vineyards and established a starch factory. Similarly, Gustave Koerner started practicing law in Belleville, and Theodore Hilgard and Augustus Dilg erected a brewery in Belleville (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881:65).

On the whole, though, those Germans who tried farming in St. Clair County generally succeeded at it. Unlike their American neighbors, who preferred farms up to 400 acres in size, the German immigrants were often satisfied with farms of only 30 to 40 acres. Their success on these small tracts was partially linked to their habit of fertilizing their farmland with manure; this European practice insured the immigrants of a healthy crop each year, unlike the American farmers who generally didn't put anything back into the soil. German farmers also used a system of crop rotation—something that "made a lasting impression on the native population" (Bateman and Selby 1907:813).

The extent of initial German settlement in nearby Shiloh Valley Township is detailed in a map drawn by John Scheel that dates to ca. 1836-37.[1] Scheel hoped to attract other German immigrants to Shiloh Valley, and the fact that the map was published in German suggests that it was meant for a German audience. In the map, Scheel made a point of distinguishing the German households and landholdings in the township from those of the Americans there. The map indicates twenty-one German owned homes, while fifty homes are designated as being owned by Americans. German houses are scattered throughout Shiloh Valley, but several concentrations do show up on the map. One of these is in the center of the township, in Sections 20 and 21, where the Busch, Koelsch, Haxhausen, Sandherr, and Ka(?) households are all situated within a mile of each other. The other concentration is just west of Shiloh Hill and Silver Creek, where the Reuss, Wolf, Schott, Ledergerber, and Merkel houses are located (Scheel [1836]). By 1837, 160 of the 400 inhabitants of Shiloh Valley were German (Bateman and Shelby 1907:681-2). Unfortunately, no cartographic source comparable to the Scheel Map exists for O'Fallon Township, but the ones that are available suggest that the German presence in the

[1] This map was included with an article published by Englemann in *Das Westland* in 1837. The map clearly predates 1837, as land in Section 16 is labeled as "school land" and it is known that the lots in Section 16 were sold in 1837. In the same respect, it is unlikely that the map pre-dates 1836, as the property located in the S1/2. SE1/4 Section 4 and identified as belonging to a German family with the surname of "Wolf" was not purchased by Frederick Wolf until August 1836.

township was relatively limited during the 1830s (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881:354; Bateman and Selby 1907:723-4).

The success that the early German immigrants met with in St. Clair County encouraged further immigration by family members and friends. The influx of Germans to Shiloh Valley was so profound that the area became known as the "Lateiner Settlement." As Dr. G. Englemann wrote in *Das Westland*, a North American periodical for Germans printed in Heidelberg in 1837, "nearly the whole settlement is situated in Town 1 North, R. 7 [West], and extends from 5 to 9 miles east of Belleville" (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881:64).

German immigration into St. Clair County continued into the 1840s, and rapidly accelerated in the years following the Revolution of 1848. After the Revolution of 1848, the Shiloh Valley area was still envisioned by many Germans as a prime location to emigrate. Friedrich Karl Hecker, a "German patriot and soldier" instrumental in the 1848 political uprising in Germany, settled in rural Mascoutah Township. This wave of immigration had a dramatic impact on Shiloh Valley and surrounding townships, which went from having a population that was predominantly American, with a significant German minority in the middle 1830s, to having a population that was overwhelmingly German by the 1860s. Although a substantial number of the American farmers sold out to the immigrant German families that arrived during this period, several prominent American-born farm families (such as the Ogle family) remained in the area.

Although their initial settlement was somewhat segregated from the Americans, by the late nineteenth century increasing numbers of the German immigrants had become naturalized citizens and took up the American language. Of this, Dr. Engelmann observed; "The second generation of Germans will be fully conversant with the English language and customs and habits of this land, and will appear as Americans and act in concert with them" (Brink and McDonough 1881:65). This assimilation into American society was perhaps not as rapid as Dr. Engelmann had predicted. In 1874 three of the five newspapers printed in Belleville were in the German language, and the only newspaper printed in Mascoutah in 1881 was in German (Brink and McDonough 1881:353; Warner and Beers 1874:9).

Assimilation became inevitable though as German immigration to the United States tapered off towards the end of the nineteenth century.[2] Without new blood to sustain their sense of Deutschtum ("Germanness"), German communities were becoming more Americanized with each successive generation (Detjen 1985:21, 52). In Mascoutah, for instance, *The Mascoutah Anzeiger* was still being published in 1901, but two other papers had been started that were being published in the English language and one of these enjoyed a subscription that was double that of the *Anzeiger* (Bateman and Selby 1907:770).

[2] During the 1880s, some 400,000 Germans immigrated to the United States. During the 1890s, however, that number dropped to 105,000; and between 1901 and 1910 only 36,000 Germans came to the United States (Detjen 1985:21).

The 1910 Census indicates that German immigration to Shiloh Valley persisted throughout the nineteenth century and continued into the early years of the twentieth century. The actual extent of immigration during these years is difficult to judge considering that a significant number of these immigrants would have died prior to 1910. Based upon the figures that are available, however, it appears as though German immigration to the area went through a series of fluctuations after reaching its peak in the years immediately following the Revolution of 1848. It declined during the late 1850s, practically ceased during the Civil War, briefly shot up in 1865, and then dropped and remained low during the 1870s. Immigration increased somewhat during the early 1880s, at a time when the tide of German immigration to the United States as a whole reached it peak, and remained relatively stable until the middle to late 1890s when it again dropped. Census records indicate a final upswing in German immigration to the region in the first decade of the twentieth century.

Immigration to Shiloh Valley from countries other than Germany appears to have been relatively limited throughout most of the nineteenth century. A number of English, Irish, and French immigrants did arrive between 1860 and 1885, but their numbers didn't come close to rivaling those of the Germans. The tide of immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe did not reach Shiloh Valley until the 1890s and early 1900s, at which time Slovenian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Italian immigrants began arriving in the township.

Unlike the early German immigrants (the majority of whom adopted farming), the later immigrants to the township took jobs as general laborers or were hired on as workers in the local coal mines. Some of the immigrants may not have had an agricultural background to begin with, and many may have simply been readopting jobs they formerly held in the "Old Country" (as was probably the case with the Welsh and English miners). There was also the possibility that the average, later-day immigrant was poorer than their German predecessor and couldn't purchase or rent a farm even if they had wanted to, especially given the fact that the majority of land owners in Shiloh Valley in 1910 were well-established and were not as eager to sell their land as the American settlers had been during the initial phase of German immigration in the 1830s. Another difference between the two groups is that the non-German immigrants appear to have displayed a greater compulsion to become assimilated as Americans than the earlier German immigrants did. That the German language was able to persist longer than other foreign tongues in Shiloh Valley was due to the large Germanic population and the persistence of the German lifeways. The other foreign groups, who were far less numerous, found it harder to resist assimilation and many probably welcomed the process.

By the early twentieth century, the fear of total assimilation among certain circles resulted in the formation of the National German-American Alliance in 1904. Initially organized as a counter to the prohibition movement (something staunchly opposed by most Germans), the Alliance soon took on a larger role by becoming a voice calling for the protection of German heritage and by sponsoring cultural and ethnic events. Support for the Alliance spread beyond its St. Louis base, and branch chapters were eventually

established throughout Missouri and southwest Illinois; one chapter was located in Belleville (Detjen 1985:50).

In the end, however, the efforts by the National German-American Alliance and other organizations towards maintaining a separate German cultural identity in the United States largely came to nothing. Assimilation continued as it had before, and whatever gains may have been made at slowing that process were destroyed by the rise of anti-German feelings in the United States during the First World War. America's entry into the war in 1917 resulted in the German-American community becoming the object of suspicion and distrust by many native-born Americans and made the active promotion of "Germanness" something akin to sedition. Hence, during the war, "vast numbers of Americans of German origin were able to forsake—and did forsake—their German-Americanism forever" (Detjen 1985:184).

German Settlement in Centerville Precinct

The Daab-Zoeller Farmstead is situated in what formerly was designated as Centerville Precinct. Centerville Precinct was located on the western edge of St. Clair County and abutted Monroe County to the west. The precinct was made up of portions of three congressional townships (Townships 1 South, 9 and 10 West and Township 1 North, Range 10 West. The western limits of the precinct were defined by the bluffs fringing the American Bottom and by the Monroe-St. Clair County line, which cut diagonally across Township 1 South, Range 10, dividing it roughly in half between the two counties. The 1881 county history describes the precinct as being "well drained and well watered" and states that, "Agriculturally, it is an excellent body of land, especially well adapted to the raising of wheat (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881:252).

The name of the precinct comes from the town of Centerville (now Millstadt), which was platted by Henry Randleman on Section 9 of Township 1 South, Range 9 West in 1836. The town was situated midway between Columbia in Monroe County and Belleville (being separated from each by seven miles), and it was in recognition of this geographic relationship that Randleman chose name Centerville. In 1880, the Board of Trustee changed the name of the town to Millstadt (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1880:254). "Centerville," however, continued to be used for the precinct, and it also saw continued use for some roads, such as the Centerville Road, which connected Belleville and Columbia and corresponds to present-day Illinois Route 158.

German settlement in Centerville Precinct began within several years of the initial wave coming to Shiloh Valley and, as in the latter locale, completely changed the character of the population there. The 1881 *History of St. Clair County* (1881:254) states that the first German settlers in precinct were Daniel Wagner, Theobold Miller, and Jacob Miller. "This was the nucleus of a settlement that continued to grow until now the German population occupy the territory included in this precinct almost exclusively. There are but seven families of English descent in the congressional township in which the town of Millstadt is located." They predominated elsewhere within Centerville precinct as well, as evidenced by the fact that ninety percent of the 2,471 inhabitants living there in 1880

either were natives of Germany or of direct German descent (Brink, McDonough, and Company 1881:252).

Describing the character of the Germans in Centerville Precinct, the 1881 history states, "They are industrious, frugal, and energetic people. Thoroughly awake to every improvement with promises additional comfort or added wealth, they suffer no idlers among them, believing that 'by the sweat of the brow man should earn his bread.' They perpetuate their social societies for purposes of mutual improvement, and are loath to give up the customs they brought with them as an inheritance from the "Vaterland" (Brink, McDonough and Company 1881:254). These characterizations were typical of those extended to Germans settlers in county histories of the period.

German Settlement in Monroe County

German immigration to Monroe County began around the same time it did in neighboring St. Clair, although it does not appear to have been quite as extensive—at least initially. An 1883 county history states that, "European [i.e. German] immigrants began to arrive in the county around the year 1833." The first naturalization papers were granted to John Raddleberger on August 26, 1840. A list of ninety-nine individuals naturalized within the county after Raddleberger (running from August 1840 to April 1850) overwhelmingly have German surnames, though some Irish and English names are represented as well. One hundred individuals naturalized in a county over a ten-year period may seem small, but one must consider that it was just adult males who were seeking citizenship. Foreign-born females were not represented, nor were males not of voting age. The 1883 county history also observes that, "Hundreds obtained their naturalization papers in other counties and in St. Louis, Mo. Many more, finding no difference between citizenship and the right of suffrage, took no step to be naturalized, as the constitution of the State gave the latter right to all who had been residents of county prior to its adoption—March 1848" (McDonough and Company 1883:148-9).

Most of the German immigrants who settled in Monroe County in the 1830s and 1840s were from western Germany, hailing from such provinces/states as Westfalia, Nassau, Hesse,[3] Baden, Ostfriesland (East Frisia), and Hanover (Baum 1991:8; Klein 1967:582). Some sense of the pace and extent of German settlement in the county can be derived from the organization of their churches. Like many immigrant groups, Germans desired to have church services in their native language, which naturally resulted in organization of congregations whose members almost wholly were of Germanic descent—at least in respect to Protestant denominations. German Protestants who settled in Monroe County mostly belonged to either the Lutheran or Evangelical and Reformed (United Church of Christ [UCC]) faiths, in contrast to their American neighbors, who predominately were Baptist, and Methodist, and Presbyterian. Inter-ethnic congregations presented less of issue for German Catholics since Mass was celebrated in Latin at this time. Yet they too tended to dominate their respective congregations due their shear number.

[3] There actually were several Hessian states during this period, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, and the Principality of Hesse-Homburg.

The earliest German church established in Monroe County was Holy Cross of Wartburg, a Lutheran congregation organized in July 1841 under the spiritual guidance of Georg Albert Schieferdecker.[4] This congregation was centered in the rural area southwest of Waterloo. Schieferdecker later helped organize two other Lutheran churches in Monroe County. One of these was St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Columbia, which was organized in 1841, the same year as Holy Cross of Wartburg. The other was Immanuel Lutheran Church of St. Joe, which was organized in 1853 in the south-central part of the county. The latter congregation later relocated its church to Glasgow City (now Renault) and was renamed Holy Cross. Schieferdecker also was involved in the foundation of Trinity Lutheran Church of Centerville (now Millstadt), St. Clair County, in 1849 (Baum 1991:7-8, 12; Klein 1967:405-406).

Several German Evangelical and Reformed (UCC) congregations also were established within the county in the 1840s. The earliest of these was St. Mark's Evangelical Church in Prairie du Long Precinct, in the eastern end of the county, which was organized prior to 1839. In 1844, Zoar Church was founded at New Hanover, and the following year, the Evangelical Salem Congregation (or Baum's Church) was organized a short distance west of Holy Cross of Wartburg. St. Paul's Church of Waterloo was founded in 1846, and this was followed by the similarly named St. Paul German Evangelical Church of Columbia in 1849. Other early churches of this denomination within the county included Evangelical St. Johannas Church of Deer Hill and St. John's of Maeystown, organized in 1854 and 1858 respectively.

German immigration also left its mark in respect to place names in Monroe County. New Hanover was named after Hanover, Germany, from whence the community's first residents came. The hamlet of Wartburg and the Lutheran church there derive there names from Wartburg Castle, where Martin Lutheran translated the New Testament into German. Maeystown, founded in 1852, was named after Bavarian immigrant Jacob Maeys (Klein 1967:405, 559, 582).

As in St. Clair County, German immigration to Monroe ebbed and flowed in the decades preceding the Civil War, but the wave following the failed revolution(s) of 1848 was especially large. The 1883 county history notes that, "The number of immigrants poured into the county since 1848, principally from Germany, have completely turned the features of this county, which at its organization was largely American. The German language predominates in many parts of the county, and in stores, the shops, yea, even in the court house, '*wird deutsch gesprochen*.' Many of the remainders of the old American stock understand German perfectly and speak it fluently." The county history attributes the perpetuation of the German language and culture in part to the German schoolmaster

[4] A native of Leipzig in Saxony, Schieferdecker had been part of a group of 700 Saxons who had immigrated to Missouri in 1838-1839 under the leadership of Martin Stephan with the intention of establishing a semiautonomous theocratic community. These Saxons drew considerable attention at the time, both in Germany and the United States, and they ultimately established a colony along the Mississippi River in Perry County, roughly fifty miles downstream from Monroe County. The background and course of Saxon settlement in Perry County, Missouri is discussed in depth by Walter O. Forster in *Zion on the Mississippi* (1953). Although their community was torn apart by discord soon after its foundation, the Saxon immigrants ultimately were responsible for establishing Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis and the organization of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod.

and especially the German priest and pastor, who "have by their ceaseless efforts succeeded in perpetuating the language of the Vaterland on the banks of the Mississippi" (McDonough and Company 1883:149). The use of German for church services continued well into the twentieth century in Monroe County. It was not until the era of World War I that English began to be used in some churches, and even then it typically was done on an incremental basis, such a once a month or on alternate Sundays. In one extreme case—Holy Cross of Wartburg—English was not introduced until 1926 (for mid-week evening services during Lent), and German remained preeminent at the church until 1942, when English services began to be offered were offered on alternate Sundays. This arrangement continued until 1961, at which point German was abandoned, with the exception of one Good Friday service (Klein 1967:405; Baum 1991: 31-32). Other congregations in the county were not as conservative as Holy Cross. Nonetheless, Monroe County retained a distinctly German character during the first half of the twentieth century, and many German cultural traditions continue to be practiced there to this day.

Although the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead is located within St. Clair County, its occupants conducted much of their business and social activities in Columbia, located just two miles to the west in Monroe County. Columbia was platted in 1820 along the upland route of the Kaskaskia-Cahokia Trail, near that route's northern juncture with the branch of the trail that passed through the American Bottom. This area had been an early center of American settlement within the county, and numerous land claims had been granted around the future site of Columbia, based on preemption rights or service in the Revolutionary War. For most of history, Columbia has been the second-largest town in Monroe County—placing a close second to Waterloo, the county seat—and has long been the commercial center of northern end of county. Columbia was incorporated as a town in 1859. In 1903, it surrendered its original charter and was incorporated as a village. At that point, the population of the community numbered around 1,300. Columbia was incorporated as a city in 1927 (Klein 1967:530, 538).

German settlement in Columbia began about 1835. The homes constructed by these immigrants stood out from their American neighbors in that they typically were built right up on the public sidewalk in order to maximize on open space at the rear of the lot for use as a garden or other purposes. This practice also was followed in other communities in the region with large German populations such as Waterloo, Belleville, and Mascoutah. American homes, by contrast, generally had a bit of a setback from the street. The Germans also had a preference for brick homes in an urban setting, rather than those of frame, and this too was a distinguishing feature of the German cultural landscape in towns such as Columbia (Klein 1967:530).

It is of note that eleven of twelve commercial licenses granted in Columbia in 1859 were assigned to businesses with German surnames. Two of these businesses were "beer houses," while another two were "ten-pin alleys;" in both cases, the businesses being licensed were clearly German oriented. Two different breweries eventually were established in town as well. The German influence also was felt in the area of religion and education, with the establishment of a St. Paul's Lutheran Church in 1841 (as

previously mentioned), Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in 1846, and St. Paul's Evangelical (later United Church of Christ) in 1849. All three of these churches had parochial schools associated with them at one time (Klein 1967:531-2, 535).

In 1866, Gustav Penzler initiated the organization of a *Turnverein* in Columbia (Klein 1967:439, 533). The Columbia Turnverein was one of many such groups organized by German immigrants across the country from the middle nineteenth into the early twentieth century. Based on the teachings of Friederich Jahn, Turnvereins promoted development of the body (chiefly through gymnastic exercise) and mind, as well as fellowship and cultural unity. Members were called *Turners*. Local Turnvereins were affiliated with a national organization called the *Turnerbund* (Krout 1929:207-9). These groups provided a vital social outlet in areas with large German populations, such as Monroe and St. Clair Counties.

The 1967 county history states that, "From its earliest history, agriculture has been the principal industry in Columbia Precinct" (Klein 1967:530). As in neighboring St. Clair County, wheat was the major cash crop grown in Monroe County during the nineteenth century. Corn also was important. A local milling industry naturally developed as an outgrowth of grain production. The transportation of agricultural commodities out of the county was eased when the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad completed a narrow-gauge track through the county in 1872. This line traversed the length of the county, passing through Columbia and Waterloo along the way. After it was acquired by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (prior to 1901), the line was widened to standard gauge. Columbia had several grain mills adjacent to the railroad at one time, as did Waterloo (Klein 1967:534, 536). The county received a second railroad in 1901, when the Valley Railroad was constructed through the American Bottom. The Nanson Commission Company erected three different grain elevators along this railroad within the county, spaced out roughly equidistant from one another.

Wheat and corn remained the backbone of the agricultural economy in Monroe County through the first half of the twentieth century into the middle twentieth century, at which point soybeans were introduced and became increasingly important in the years that followed. By 1967, the agricultural economy around Columbia was described as consisting of mainly of wheat and corn, "with a diversification of soybeans, alfalfa hay, and barley. There is considerable pork production, poultry and egg production, truck farming, cattle feeding, and some dairying" (Klein 1967:534).

History of the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead

The Daab-Zoeller Farmstead is located on the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 14 of Township 1 South, Range 10 West. The United States General Land Office (USGLO) maps illustrate this quarter section as being covered with timber and show no cultural features on it, or anywhere else on Section 14. Multiple early land claims appear only mile west to the west of it, however (see Figure 3). These claims were centered on Palmer Creek, along a valley opening into American Bottom; they thus represented a far more attractive setting for early settlers than the sinkhole-laden terrain Section 14 offered.

The SE¼, NE¼ of Section 14 would remain in the public domain until June 1, 1837, when John Frederick Baltz purchased the entire E½, NE¼ of Section 14 from the United States on. Baltz paid what was then the standard purchase price of $1.25 per acre (or $100 total) for the 80-acre parcel (Illinois State Archives) Based on his surname, Baltz likely was a German immigrant and was part of the initial wave of German immigration to St. Clair County.

On October 20, 1840 John Frederick Baltz and his wife Catherine E. sold the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 14 and the W½, NW¼ of Section 13—120 acres in all—to John George Daab for $1,050 (St. Clair County Deed Record [SCCDR] L:353-4) Daab was a recent immigrant to the United States, having come from the southwest German state of Hesse-Darmstadt. Title to the property purchased by John G. Daab in 1840 apparently was conflicted, considering that deed records indicate a separate purchase of these same lands from John Leonard and Maria Dorthea Baltz and Adam and Elisabetha Hoffman (all of St. Clair County) for $800 on November 20, 1845 (SCCDR P:214-5). John L. Blatz and Elisabetha Hoffman possibly were the children and heirs of John Frederick Baltz.

Neither the 1840 nor 1845 deeds state the county of residence of John G. Daab. However, it seems clear that he was residing at the Daab-Zoeller Site at least by 1846 given that this date is inscribed above the front entrance to the dwelling present there. The 1850 federal census for St. Clair County places "George Daab" within District 11, Centerville (Millstadt). Daab is reported as a 35-year-old farmer from Germany in the census and as owning real estate valued at $800. He was married to Mataline, who was age 28 and also from Germany. The couple had three children—Margaret (age 8), Mataline (age 5), and George (age 3)—all of whom had been born in St. Clair County (United States Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1850b:412).

The microfilm copy of the 1850 agricultural schedule for District 11 of St. Clair County is very difficult to read but some figures can be deciphered from the film for the John G. Daab farm. The agricultural schedule reports Daab as owning 120 acres of land, fifty acres of which were improved and seventy that were unimproved. These lands were valued at $800. Daab's farm machinery was worth $75. His livestock, which was valued at $300, included at least six milk cows, one head of "other" (i.e. beef) cattle, and twelve swine. The number of horses and oxen he owned is not known due to the poor quality of the microfilm; however, given the relatively low value of his livestock holdings, he must not have owned many, if any at all. In terms of crop production, Daab had grown 270 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of corn, and thirty bushels of Irish potatoes. He also had produced 100 pounds of butter and slaughtered possibly $30 worth of livestock (USBC 1850a:13-14).

On July 3, 1855 John George Arres signed an article agreement with John G. Daab by which the former would leave open forever a "a certain road from the house of said Daab through the South East Quarter of the North West Quarter and the South West of the North East Quarter of Section 13 in Township one South Range two West; the road being the same as the one traveled…." The road was to be left open for use by "said George

Daab and the neighborhood…." Arres, however, did not bind himself to work on the maintenance of the road. In the event he failed to abide by the agreement, Arres was to pay Daab $50 (SCCDR O-2:88). The road in question ran east of the Daab residence, passed through the Arres Farm, and connected up with present-day Bluffside Road. This is of interest considering that the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead currently is accessed via a driveway that extends off Columbia Quarry Road, located one-eighth mile to the *west* of the site. The section of the latter road passing the farmstead was not built until the 1930s, however. Prior to that, the site apparently was approached from the east via a much longer (and now-abandoned) farm lane.

The 1860 population census for Township 1 South, Range 10 West lists the household of John G. Daab as consisting of nine individuals. John G. Daab is reported as a 44-year-old farmer from the German state of Hesse-Darmstadt owning real estate valued at $2,000 and personal property worth $500. He was married to Catherine (then age 39), who also was from Hesse-Darmstadt. Catherine possibly was the same individual listed as "Magdalina" in the 1850 census. Their children included George (age 12), Catherine (age 8), Fred (age 6), and John (age 3). The household also included Henry Klieber, a 20-year-old farmer who was married to Magdalene, age 17. Magdalene possibly was a daughter of the Daabs, being the same one listed as "Margaret" in the 1850 census. (USBC 1860b:88).

John G. Daab's land holdings had not changed since 1850. He still owned 120 acres of land in 1860, although his improved acreage had increased slightly over the preceding decade, growing from fifty to sixty acres (or 50% of the total). His land had an estimated value of $1,800, while his farm machinery was worth $100. His livestock included one horse, two mules, four milk cows, one "meat" (beef) cattle, and ten swine, which had a combined value of $300. He had grown 400 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats, 170 bushels of barley, and 100 bushels of Irish potatoes over the previous year, as well as harvesting six tons of hay. Daab had also slaughtered $50 worth of livestock during the year (USBCa 1860:17-18).

John G. Daab's landholdings and residence are depicted on an 1863 wall map of St. Clair County (see Figure 4). The map designated Daab as the owner of the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 14 and the W½, NW¼ of Section 13, which were adjacent to one another, and also owning a non-contiguous 40-acre tract on the SE¼, SE¼ of Section 11. A significant percentage of Daab's main farm on Sections 13 and 14 was still timbered at this time. Two distinct tracts of timber are illustrated on these lands: one, roughly 20 acres in size, lies southwest of the homestead; the other, perhaps 40 acres in extent, covers the northern and east fringes of the W½, NW¼ of Section 13. The SE¼, SE¼ of Section 11 also is depicted as being completely covered with timber and presumably was used as a woodlot (Holmes 1863).

The 1865 State Census, while not as detailed as those conducted by the Federal government, does provides some additional information on John G. Daab's family and farm during this period. The state census lists only heads of family by name and simply

tallies household members by sex and 10-year age brackets.[5] It reported ten individuals in the Daab household at that time: eight males and two females. The limited agricultural statistics provided by this census report that Daab owned livestock worth $500 (an increase of $200 over that reported in 1860), grain valued at $400, and that he had produced 14 pounds of wool (presumably over the course of the previous year) (State of Illinois 1865).

John G. Daab died on November 4, 1868. John N. Daab was named as the administrator of his estate, which was valued at $12,000. His heirs included his widow Johanna and his children Anna Margarethe, Magdalena, George, Katherina, Friederich, John, Maria Dorthea, and Daniel. In addition to the 160 acres of land he owned in Sections 11, 13, and 14 of Township 1 South, Range 10 West, Daab also owned 150 acres in neighboring Monroe County (St. Clair County Probate Record, Roll 76, Seq. 40061).

The 1870 census includes John G. Daab's son George within the enumeration for Township 1 South Range 10 West. Based on his neighbors (i.e. Catherine Conrad, Frederick Baltz, Frederick Bange, George Mithelstaedler), George Daab is believed to have been occupying his father's old farmstead at this time. The census reports George as 23-year-old farmer who was married to Mary (age 20). The couple had no children on their own at this date but did have two of George's siblings—Catherine (age 18) and Frederick (age 17)—residing with them. Twelve-year-old John Middlesetter (whose relationship to the Daab's is not known) also was living with the family. No real estate or personal property values are given for George Daab in the census. This was due to the fact that the farm was still attached his father's estate (USBC 1870b:1).

The 1870 agricultural census reports George Daab as managing a 200-acre farm—worth $6,000—80 acres of which were improved and 120 acres of which were timbered. Daab's farm equipment was valued at $100, and he had paid $100 in wages for farm labor over the course of the previous year. His livestock included three horses, three mules, two milch cows, and twenty swine, which had a combined value of $800. Animals worth $100 had been slaughtered over that same period. In respect to row crops, 1,200 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of corn, and 500 bushels of oats had been produced in the previous year. The total value of all farm products on the Daab farm was $1,300 (USBC 1870a:1-2).

George Daab ultimately acquired his father's farm on April 28, 1875 after the property was put up for sale at public auction as the result of a Master-in-Chancery suit filed by Magdalena Conrad and her husband Frederick against the other Daab heirs. George Daab paid $4,000 for the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 11, the W½, NW¼ of Section 13, and the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 14 (160 acres total) (SCCDR 133:92). This transfer of ownership

[5] John G. Daab is listed in the state census as "George Deaub." Although the names are different enough to question whether a different a person was being reported, the placement of "George Deaub" census rolls right between Catherine Miller and George Arris fits perfectly with the location of the Daab Farm; moreover, Daab and Deaub are very similar phonetically. The use of "George" suggests that Daab may have commonly gone by his middle name, as opposed to John. It should also be noted that census rolls for Daab and his fellow St. Clair County residents within Township 1 South, Range 10 West are included within the enumeration for Township 1 South, Range 9 West; there is no separate enumeration for their township.

occurred late enough that the 1874 *Illustrated Atlas Map of St. Clair County* designates these tracts as still be attached to the "J. G. Daab Est." (see Figure 5). The atlas illustrates a residence on the northern end of the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 14, whose location corresponds to the Daab-Zoeller Site. The contiguous 120 acres immediately surrounding the farmstead are depicted as being mostly cleared of timber by the atlas, though three scattered stands of timber are shown there as well. The L-shaped swath of timber shown on the W½, NW¼ of Section 13 on the 1863 map appears to have been bisected over the intervening decade by clearing activity. The SE¼, NE¼ of Section 11—located one-half mile north of the home farm—also was attached to the John G. Daab Estate at this date, and the atlas depicts it as being mostly timbered. This tract probably served as a wood lot for the Daab family. The nearest public road shown on the atlas was located one-half mile northwest of the Daab home (Warner and Beers 1874:61).

The 1880 census reports George Daab as still residing in Township 1 South, Range 10 West, and he appears to have still been occupying the Daab-Zoeller Site at this date. Over the previous decade his family had grown considerably and now included seven children, the oldest being twins named Mary and Lena (age 7), followed by daughter Lena (age 4), sons George (age 2) and John (age 1), and infant Louisa (age 3 months). The Daab household also included Louis Jung (age 17) and Dora Metzler (age 14), both of whom are listed as "servants" in the census (USBC 1880b:1).

George Daab's landholdings in 1880 remained unchanged from that reported in the previous census. He still owned 200 acres, though some acreage had been cleared over the course of the previous decade—as suggested by the 1874 county atlas. The 1880 agricultural schedule indicates that his acreage at this date consisted of 90 acres of tilled ground, 5 acres of permanent pasture or orchard, and 105 acres of woodland or forest. The estimate of his farm, including land and buildings, was $5,000. His agricultural equipment was valued at $90, which was slightly less than that reported in 1870 and suggests a limited need, interest, or perhaps financial ability to invest in new implements on George Daab's part. Daab had paid out $300 for 52 weeks of hired labor over the course of the year; this possibly represented the yearly wage of the Louis Jung reported as "servant" in the Daab household. The total value of George Daab's agricultural products over the previous year was $900. These products included 1,100 bushels of wheat (on 55 acres), 75 bushels of oats (on 5 acres), 40 bushels of corn (on 2 acres), 50 bushels of potatoes (on 1 acre), 3 tons of hay (on 3 acres), 10 bushels of apples (from 5 trees on 2 acres) worth $5, 200 pounds of butter, 125 pounds of cheese, and 85 dozen eggs. Daab's livestock holdings, which were valued at $500, consisted of two horses, four mules, five milch cows, seven or more meat cattle,[6] nineteen swine, and seventy chickens. Other statistics offered by the 1880 agricultural for George Daab include the cost of fertilizer ($15) and the value of forest products sold or consumed ($30) (USBC 1880a:1).

[6] The agricultural schedule does not provide a total number of meat cattle on hand on the day of enumeration. Instead, it tallies the number of calves dropped (born), head of cattle sold living, slaughtered, or lost by death, straying, or theft. The census reports Daab as having had four calves dropped, and as having sold four head, slaughtered two others, and having lost one.

On April 5, 1890 George Daab—by then a widower—sold his farm in Township 1 North, Range 10 West to Valentine Zoeller for $6,500. The sale involved four tracts of land, containing 200 acres altogether: the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 11; the W½, NW¼ of Section 13; the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 14 (on which the farm residence itself was located); and the NE¼, NE¼ of Section 14 (SCCDR 203:240).

Valentine Zoeller was born in Germany in 1845. The date of his immigration is not known, though it must have occurred no later than 1862, considering that he became a naturalized citizen in 1867.[7] We know little of his personal history prior to his acquisition of the Daab property, though he possibly was employed as a stonemason earlier in his career (Helen Shea, pers. comm., 19 June 2009). Valentine Zoeller occupied the old Daab farmstead after his acquisition of it. The 1900 census reports him as 55 years old, a widower, and working his own farm. Assisting him on the farm was his son Frederick, who remained at home helping his father even though he had started his own family. Fred was age 25 and was married to Margaret, who was the same age. The young couple had two sons at this time: 2-year-old Hermann, and an infant named Peter F., who was born in February 1900, several months before the census was taken. A 19-year-old servant named Agnes Schneider also was residing in the Zoeller household at this time (USBC 1900:11B).

The 1901 *Standard Atlas of St. Clair County* illustrates a residence at the Daab-Zoeller Site and notes Valentine Zoeller as owning 154 acres immediately surrounding the farmstead (the W½, NW¼ of Section 13 and the E½, NE¼ of Section 14), as well as the 40 acres in the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 11 (previously speculated as being a wood lot) (see Figure 7). One cultural feature shown by this source that is not depicted on the earlier atlas is the Mobile and Ohio Railroad (also known as the Southern Railroad), which passed less than one-quarter mile north of the Daab-Zoeller Site. The section of this railroad between Columbia and Millstadt was constructed sometime between 1872 and 1901 (Ogle 1901).

At some point between 1900 and 1910, Valentine Zoeller turned operation of the farm over to his son Fred who remained there with his family. Valentine, for his part, moved in with his daughter Lizzie and her husband Henry Miller, who lived on another farm in the township. Fred and Margaret Zoeller had had one additional child since 1900, a daughter named Frieda who was age 2. A 22-year-old cousin of Fred's from Germany, named John Zoeller, also was residing with the family, along with a Christian Zoeller, who also was from Germany but whose age and exact relationship to Fred can not be determined due to the poor quality of the census sheet (USBC 1910:22A).

As of 1920, the occupants of the Daab-Zoeller Site consisted of only Fred Zoeller's immediate family: himself and Margaret (both age 44), Hermann (age 21), Peter (age 19), and Frieda (age 12), plus an adopted son named Raymond Schuckert (age 12). The 1920 census reports Fred's occupation as "Grain Farmer" (USBC 1920:28A).

[7] Naturalization required a minimum of five years residency.

Margaret Zoeller died at some point between the 1920 and 1930 censuses being taken, as Fred is listed as a widower in the latter. Fred continued to operate the family farm, and two of his children—Herman and Frieda—still remained at home as of 1930. Herman was employed as a mail carrier,[8] while Frieda was working as a public school teacher (USBC 1930b:14A). Fred's younger son Peter, who was now 30 and married, was renting a farm outside Columbia, just over the county line. He and his wife Helen had married been for seven years and had two children by this date: Sylvester (age 4) and Helen Mae (age 1) (USBC 1930a:1A). Peter later was employed as a mail carrier on Rural Route 2 for the Columbia Post Office, as his brother had been before him (Klein 1967).

In 1932, Peter Zoeller and his family relocated to his father's farm. This must have been quite event since his daughter Helen Mae, though only 3 years old at the time, still has a memory of the move—specifically of a chicken house the family was taking with them perched up on a rack wagon. Peter and Helen Zoeller had their third and last child, Jim, not long after the move. "Grandpa Fred" Zoeller remained on the farm until his death in 1950. He actively participated in the day-to-day tasks on the farm and was an important figure in the lives of his grandchildren as they were growing up (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009).

Life on the farm remained fairly rustic until circa 1940, when some "modern" improvements began to be introduced. During the late 1930s, a work crew composed of Works Progress Administration (WPA) personnel and Columbia Quarry employees extended present-day Columbia Quarry Road along the western edge of the farm. This shortened the distance the family had to travel to get to Columbia or points beyond.[9] In 1941, the farm was supplied with electrical service. Peter Zoeller was involved with the Monroe County Electrical Cooperative, the local electrical provider, and later served as Vice-President of the company in the 1960s. Interior plumbing—or at least a direct water supply—was provided to the kitchen in the farm residence in the late 1930s. An interior bathroom, however, was not installed until after 1951 (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009; Klein 1967:338).

The Zoeller family grew traditional grain crops like wheat, corn, and oats on the their farm, but they also were heavily involved in "truck farming", producing milk, butter, cheese, and eggs sold on a regular basis to urban customers, most of whom were located in south St. Louis. The Zoellers made a trip in St. Louis once very ten days, alternating between Tuesdays and Fridays. The mother, Helen, assumed direction of much of the truck sales. By the 1950s, the Zoellers had a ¾-ton truck, which was "loaded it with everything, sometimes doubled decked" (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009).

[8] Peter Zoeller succeeded his brother Hermann as a mail carrier on Rural Route 2 for the Columbia Post Office (Klein 1967:242).

[9] Even so, the Zoeller children still had to travel 2.5 miles to get to the Catholic school they attended in Columbia. They often received a car ride from a neighbor in morning but usually had to walk back at the end of day, unless someone picked them up along the way (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

Peter Zoeller generally kept about eight to twelve milk cows and one bull on the farm, mostly Guernseys and Jerseys. One or two calves were butchered each year, but the meat more often than not was sold at market as opposed to consumed at home. The family itself primarily ate pork and poultry. They butchered eight to ten hogs each year—all for home consumption—and also always had lots of chickens (including guineas), along with some ducks, geese, and pigeons, the latter of which roosted in the hay loft of the horse barn. Their fowl was especially popular with the Italian workers employed at the nearby Columbia Quarry. By the late 1940s, there at least three different chicken houses at the farmstead, plus a brooder shed (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009).

By circa 1950, the Zoellers raised 500 turkeys on average and sometimes upwards of 1,000. These were sold primarily around Thanksgiving and Christmas. They started slaughtering and cleaning the turkeys around Veterans' Day, and the process continued up through the end of the year. Most of the turkeys were sold individually, though they sometimes sold them wholesale in batches of ten or twenty at a time. Usually they ran out of turkeys before the end of the holiday season, and if any were left afterwards the family would eat them themselves (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009).

Tomato production also was important on the farm, and the Zoellers usually planted about ten acres of the crop. The tomatoes they grew primarily were sold to large manufactures of tomato products like Libby and Suppiger (manufacturer of Brooks Catsup). The "tomato money" earned by the Zoeller children from planting and harvesting really was the first source of personal income by them, though it was not much by today's standards (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009).

The character of production on the Zoeller farm began to change in the 1950, as Peter and Helen Zoeller neared retirement age and their children left home. Their daughter Helen got married in 1950, and she left the farm for about a year before her husband entered the service and went overseas, at which point she returned home. Her husband got out of the service about 1955, and they remained at her parents' farm for a time before eventually moving to Red Bud in Randolph County. Jim Zoeller left home in the late 1950s (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009).

At some point in the 1960's Peter Zoeller sold off the 40-acre wood lot in the SE¼, NE¼ of Section 11. In 1970 he and his wife left the farm and moved to Columbia. Helen Zoeller died in 1977 and Peter in 1995. After the Zoellers left, their old farmhouse was rented out to other parties until the early 1980s, at which point the house was abandoned. The Zoeller family sold their farm to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources in June 2008 (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 19 and 26 June 2009).

Previously Reported Sites: None reported in the immediate vicinity.

Previous Surveys: None within the immediate vicinity.

Regional Archaeologist Contacted: No regional archaeologist was contacted.

Investigation Techniques: The investigation involved three main components: 1) the recordation of the standing residence and summer kitchen at the site; 2) documentary research on the history of the property and its owner/occupations; and 3) the preparation of a historical and architectural context by which the significance of the site could be evaluated.

The recordation of the house and summer kitchen included the preparation of scaled line drawings and the taking of digital photographs for the buildings. Both plan and sectional plans were prepared for the house. Particular attention was paid to identifying change-through-time in the buildings.

The documentary research component of the project focused on establishing the ownership history of the site, backgrounds of its owners, and a general historical context for the county. Chain-of-Title research was conducted at the Recorder's Office at the St. Clair Courthouse. Additional documentary research was done at the Belleville Public Library and Illinois State Library. A web-based search of pertinent census records was conducted through www.Ancestry.com. Agricultural census data was obtained through the St. Louis County Public Library (Main Branch). Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller (Columbia, Illinois), siblings who grew up at the Daab-Zoeller Site, also were interviewed two different times about the history of the property (on June 19 and 26, 2009). They provided a wealth of information concerning the Zoeller family and life at the farm during the middle twentieth century. In addition, they generously allowed the scanning of family photographs for use in this report.

Development of the architectural context was multi-faceted. It involved an examination of traditional timber-framing techniques, half-timbered (fachwerk) construction, and a comparison of German and Anglo-American building practices. German settlement in southwest Illinois also was investigated.

Time Expended: 80 man-hours (in field)

Sites/Features Found: The Daab-Zoeller Site presently has four standing buildings: a house, summer kitchen, machine-shed, and granary. The house (discussed as Feature 1) is the oldest building at the site. It was constructed in several episodes, the original dating to 1846. The summer kitchen (Feature 2) likely was constructed circa 1850-1860. The machine-shed (Feature 15) and granary (Feature 16) were constructed in the modern era, post-1950. The foundation remains of several other buildings are present, including those for a brooder shed (Feature 7), a cow barn (Feature 13), and a garage (Feature 14). Water-supply related features present at the site include a stone-lined well (Feature 4), a brick-lined cistern (Feature 3), a concrete cistern (Feature 5), and a steel drum through which a water line for an outdoor fountain was once run (Feature 6). Several landscape-related features were identified, including two concrete sidewalks (Features 11 and 12), a stone retaining wall (Feature 8), and a concrete pad (Feature 10). The locations of

features documented during the field survey are identified on the site plan attached as Figure 21. Features are discussed topically below. Information provided by Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller on June 19 and 26, 2009 concerning past and present buildings on the farmstead and room use within the house has been integrated into the feature descriptions. Any references to "Zoeller siblings" below refer to Shea and Zoeller.

House (Feature 1): The residence at the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead is located on the northern end of the site and faces east. It is a 1-½-story, double-pile, side-gabled dwelling with a six-bay façade that measures 52'-8" (north/south) by 29'-7". A full-length porch stretches across the front (east) elevation. This porch is covered by the principal roof, which creates the impression of it being "incised" within the body of the house as opposed to simply attached (see Figures 22 through 28).

The house was constructed in several episodes. The northern 30'-6" of the dwelling is half-timbered (i.e. timber frame with brick nogging) and represents the first episode of construction. It apparently dates to 1846—a date that is inscribed in plaster above one of the two front doorways to this section of the house. As built, the original house was divided into three rooms, two of which were aligned north-to-south along the front of the house, while the third extended along the entire rear (west) side. The southern 22'-2" of the house is built of stone and is suspected to date to circa 1855. It provided an additional two first-floor rooms—arranged east-to-west—plus an additional room on the upper floor. Late in the nineteenth century, the original roofs over the frame and stone sections were replaced with a new one providing a more uniform and continuous roof line. The rear (west) wall of the original house was pushed outward some (in order to be flush with the stone addition) at the same that the roof was rebuilt. During the middle twentieth century, several of the original rooms were subdivided (see Figures 29 through 31). These and other changes will be discussed in more detail in the description that follows. Floor plans illustrating the evolution of the house through time and existing conditions have been attached to the report and should be referenced in conjuncture with the text. Photographs also have been attached.

As noted above, the house has full length porch, measuring approximately 7' wide, running along its east elevation (see Figures 33 through 42). The northern end of the porch, which fronts the original house, has a frame deck that is badly deteriorated and shows evidence of having been rebuilt at one other time in the past—likely in the early-to-middle twentieth century.[10] Structural evidence indicates that the porch deck originally had large, hand-hewn sills and central floor beam. The central beam and one of the end sills are still extant, but the remainder of the original framing has been replaced with nominal-sized, sawn joists and narrow tongue-and-groove flooring. There also is evidence of an early porch rail, the ends of which actually were mortised into the corner posts of the house. A bulkhead stairway entrance to the cellar is located at the north end of the original porch; this was covered by a trapdoor at one time. The section of porch fronting the stone addition presently has a concrete deck, but it originally was

[10] The porch deck was in good enough shape during middle twentieth century for the Zoellers to refer to it as the "new porch" (despite its association with the original house), whereas the porch deck fronting stone addition was called the "old porch" on account of its dilapidated state (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

frame. The current concrete deck was poured in the middle-to-late twentieth century by the Zoellers and replaced a very dilapidated frame deck (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

Several things stand out about the front (east) exterior wall of the original house, which is sheltered by the front porch. To begin with, the wall is coated with plaster that hides the timber framing and brick nogging. This finish is quite old, and may indeed be original to the dwelling. The plaster covers everything except the door and window trim, sills, and a tool rack attached to the wall. The tool rack in question is made a sawn oak plank into which variably sized notches have been cut. It is of great antiquity (if not original), and Helen Shea and Jim Shea recall it being used to hold mops, brooms, and such. Another feature of the front wall is the presence of paired doorways accessing the two front rooms of the house.[11] Each doorway has a window located to the other side of it. The doors on these openings have been removed, but Helen Shea remembers them as being equipped with old fashioned hardware, having "big handles" (not turn knobs) with "big locks." During the middle twentieth century, the Zoellers' primarily used the northern of the two entrances—accessing Room 100—as their "front door," while the adjoining one saw limited use (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

Room 100 is the northern of the two eastern rooms in the original house (see Figures 43 through 54). It measures 14'-8"x17'-7"[12] and has two interior doorways—located on the south and the west—which access the two other original rooms on the first floor of the house (Rooms 101 and 102). An original window looking out onto the front porch flanks the exterior doorway on the east, while two other window openings are present on the north wall. The north wall of the house partially was rebuilt in the middle-to-late 1930s,[13] and the existing window openings were added that time; only one window is suspected to have been present here originally. A stairway accessing the upper floor of the house is located in the southwest corner of the room. This stairway is L-shaped and enclosed with planking. Early in the twentieth century, the area beneath the stairway was framed in to create a closet. Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller recall their parents referring to this closet as the *wandschrank*, which is German for "wall cabinet." The family stored all sorts of things in it: old shoes down below, medicine, cattle medicine, maybe some vanilla and other kitchen supplies, and small tools like pliers and screwdrivers. Helen said just about everything the family needed was in the *wandschrank* (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009). A clothes/hat rack is attached to the section of wall between the *wandschrank* and the doorway leading into Room 101. This rack appears to be quite old, as does the shelf located above the doorway to Room 101.

[11] Homes with paired entranceways are a recurring theme of the nineteenth-century cultural landscape in southwestern Illinois and seem to be an ethnic "fingerprint" of the German immigrants who settled there.

[12] The room dimensions will be north/south by east/west for consistency.

[13] Helen Shea remembers the north wall of the house being rebuilt, though her brother Jim does not, so it must have occurred during the middle-to-late 1930s. She said Gene Stricka(?) from St. Louis did it. He had a big family but no food, and he worked on the house in return for farm goods to take home. She doesn't remember how the wall looked beforehand but thinks it was falling apart.

During Peter and Helen Zoeller's occupancy, Room 100 was used as a kitchen and informal dining room. By the 1940s, the furniture in the room was arranged as follows: a stove along the west wall (close to the northwest corner), a sink on the north wall, and a table in the middle (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

Room 101 is the southern is the two eastern rooms in the original house (see Figures 55 through 61). It measures 14'-3-½"x17'-7", making it nearly the same size as Room 100. Like the latter room, Room 101 has an exterior doorway and a window opening facing the front porch. It also has an interior doorway on the west leading into Room 102. Another interior doorway on the south currently accesses Room 103. The latter opening, however, was added following the construction of the stone addition; prior to that, a window is believed to have been located here. A flue for a chimney is present in the ceiling on the northern end of the room. The chimney with which this flue is associated was of riveted steel construction, and a section of it still survives in on the upper story. During Peter and Helen Zoeller's occupancy, Room 101 served as a living room and also was used as a dining room on occasion, especially at threshing time. There was couch in here that opened into a bed, which was used by the Zoeller boys (Jim and Sylvester) during the winter. Helen would also used this room for quilting during the winter months, often hosting neighbor ladies who would come over to quilt. The only heating stove the family had in the entire house was located in this room. There was a square wood stove here early on, and later an oil stove was used. It kept the room very hot during the winter while the other rooms tended to be cold. A telephone formerly was hung on the east wall next to the exterior door leading onto the front porch (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

The western third of the original house originally consisted of a single room (102), whose floor level was set about 1' lower than that in the eastern rooms (see Figures 62 through 68). All evidence suggests that this room was original to the house, despite the difference in floor levels and the fact that it was covered by an extended shed roof originally. The western and northern walls in Room 102 have been rebuilt, but the southern wall is largely intact and shows that it too was of timber-frame construction with brick nogging. This wall also illustrates that Room 102 originally was narrower than at present. As built, the room measured about 29'-6"x9'-2". During the late nineteenth century, the western wall of the room was pushed out to be on-line with the stone addition, thus expanding the interior width of the room to 10'-7." The location of the original door and window openings is not known due to the reworking of the walls. At some point following the construction of the stone addition, an interior doorway was put in the south wall of the room in order to provide access to Room 104.

When Helen Shea was growing up, Room 102 was still one open room and its southern end served as her bedroom. The northern end of the room was referred to by the Zoeller's as "old kitchen." The "old kitchen" had cabinets on the north wall, and there was a cook stove along this wall as well. The stove was vented through concrete-block chimney rising along the northeast corner of the room. A milk separator also was kept in the "old kitchen" and this space also served as the washroom (for bathing and washing

clothing) during the winter months.[14] Circa 1950, a bathroom (Room 102c) was built out in the middle of Room 102, resulting in the creation of distinct spaces to the north and south of it—though there was little change in function. The area to the north of the bathroom continued to be used an ancillary kitchen work space (Room 102a) and was still referred to the "old kitchen." Likewise, the area south of the bathroom continued to serve as Helen's bedroom as long she remained at home (Room 102b) (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

As noted above, the stone addition has two rooms on the first floor, aligned east-to-west of one another. The eastern of these rooms (Room 103) can be entered through an exterior doorway off the front porch (see Figures 69 through 72). The doorway once had a transom window above it. It flanked to either side by a window opening, thus providing a symmetrical three-bay façade for the addition. Room 103, as built, measured 20'-10"x15'-11-½". In addition to the two windows already mentioned, a third window was located on the south. The wall beneath all three of these windows is inset several inches from the adjoining wall surfaces, creating the effect of a bay. A small built-in cabinet is present on the west wall. The cabinet appears to be an original design feature to the room and once had hinged doors and shelving on its interior. There is evidence of a stairway to the upper floor having been located in the northeast corner of the room at one time. A stove vent was present in the south wall. During the early-to-middle twentieth century, a partition wall with a wide doorway was built across Room 103, thereby creating two semi-private chambers (Rooms 103a and 103b). A closet also was built in the northeast corner of Room 103b, where the stairway formerly was located.

Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller refer to Room 103 as "front room. It was intended for company, but according to Helen, it was too cold to be in there during the winter, and during the summer people went outside. It was used as the "sitting room" on her wedding day. This space also was used as a dining area when the family threshed, and the neighbors were over helping out. The south half of this room (Room 103A) was their parents' bedroom, while the boys (Sylvester and Jim) slept in the north half (Room 103B). During the winter, so their parents moved into the north end, and the boys slept on the couch in the adjacent living room (Room 101). They don't ever recall their parents having a heating stove here, even with the availability of the stove vent in the west wall. Jim and Helen refer to the built-in cabinet in the west wall as a "medicine chest." The walls in the room were always wet. They'd paper the walls and within a year the paper would be pealing off. The closet on the northeast corner served as the boys' clothes closet. That was always there in their memory; didn't realize that there had been a stairway there originally (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm., 26 June 2009).

A doorway on the west side of Room 103 opens into the rear room in the stone addition, which is discussed as Room 104 (see Figures 73 and 74). Room 104 measures 20'-10"x9'-6-½" and has a floor that is set lower that in Room 103 (like Room 102 in the original house). The ceiling height here also is lower than in Room 103. There is an exterior doorway centered on the west wall, and framing this are two windows. An

[14] Jim Zoeller said it was their "shower room for once a week bath."

interior doorway on the north accesses Room 102b. A stove vent is present on the south wall.

Room 104 served as Fred Zoeller's bedroom after his son's family moved to the farm. Even though the room had a stove flue, Grandpa Fred never had a heating stove here. His grandchildren just remember him throwing on more covers when it was cold out. In addition to Fred's personal belongings, the Zoellers also kept standing wardrobes in here. The existing wood floor in room was put down in the Zoeller siblings' memories. Whatever was there earlier was in pretty bad shape. After it was put in, Jim Zoeller said it was the best floor in the house. The room saw little use after Fred died (1950), however (Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller, pers. comm, 26 June 2009).

The second floor of the house is a half-story and is divided into three rooms, two of which are located within the original frame section of the dwelling and third that is within the stone addition (see Figures 75 through 84). The northern of these rooms is located above Room 200 and essentially conforms to the dimensions of the latter (see Figures . It can be accessed via the enclosed stairway that rises from the southwest corner of Room 100. Room 200 was never finished out in any manner. All of the framing was left exposed, including the joists,[15] and the brick infill between the wall posts is visible. A window opening is present in the north gable-end wall. A rude partition wall (built of planks) on the south side of the room separates it from Room 201 to the south. These two rooms provide an interesting contrast to one another in that whereas Room 200 was never finished out, Room 201 was to some degree—despite the fact the stairway accessing the floor opens into the former rather than the latter. The exterior walls within Room 201 were provided with thin coat of plaster and whitewashed. Similarly, a layer a plaster was spread out over the joists and Dutch biscuit infill, thereby providing a firm surface to stand on. The use of plaster, rather than wood flooring, on the floor is rather unique and certainly has an "Old World" character about it. Room 201 possibly had a window located on its south side originally, but such an opening would have been rendered superfluous after the construction of the stone addition and eventually would have been eliminated altogether after the framing above the upper beam was removed (which possibly occurred after the roof was rebuilt in the late nineteenth century).

The third room on upper floor—Room 202—is located within the stone addition and has the same dimensions as Room 103 (prior to its division) below it (see Figures 85 through 92). Originally, Room 203 could be accessed via a separate stairway located in its northeast corner. The stairway in question is no longer present, but physical evidence of it remains of an enclosed stair opening in the floor and plaint/plaster lines on in walls in the northeast corner of Room 103 below. This evidence suggests that the stairway was L-shaped (similar to that in Room 100) and was quite steep. Room 203 has a finished appearance and seems to have been designed as living space originally. It has tongue-and-groove wood flooring and beaded baseboard, and the stone walls are plastered. A window opening is centered in the south gable-end wall. Two small niches are present to

[15] The Zoeller siblings recall being warned by their parents to make sure they stepped on the joists whenever they were in Room 200 so that they wouldn't damage the Dutch biscuit between the joists and put a hole in the ceiling down below.

either side of the window. The purpose of these niches is not known; they perhaps represent vents that have been partially infilled with stone.

Historically, the second floor of the house appears to have seen more use in the nineteenth century than in the twentieth. The manner in which Rooms 201 and 202 were finished certainly suggests that they were used as bedrooms and/or for storage space early on in their history. When the roof was rebuilt late in the nineteenth century, however, no attempt was made to fill in the created between those rooms and the "dead space" over the rear half of the dwelling. Nor were any ceilings installed. These issues survely would have been addressed had either of the rooms seen regular use as bedrooms at this time. The upper floor still would have been adequate for storage, though by the middle twentieth century it apparently wasn't even used for that. Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller don't remember the upper floor being used for much of anything during their childhood, other than an occasional play area for them. The stairway between Rooms 103 and 202 was never there in their memories, suggesting it was removed sometime prior to circa 1932.

The house has a partial basement beneath it, comprising two rooms (000 and 001) located under the frame section of the house (see Figures 93 through 104). The basement is accessed via an exterior bulkhead stairway located on the north end of the front porch. This stairway has concrete steps and descends into Room 000, which represents the original cellar. Room 000 measures 16'-0"x15'-3", has exposed stone walls, and a ceiling height of 6'-11". Like room above it, the ceiling in Room 000 is insulated with clay, though a slightly different technique was used here; rather than having a clay-and-straw mixture wrapped around the slats (the classic "Dutch biscuit" method), a layer of clay simply was used to fill the void between the slats and first-floor flooring. Another interesting feature in Room 000 is the presence of a niche—measuring 2'-4" wide, 2' high, and 1'-1" deep—in the south wall. This was one of three such niches originally present in this cellar room. Another was located in the east wall, and third in the north; however, both were later filled in with stone. Similar niches have been documented at other homes in the region, and appear to represent a cultural indicator of this ethnic group.[16] These niches have been documented in multiple sizes with some having wooden doors and interior shelves. Although the primary function of these niches appears to have been associated with cellar storage, the objects stored in them are not known. Whereas foodstuffs is the most likely candidate for items stored in these niches, the presence of small niches in close proximity to bulkhead entrances and/or stairs leading into the cellars may suggest that they functioned as small receptacles for lamps and/or candles (lighting). Although the most likely use for these niches was as a cold-storage area for foodstuffs, they may have been used for other purposes as well.

Two large racks of shelving—both dating from the twentieth century—also are present in the room. One of these is positioned in the northeast corner, while the other is in the

[16] Although these cellar wall niches have been documented predominately at sites associated with German immigrants, they also appear to have been associated with Pennsylvania German families as well. Additionally, although rare, wall niches have been documented within houses associated with English immigrants as well (for example, at the Howarth House in rural Peoria County, Illinois; see Stratton and Easton 2002).

southwest corner. The Zoeller siblings state that Room 000 was for canning and storing foods. The family also kept barrels of wine there.[17]

In the early 1940s, the basement was expanded to the west by excavating a whole new rear beneath the original rear wing (see Figures 105 through 109). Concrete walls were poured around the perimeter of the new room (those in the north, east, west being inset slightly from earlier shallow stone foundations in order to prevent destabilizing them during excavation). The room created (Room 001) measures 8'-9" wide, has two windows on its west side and a third window on the north. The chimney previously discussed in regards to Rooms 100 and 101 actually extends into the northeast corner of Room 001. Rather than being concrete-block, however, the chimney base is brick. It is possible that this base represents the remnant of an earlier generation of chimney that later was replaced by the current concrete-block stack. A flue vent is located in the west face of the chimney base. The presence of this vent indicates that the room was once heated—or at least had the ability to be—at one time.

In respect to method of construction and materials, the original house is of timber-frame construction. The corner posts average 8"x8" and are L-shaped, with the reentrant angle facing inward. Wall posts vary in respect to width (4-½" to 7-½"), but are fairly consist in respect to depth (4-½") to provide a uniform wall surface. The main framing members are hand-hewn oak and connected with mortise-and-tenon joints. One exception is the diagonal bracing used to either side of the corner posts, which are sawn 4"x4"s. The interstices between the wall posts on the exterior walls and the east wall of Room 102 are filled with soft-mud brick. More specific information regarding the method of construction for the original house is provided in the attached photographs and sectional view.

The stone addition is built of local limestone and has walls that average 1'-4" thick. The first floor is supported by vertical-sawn oak joists which average 2"x12" in size with 1'-6" centers. The ceiling joists in Room 103—which carry the floor load in Room 202 above—are 2-¼" to 2-¾"x9½", vertical-sawn, unsurfaced, oak joists set 1'-10" to 2'-0" on center. The ceiling joists in the Room 104 also are vertical-sawn, unsurfaced oak but are smaller since the carry no load; they measure 1-½"x5-½" and have 2' centers. Narrow (1-¼"-wide), circular-sawn, pine lath were used for the ceilings. The flooring is 1"x5-½", tongue-and-groove pine. The materials used for the original roof over the addition are unknown, since this roof was replaced in the late nineteenth century. The character of the existing roof already has been discussed.

Summer Kitchen (Feature 2): A one-story, side-gabled stone summer kitchen is located directly to the rear of the house, being separated from the latter by only 12' (see Figures 111 through 121). The extreme closeness of the summer kitchen would have been of

[17] Discussing the presence of wine in the home, Jim Zoeller said, "Everybody had one [barrel of wine]. Everybody made one. They had to have something to enjoy themselves with. Beer wasn't as popular then." The Zoellers didn't drink the wine everyday with dinner, but if they had company over to play cards and such, they would drink wine.

some convenience to the occupants, but its location likely was due as much to topography as ease considering that the building is perched on the edge of a steep slope leading down to a sinkhole. It actually was put as far back from the house as possible without having to walk downhill. The summer kitchen measures 18'-2" (north/south) by 14'-2" (east/west) and has 19"-thick exterior walls. The eastern and southern exterior walls are paged with plaster. The north and west walls may have similarly finished at one time, but, if so, the plaster has since deteriorated leaving the stone exposed.

On its interior, the building is divided into two rooms, which are separated from one another by a 4"-thick (single-course) brick wall and can be accessed through separate doorways on the east elevation. The southern room served as the smokehouse proper and is the smaller of the two, measuring 6'-0"x11'-0". It has a dirt floor in the center of which is a washtub, which possibly served as a fire pit for smoking. The ceiling in the smokehouse is open, with exposed joists and rafters blackened from years of smoking. Four vents, arranged in a diamond pattern are present in the upper part of the south gable. Hand-forged hooks and machine-cut nails are attached to the joists for hanging meat to be cured. The stone walls on the east, west, and south sides of smokehouse originally were covered with a thin coat of plaster, while the brick partition wall on the north shows no evidence finishes (paint or plaster). A 4"-diameter iron pipe, centered on the smokehouse room, extends through the north wall of the summer kitchen just below floor level. This suggests that the smokehouse once had a functioning floor drain. The drain is no longer visible, however—presumably being filled with soil.

Jim Zoeller recalls the smokehouse being used for summer sausage and sugar-cured hams. Four or five different people would get together to make the summer sausage, and his father (Peter) would do the smoking. They'd make as much 400 to 500 pounds of sausage each year. This practice continued into the late 1960s, almost right up to the point when his father retired and moved to Columbia.

The northern room in the summer kitchen measures 8'-8-½"x11'-0". This room is more finished in appearance than the adjoining smokehouse. It room has a concrete floor and is illuminated by a window on its west side, which is the only window opening in the building. A stove flue is present in the north wall, and below there is what appears to be an infilled wall niche measuring 1'-6" wide. An iron bracket also is attached to the north wall. A floor drain is present along the west wall, below the window opening here. This drain is attached to a 4" pipe identical to that—and on the same level—as that exiting the smokehouse. Although the ceiling joists are exposed within the room, the ceiling has been enclosed with planking nailed to the top of the joists, thereby providing usable attic space.

The Zoeller siblings remember this northern room being used as a wash room when they were younger. A hand-wringer washer for doing the laundry was kept here. Later on, the laundry machine moved to the basement of the house, and the family then used the old wash room for raising baby chicks (from one or two days old). Once the chicks got a little older, they were moved to the brooder house (Feature 7) located south of the summer kitchen.

Other Extant Outbuildings

A modern machine-shed (Feature 15; see Figure 126) is located to the south of the house. The machine-shed is front-gabled, frame building with metal siding and measures 30'x50'. Large vehicle doors are located in its north and east sides. The building has concrete perimeter foundations but has a dirt floor. The current farm tenant uses the building for storing agricultural equipment. Jim Zoeller believes the shed was built in the early 1950s (or "certainly after the war…because tin wasn't available then"). The old horse barn was torn down make way for its construction.

Lying to the south of the machine shed is a granary (Feasture 16; see Figure 127). It is a shed-roofed, frame building measuring 12'-3"x24/-3". It has two doorways in its east side but has a single room on the interior. The granary was constructed post 1950.

Non-Extant Outbuildings

The foundations of several non-extant foundations were identified in the field investigation. One of these was a 13'-diameter, round, concrete pad located a short distance southwest of the house (Feature 7). A brooder shed for chickens formerly was situated here. This was the same brooder shed Helen Shea remembers being moved to the farm in 1932.

A frame garage formerly was located southeast of the house, on the opposite side of the driveway. All that remains of it are the concrete perimeter foundations and interior pad (Feature 14; see Figure 132). The outer dimensions of the foundations measure 20'x24'. The Zoellers utilized the garage for processing turkeys in November and December.

The stone perimeter foundations associated with the cow barn (Feature 13) are located on the southern end of the site, on the east side of the farm lane (see Figures 129 through 131). The foundations are built of local limestone and measure 16" to 18" thick. In respect to overall dimensions, the barn measured approximately 26'x52'. On its interior, the barn appears to have been divided into three bays, each measuring roughly 18' wide. The one historic photograph we have of the barn (Figure 12) suggests that the central bay had a floored walkway (also substantiated by the foundation remains) whereas the two outer bays were not floored and had large doorways in their west end—or at least had them by the time this photograph was taken circa 1940. The Zoellers typically kept around eight to twelve cows on the farm during this period.

A number of other outbuildings, for which there is no above-grade evidence for, are known to have been located at the site at one time. Jim Zoeller and Helen Shea provided the locations for these buildings, which are depicted on the circa 1940 site map attached as Figure 21. The most notable of these was the horse barn, which was located in the same area where the extant modern machine shed now stands. This barn appears several of the historic photographs attached to the report (Figures 10 and 13). There also was a combination machine shed and corn crib located south of the horse barn. Jim Zoeller and

Helen Shea state that there was cellar located beneath part of this building, though it was never used for anything in memory.

Water-Supply Related Features

A well and two cisterns are located in the yard area surrounding the house. The well (Feature 4) has a stone-lined shaft with an interior diameter of 3' (see Figures 122 and 123). The well is fairly deep; a measurement taken in the spring of 2009 found the water surface 27' below grade, with the shaft continuing at least 10' beyond that for a total depth of 37' approximately. A concrete curb has been poured around the top of the well. By the middle twentieth century, a frame well house had been constructed over the well by the Zoeller (see Figure 19). The well house is no longer present. The Zoeller siblings remember the well as always having cold, good-tasting water—so much so that their father often would return to the farm after retiring just to fill jugs of water from it to take home. The Zoellers also used the well shaft for storing their milk prior to artificial refrigeration being available in the farm. The water was always hand drawn; a pump was never installed on it.

A round, brick-lined cistern (Feature 3) is located along the front (or east) side of the summer kitchen. The interior was approximately 5' in diameter. The cistern was capped with a slab of concrete with a 3'-0"x2'-4" opening in the center. Jim Zoeller does not recall this feature ever being used much; he though it leaked. A 4'-0'x4'-2" concrete pad (Feature 10) is located adjacent to the cistern, between it and the house. This pad possibly was associated with the cistern—serving as a dry platform from which to draw water and to wash or clean—though the Zoeller siblings do not remember it being used for anything in particular. This cistern likely dates to the Daab's period of occupation.

A large concrete-lined cistern (Feature 5) is located on the north end of the front yard (see Figure 124). It is capped with a concrete pad measuring 4'-11"x5'-2." The pump formerly located here has been removed. The interior diameter and depth of the cistern was not determined. Of the two cisterns on the property, this was the one the Zoellers primarily used in the middle twentieth century. However, it saw little use towards the end of their occupancy. Like the well, it was never equipped with a pump, and therefore any water from it had to be carried into the house. The cistern is suspected to date to the early twentieth century.

Feature 6 is a 2'-diameter steel barrel partially buried in the front yard of the house (see Figure 125). This was associated with a "water fountain" (drinking fountain) and was intended to keep the water line for the fountain freezing during the winter. The Zoellers would pack the barrel with straw and wrap rags around the section of exposed piping above it. The water line had a shutoff valve could be turned off if it got real cold out. The water was pumped from the well "down below" the house, which was sunk circa 1940.

Landscape-Related Features

Two different concrete sidewalks are present in the front yard of the house. One of these (Feature 11) runs between the front porch and stone-lined well. The other sidewalk (Feature 12) runs diagonally across the yard to the northern end of the front porch, where the main entrance door was. This sidewalk widens out into a pad in front of the porch, where a set of steps for the porch once were located, the bottom stone step of which is still in place.

A substantial stone retaining wall is located to the rear of the house (Feature 8). This wall is constructed of dry-laid, local limestone and is L-shaped. It begins in the north yard of the house, turns a corner, and then butts into the north wall of the summer kitchen. The wall provided a terrace to the rear of house, in area where the natural hillside was quite steep. Much of the wall has collapsed. A short section of retaining wall also is present on the south wall of the summer kitchen, but it is neither as tall nor anywhere near as extensive as that on the other side of the building—presumably on account of the less severe slope here.

A stone step (Feature 9), or perhaps steeping stone, is present off the northeast corner of the summer kitchen. This possibly was associated with a walkway running along the north side of the summer kitchen—one that descended down to and over the retaining wall.

Cultural Material: The field investigation did not involve any surface collection or subsurface testing. However, a surface scatter was observed in the tilled field located west of the house and machine shed. The material observed included building stone, brick, window and container glass, stoneware, and metal.

Collection Technique: No cultural material was collected.

Curated at: Notes and drawings are curated at Fever River Research, Springfield.

Area Surveyed (acres and square meters): Approximately 2 acres (8,117 square meters)

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

☐ Phase I archaeological reconnaissance has located no archaeological material [in this portion of the site]; project clearance is recommended.

☐ Phase I archaeological reconnaissance has located archaeological materials; site(s) does(do) not meet requirements for National Register eligibility; project clearance is recommended.

☐ Phase I archaeological reconnaissance has located archaeological materials; site(s) may meet requirements for National Register eligibility; further testing is recommended.

☐ Phase II archaeological investigation has indicated that site(s) does(do) not meet requirements for National Register eligibility; project clearance is recommended.

☒ Phase II archaeological investigation has indicated that site(s) meet requirements for National Register eligibility; formal report is pending and a determination of eligibility is recommended.

Comments:

Summary and National Register Eligibility

As with all historical properties assessed within the context of cultural resources management, the value of the Daab-Zoeller Site ultimately is determined by its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility to the National Register is based on four broad criteria that are defined by the National Park Service and used to guide the evaluation process. These criteria state that

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or

C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose component may lack individual distinction; or

D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36CFR60.4 Criteria for Evaluation).

The Daab-Zoeller Farmstead (11S1795) was established circa 1845 by John George Daab, a recent immigrant from Hesse in Germany. Daab was among the thousands of German immigrants who chose to settle in southwestern Illinois during this period. He arrived in the United States circa 1840, thus placing him at the tail end of the initial wave of German immigration to the region, which began in 1832, and before a second (and even larger wave) in 1848. Like many of his fellow immigrants of modest means in St. Clair and Monroe Counties, Daab established his farmstead in an area considered marginal farmland by the Americans settlers who had preceded him. Despite this disadvantage and the comparatively small size of the farm, Daab, by all indications, proved to be a successful farmer—though he was by no means affluent. He seems to have fit the stereotype of the conservative, frugal, hard-working German

farmer featured in county histories of the period. Following his death in 1868, his son George took over management (and later ownership) of the farm, which he continued until 1890. The farm subsequently was acquired by Valentine Zoeller, another German immigrant, and then owned and occupied in succession by his son Fred and grandson Peter. The site was thus occupied by only two families—the Daabs and Zoellers—over the 125-year period (circa 1845-1970) it was an active working farmstead.

The house constructed by John G. Daab in 1846 is an excellent example of vernacular, working-class, German immigrant housing. Although we do not know if Daab built the house himself or hired someone else to do so, the dwelling bespeaks of his German background on multiple regards, including its method of construction, massing, floor plan, and presence of a large cellar within the home. The method of construction especially is noteworthy. While not a classic *fackwerk* structure (in the sense that its timberwork does not appear to have been originally exposed), the Daab House nonetheless is reflective of that ancient building tradition so prevalent in Germany and adjoining areas of Northern Europe. By all practical definitions, though, the Daab House is an example of *fachwerk* construction. The "Dutch biscuit" technique used for insulating the ceilings in the house is another distinctive German building practice. Such traditions did not persist long in southwestern Illinois, as German immigrants became acclimated to conditions in their new homeland and were exposed to—and gradually adopted—American building methods. The Daab House thus offers a rare glimpse into a German immigrant's mental template for how a "proper" home should look and be built, before that template was significantly affected by his time in America.

The stone addition built onto the south side of the original timber-frame house circa 1855 mirrored the original dwelling in respect to its double-pile massing and follows a model of home expansion documented at other German farmsteads in the region. Indeed, looked at individually, the stone addition follows what Mansberger and Stratton (2002:19) have defined as the "Single Wide" German house plan and characterized as representing the basic building block of the German House in rural St. Clair County.

The Daab House was considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C (architecture). Unfortunately, the house was destroyed by fire very recently, on the night of April 27, 2010. The walls of the stone addition remain standing but the original frame section was a total loss. The cause of fire is still under investigation, but all evidence points to arson. The stone summer kitchen located behind the Daab House survived the fire with minimal damage. The summer kitchen dates to the middle nineteenth century and represents an excellent example of this building type. Aside from missing its doors and window sash, the building has very good integrity. Summer kitchens played an important role on farmsteads into the middle twentieth century (being used for cooking, washing, curing of meats, and other tasks), and they essentially served as extensions of the house itself; that at the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead certainly did.

Despite the recent loss of the Daab House, we consider the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead to be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D (archaeology). Although no subsurface archaeological investigations were conducted, there is good indication that subsurface resources—beyond the standing structures and surface foundations already

documented—are present and would yield significant data addressing site-specific questions, as well as broader research questions regarding German settlement, material culture, and lifeways in southwest Illinois.

We recommend that the site be protected from ground disturbance in the future. The yard immediately surrounding the house is considered the most sensitive area, as it likely contains subsurface archaeological features (i.e. privies, middens, pits). With this in mind, the on-site burial of any demolition materials resulting from any clean-up activity that may be undertaken should be avoided. The natural topography of the site restricts the space available for burial, and that which is available is the most sensitive archaeologically. If on-site burial is proceeded with anyway, the area selected for burial should be tested for archaeological resources beforehand. Furthermore, the clean-up activity itself should be monitored by an archaeologist in order to document any archaeological resources that may be exposed and impacted. The ground surface beneath the stone addition, for example, represents an encapsulated circa-1855 ground surface and may yield artifacts and/or features associated with the first years of occupation of the farmstead. This is a very sensitive archaeological area, and a sample of the potential midden within this area is of great research value.

We further recommend that the ruins of the house be investigated prior to any clean-up activity taking place in order to document significant architectural elements that were not visible prior to the fire (due to their having been hidden by wall, floor, or ceiling coverings). Of particular note are the remnants of the timber framing from the original house that survived when the walls collapsed outward; these provide additional details regarding the framing methods employed. One option that might be considered by IDNR is the maintenance of the Daab House as an archaeological ruin, leaving the cellar of the original house open (or at least partially so) and the walls of the stone addition still standing. Even as a ruin, the house still conveys the traditional German housing and building practices in the region. The summer kitchen also would be maintained under this scenario.

Surveyors: F. Mansberger, C. Stratton, T. Chesak

Survey Date: April – June 2009

Report Completed By: C. Stratton and F. Mansberger
Fever River Research
P. O. Box 5234
Springfield, IL 62705

References Cited (General History)

Bateman, Newton, Paul Selby, A. S. Wilderman and A. A. Wilderman
1907 *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and the History of St. Clair County, Illinois*, Vol. II. Munsell Publishing Company, Chicago.

Baum, Arlene A.
1991 *God's Grace in a Country Place II*. Arlene Baum, Waterloo, IL.

Brink, McDonough and Company
1881 *History of St. Clair County, Illinois*. Philadelphia.

Detjen, David W.
1985 *The Germans in Missouri, 1900-1918; Prohibition, Neutrality, and Assimilation*. University of Missouri Press, Columbia

Holmes, J. W.
1863 *Map of St. Clair County, Illinois*. Robert P. Smith, Philadelphia.

Illinois State Archives
Illinois Public Domain Land Tract Sales Database. http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/GeneologyMWeb/PublicLandSalesLegalServlet.

Illinois, State of
1865 Census for Township 1 South, Range 9 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

Forster, Walter O.
1953 *Zion on the Mississippi*. Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis.

Klein, Helen
1967 *Arrowheads to Aerojets*. Myron Roever Associates, Valmeyer, Illinois.

Koerner, Gustave
1909 *Memoirs of Gustave Koerner 1809-1896*. 2 Volumes. Edited by Thomas J. McCormack. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Krout, John Allen
1929 *Annals of American Sport*. Volume 15 of *Pageant of America*. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Mansberger, Floyd and Christopher Stratton
2002 "Nineteenth Century, German-American Single Family Housing of Rural Southwestern Illinois." In *St. Clair County Historical Society Journal*. Volume 31, pp. 15-47. Edited by Molly McKenzie. Belleville, Illinois.

McDonough, J. L. and Company
1883 *Combined History of Randolph, Monroe, and Perry Counties, Illinois*. J. L. McDonough and Company, Philadelphia.

Ogle, George A. and Company
1901 *Standard Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois.* George A. Ogle and Company, Chicago.

Palmer, R. R.
1965 *A History of the Modern World*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Stratton, Christopher and Amy Easton
2002 *Historic Structure Report: Howarth House and Barn, Wildlife Prairie State Park, Peoria County, Illinois.* Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois.

St. Clair County (Illinois)
Deed Record. County Recorder's Office, Belleville, Illinois.

Probate Records. Circuit Clerk's Office, Belleville, Illinois.

Scheel, John
[1836] *Plankarte der Deutschen Niederlassung im St. Clair Bezerk im Illinois, ostlich von Belleville.* Frederick Engelmann, St. Louis.

Warner and Beers
1874 *Illustrated Atlas Map of St. Clair County, Illinois*. Warner and Beers, Chicago.

United States Bureau of the Census (USBC)
1850a Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1850b Agricultural Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1860a Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1860b Agricultural Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1870a Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1870b Agricultural Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1880a Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1880b Agricultural Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1900 Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1910 Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1920 Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

1930 Population Schedule for Township 1 South, Range 10 West, St. Clair County, Illinois.

United States Department of Agriculture

1940 Aerial photographs of St. Clair, Illinois. Photograph SK-8A-26.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1991 Columbia, *Illinois Quadrangle Map.* 15-minute series. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

United States General Land Office (USGLO)

1833 Plat of Township 1 South, Range 10 West of the Third Principal Meridian. Record Group 953.012, Illinois State Archives, Springfield.

1836 Plat of Township 1 South, Range 10 West of the Third Principal Meridian. Record Group 953.012, Illinois State Archives, Springfield.

Figure 1. United State Geological Survey (USGS) map showing the location of and site limits for the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead. The property managed by the nearby Stemler Woods State Natural Area (USGS Columbia, IL Quadrangle 1991).

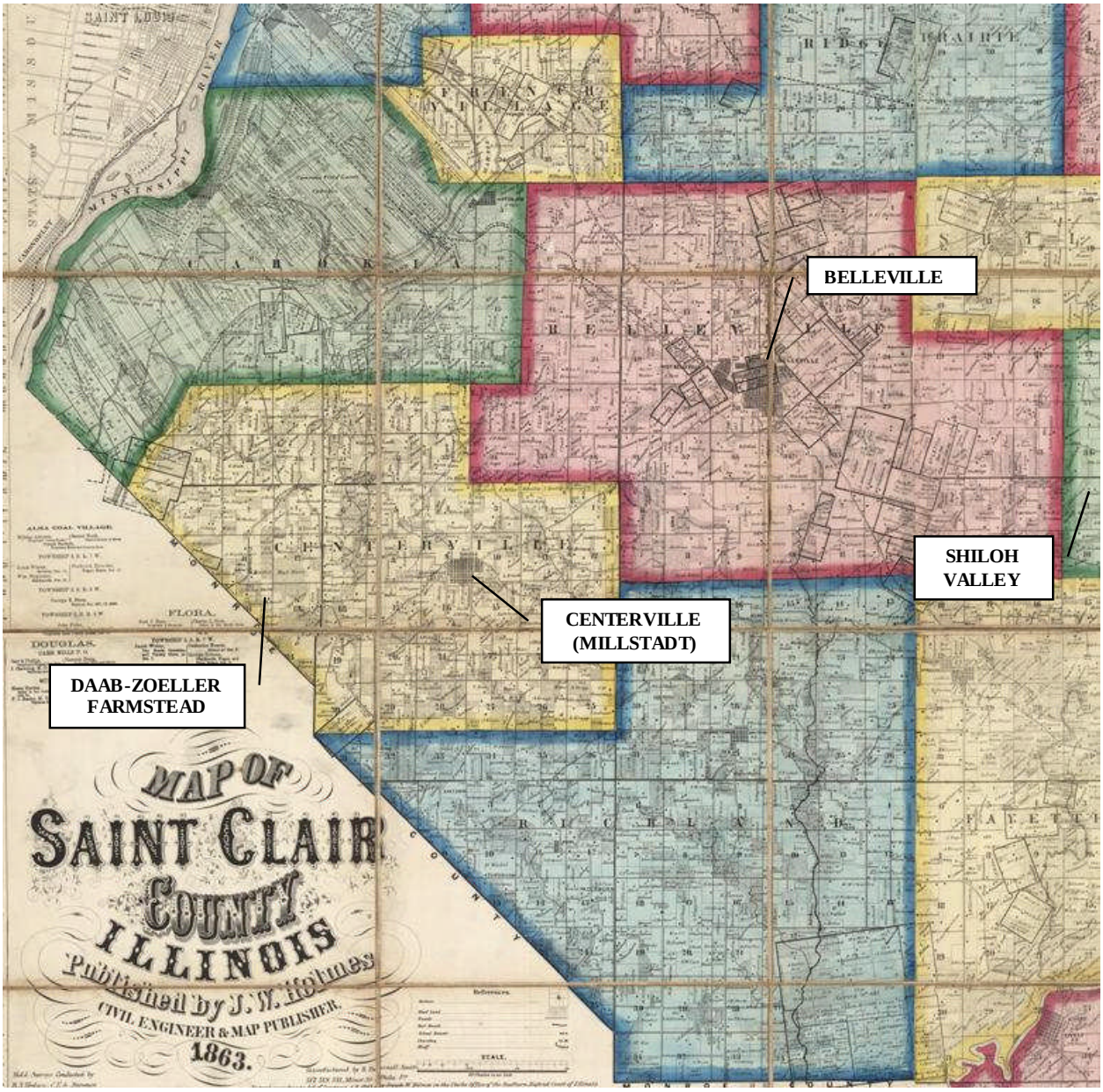

Figure 2. Detail of an 1863 wall map of St. Clair County, showing the west-central and southwestern sections of the county). The site of the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead is indicated. Note the farmstead's location within Centerville Precinct and its proximity to the town of Centerville (later Millstadt). The location of Belleville, the county seat, also is indicated, as is Shiloh Valley, which was the initial focal point and cultural hearth of German settlement in southwestern Illinois. Also of note is the city of St. Louis, Missouri (shown at upper right). The close proximity of this large urban center played an influential role on the industrial and agricultural economy in St. Clair County during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Holmes 1863).

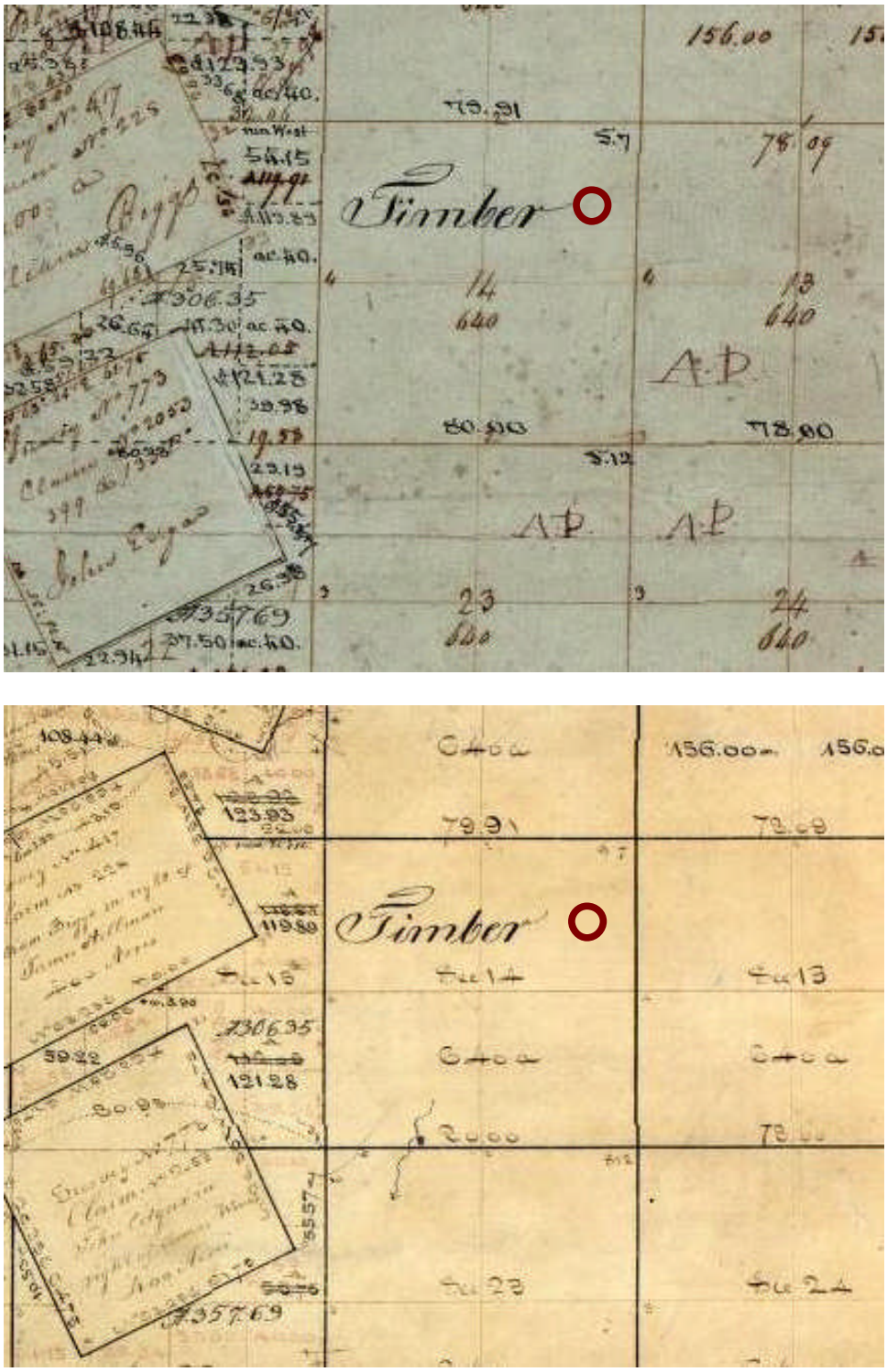

Figure 3. United States General Land Office (USGLO) plats of Township 1 South, 10 West showing the future location of the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead (circled). The plate at TOP dates to 1833 while that at BOTTOM was drawn in 1836. No cultural features are illustrated on or in the vicinity of the site. A number of early land claims are shown to the west of the site (USGLO 1833, 1836).

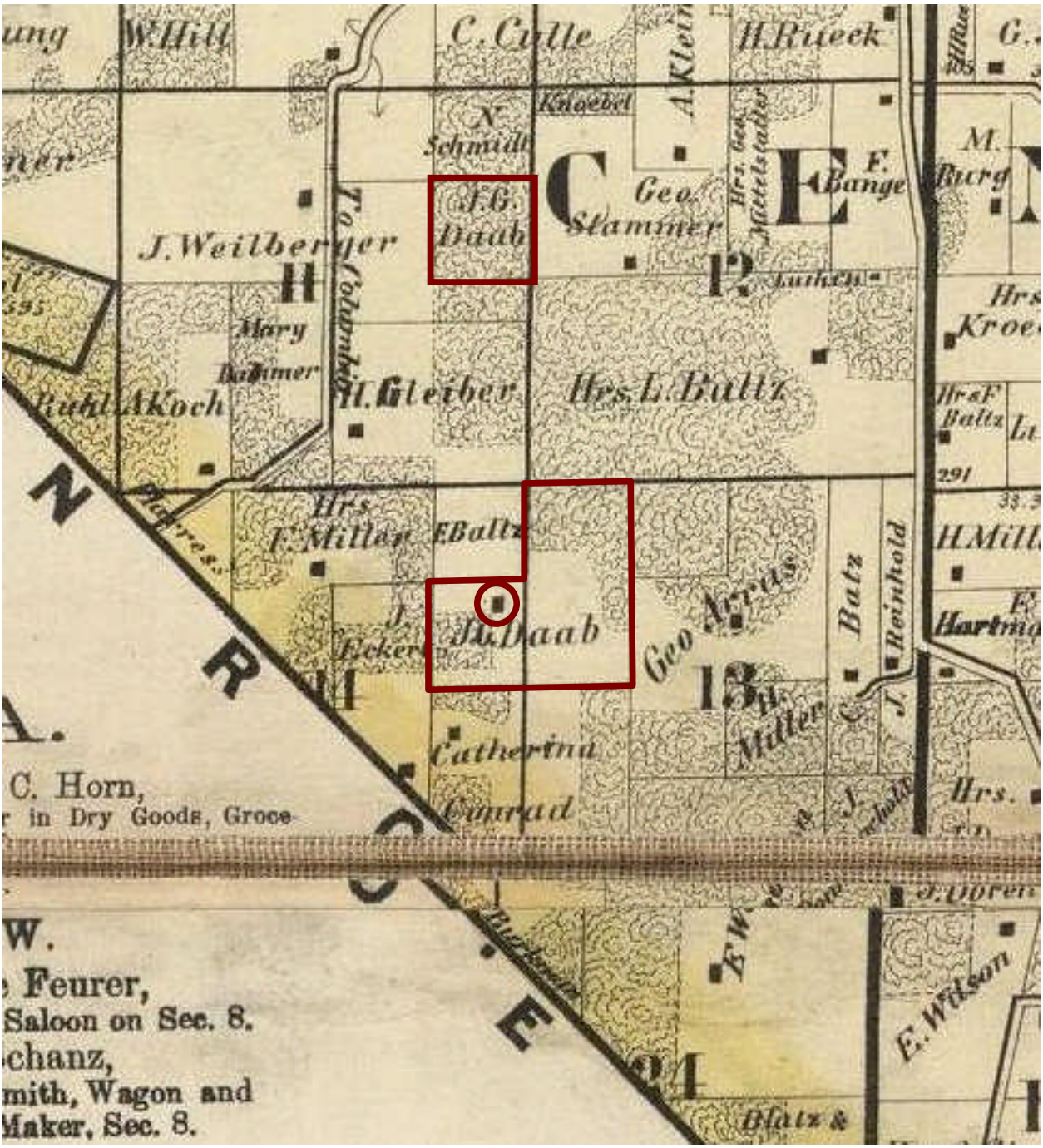

Figure 4. Detail of the 1863 map of St. Clair County showing the landholdings of John G. Daab Township 1 South, Range 10 West (outlined in red). His residence (circled) also is illustrated. A significant percentage of Daab's main farm on Section 14 was still timbered at this time. He also owned a separate 40-acre parcel—presumably used as a woodlot—in Section 11. The Daab residence was located a considerable distance from the nearest public roads at this date. The road shown at upper left goes to Columbia, in neighboring Monroe County (Holmes 1863).

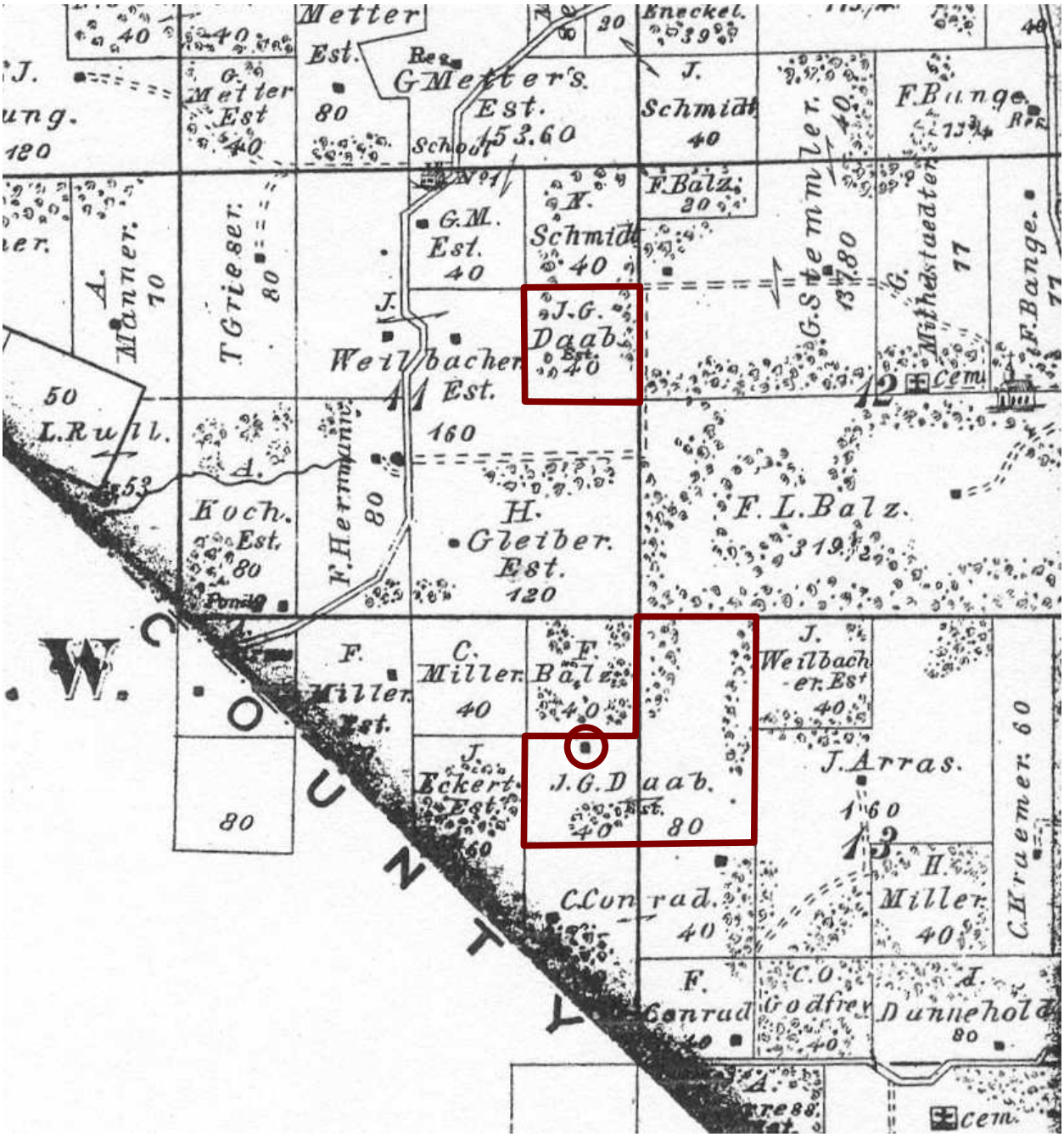

Figure 5. Detail of an 1874 plat of Township 1 South, Range 10 West showing the land holdings of the John G. Daab Estate (outlined in red) and location of his farmstead (Warner and Beers 1875:61).

Figure 6. Undated photograph of Valentine Zoeller and his wife. Valentine Zoeller purchased the old Daab Farm in 1890 (Photograph courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

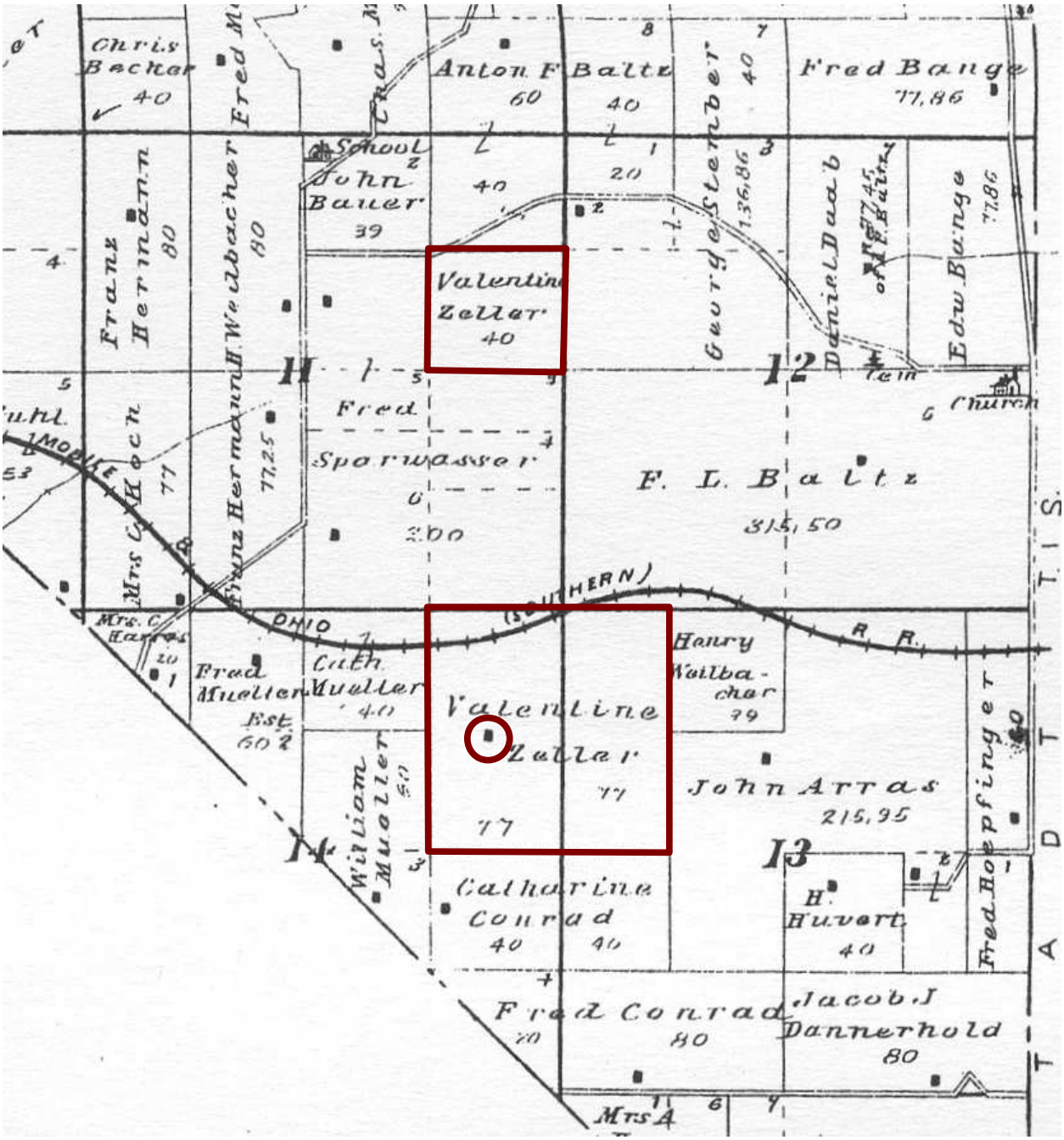

Figure 7. Detail of a 1901 plat of Township 1 South, Range 10 West showing the landholdings and residence of Valentine Zoeller (misspelled here as "Zeller"). By this date the Mobile and Ohio (Southern) Railroad had been constructed through the northwest corner of Zoeller's farmstead.

Figure 8. Photograph of Fred and Margaret Zoeller taken at the time of their marriage in 1897. Fred was the son of Valentine Zoeller and eventually took over management of the family farm outside Columbia (Photograph courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

Figure 9. Circa 1912 photograph of Valentine Zoeller with his grandson Peter and granddaughter Frieda. This photograph is assumed to have been taken at the Daab-Zoeller Site, likely in the vicinity of the house. Note the picket fence and small outbuilding (privy or shed?) in background (Photograph courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

Figure 10. Two circa-1912 photographs of Peter Zoeller (top left and bottom) proudly posing with rifle in front of the horse barn at the Daab-Zoeller Site. The identities of the two other boys in the top image are not known, though the taller one possibly is Peter's older brother Herman. Both photographs show the east elevation of the horse barn, which is no longer extant (Photographs courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

Figure 11. Circa-1915 photographs of Peter Zoeller and younger sister Frieda posing in the orchard on east side of their family's farm. The fruit trees in the orchard were scattered and the area between them used as grazing ground by cattle (Photographs courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

Figure 12. Photograph of the Fred Zoeller family posing around their car. Though undated, this image is suspected to date to circa 1920, based on the model of the car and approximate age of Peter Zoeller (at far right). Fred Zoeller stands at center. It possibly was taken in the orchard at the farm, which appears to have been a favorite backdrop for family photographs.

Figure 13. Photograph of Peter Zoeller's three children—Helen, Sylvester, and Jim—posing with their aunt Esther. The group is gathered in the garden that was located along the west side of the horse barn (shown in near background). A small frame shed appears in the distance, father east. Based on the ages of the children, this image probably dates to circa 1935.

Figure 14. Circa 1940 photograph of Grandpa Fred Zoeller (with bucket) with a visiting relative named Karl. Syl Zoeller—Peter Zoller's eldest son—stands in the distance next to a large turkey roaming free. The cow barn at the farm appears in the background. Like the horse barn, this structure is no longer extant (Photographs courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

Figure 15. A 1940 aerial photograph showing the Zoeller Farmstead, outlined here in red (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1940:SK-8A-26).

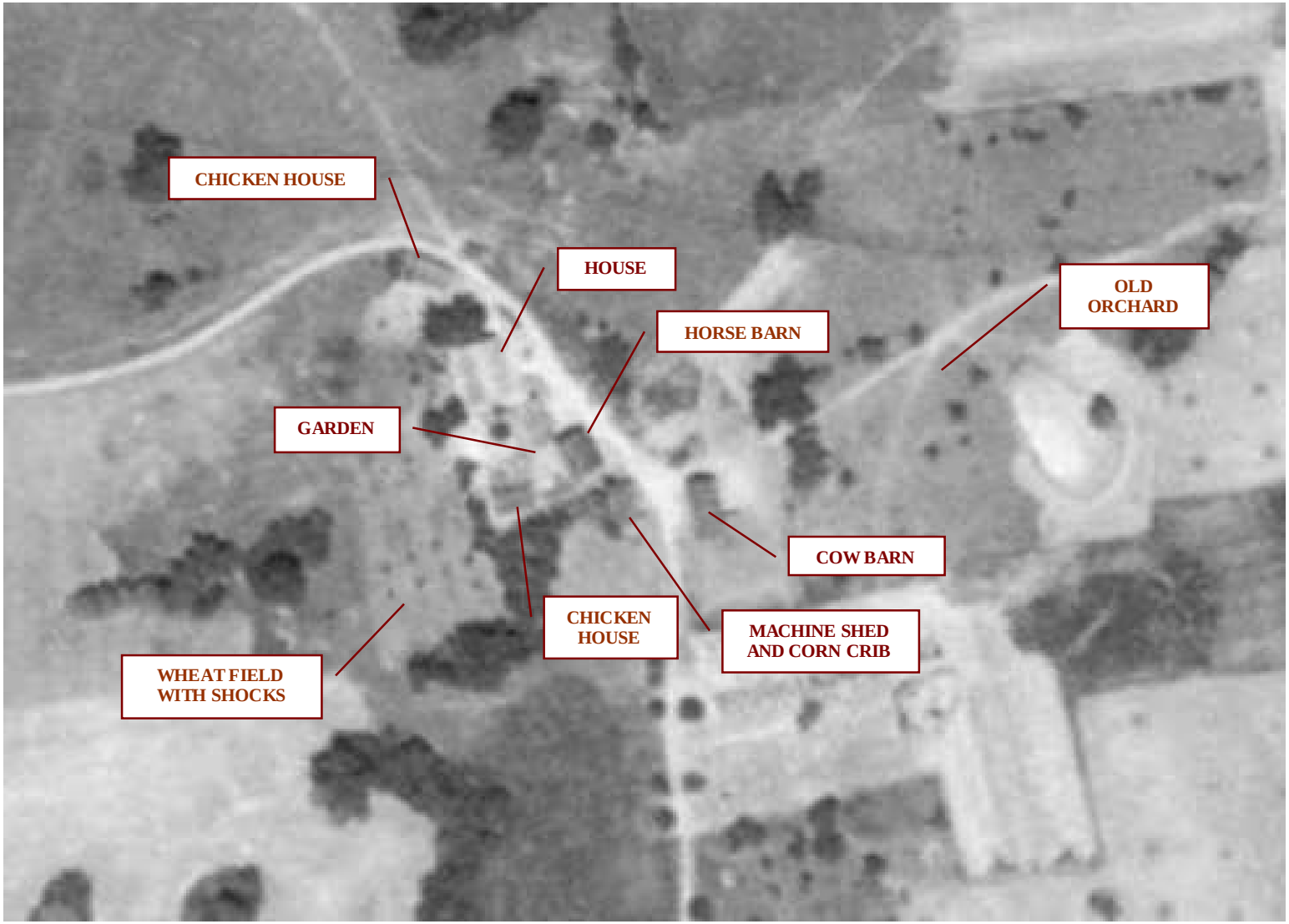

Figure 16. Detail of the previous photograph with main buildings and other areas on the Zoeller Farmstead labeled (United States USDA 1940:SK-8A-26).

Figure 17. Pets feature prominently in Zoeller Family photographs. (LEFT) Mickey the dog sitting along the south wall of the residence. Note stone construction of wall and deteriorated plaster overcoat. This wall later was re-plastered by the Zoeller children. (RIGHT) Grandpa Fred and Jim Zoeller with pet raccoon circa 1940. This photograph was taken at the northwest corner of the residence and indicates that the frame rear wing had been rebuilt and covered with asphalt siding by this date. The image also captures a section of the chicken house and yard that then lay directly north of the residence, as well as a large pile of cordwood on the opposite side of the driveway (Photographs courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

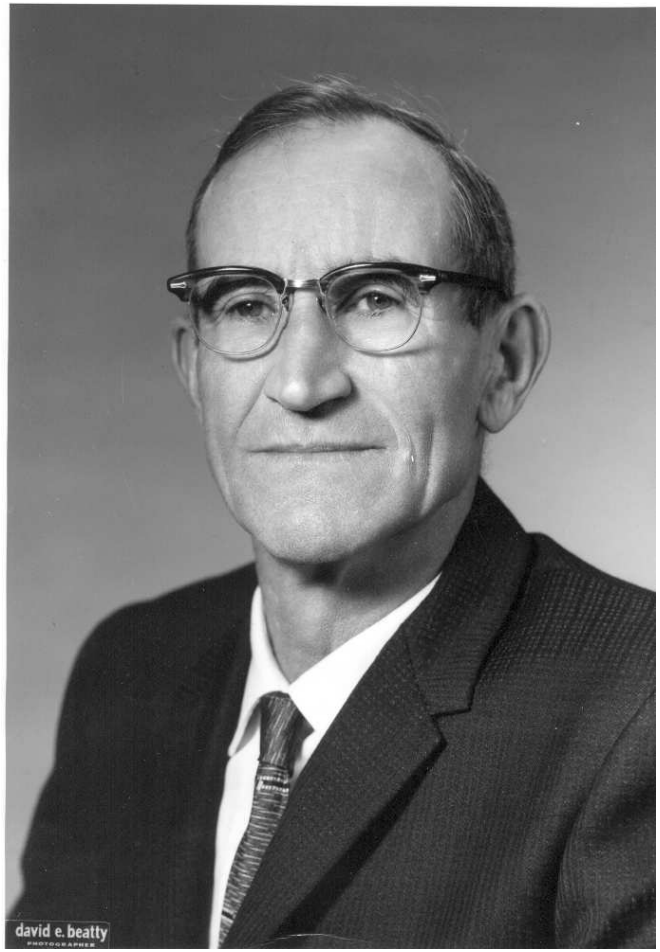

Figure 18. (LEFT) Formal photograph of Peter Zoeller taken in 1967. (RIGHT) Peter Zoeller with pet dog in the front yard at his farm circa 1970. This image captures Peter as he appeared most days on his farm, in bib overalls and work clothes. The well house appears in background at left. The southern end of the front porch of the house is shown at right, along with a fuel oil tank around the corner (Photographs courtesy of Helen Shea and Jim Zoeller).

Figure 19. Painting of the residence at the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead, 1968. This painting shows the dwelling as it appeared during the final years of Peter and Helen Zoeller's occupation. The couple moved to Columbia several years later. The outbuilding shown in the background is a chicken house (Original painting owned by Helen Shea).

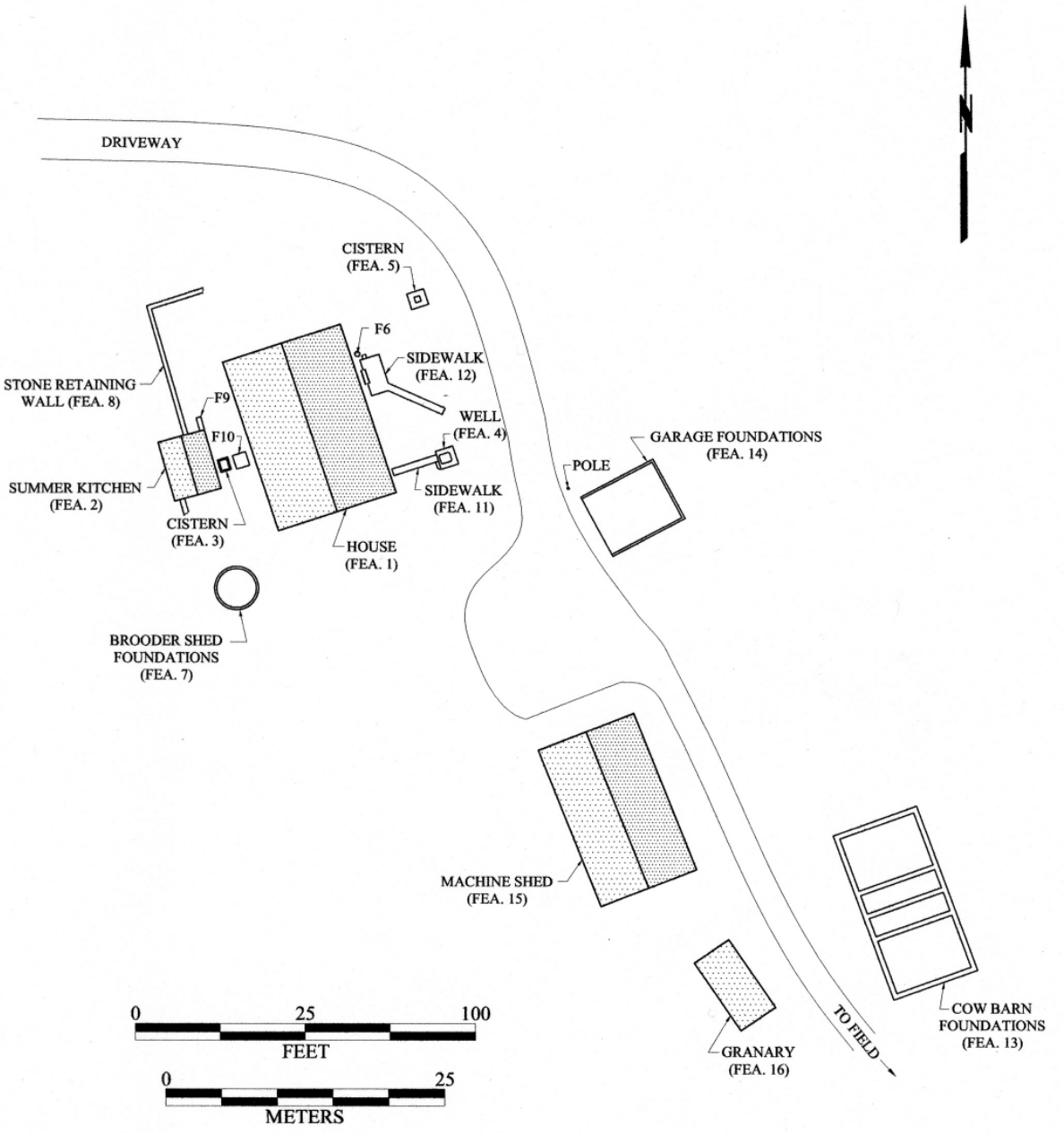

Figure 20. Site plan of the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead showing conditions in 2009, with structural features noted.

Figure 21. Present views of the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead looking southeast (TOP) and southwest (BOTTOM). These images well illustrate the karst topography in which the farmstead is located. The site lies on a narrow ridge with steep slopes descending to sinkholes on the east and west.

Figure 22. Exterior view of the house at the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead looking northwest and showing east and south elevations. This image is from the Spring of 2010.

Figure 23. View of the east elevation of the house. The dwelling was constructed in two episodes. The earlier half-timbered section is at right, with the paired doorways. The later stone addition is at left. This image and those that follow show conditions in the Spring and Summer of 2009.

Figure 24. View of the northwest corner of Daab House, looking southeast. The asphalt siding covering the north and west (rear) elevations of the original house was added in the middle twentieth century.

Figure 25. View of the northern end of the west elevation of the house. This wall was rebuilt in the late nineteenth century and remodeled once again the middle twentieth century.

Figure 26. View of the southwest corner of the house looking northeast. The stone addition is fully covered with plaster/stucco on the exterior.

Figure 27. View of the south elevation of the house, looking northwest.

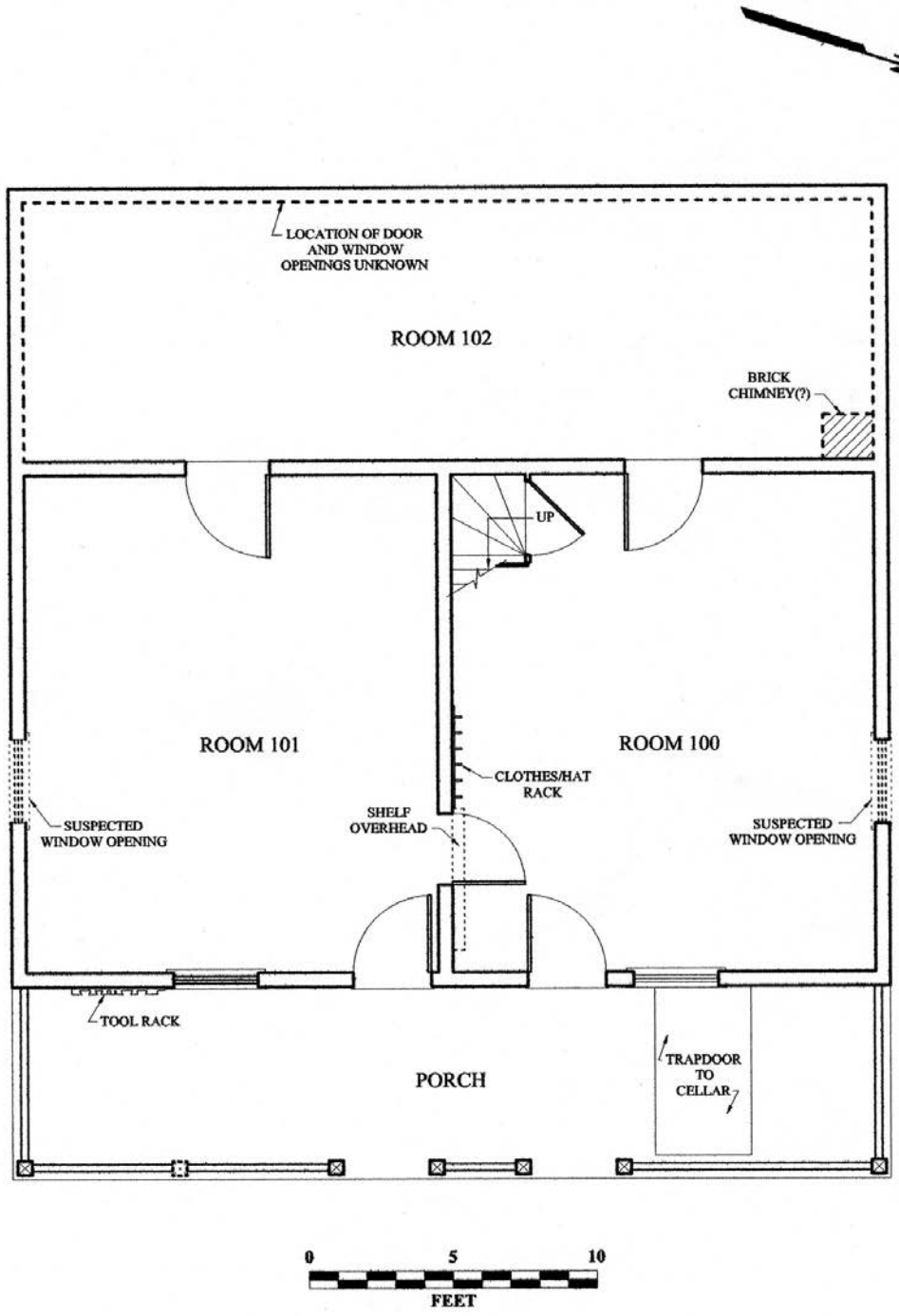

Figure 28. First plan of the house as originally constructed in 1846. The locations and door and window openings in the rear wing are not known due to the remodeling and removal of the original walls here.

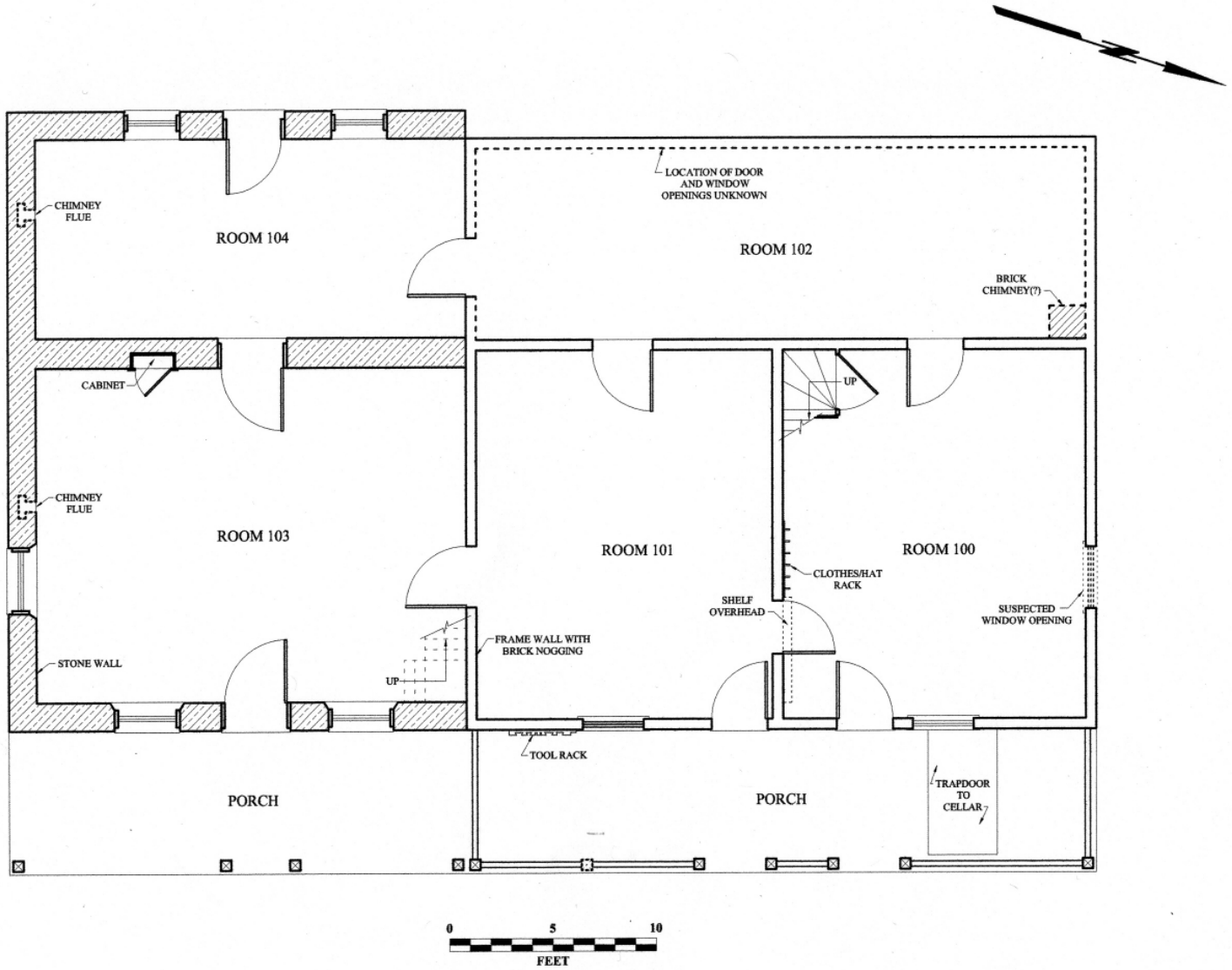

Figure 29. First floor plan of the house showing conditions circa 1860, following construction of the stone addition.

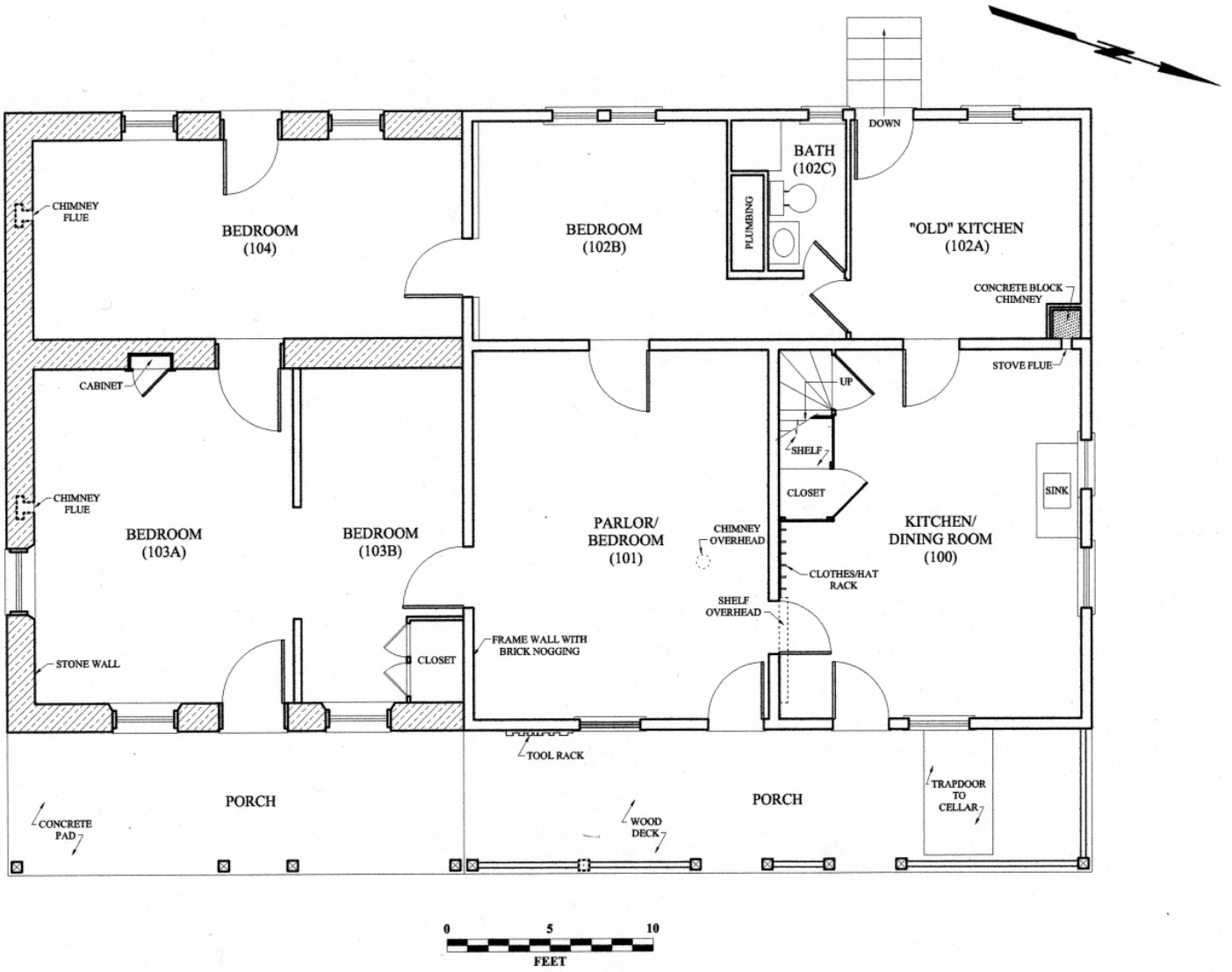

Figure 30. First floor plan of the house showing conditions circa 1955. By this date, Rooms 102 and 103 had been partitioned up into multiple rooms. This plan also reflects existing conditions at the house.

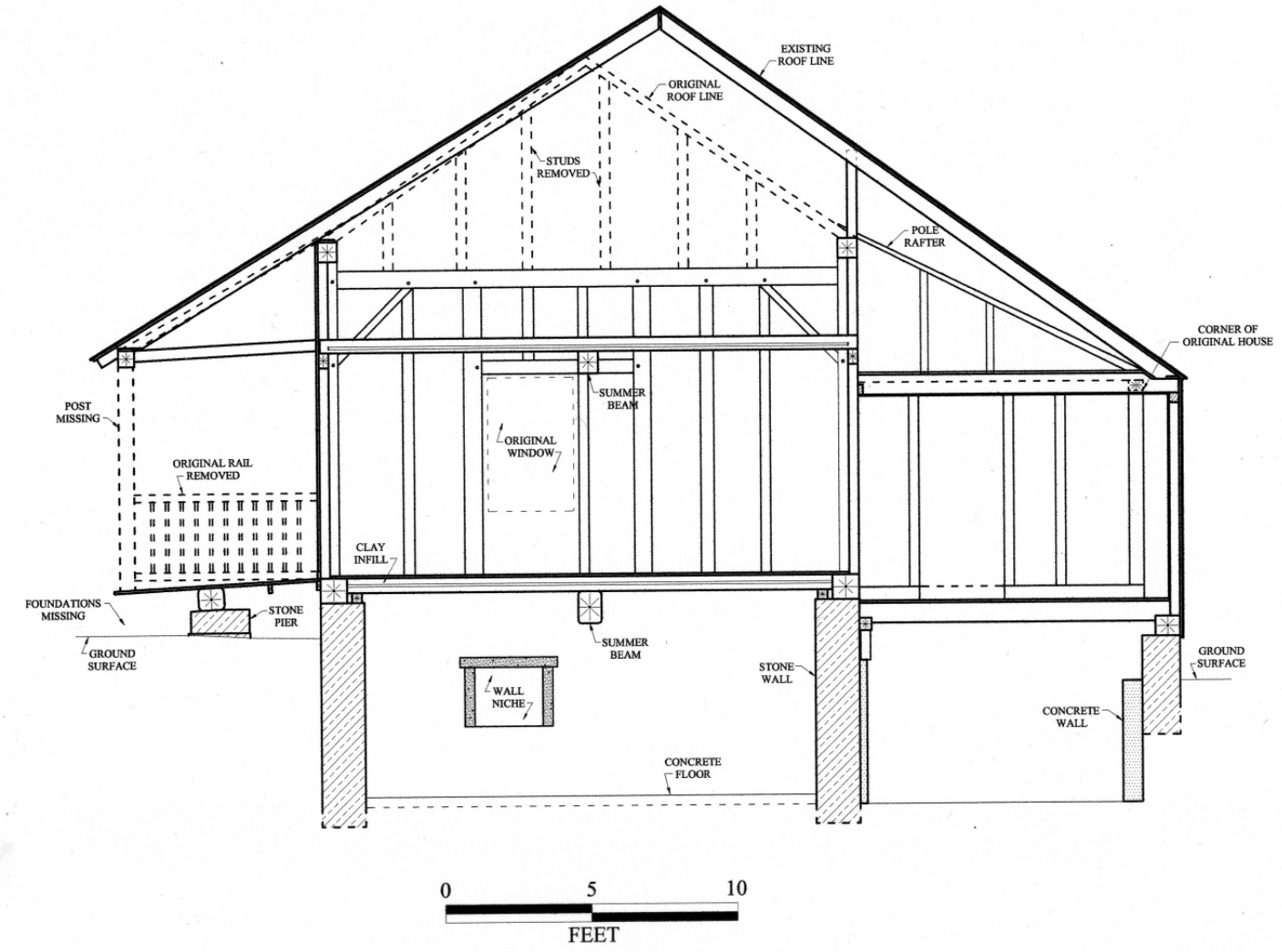

Figure 31. Sectional view through the original part of the house, looking south.

Figure 32. Front (east) elevation of the house, showing original section. Note the paired doorways accessing the two front rooms of the original house. Also of note is plastered façade, which is protected from elements within the deep porch. The plaster finish covers a half-timber frame with brick nogging.

Figure 33. Views of the wall surface above the southern of the two original front doors showing location of an "1846" inscribed in the plaster. This is believed to reference the date of construction of the original house.

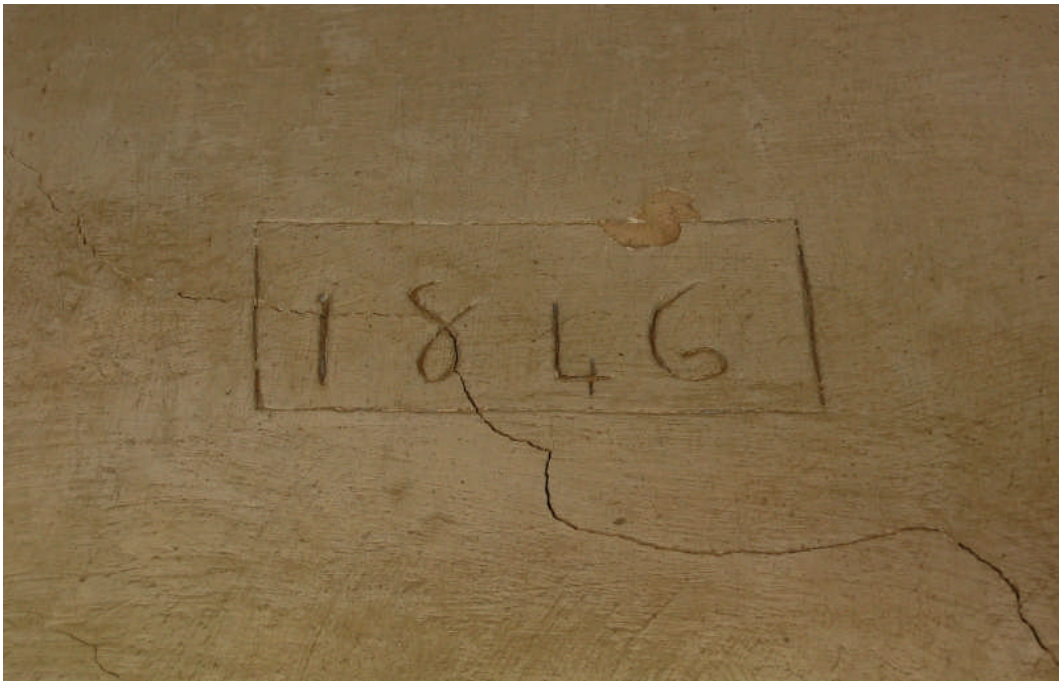

Figure 34. Detail of the suspected construction date above the front entrance. The house was built two years after John G. Daab purchased his farm.

Figure 35. (LEFT) View of the front porch on the east side of the original house. The wood deck has been replaced at least once in the house's history and that which remains is badly deteriorated. (RIGHT) Detail of the south end of the original porch at its juncture with the stone addition. The southeast corner post of the original house is partially exposed, and there is evidence of a porch rail having been mortised into it at one time (marked with arrow). The hand-hewn oak sill of the original porch has been sawn off.

Figure 36. Close-up views of the sawn-off sill on the south end of the original house, illustrating the manner in which the porch sill was half-lapped around the southern house sill plate, which was extended 3" inches beyond the wall plane to accommodate the former. The images show the porch sill remnant before and after removal.

Figure 37. In contrast to the sill on the opposite end of the porch, the north porch sill was half-lapped around the eastern sill plate of the house. The porch here has fallen away from the house, but its location is marked by the void shown above. This image also shows the location of a long-removed porch rail (note arrow).

Figure 38. View of the south end of the center beam on the front porch of the original house showing method of notching used around to fit the beam around the sill.

Figure 39. The center beam of the original porch was supported by a stone pier in the middle of its span, as shown above.

Figure 40. Incised into the north wall of the original house is a plank that has variably sized notches. This served as a rack for holding different tools, such as brooms. The tool rack appears to be original to the house, or at least was installed very early in the dwelling's history.

Figure 41. View of the roof framing on the north end of the house porch. The rafter plate is hand-hewn oak, as is the beam on the gable end. The rafters are sawn and were installed when the roof was replaced in the late nineteenth century.

Figure 42. Interior view of Room 100 looking west. This space historically served as a kitchen and dining room. Note the enclosed stairway to the upper floor at left.

Figure 43. Interior view of Room 100 looking south into Room 101 beyond. Vandals have knocked out sections of the partition wall between the two walls. Joseph Phillippe pictured.

Figure 44. Detail of the south of Room 100 showing the shelf above the doorway between Rooms 100 and 101 (marked with arrow) and hat/clothes rack adjacent to it.

Figure 45. Close-up of the preview figure showing the hat/clothing rack in more detail. The hooks are carved wood. This image also illustrates the character of the partition wall between Rooms 100 and 101, which was enclosed with a straw-mud mixture applied over wide, rived, oak lath.

Figure 46. Two views of the enclosed stairway in the southwest corner of Room 100 leading to the upper story. The stairway is enclosed with planking, and the door is framed of vertical planks as well. The area beneath the stairway proper was enclosed with "Beaver Board"—a trade name for a manufactured fiberboard panel—during the first half of the twentieth century and was utilized as a closet.

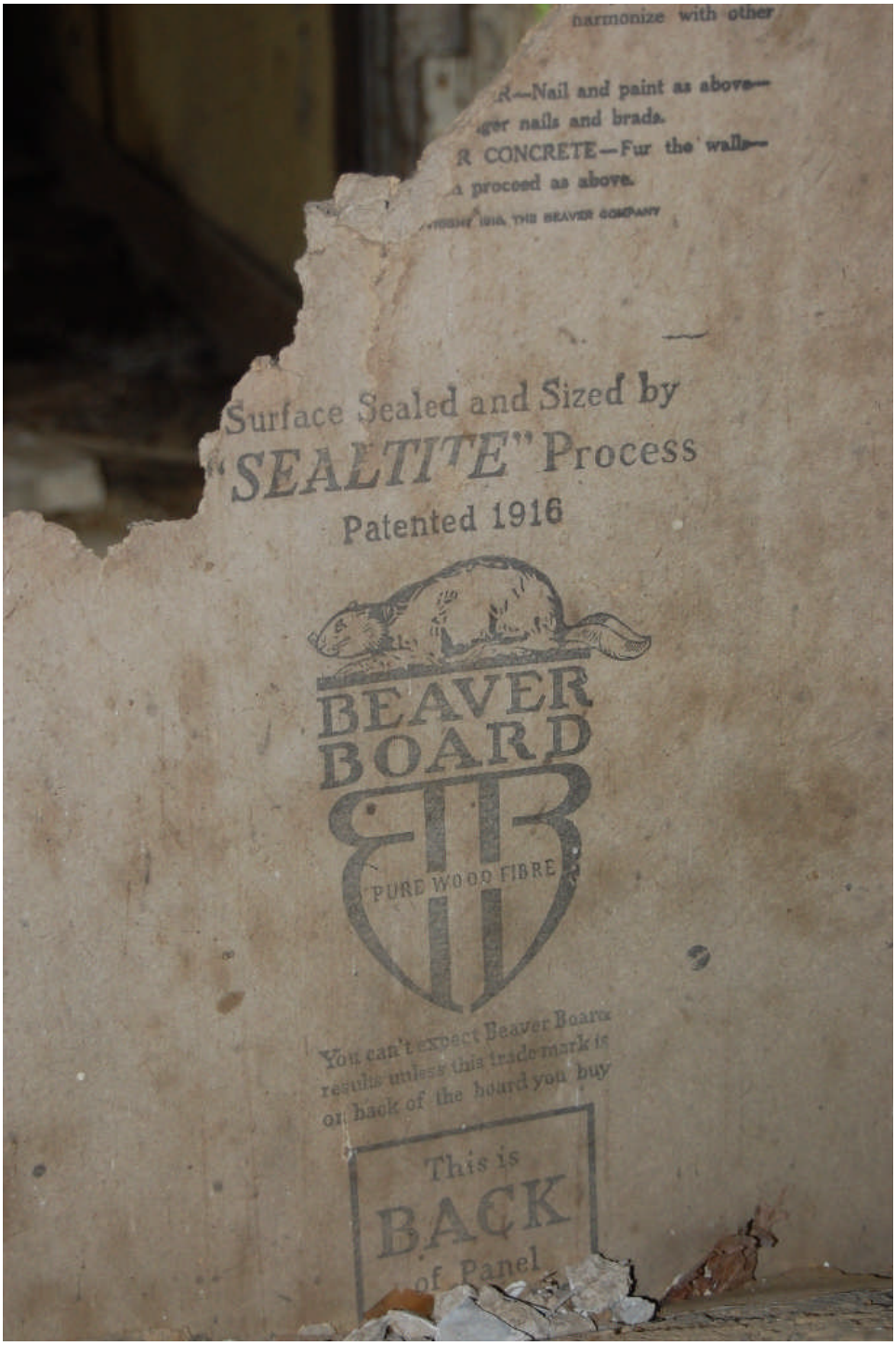

Figure 47. Detail of the rear of a Beaver Board panel used for enclosing a closet in Room 100. A new type of product at the time it patented (1916), Beaver Board included instructions and promotional information on its backside.

Figure 48. A large hand-hewn, oak summer beam supports the central span of the ceiling joists in Rooms 100 and 101. The image above shows the north end of the beam in Room 100. The diagonal brace was added when the north wall of the original house was rebuilt in the first half of the twentieth century.

Figure 49. Detail of the central ceiling beam in Room 100. The beam originally was left exposed and whitewashed. It later was covered with Beaver Board.

Figure 50. Details of the ceiling framing in Room 100. The ceiling is framed with widely spaced, hand-hewn oak joists that have been mitered to accommodate batts of insulation composed of a straw and mud mixture wrapped around rived oak planks/lath. This method of insulation is referred to by some sources as "Dutch biscuit." After the batts were installed, the entire ceiling was then coated over and leveled off with a mud-based plaster and painted.

Figure 51. (LEFT) Clay and straw batt from the ceiling in the original house. Note the manner in which the straw and mud has been rolled or wrapped around the oak plank/lath. (RIGHT) Close-up of a hinge and screw from the doorway between Room 100 and 101. The screw is flat-tipped, which indicates a pre-1846 date of manufacture. This helps substantiate the 1846 date inscribed in the plaster above the front entrance door.

Figure 52. A concrete-block chimney is located along the common partition wall between Rooms 100 and 102A. This chimney has a flue vent facing into Room 100 (as shown above). The current stack appears to have replaced an early brick chimney, the base of which is still present in the basement.

Figure 53. Deteriorated diagonal corner bracing in the northwest corner of Room 100, adjacent to the concrete-block. The deterioration appears have been caused by water leaking down through the chimney opening. Note the manner in which the brick nogging has been cut to fit the framing.

Figure 54. Interior view of Room 101 looking north. As noted previously, sections of the common wall between Rooms 101 and 100 to the north have been knocked out by vandals. Also note the central ceiling beam present here.

Figure 55. View of the west side of Room 101. The doorway leading into Room 102B in the background appears to be original.

Figure 56. Interior view of Room 101 looking into the southwest corner and showing the doorways into Room 102B (right) and Room 103 (left). Also note summer beam.

Figure 57. Detail of the partition wall between Rooms 100 and 101, as seen from Room 101. The wall is framed with widely spaced, hand-hewn, oak posts. In contrast to the ceiling joists (which are mitered to accommodate the lath), the posts have small-dimensional (approx. 1”x1”) stock nailed to them to hold the lath, around which a straw-and-mud mixture is applied.

Figure 58. (LEFT) Detail of a hand-hewn post in the common partition wall between Rooms 100 and 101. Twigs have been nailed to surface of the post to provide a surface to which the mud plaster could adhere to. (RIGHT) View of the south wall in Room 101 showing the brick nogging used between the posts and posts on this wall. Brick nogging also was used on the other exterior walls of the original house, as well as in the partition wall between the front two rooms (100 and 101) and rear room (102).

Figure 59. (LEFT) Opening for a stovepipe in the ceiling of Room 101. There is no evidence of a masonry chimney ever being present in this room. (RIGHT) Surviving section of wallpaper on the south side of Room 101. There is evidence of several generations of wallpaper on the walls and ceiling.

Figure 60. Wallpaper details from Room 101. Both of the patterns illustrated are suspected to date from the first half of the twentieth century.

Figure 61. View of the northern of the rear (or west) wing of the original house showing the space discussed as Room 102A. In the middle twentieth century, this area was used by the Zoellers as the "old kitchen", where messier kitchen-related activities were carried out. The northern end of the room has been rebuilt, as evidenced by the newer framing materials shown. The concrete-block chimney is located in the right corner of this view.

Figure 62. View looking down the length of the rear wing of the original house, looking north and showing the three rooms among which it presently is divided. The "old kitchen" (Room 102A) appears in far background, a bathroom (Room 102B) in middle distance, and a former bedroom (Room 102C) in foreground. This side of the house possibly consisted of a single open room, or perhaps two rooms, originally. The existing partition walls were added in the 1940s.

Figure 63. Interior view of Room 102C, a former bedroom, looking south. The doorway shown was added after the stone addition was construction.

Figure 64. Close-up of the base of the doorway shown in the previous figure, between Rooms 102C and 104. The original sill plate was sawn off to install this opening, and the remaining sill was boxed in with trim. The dashed lines indicate continuation of the sill plate.

Figure 65. (LEFT) View of a remnant of the original rafter plate from the rear wing of the original house (marked with arrow). This plate was sawn off when the west wall of the wing was pushed outward late in the nineteenth century. The plate and post below it are hand-hewn oak. (RIGHT) View of the southeast corner of Room 102C showing original wall finishes. The walls shown have brick noggin between the framing and are plastered. Note the diagonal bracing.

Figure 66. Detail of the southwest corner of Room 102C showing the junction of between the original rear wing and stone addition. "A" indicates the original southwest corner post of the rear wing. "B" marks the north end of the west wall of the stone addition, which originally extended just past the wall plain of the original frame wing and was plastered over. Late in the nineteenth century, the west wall of the frame wing was pushed outward to be even with the stone addition, and the formerly exposed end of stone wall was covered over with lath shown.

Figure 67. View of a surviving pole rafter associated with the early roof over the rear wing of the original house. The existing roof pitch over the wing is much steeper than what it was originally.

Figure 68. Interior view of Room 103, the front (or east) room of the stone addition, looking into the southeast corner. Note the manner in which the walls are recessed below the window openings.

Figure 69. View of the northern end of Room 103. This end of room was partitioned off during the first half of the twentieth century for use as a bedroom. Room 101 is visible in background through doorway.

Figure 70. (LEFT) One of the interesting features of Room 102 is a built-in cabinet in the west wall. This cabinet appears to be original to the room. (RIGHT) Detail of the exterior entrance door to Room 102. Although the doorway has been damaged, there is clear evidence of a transom window having been present at one time, as evidenced by mortises in the jamb (note arrow).

Figure 71. View of the northeast corner of Room 104. A stairway to the attic formerly was located here. The dashed line indicates the line of the stairway, which was quite steep and had a lower landing. In the early-to-middle twentieth century, the stairway was abandoned and removed, and a closet was added at this location. The opening for the stairway is still visible in the attic.

Figure 72. View of the south end of Room 104. This room has an exterior doorway on its west side and a chimney flue in the south wall.

Figure 73. View of the north end of Room 104 showing exterior doorway at left and interior doorway accessing Room 102C. During the 1930s and 1940s, Room 104 served as the bedroom for Frederick Zoeller, Paul Zoeller's father.

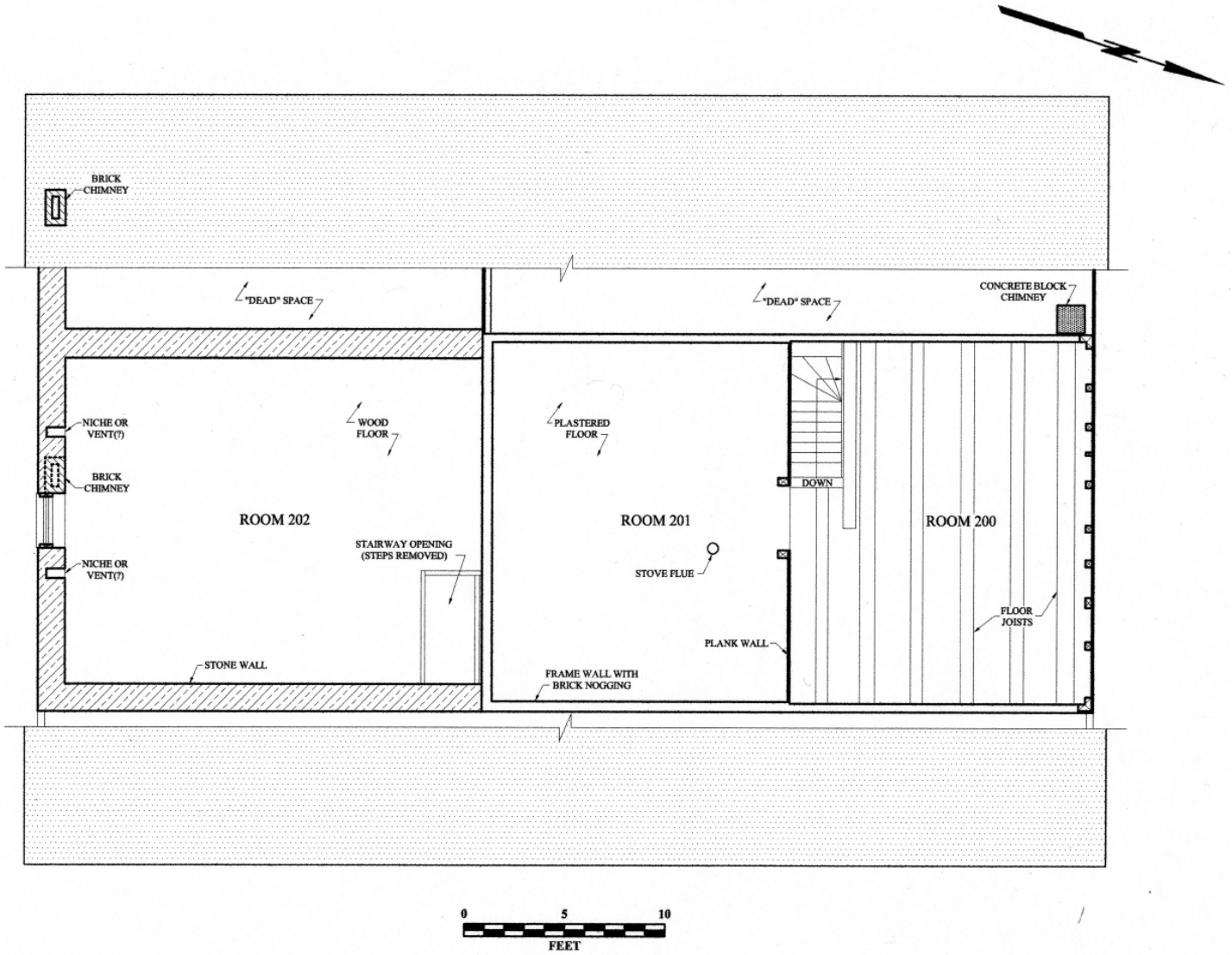

Figure 74. Secomd floor plan of the house, showing existing conditions. Rooms 200 and 201 are located within the original (1846) house, while Room 202 is part of the stone addition.

Figure 75. General view of the attic in the house, looking north to south and showing all three rooms on this floor. Although not fully partitioned from one another at present, these rooms are quite distinct from another. Room 200 appears in the foreground, Room 201 in middle distance, and Room 202 in the background.

Figure 76. Room 200, looking north. The walls and floor in this room were never finished, which suggests that it was not intended to have regular use. Note the exposed floor joists, posts, and brick nogging. The stairway accessing the attic from Room 100 appears at lower left.

Figure 77. View into the northeast corner of Room 200. The north wall (at left) was partially rebuilt in the twentieth century.

Figure 78. Detail of the floor joists in Room 200. Note mitered channel on side of joists into which the straw-and-clay batts were inserted.

Figure 79. Northwest corner of Room 200, showing the top of the concrete-block chimney. The chimney no longer extends through the roof, but the roof opening was never closed off. This has caused some water damage to the framing adjacent to the chimney.

Figure 80. View of Room 201 looking south. In contrast to Room 200, the walls in this area have been plastered and the floor has as well. The wall in the foreground—which separates Rooms 200 and 201—is of horizontal plank construction but has been partially demolished. A section of stovepipe from Room 102 also is shown passing through the roof.

Figure 81. View into the southeast corner of Room 201 showing character of plastered walls and floor. The plaster on the walls is quite thin, leaving the framing partially exposed in some instances.

Figure 82. Two views of the rear (or west) side of the wall of Rooms 200 and 201. Unlike the front elevation of the house, the brick nogging here shows no evidence of ever having been plastered over. The mortar joints also are in exceptionally good condition. These facts support the impression that the original house always had a rear wing. These images also illustrate the manner of framing employed in the original house, with the posts being mortised—and slightly inset—into a girt, which serves a ceiling plate on which the joists rest directly on top of (as opposed to being notched into or around).

Figure 83. (LEFT) Detail showing main framing members on original house: A) post, B) bracing, C) girt, D) ceiling joist, and E) upper post for attic knee wall. (RIGHT) Interior juncture of the original frame house and the stone addition. This image also shows a corner post and the large girt that originally served as a rafter plate. The remnant pole rafter associated with rear wing also is pictured.

Figure 84. View into Room 202, the attic room in the stone addition, looking south. This space potentially was used as extra bedroom or storage space originally but saw little use during the house's later decades of occupation. The dashed line indicates the pitch of the original roof. Brick was used to infill the gap created when the existing roof was added late in the nineteenth century.

Figure 85. Infilled stair opening in the northeast corner of Room 202. The stairway once located here allowed access to the attic from Room 103 below.

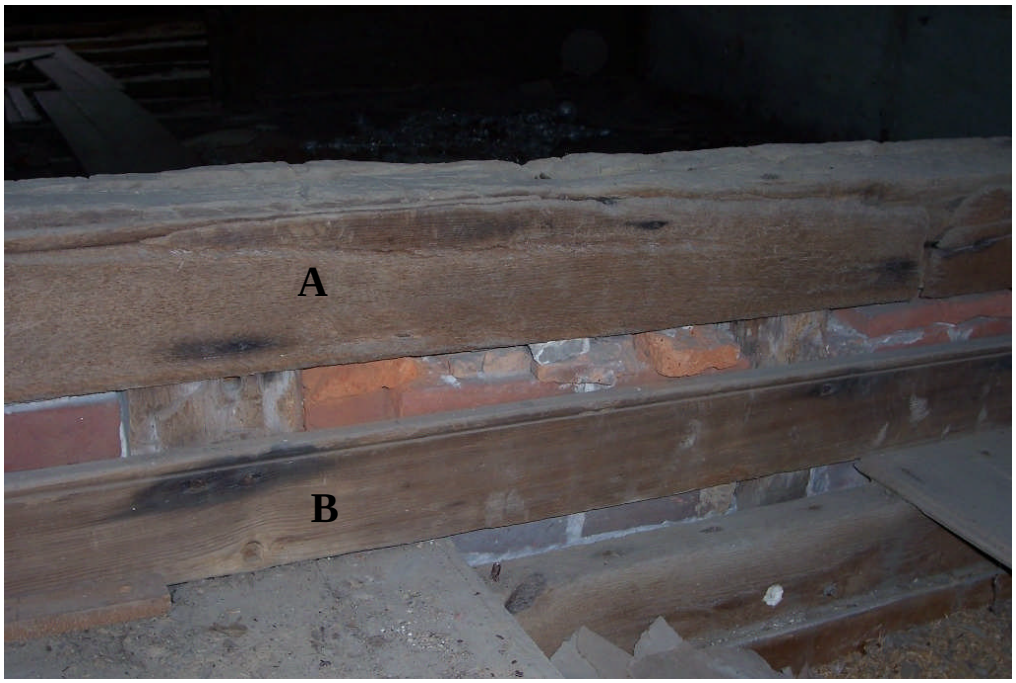

Figure 86. Base of the north wall of Room 202, showing a surviving piece of weatherboard siding (A) used to cover the south end of the original house prior to the construction of the stone addition and (B) the beaded baseboard used in the Room 202.

Figure 87. View of west side of Room 202 showing the studs and collar beams added to support the rafters for the late-nineteenth-century replacement roof.

Figure 88. Knee wall on west side of Room 202 showing original rafter plate (A) and associated nailer block (B) integrated within the stonewall. Similar nailer blocks were used for the baseboard below.

Figure 89. View of one of two niches or (more likely) infilled vents in the south gable-end wall of Room 202. The brickwork to the left of the niche or vent is associated with a chimney. The dashed once again illustrates the original roof line for the stone addition.

Figure 90. View of the attic "dead space" above Room 104. The stonework here was never exposed and hence no need to be plastered.

Figure 91. Inside of the south-gable-end wall of the stone addition in attic "dead space" above Room 104. Dashed lines indicate the location of a brick chimney integrated within the stone wall, and also the original roof line.

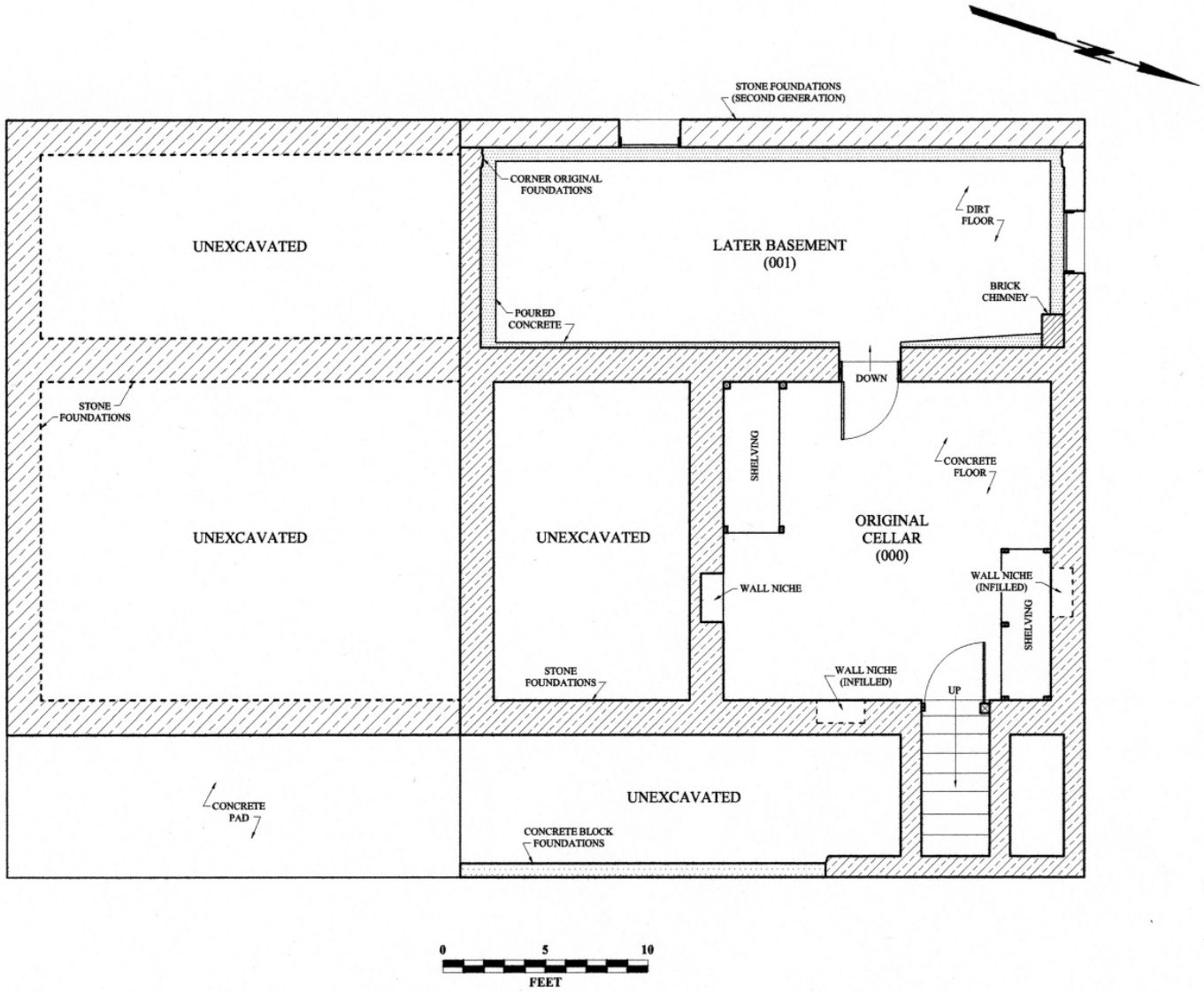

Figure 92. Basement plan of the house showing existing conditions. Room 000 represents the original cellar. A new basement room (001) was excavated circa 1940.

Figure 93. View of the stairway to the cellar beneath the original house. The stairway, which is accessed from the north end of the front porch, has stone bulkhead walls and concrete steps. The concrete steps likely date from the twentieth century. The stairway originally had a trap door over it, flush with the porch deck.

Figure 94. View of the entrance door from the original cellar (Room 000). The ceiling joists are similar to those used on the floor above and employed a similar method of "Dutch biscuit" insulation.

Figure 95. The rear side of the cellar door has the initials "H S" written on it. The identity of "H S" is not known.

Figure 96. The cross brace on the front of the cellar door has a series of numerals penciled upon it which may represent a tally of some product with dates.

Figure 97. (LEFT) The original cellar entrance door appears to have been hung from hand-forged pintle, one of which is shown here. The existing door is hung with strap hinges. (RIGHT) View of a wall niche on the south side of Room 000. This is one of three once present in the cellar. Such niches have been documented at several other German farmstead in southwest Illinois.

Figure 98. View of an infilled wall niche on the east side of Room 000. The dashed line delineates the outline of the niche.

Figure 99. View of the built-in shelving located in the northeast corner of Room 000. During the Zoellers' period of ownership, this portion of the cellar used for the preparation and storage of canned home goods.

Figure 100. There also appears to have been a wall niche in the north wall of Room 000 (behind the existing shelving), which is delineated here by the dashed lines.

Figure 101. Like the ceilings in Rooms 100 and 101, that in Room 000 is insulated with clay and straw. However, the straw-and-clay mixture was not rolled around the rived oak planks/lath to form a batt, but rather was deposited in a distinct layer on top of latter and then covered over with tongue-and-groove flooring.

Figure 102. Two views of the large summer beam that supports the joists in the ceiling of Room 000 (showing its northern end). The summer beam is hand-hewn oak and runs east/west, essentially mirroring the system employed on the floor above.

Figure 103. View of the southwest corner of Room 000, showing the built-in shelving and work table located here.

Figure 104. Interior view of Room 001, the "new" basement excavated in the 1940s, looking south. The room has concrete walls/foundations, a section of which have collapsed, as seen in this view. Note oil heating stove at lower right.

Figure 105. View of the southwest corner of Room 001 showing the remnant of the stone foundations associated with the original frame rear wing, which are marked here by the dashed lines and the "A". When the west wall of the wing was pushed outward in the late nineteenth century, a new set of stone foundations ("B") were built below the new wall.

Figure 106. View of the sill plate on the east side of Room 001. The plate is hand-hewn oak and has mortises on it lower side, which suggests that is reused stock salvaged from an unknown location. The existing joists are pine and were installed as part of the late-nineteenth-century rebuilding of the rear wing on the original house.

Figure 107. Another view of the eastern sill plate in Room 001, showing fragment of a brick pier retained after this basement room was excavated in the 1940s. Note new concrete wall below the pier.

Figure 108. Two views of the brick chimney located in the northeast corner of Room 001. This is connected to the concrete-block chimney that presently rises through Room 101A—thereby suggesting that the latter is a replacement of an earlier brick stack. A stove vent is present in the north side of the chimney.

Figure 109. View of the crawlspace beneath Room 101. Here, as in adjacent Room 100, the flooring is supported by widely-spaced, hand-hewn oak joists that rest upon a summer beam. However, there is no insulating layer of straw and mud—an absence possibly explained by the fact that there is no cellar here.

Figure 110. View of the yard to the northwest (and rear) and the Daab-Zoller House, showing the collapsed stone retaining wall here (in foreground) and stone summer kitchen beyond. The hillside is quite steep.

Figure 111. View of the rear (west) yard illustrating relationship of summer kitchen to the house. They lie only 12' apart from one another.

Figure 112. View of the summer kitchen looking northwest. The south and east elevations are shown. Note the vents in the gable end and plastered exterior. On its interior, the building is divided into rooms: a smokehouse and a washroom.

Figure 113. East elevation of the summer kitchen, which faces towards the house. The door at left opens into the smokehouse, while that at right accesses the washroom, which is the larger of the two rooms. The debris piled in between the doorways obscures the opening to a brick-lined cistern.

Figure 114. North elevation of the summer kitchen, looking southwest.

Figure 115. Detail of the north gable of the summer kitchen showing attic vents (arranged in a diamond pattern) and the brick chimney stack present here. The chimney vented a stove in the washroom.

Figure 116. West elevation of the summer kitchen. The window shown is the only one in the building and illuminates the washroom.

Figure 117. Detail of the window opening in the summer kitchen. Bricks were used to form the segmental arched opening, being arranged in a single rowlock.

Figure 118. (LEFT) Detail of the west elevation of the summer kitchen showing the two drain pipes here (marked by arrows). Each pipe is connected to a floor drain in the two rooms on the interior. (RIGHT) Interior view of the washroom looking west. The machine shown is a cream separator. The brick wall separates the washroom from the adjacent smokehouse. This wall has been whitewashed in the past and later had been its lower half paged with concrete.

Figure 119. Interior views of the smokehouse room in the summer kitchen. (LEFT) In contrast the washroom, the smokehouse has a dirt floor. The steel tub shown appears to have been used to contain the smoldering fire used to cure the meat hung in the room. (RIGHT) The ceiling of the smokehouse was left open to the rafters and is blackened from years of smoking. Meat was hung from hooks and nails attached to the ceiling joists.

Figure 120. Details of the hooks and nails from which meat was hung in the smokehouse.

Figure 121. Two views illustrating the location and surface character of the early well shaft at the farmstead. The well is located in the front (east) yard of the house and is connected to the southern front porch by a concrete sidewalk. The well opening has a concrete pavement poured around it, but the shaft itself is lined with stone. A frame well house formerly was located above it.

Figure 122. View looking down the stone-lined well shaft. The water level lies approximately 27' below grade.

Figure 123. View of the concrete-lined cistern located off the northeast corner of the house.

Figure 124. The farmstead also had an outdoor drinking fountain in its front yard during the middle twentieth century. The supply pipe for the drinking fountain ran up through the steel drum shown in the image above.

Figure 125. View of the middle-twentieth-century-era machine shed located at the farmstead, which is located south of the house. It is a pole building.

Figure 126. View of the granary on the southern end of the farmstead. This structure is of frame construction, has corrugated-steel siding, and dates to the middle twentieth century.

Figure 127. View of the yard on the west side of machine shed (and south of the house), which formerly was utilized as garden space by the Zoeller family.

Figure 128. The clump of trees and brush in the center of this view marks the former location of the cow barn at the farmstead. The barn site lies directly east of the extant granary.

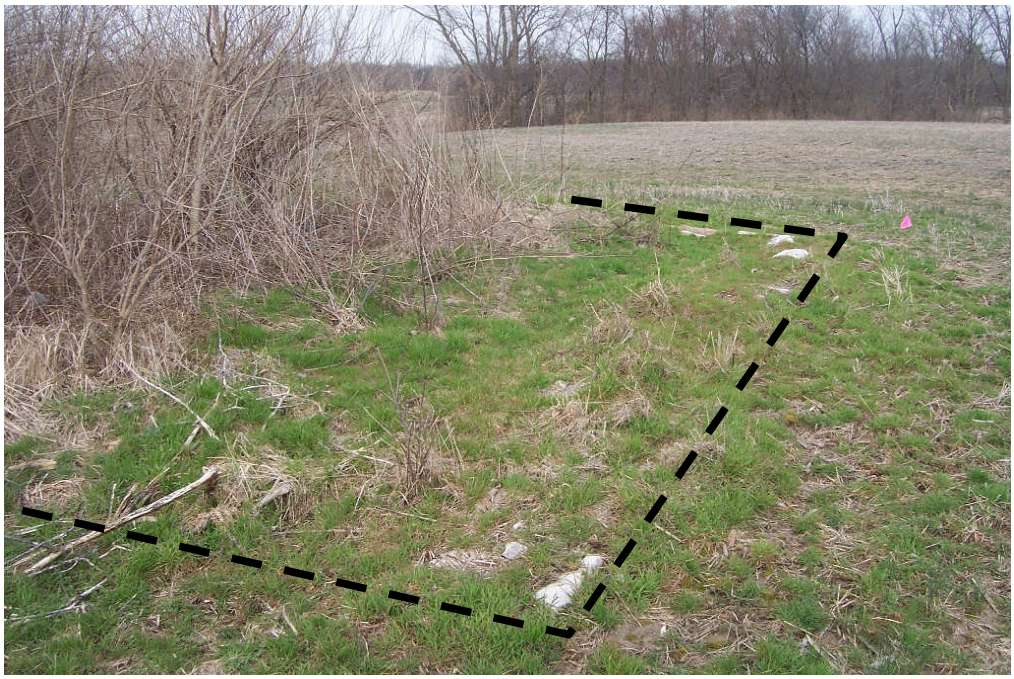

Figure 129. South end of the cow barn foundations. The dashed lines indicate the outer limits of the stone foundations, which have been reduced to grade here. Stone is visible at the corners.

Figure 130. The interior foundations of the cow barn are somewhat more extant, as illustrated by the image above.

Figure 131. View of the foundation remains of the garage at the farmstead, looking north. During the 1940s and 1950s, the Zoellers used the garage for processing turkeys sold throughout the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons.

Figure 132. Little remains of the chicken house once present on the north end of the farmstead other a few scattered concrete foundation remnants. The image above shows some of the foundations (marked with arrows) and their relationship to the rest of the farmstead.

APPENDIX I

ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING FORM

ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING FORM

County: St. Clair **Site Name:** Daab-Zoeller Farmstead **Revisit:** N
Field Number: **State Site No.:** 11S1795
Quadrangle (7.5'): Columbia **Date Recorded:** 2010.05.03

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (to quarter quarter quarter)

Align: SE	**1/4s:** NE SE NE	**Section:** 14	**Township:** 1 S	**Range:** 10 W
Align:	**1/4s:**	**Section:**	**Township:**	**Range:**
Align:	**1/4s:**	**Section:**	**Township:**	**Range:**
Align:	**1/4s:**	**Section:**	**Township:**	**Range:**

UTM Coordinates (by ISM): **UTM Zone:** 16 **UTM North:** 4259512 **UTM East:** 747416

Ownership: Public

ENVIRONMENT

Topography: Upland Ridge **Elevation (in meters):** 201
Nearest Water Supply: Intermittent **Drainage:** Mississippi 8
Soil Association: Alford—Muren—Iva

Description: The site lies on the spur of an upland ridge in an area of karst topography. Large sinkholes are located north and south of the site. The surrounding area predominately is tilled agricultural ground, with scattered stands of trees present.

SURVEY

Project Name: Daab House Documentation **Site Area (square meters):** 8117
Ground Cover (List up to 3): Grass Brush Weeds **Visibility (%):** 10
Survey Methods (List up to 2): Pedestrian **Standing Structures:** Y
Site Type (List up to 2): Habitation

SITE CONDITION

Extent of Damage: Moderate
Main Cause of Damage: Vandalism

MATERIAL OBSERVED

Number of Prehistoric Artifacts (count or estimate): 0 **Number of Historic Artifacts (count or estimate):** 20
Prehistoric Diagnostic Artifacts: 0 **Historic Diagnostic Artifacts:** Y
Prehistoric Surface Features: N **Historic Surface Features:** Y

Description: There are several standing structures at the site including the remains of a house, a summer kitchen, machine shed, and a granary. The foundations of several other outbuildings and landscape features also are visible above grace at the site.

TEMPORAL AFFILIATION (check all that apply)

Prehistoric Unknown:	**Late Archaic:**	**Mississippian:**	**Colonial (1673-1780):**
Paleoindian:	**Woodland:**	**Upper Mississippian:**	**Pioneer (1781-1840):**
Archaic:	**Early Woodland:**	**Protohistoric:**	**Frontier (1841-1870):** Y
Early Archaic:	**Middle Woodland:**	**Historic Native American:**	**Early Industrial (1871-1900):** Y
Middle Archaic:	**Late Woodland:**	**Historic (generic):**	**Urban Industrial (1901-1945):** Y
			Post-War (1946-present): Y

Description: The Daab-Zoeller Farmstead was established in the early-to-mid 1840s by the Daab family, who were recent German immigrants. The Daabs lived at the site until 1890, after which it was occupied by the Zoeller family, who resided there until circa 1970.

Surveyor: F. Mansberger **Institution:** FRR **Survey Date:** 04/05/2009 **Curation Facility:** FRR
Site Report by: C. Stratton **Institution:** FRR **Date:** 04/28/2010
IHPA Log No.: **IHPA First Sur. Doc. No.:**
Compliance Status: **NRHP Listing:** N

United State Geological Survey (USGS) map showing the location of and site limits for the Daab-Zoeller Farmstead (USGS Columbia, IL Quadrangle 1991). Survey limits correspond to site limits.