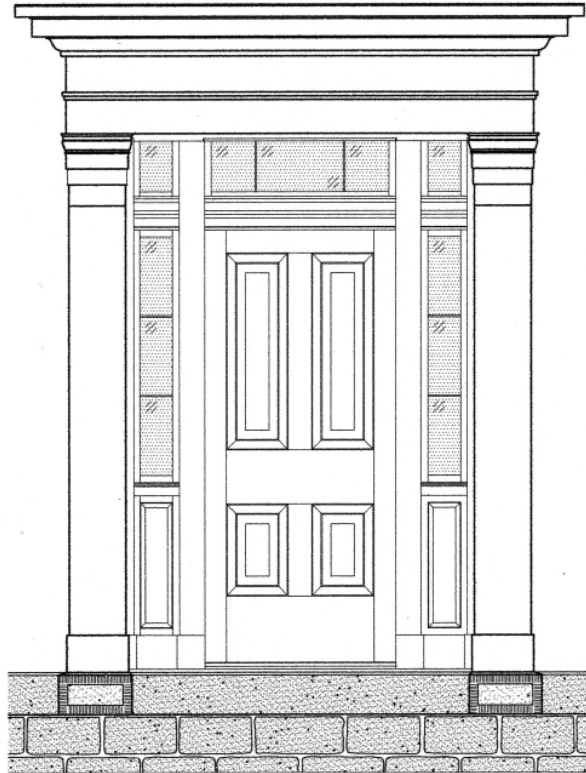


**IL-HABS Documentation
of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (IL HABS No. S-2007-2),
Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois**



by
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Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
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Springfield, Illinois 62701

Cover Document
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¼, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MOORE-KNOBELOCH FARMSTEAD
IL HABS No. S-2007-2

- Location: SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Township 1 North, Range 7 West (Shiloh Valley)
St. Clair County, Illinois
- Present Owner: Southwest Illinois College (SWIC)
2500 Carlyle Road
Belleville, Illinois 62221
- Present Occupant: None. The farmstead has been without a resident occupant for approximately ten years.
- Present Use: The agricultural ground surrounding the farmstead currently is farmed by a non-resident tenant who uses just one of the buildings on the property—a machine shed constructed in 1956—for storing farm machinery and equipment. The remaining buildings and structures at the farmstead have not seen regular use for some time. They are slated for demolition to make way for a proposed expansion of the SWIC campus.
- Statement of Significance: The Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead was established circa 1850 by David Moore, whose family was among the earliest and most prominent of the Americans who settled in Shiloh Valley in the 1810s. David Moore was born in Shiloh Valley, and the farm he developed is illustrative of the agricultural prosperity his family had obtained after several decades of residence in St. Clair County. Perhaps the best indication of this prosperity is the circa-1850 residence at the farmstead, which is a substantial two-story, brick, Greek-Revival-style I-House. The I-House was a house form favored by many successful American farmers during the nineteenth century and was especially popular in Shiloh Valley. Also present at the farmstead are a large timber-frame barn, a workshop, chicken house, several machine sheds, a corn crib, a large root cellar, and a privy. Many of these outbuildings were constructed during the long period that Balthaser Knobeloch and his descendants owned the property. A native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Balthaser Knobeloch was part of the initial wave of German settlement in Shiloh Valley in the early 1830s. Shiloh Valley was the cultural hearth of wider German settlement throughout Southwest Illinois and acquired a distinctly German character—

both in lifeways and building traditions—that that persisted well into the twentieth century. The Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead thus represents an amalgamation of American and German building traditions developed over a century-long period. Taken as whole, the buildings and structures at the farmstead also illustrate the level of intensification and self-sufficiency American agriculture had obtained by the middle twentieth century.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: Dates of construction for the buildings at structures at the Moore-Knobeloch Farm range in date from circa 1850 to 1956. As with many vernacular buildings, the exact dates of their construction are not known in every case, though approximate dates can be provided. The residence at the farmstead appears to be the earliest on the property and is believed to date to circa 1850. The barn on the farmstead may be contemporary with the house, or nearly so, but had its roof reconfigured very early in the early twentieth century. The earlier machine shed, workshop, root cellar, chicken house, workshop, and privy were constructed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, though they too witnessed alterations in later years. The more recent of the buildings at farmstead are a summer kitchen/garage built in 1952 and a machine-shed constructed in 1956. Dates of construction are discussed in more detail in the separate IL-HABS documents prepared for the individual buildings at the farmstead.
2. Architect: The historic buildings and structures at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead are primarily vernacular in character and likely were designed by the owners of the property at the time of their construction, namely: David Moore, Balthaser Knobeloch, Julius Knobeloch, and William and Christina Knobeloch. The one exception is the residence at the farmstead, which is sufficiently high style to possibly have been designed by an architect. Even so, it is reasonable to believe that the original design of the house simply represents a collaborative effort on the part of its then owner, David Moore, and the contractor(s) hired to construct it.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: The following is a list of the owners of the land on which the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is located:

United States of America	(to December 1817)
Ninian Edwards	(December 1817 to July 1834)
Albert G. Edwards	(July 1834 to February 1844)
William Moore	(February 1844 to March 1846)
David Moore	(March 1846 to May 1869)
William A. Moore	(May 1869 to January 1873)
Balthaser Knobeloch	(January 1873 to June 1905)

Julius Knobeloch	(June 1905 to January 1929)
William Knobeloch	(January 1929 to December 1936)
Christina Knobeloch	(December 1936 to June 1968)
Heirs of Christina Knobeloch	(June 1968 to May 2003)
Southwest Illinois College	(May 2006 to Present)

4. Builders, Contractors, Suppliers: The names of the builders, contractors, and suppliers involved in the construction of the various buildings and structures present at the farmstead are not known. However, members of the Moore and Knobeloch families likely participated in the construction of many of the buildings—if only as laborers—as would have been typical on most farms of the period.
5. Original Plans: No original plans exist for any of the buildings present at the farmstead.

B. Historical Context:

1. Early Settlement of St. Clair County

Significant American settlement in southwestern Illinois did not occur until the 1780s following the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. Prior to that period, there had been American merchants and fur trappers operating in the Illinois Country, but these were few in number. Further American settlement had been hindered by the Proclamation of 1763, which forbade British colonial settlement west of the Appalachians, and by the relative inaccessibility of the region. American presence in Illinois, however, was firmly established with the conquest of Kaskaskia and Cahokia by George Rogers Clark in 1778. Clark's victories secured the Illinois Country for the United States and ultimately facilitated American settlement there.

At the time of Clark's conquest, there were nearly one thousand French living in the American Bottom, along with an enslaved African and Native American population that was estimated at one thousand. The majority of this population was concentrated in or adjacent to the larger towns of Cahokia, Prairie du Rocher, and Kaskaskia, though there was a scattering of families in the villages of St. Philippe and Nouvelle Chartres. Each of these communities had an adjacent Common Field that was collectively owned and cultivated. The land between the various common fields remained largely unclaimed, as had the land in the adjacent uplands.

Although American immigration into Illinois began slowly, it steadily grew: a census taken in 1783 listed only five adult, American males living in Illinois; two years later, that number had grown to nine; and by 1786 there were twenty-three

adult, American males in the region.¹ The first distinctively American settlement in southwestern Illinois was established in 1781 at Bellefontaine, around present-day Waterloo, Monroe County. In 1783, a second American settlement was founded when several families were evacuated from Fort Jefferson (located in Kentucky at the mouth of the Ohio River) and moved to Grand Ruisseau (or “Great Run,” as called by the Americans), which was located ten miles north of Bellefontaine, where the road between Cahokia and Kaskaskia headed into the uplands. Other Americans pushed into the unclaimed American Bottom between St. Philippe and Grand Ruisseau, establishing homesteads along Fountain and Maeystown Creeks and at Moredock Lake.²

Many Americans, however, found the Bottom unhealthy, and a growing number began migrating into the better-drained uplands. Bellefontaine became a focal point of upland settlement, as did New Design, which was established four miles south of the former settlement in 1785. Bellefontaine and New Design (which were located in present-day Monroe County) were dispersed communities represented by concentrations of settlement rather than formal, organized communities, and they eventually served as initial jumping off points for settlers heading further into the interior.

The further spread of American settlement was cut short, however, when warfare broke out between the Kickapoo tribe and the American settlers. The Kickapoo, who controlled much of central Illinois between the Illinois and Wabash Rivers, had no desire to see their territory encroached upon by American settlers, and in 1786, they began staging annual raids in the American Bottom region. These raids drove the more isolated settlers off their improvements entirely and resulted in the construction of blockhouses and smaller “family forts” known as stations.³

¹ Clarence W. Alvord, *Kaskaskia Records 1778-1790*, Virginia Series, Volume II. Collections of the Illinois Historical Library, Volume V (Springfield: Illinois State Historical Library, 1909), pp. 422-423).

² At the time of this settlement, Fountain Creek and Moredock Lake were both referred to as L’Aigle (French, meaning “Eagle”). Alvord (1909:21) makes reference to settlers along the Eagle River (the L’Aigle Settlement). The settlement located along Maeystown Creek, where it issues from the bluffs, was known as “Hull’s Town,” which was named after Captain Nathaniel Hull, who built a blockhouse there (Brink, McDonough, and Company, *History of St. Clair County, Illinois* [Philadelphia: author, 1881], pp. 395-396).

³ Early forts and/or stations in southwestern Illinois were located at Grand Rousseau, Hull’s Town (Chafin Bridge), Bellefontaine, and a number of other places. The “fort” usually consisted of a blockhouse surrounded by a palisade, while the smaller “stations” were often little more than a strengthened cabin. A predecessor of these early American military installations was the French-built fort at Cahokia. Lieutenant Philip Pittman viewed the Cahokia fort in 1766 and gave the following description: “What is called a fort is a small house standing in the middle of the village; it differs nothing from the other houses except in being one of the poorest; it was formerly enclosed with high palisades, but these were torn down and burnt” (Pittman 1769, as cited in John McDermott, *Old Cahokia* [St. Louis: St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation, 1949], p. 23).

Although dating from a slightly later period, the Apple River Fort was a small community stockade constructed during the Black Hawk War and similar to the small family stockades constructed in the American Bottom region during the War of 1812 era. Mansberger and Stratton contain a detailed context for these structures in Illinois

The overall effect of the Kickapoo raids was aptly described in letter written by James Piggot of "Great Run" to Governor Arthur St. Clair in 1790. According to Piggot:

The Indians, who have not failed one year in four past to kill our people, steal our horses, and at times have killed and drove off our horned cattle, render it impossible for us to live in the country any way but in forts or villages, which we find very sickly in the Mississippi bottom; neither can we cultivate our land, but with a guard of our inhabitants equipped with arms....⁴ (Lowrie and Clarke I, p. 20).

Intermittent warfare between the Americans and the Kickapoo continued until 1795, when the Treaty of Greenville established a tenuous peace in the Old Northwest. Hostilities were renewed in the years immediately preceding the War of 1812, but, during the interim, American settlers took advantage of the peace and resumed their push eastward into the interior. Rivers and streams became natural avenues by which American settlement advanced: to the south, settlement spread up the Kaskaskia River Valley and then fingered out along Richland, Plum, and Silver Creeks; further north, it spread along Canteen and Cahokia Creeks and Wood River.

Settlement into Illinois continued in spite of the fact that most of the settlers had no hope of obtaining clear title to their lands. The government opened up a land office at Kaskaskia in 1804, but the actual sale of land was considerably delayed by the numerous, pre-existing land claims in the region. Acts of Congress passed in 1788 and 1791 had agreed to honor land grants issued during the period of French and British rule and had provided for grants of 400 acres to heads of families and those who had made improvements; the legislation also allowed for grants of 100 acres to settlers who had been enrolled in the militia in 1791. A board of commissioners was appointed by Congress to go to Kaskaskia, review these various claims, and decide which ones ought to be confirmed. Once the Commissioners arrived in Kaskaskia, however, they found themselves facing a far greater number of claims than was expected. In addition, there was little documentary evidence available to substantiate the various claims, as pertinent documents from the periods of French and English rule had disappeared entirely and American militia lists were often incomplete. Furthermore, many of the original French and American claimants had either left Illinois or had died, and their claims were now occupied by more recent arrivals. Faced with these complications, the Commissioners decided to review each claim independently,

(Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, "'Perfectly Panic Struck': The Archaeology of the Apple River Fort" [Prepared by Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois for the Apple River Fort Foundation, Elizabeth, Illinois, 1996]).

⁴ Walter Lowrie and Matthew St. Claire Clarke, *American State Papers* Volume I (Washington, D. C.: Gales and Seaton, 1832), p. 20.

taking sworn depositions from witnesses in order to establish its validity. This was a lengthy process that was marred by numerous instances where deponents committed outright perjury, either for their own benefit or for that of an associate. It was not until 1813 that the Board was able to present a final report to Congress.⁵ By that time, thousands of American settlers had immigrated to southwestern Illinois, the vast majority of whom were essentially squatters on the public domain.

Turkey Hill was one of the earliest areas of American settlement within the present-day boundaries of St. Clair County. Known as the "Cote de Divide" to the early French inhabitants, Turkey Hill sprawls over some seven miles of ground between the courses of Richland and Silver Creeks and defines the southern extent of Shiloh Valley, which lies immediately to the north.⁶ Prior to American settlement, Turkey Hill had been frequently utilized by the local Native American population as a habitation site, and by the French, as a convenient location for trade.⁷

The first American settler to arrive in the Turkey Hill area was William Scott. Scott and his family immigrated to Illinois from Kentucky and located themselves at New Design for several months before establishing a homestead on Turkey Hill in December 1797. At the time of their settlement, the Scotts were relatively isolated, with the nearest European-American communities being Cahokia, located 15 miles to the west, and Bellefontaine, approximately 17 miles southwest.⁸ Over the course of the next decade, however, other settlers began moving into the area. By 1800, there were perhaps twenty people residing on Turkey Hill.

A growing number of settlers also began establishing homesteads north of Turkey Hill, between the Richland Creek drainage and Shiloh Hill. Many of these settlers had obtained land claims by virtue of improvement or militia service. Among these were Jonathan, Joel and William Whiteside, Larken Rutherford, James Lemon, George Stout, and George Blair. The majority of the settlers, however,

⁵ Those land claims that were confirmed by the Commissioners were surveyed privately, at the claimant's expense (Lowrie and Clarke I, p. 21). The government survey of public lands in Illinois did not begin until 1810; as a result, none of these private surveys conformed to the rectangular land survey. Individual surveys were generally acceptable so long as they had the proper acreage and did not overlap one another. Their location and orientation were largely matters of geography and personal preferences. Altogether, there were 939 claims confirmed in Illinois (Paul W. Gates, *History of Public Land Law Development* [New York: Arno Press, 1979], p. 92).

⁶ Geomorphologically, Shiloh Valley is not a valley, but rather a broad, upland region between Turkey Hill to the South, and Shiloh Hill to the north—both of which are prominent glacial end moraines. Silver Creek borders the eastern edge of Shiloh Valley and no major drainage is present within Shiloh Valley.

⁷ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 48.

⁸ Ibid.

were squatters.⁹ Among the latter were four of William Scott's sons, who had settled on Shiloh Hill. Samuel and William Scott, Jr. had squatted on the northern slope of the hill in 1802 on Survey 448 (Claim 2072)¹⁰, while James and Joseph Scott settled on the south side of Shiloh Hill. John Jarvis, Jr. settled midway between Turkey Hill and Shiloh Hill.¹¹

By 1807, there were about thirty-five households scattered throughout the eastern two-thirds of Belleville Township and western Shiloh Valley Township. Most of these homesteads were relatively isolated from one another, but, as a whole, they constituted an identifiable community. Many of the settlers had previously lived at New Design or Bellefontaine. In July 1807, John Messenger petitioned the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Richland Creek settlement, to conduct a regular survey and confirm the rights of those settlers who had made improvements on public land; Messenger stated that the "settlers have lived in harmony and are desirous of living in the same neighborhood."¹² The homesteads on Shiloh Hill appear to have marked the eastern extension of the Richland Creek settlement.

By 1812, settlement in St. Clair County had reached Silver Creek and western edge of Looking Glass Prairie. The Preemption Report of 1813 indicates at least eighteen individuals as having resided on and improved the public domain in Shiloh Valley Township, prior to February 1813.¹³ Most of these settlers were concentrated in the northern part of the township, on Shiloh Hill and the ridge sloping towards Silver Creek.

⁹ A map of the Richland Creek Settlement dating to 1807 depicts fifteen settlers as having the rights to claims in this region at that time. Nineteen other settlers noted on the map did not have guaranteed claims (Lowrie and Clarke I, opp. 540).

¹⁰ Claim 2072 (Survey 448) was claimed by John Edgar as a "floating right" for an improvement he had made on the east bank of the Kaskaskia River. The right to Claim 2072 was eventually granted to William Biggs—an assignee of Edgar—but there is no evidence of Biggs ever assuming ownership (Walter Lowrie and Matthew St. Claire Clarke, *American State Papers* Volume II [Washington, D. C.: Gales and Seaton, 1834], p. 189).

¹¹ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 241; United States General Land Office (USGLO), Plat of Township 1 North, Range 7 West of the Third Principal Meridian (1815).

¹² Lowrie and Clarke I, p. 540.

¹³ On February 5, 1813, Congress passed a preemption act that allowed individuals who had occupied and improved public land in Illinois prior to the date of the bill to apply for and purchase a quarter-section of land before the commencement of government land sales to the general public. The Preemption Report details the various claims, and states whether or not the claimant had actually improved and resided on public lands prior to the date of the bill. As such, the report is useful in establishing the extent and character of settlement in Illinois prior to the beginning of land sales, especially in areas such as Mascoutah, which did not have any land claims that were previously confirmed by the Commissioners at Kaskaskia (Raymond H. Hammes, "Squatters in Territorial Illinois," *Illinois Libraries* [May 1977]).

Defense for the settlers living in Shiloh Valley during the War of 1812, was provided by a number of local forts. One of these was "Fort Petersburg," which was located, presumably, on the east bank of Silver Creek in Section 25 of Shiloh.¹⁴ Another was located on the western side of Shiloh Hill. This fortification consisted of a blockhouse surrounded by a palisade and had been built by the Jourdan family, who used it as their residence. These forts were part of a chain of twenty-two "family forts" (or "stations") that were operating over the sixty miles between the mouths of the Missouri and the Kaskaskia Rivers during the War of 1812. Settlers within Ridge Prairie banded together and constructed a blockhouse near present day Alma. There were no Regular Army units stationed in southwestern Illinois during the war, so a force of 500 militiamen and rangers was recruited to operate between the different posts and to make forays in advance of the line of settlement. The gunpowder for these troops was provided by a powder-mill that was established by Joseph Scott in 1809 at his Shiloh Hill farmstead. Scott's powder-mill was the first to be built in Illinois.¹⁵

In 1814, the county seat of St. Clair County was moved from Cahokia to Compton's Hill, along Richland Creek. This move was initiated by American settlers who were disgruntled by the continuing practice of keeping county records in the French language (as was the habit in French-dominated Cahokia) and wanted a county seat closer to the center of American population. There had been agitation for such a move for a number of years, but the sizable French population in the Bottom around Cahokia had prevented it before this time. By 1814, however, the American population outnumbered the French, and a resolution was passed that arranged for the relocation of the county seat to George Blair's farm on Compton's Hill. Blair had offered to give the county an acre of his land to be used as a public square and an adjoining twenty-five acres on which town lots could be laid out. In 1819, the new county seat was incorporated as the village of Belleville.¹⁶

Corresponding with the removal of the county seat to Compton's Hill was the opening of public land sales in Illinois. A long-delayed and well-anticipated event, the opening of land sales in 1814 was followed by a flurry of land buying by settlers. Many were able to take advantage of the Preemption Act of 1813, which allowed settlers in Illinois who had lived and improved the public domain prior to February 1813 to preempt as much as 160 acres, provided they file a claim two weeks prior to the date that the land was to be offered for public sale.¹⁷

¹⁴ Newton Bateman et al., *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and the History of St. Clair County, Illinois*, Volume II (Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1907), p. 724.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 658, 723.

¹⁶ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 183; Warner and Beers, *Illustrated Historical Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Chicago: author, 1874), p. 8.

¹⁷ Gates, p. 222.

By 1820, practically all of the land in O'Fallon and surrounding townships had been sold.¹⁸

Settlement into the adjacent prairies, away from the resources and protection of the wooded drainage ways, was slowed by the agricultural practices of the day. In nearby Mascoutah Township, less than half of the available land had been sold by 1820. Mascoutah was less timbered than O'Fallon Township, and the open expanse of Looking Glass Prairie appeared hostile and uninviting to most early settlers. As a result, large tracts of land in the township were to remain in the public domain until the 1830s. During the interim, settlement largely clung to the timbered areas along Silver Creek and its tributaries and the immediately adjacent prairie land. The most significant exception to this pattern was in areas such as the southwestern corner of Shiloh Valley Township, where a number of tracts were purchased out in the prairie and appear to be located adjacent to an early road that lead from Shawneetown to Belleville.¹⁹

The improvements made by the early American settlers in St. Clair County often were quite limited. A typical early farmstead consisted of a cabin and several acres of unfenced, cultivated ground. During the initial period of settlement, corn was the staple crop; secondary crops included turnips, pumpkins, and tobacco. In addition, settlers commonly planted small apple and pear orchards.²⁰ Springs and streams were utilized as a water source, though there were instances where wells were dug.²¹ A more permanent type of settlement for the period was the farmstead established by Samuel and William Scott, Jr. on Shiloh Hill in 1805. It was reported that the Scott brothers had built three cabins, a stable, and "other necessary buildings" and had placed "33 acres of land under good cultivation."²²

During the 1810s and 1820s, spring wheat and potatoes became the staple crops raised by the farmers of St. Clair County. Until 1820, "little was done to increase the production beyond local wants" because of the lack of a readily accessible

¹⁸ Illinois State Archives, Public Domain Sales Tract Record Listing.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ A number of sources make note of Americans planting orchards. Bateman et al. (p. 678) state that "All [American settlers] had large apple orchards and the French large pear orchards." The record of testimony given before the Board of Commissioners at Kaskaskia notes Joseph Ogle as having planted "peach stones" on Turkey Hill in the fall of 1785. In addition, Gustave Koerner (a German immigrant who came to St. Clair County in the 1830s) wrote of the "large and excellent [peach] orchard" at the Ben Watts farm on Shiloh Hill (Gustave Koerner, *Memoirs of Gustave Koerner 1809-1896*, Volume I [Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press, 1909], p. 291).

²¹ The Preemption Report of 1813 mentions Francis Swan as digging a well in Section 3, Mascoutah Township, prior to February 5, 1813 (Hammes, p. 376).

²² Illinois State Archives, Board of Commissioners Improvement Claims Confirmed by the Governors, Record Group 952.025.

market and the technology and population to process large crops.²³ The lack of large mills in St. Clair County also slowed the growth of cash crop farming. The mills that were constructed were small and meant to meet immediate needs. The first mill in Shiloh Valley was reported to have been a horse-mill erected by James McCann on his farm in Section 2.²⁴ At a later date, Daniel Pierce built an ox-mill, with an attached distillery in Section 9, and in 1809 Joseph Scott built a gristmill on a tributary of Silver Creek that was powered by an undershot waterwheel. Hugh Alexander, who arrived from Pennsylvania in 1810, built a combination saw and gristmill in Section 4, which also had a distillery attached to it.²⁵ What little excess grain that was produced had to be shipped down-river to New Orleans by flatboat, which meant that the farmers were gambling on both the safe arrival of their produce and the disposition of the market once the produce had arrived.

Early farming methods were labor intensive and primitive by modern standards. During the 1820s and 1830s grain was threshed by hand "with a flail or tramped out with oxen or horses, on a large floor cleared off the ground sometimes enclosed with a temporary circular fence."²⁶ This was a slow process that could only be accomplished on very dry or frozen ground. "Some of the more prosperous farmers of this period built barns with tight floors" in which to store the grain for processing during the winter. Horse powered threshers were introduced during the early 1840s, which speeded up the process; around the same period, two steam-powered flour mills were opened in St. Clair County. The first steam-powered mill in Illinois was located in Belleville in 1831.

Overland transportation of goods in St. Clair County was limited during the first decades of the nineteenth century due to the absence of a reliable road network. Most of the early roads in Shiloh Valley and Mascoutah Townships were little more than trails leading from one homestead to the next. The most significant early road to pass through the area was the Belleville-Lebanon Road, which crossed Shiloh Hill. Greater road development did not take place until the 1820s. Belleville, which was destined to grow into the commercial center of the county, became the major road "hub" in the vicinity. In 1824, Belleville had three major roads radiating out from it: one of these ran to the southwest, passing through Waterloo (the county seat of nearby Monroe County) and terminating at Harrisonville on the Mississippi River; another ran north of Belleville and connected with the "State Road" between Vincennes (Indiana) and St. Louis, which had been completed in 1823. At that time, however, there was no major road providing a direct connection between Cahokia and Belleville; nor were

²³ Bateman et al., p. 811.

²⁴ Ibid, p. 723.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid, p. 812.

there any major roads heading east of Belleville towards Mascoutah and the expanse of Looking Glass Prairie.²⁷ By 1834, a road had finally been completed between Cahokia and Belleville, and two other roads had been laid to the east of Belleville. One of the latter was the Shawneetown road, which passed through southern Shiloh Valley and Mascoutah Townships, before crossing the Kaskaskia River at Middleton's Ferry.²⁸

The completion of the Shawneetown Road came at a time when the line of settlement in Mascoutah Township was finally pushing its way east into Looking Glass Prairie. Prairie land had been avoided by most early settlers on account of the lack of timber and water found there and the prairie's forbidding nature, but by the 1830s it was beginning to be recognized as superior farm land. This shift in attitude was displayed in the 1837 *Gazetteer of Illinois*, which described Looking Glass Prairie as "a large, rich, beautiful, and undulating prairie" and noted that "[f]ew prairies in the state present more eligible situations for farms than this."²⁹ The sale of federal land in Mascoutah Township, which had died off entirely during the 1820s due in part to the poor economic climate of the period, picked up in the early 1830s, and by 1839, the majority of federal land in the township had been sold.

The construction of roads and the further development of river transportation, as well as the increased mechanization and availability of agricultural implements helped transform St. Clair County into a cash crop economy during the 1830s. In addition to the development of an infrastructure that was conducive to a cash crop economy, better breeds of cattle and pork were introduced during the 1830s, leading to a rise in the production of beef and pork for export to New Orleans. The full development of an agriculturally based economy was not, however, realized until the 1840s, following a general upswing in the national economy. The principal crop planted during the middle nineteenth century was wheat, followed by corn and oats. By the turn of the twentieth century, corn had replaced wheat as the principal crop, followed by oats and rye, and then wheat.³⁰

²⁷ Fielding Lucas Jr., *[Map of] Illinois* (Baltimore: author, 1824).

²⁸ David Burr, *[Map of] Illinois* (New York: Ilham and Pilbrow, 1834); Bateman et al., p. 704. The Shawneetown Road is not indicated on any of the available maps that pre-date 1834. The land purchase pattern in southwestern Mascoutah Township (which consists of an extension of land purchases extending in a linear fashion into the prairie lands), however, suggests the presence of an early trail or road—corresponding to the Shawneetown Road—that may not have been improved enough prior to 1834 to have been depicted on earlier maps.

²⁹ John Mason Peck, *A Gazetteer of Illinois* (Philadelphia: Grigg and Elliot, 1834), p. 243. There were those who continued to view the prairie with some trepidation. Charles Dickens visited Lebanon and the nearby Looking Glass Prairie in 1842 while on a tour of the United States, and he described the prairie as "lonely and wild, but oppressive in its barren monotony" (Charles Dickens, *American Notes* [N.P.: Westvaco Corporation, 1970], p. 214).

³⁰ Bateman et al., pp. 813-814.

2. German Immigration

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 Napoleonic 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 Napoleon's "Grand Empire,"³¹ 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.³² 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.³³

Shiloh Valley 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.³⁴ Many of the immigrants who arrived after 1832, however, were

³¹ Most of western Germany had been joined to the French Empire in 1806 as the "Confederation of the Rhine," while Rhineland—conquered in 1792—was attached to France proper. These states were freed from French control in 1813, but many of the reforms Napoleon had implemented during his rule remained in effect and influenced later legislation. The Rhineland, Bavarian Rhenish Palatinate, and Baden, for instance, continued using the Code of Napoleon as a legal base until 1901. In 1819 parliamentary institutions were introduced in Baden, Bavaria, and Wuretemberg (Hans Kohn, *The Mind of Germany* [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1960], pp. 101, 134).

³² R. R. Palmer, *A History of the Modern World* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1965), p. 458.

³³ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 64.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

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 Burschenschaft.³⁵ Adolphus Reuss, George Engelmann, and Adolphus Schott were all physicians. On the whole, the German immigrants were well-educated by American standards, and their American neighbors took to calling them “Latenier,” referring to “Latin Scholars.”³⁶ 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, although in most instances an excellent and successful farmer, 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.³⁷

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.³⁸

³⁵ Koerner I, p. 287.

³⁶ Brink, McDonough and Company, pp. 64-65.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 64.

³⁸ Koerner I, pp. 291-293.

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.³⁹

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.⁴⁰

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.”⁴¹

The extent of initial German settlement in nearby Shiloh Valley Township is detailed in a map drawn by John Scheel that dates to 1836-1837.⁴² Scheel hoped

³⁹ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 65.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Bateman et al., p. 813.

⁴² 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.

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.⁴³ By 1837, 160 of the 400 inhabitants of Shiloh Valley were German.⁴⁴ 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 township was relatively limited during the 1830s.⁴⁵

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."⁴⁶

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.

⁴³ John Scheel, *Plankarte der Deutschen Niederlassung im St. Clair Bezerk im Illinois, ostlich von Belleville* (St. Louis: Frederick Englemann, [1836]).

⁴⁴ Bateman et al., pp. 681-682.

⁴⁵ Ibid, pp. 723-724; Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 354.

⁴⁶ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 64.

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.”⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸

Assimilation became inevitable though as German immigration to the United States tapered off towards the end of the nineteenth century. Without new blood to sustain their sense of *Deutschtum* (“Germanness”), German communities were becoming more Americanized with each successive generation.⁴⁹ In Mascoutah, for instance, *The Mascoutah Anzeiger* was still being published in 1901, but two other English-language newspapers had been started in town, and of these enjoyed a subscription double that of the *Anzeiger*.⁵⁰

The 1910 Federal 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 its 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

⁴⁷ Ibid, p. 65.

⁴⁸ Ibid, p. 353; Warner and Beers, p. 9.

⁴⁹ David W. Detjen, *The Germans in Missouri, 1900-1918; Prohibition, Neutrality and Assimilation* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1985), pp. 21, 52. 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.

⁵⁰ Bateman et al., p. 770.

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.⁵¹

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

⁵¹ Detjen, p. 50.

sedition. Hence, during the war, “vast numbers of Americans of German origin were able to forsake—and did forsake—their German-Americanism forever.”⁵²

3. History of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead

The Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is located on the S½ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois. This 320-acre tract of land was purchased from the United States by Ninian Edwards on December 9, 1817. Edwards was then serving as Territorial Governor, a position he had held since the creation of the Illinois Territory in 1809. Edwards later represented Illinois in the United States Senate (1819-1823) and served as Governor (1827-1831). Both during and in between his stints in public service, Edwards invested heavily in real estate and ultimately acquired extensive lands in southwestern Illinois, including hundreds of acres in Shiloh Valley Township alone. He retained ownership of the S½ of Section 19 up to the time of death in 1833. Management of his estate subsequently was placed in the hands of his widow Elvira and his brother Cyrus, acting as executors.

On July 4, 1834, Elvira L. Edwards and Cyrus Edwards deeded numerous tracts owned by the deceased Governor’s to his son Albert G. Edwards. Among the property transferred to Albert were the fractional NW¼ and the S½ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley, which together contained 456 acres.⁵³ On February 15, 1844, Albert G. Edwards sold the SE¼ of Section 19 to William Moore for \$1,280 (or \$8 per acre). By this date, Edwards was living in St. Louis County, Missouri.⁵⁴ There is no evidence of him having ever resided in Shiloh Valley Township during the decade he owned land there.

William Moore, by contrast, was one of Shiloh Valley Township’s oldest and most distinguished residents. He was the son of Risdon Moore, a veteran of the Revolutionary War who had fought with the renowned Delaware Line, one of the Continental Army’s most famous units. Following the war, Risdon Moore left Delaware and settled in North Carolina for a time. He afterward moved his family to Georgia where William was born in 1791. Risdon was elected to the Georgia State Legislature for three terms and once served as Speaker of the House. Despite his public and private success in Georgia, Risdon Moore ultimately decided to leave the state for Illinois, due in part to his growing opposition to slavery. Moore owned slaves himself but was by all accounts a kind

⁵² Ibid, p. 184.

⁵³ SCCDR, Book L, p. 34.

⁵⁴ Ibid, Book O, p. 146.

master and had resolved to free them.⁵⁵ In 1811, 20-year-old William Moore was dispatched to Illinois to seek out a good location for his family settle. William returned with a favorable report of St. Clair County, and in 1812 his entire family departed Georgia for Illinois. The Moores spent one season on Turkey Hill before settling permanently on Survey 762, in west-central Shiloh Valley Township. This survey claim was centered on a low ridge midway between Shiloh and Turkey Hills, advantageously situated on the prairie-timber border (see supplemental materials S1 and S2). It previously Fifteen to eighteen slaves came with the Moore family on their trip north, and Risdon Moore freed them as soon they reached adulthood. Years later, while serving the Illinois General Assembly in 1824, he was instrumental in defeating a proposed constitutional amendment that would have allowed slavery in Illinois. Moore told his fellow legislators that by defeating the measure “unborn millions would thank them for their action.” Illinois’ population was largely Southern in composition at this time, and Moore’s outspoken opposition to slavery was not popular among some segments. He and another anti-slavery legislator actually were burned in effigy in Troy, Madison County.⁵⁶

When the Moore family arrived in Shiloh Valley, the Illinois frontier was engulfed in open warfare between the white settlers and Native-American tribes in the region. In 1813 William Moore joined the expedition led by Governor Edwards against the Kickapoo in Central Illinois. He also participated in General Howard’s separate expedition against the Kickapoo in 1814-1815. During the latter campaign he served as a Lieutenant and was promoted to Captain before being mustered out. In 1814 William married Margaret Alexander, the daughter of David Alexander who was another early settler in Shiloh Valley. Following the conclusion of the war William took up surveying for a number of years and ultimately surveyed five townships in Henderson County (1816) and five others in Clay County (1817). He volunteered for militia service once again during the Winnebago War (1828) and Black Hawk War (1832). In the latter conflict he served as a Lieutenant and later Captain. After the Black Hawk War was concluded, Moore was appointed as one of the commissioners empowered to negotiate with the Indian tribes along the Fox River. With such a resume behind him Moore could easily step into politics. In 1834 he was elected as a State Representative from St. Clair County to the Illinois General Assembly and served two terms. He later served as St. Clair County Assessor (1843-1846) and County Surveyor (1847-1849). He also was President of the Board of Trustees at

⁵⁵ Discussing Risdon Moore an 1881 history states that, “It was his boast that while owning slaves in Georgia, he never struck a negro and sold but one, and this sale was necessary in order to allow the negro to remain with his family, and for him he received only one-fourth of his value” (Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 209).

⁵⁶ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 209. Edward Coles, who served as Governor during the slavery amendment fight, also was a fierce opponent to slavery. The son of a wealthy Virginia plantation owner, Coles had followed Moore’ example in freeing his slaves upon reaching Illinois in 1819, albeit in a more dramatic and symbolic form: he issued the manumissions as the party crossed over the Ohio River on a raft.

McKendree College for a time.⁵⁷

In between his time in public service William Moore was a farmer and blacksmith. His homestead was located on a low ridge lying roughly mid-way between Shiloh and Turkey Hills, a short distance north of the site where the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead one day would stand. His was one of multiple homesteads established by his family within a one-mile radius of one another in decades after 1812. This cluster of interrelated farmsteads represented distinct component on the early settlement landscape of Shiloh Valley Township (see supplemental materials S3). The Moore-Knobloch Farmstead represented a continuation of this tradition in that was established by William Moore's son David and was located within sight of his parents' own home.

David Moore was born in 1819 at his parents' farmstead in Shiloh Valley. In 1845 he married Dilyon Scott, the daughter of another early settler in the township.⁵⁸ On March 6, 1846, David Moore purchased the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 of Shiloh Valley from George and Rhoda Hendrix for \$440.⁵⁹ Three days later David acquired the N $\frac{1}{2}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 (containing 80 acres) and 30 acres in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 17 in Shiloh Valley Township for \$500.⁶⁰ On November 2, 1847, William Moore, acting as commissioner for the partition of the estate of William Hendricks, sold the SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 to his son for \$732.⁶¹ These three purchases gave David Moore 160 contiguous acres in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 which served as the core of the farmstead he and his wife would establish for themselves soon after. The date at which David and Dilyon Moore erected the brick house at the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead is not known with certainty, but it is suspected to have built between 1846 and 1850.

The 1850 population census of St. Clair County places David Moore living in an independent household within the Ridge Prairie District, which included Shiloh Valley Township. Moore is reported in the census as a 30-year-old farmer owning real estate valued at \$3,400. His wife Dilyon was age 24. The couple had three young children by this date: Louisa (age 5), Edward (age 3), and Edith (age 1). A 19-year-old Irishman named David Murphy was living with the family and working as a farm laborer. Interestingly, the household also included the family of Philipp Gundloch. The Gundlochs were German immigrants. Philipp was age

⁵⁷ William Moore Obituary, *Illinois Republican*, 29 September 1849; Brink, McDonough, and Company, pp. 209-210.

⁵⁸ David Moore Obituary, *Belleville Advocate*, 29 June 1894.

⁵⁹ SCCDR, Book V, p. 169. Excepted from this sale was 1-acre, triangular-shaped parcel in the southeast corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19.

⁶⁰ *Ibid*, Book V, p. 170.

⁶¹ *Ibid*, Book T-2, pp. 155-157.

59 and was married to Susanna who was 55 years old. They had four children living with them who were named John (age 28), Sarah (age 23), Catherine (age 20), and Philipp (age 18). They too had a non-related farm laborer living with them, a 28-year-old German named Henry Rider.⁶² Considering that Philipp Gundloch owned 300 acres in his own right at that date (valued at \$4,800), it seems odd that his family would have been living with the Moores. One possibility is that this merely was a temporary arrangement while their own home was being constructed. Taken together, the Moore and Gundloch families constituted thirteen individuals living within the same dwelling. The residence that accommodated this many individuals much have been fairly large indeed. The brick residence at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead would have been large enough (by the standards of the day) to shelter both families; this provides circumstantial evidence supporting our impression that the house had been constructed by 1850.

The 1850 agricultural census reports David Moore as owning 210 acres of land, 160 acres of which were improved (tilled or pasturage) and 50 acres that were unimproved (and likely timbered). As noted above, the cash value of the farm at this date was estimated at \$3,400. Moore's farm machinery was valued at \$60. His livestock included five horses, twenty-one sheep, and nine swine altogether worth \$200. No oxen or mules were reported. Animals slaughtered on the farm over the course of the previous year had an estimated value of \$60. Agricultural products reported on the Moore farm in the census consisted of 800 bushels of corn, 480 bushels of wheat, an undecipherable amount of oats (50 bushels?), and 4 pounds of wool. This production was less diversified than that on some neighboring farms. Philipp Gundloch, for instance, harvested wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, and Irish potatoes on his farm of 300 acres (200 acres of which were improved) and also produced butter and wool.⁶³

An 1857 map of the St. Louis regional covers Shiloh Valley Township but does not illustrate individual residences or farmsteads (see supplemental materials S4). However, it does show the local transportation network in some detail. In particular, it shows the "New Carlyle Road" running a straight east-west axis immediately north of where David Moore's farmstead was located. The map also illustrated the route of the Belleville and Mascoutah Plank Road, running three-quarters of a mile south of the farmstead. The straightness of both these roads stands in marked contrast to the meandering road system depicted the circa-1836 map of Shiloh Valley (ref. supplemental materials S3).

The 1860 population census of St. Clair County places David and Dilyon Moore as residing in Shiloh Valley Township (Township 1 North, Range 7 West). Their

⁶² USBC, *Seventh Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Ridge Prairie District, St. Clair County, Illinois (1850).

⁶³ *Ibid*, Agricultural Schedule for Ridge Prairie District, St. Clair County, Illinois (1850), p. 646.

family had expanded over the preceding decade with the births of Mary (age 9) and Augusta (age 4). All three of the older children born prior to 1850 were still at home. By this date, David's real estate was valued at \$9,000 and his personal property at \$1,500. The Moore's also had a farm laborer named Charles Albrecht living with them. Albrecht was 25 years old and from Germany. David Murphy, who had been employed by the Moores as a laborer in 1850 was now living in a separate neighboring residence and was working as a rent farmer.⁶⁴

The 1860 agricultural schedule reports David Moore as owning 160 acres of improved land and 30 unimproved acres. The schedule lists Moore's farm as being valued at \$8,500, which is slightly less than what the population schedule reports. The value of his farm implements and machinery was estimated at \$250. His livestock consisted of seven horses, three oxen, four milch cows, and 1 head of "other" (likely meat) cattle, altogether worth \$750. His agricultural production over the previous year (June 1, 1850 to May 31, 1860) included 800 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of Irish potatoes, 500 pounds of butter, and 10 tons of hay. He also had produced \$50 worth of home manufacturer and had slaughtered \$800 worth of livestock. The value of the animals slaughtered was significantly higher than of his neighbors.⁶⁵

An 1863 map of St. Clair County shows a residence on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 of Shiloh Valley Township, whose location corresponds with that of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. "D[avid] Moore" is designated as the owner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19. This tract is illustrated as being completely cleared of timber. Multiple other farms owned by Moore family members are shown in the immediate vicinity of David's farm (see supplemental materials S5 and S6).

David Moore retained ownership of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead until May 19, 1869, when he sold the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 to William A. Moore (possibly his brother) for \$20,000.⁶⁶ David and Dilyon Moore moved to Henry County, Missouri later that same year.⁶⁷

The 1870 census of St. Clair County reports William A. Moore as a resident of Shiloh Valley Township. Based on who his neighbors were, he is believed to have been residing on the farmstead he had purchased from David Moore the year before. The census lists William A. Moore was a 40-year-old farmer, who was

⁶⁴ USBC, *Eighth Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Township 1 North, Range 7 West, St. Clair County, Illinois (1860), p. 504.

⁶⁵ USBC, *Eighth Census of the United States*, Agricultural Schedule for Township 1 North, 7 West, St. Clair County, Illinois (1860), pp 45-56.

⁶⁶ SCCDR, Book W-4, p. 334.

⁶⁷ David Moore Obituary, *Belleville Advocate*, 29 June 1894.

native of Illinois and the owner of real estate valued at \$20,000 and personal property worth \$1,000. His wife Sarah A. was age 38 and also Illinois born. The couple had two daughters named Molly M. (age 8) and Jenny D. (age 5). Also residing in the Moore's household was William Nelson, a 45-year-old farm laborer from Ireland.⁶⁸

Further details on the Moore farmstead are provided by the agricultural schedule compiled as part the 1870 census. The agricultural schedule reports the Moore's as owning 157 acres of land, 100 acres of were improved. The total value of the farm, with improvements, was estimated at \$20,000. The estimate value provides some indication of the extent of improvements present on the property. The Moores owned two horses and two milk cows with a combined valued of \$200. Agricultural products grown on their farm over the preceding year included: 2,500 bushels of winter wheat, 3,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of oats, 15 bushels of Irish potatoes, 400 pounds of butter, and 15 tons of hay. In addition, livestock valued at \$600 had been slaughtered. The total value of the agricultural products produced on the farm over the preceding year was \$4,665.⁶⁹

On January 30, 1873 William A and Sarah A. Moore sold the 160 acres in the SE¼ of Section 19 to Balthasar Knobloch for \$20,000.⁷⁰ The Knobloch family was part of a group of "well-to-do agriculturalist and tradesman from Hesse-Darmstadt" who settled on and near Turkey Hill in 1831-1832.⁷¹ John K. Knobloch arrived in 1831 and was followed by his father, John W., and brothers Balthaser and Thomas the year after. Discussing the Knobelochs and their fellow immigrants from Hesse-Darmstadt, the 1881 county history states that, "Most of these people devoted to agriculture, and nearly all of them with marked success. They and their descendants now occupy thousands of acres of the most fertile land on earth."⁷² This assessment certainly was accurate in the case of Balthaser Knobloch.⁷³

The 1874 atlas of St. Clair County notes Balthaser Knobloch as the owner of the

⁶⁸ USBC, *Ninth Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Township 1 North, 7 West, St. Clair County, Illinois (1870), p. 15.

⁶⁹ Ibid, Agricultural Schedule for Township 1 North, 7 West, St. Clair County, Illinois (1870), p. 2. Oddly, the agricultural schedule lists Sarah A. Moore's name under the column for "Owner, Agent, or Manager of Farm" rather than her husband, even though William is listed as the head of household in the population schedule.

⁷⁰ SCCDR, Book O-5, p. 471.

⁷¹ Brink, McDonough, and Company, p. 64.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Although self-identified as a "farmer," Balthaser Knobloch also invested in a number of commercial properties in Belleville. In 1873 he purchased the City Park and Herberer Brewery at public auction for \$18,800. Between 1893 and 1901 he owned the city Opera House (Belleville Public Library, Newspaper Index: Balthaser Knobloch).

SE¼ of Section 19 and illustrates a residence on the property lying south of the Carlyle Road (present-day Illinois Route 160) whose matches that of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.⁷⁴ Balthaser Knobeloch was not residing on the farmstead, however. The atlas places his personal residence on the SE¼ of Section 27, three miles to the southeast of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (see supplemental materials S7 and S8). A lithograph of Balthaser Knobeloch's "home farm" in Section 27 is included in the 1874 county atlas. His personal residence was smaller than that at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (being only 1-½-stories in height) but apparently was adequate for him and his family.⁷⁵

By 1880, Balthaser Knobeloch owned 1,710 acres of land, 1500 acres of which were tilled or fallow, 10 acres that were permanent meadow, 200 acres that were woodland or forest. This acreage and the various buildings and improvements upon it had an estimate value of \$35,000, making it one of the most substantial landholdings in Shiloh Valley Township. Balthaser also owned \$900 worth of farm implements and machinery and \$2,000 worth of livestock. His livestock on-hand as of June 1, 1880 consisted of seven horses, seven mules, two milch cows, three other cattle, fifty sheep, sixty swine, and 200 chickens. The number of sheep is of note; over the course of the previous year seventeen sheep had been sold living, four had been slaughtered, and three had died of disease; and fifty lambs had been "dropped" (born). Knobeloch's agricultural production in 1879 included 2,200 bushels of wheat (on 106 acres), 1,500 bushels of corn (on 37 acres), 400 bushels of Irish potatoes (on 3 acres), 100 bushels of apples (from 300 trees on 4 acres). These farm products had an estimated value of \$2,400. Given the extent of his landholdings, it is not surprising that Knobeloch found it necessary to utilize hired farm hands to supplement the labor provided by his own family. In 1879 he paid \$700 for 212 weeks of hired labor.⁷⁶

The 1880 population census reports Balthaser Knobeloch as a 61-year-old farmer living with his wife Elizabetha (age 49) and unmarried children George (age 23), Henry (age 20), H. Elisa (age 18), and Rudolf (age 11). His household also included the family of his eldest son Julius, who was age 25 and had married Elizabeth Haege four years earlier. Julius and Elizabeth had one child in 1880, a daughter named Amelia⁷⁷ who was eleven months old. The Balthaser Knobeloch household also included two farm laborers. One of the laborers was Nick Schaller, a 30-year-old, single, white male. The other was William Brown, a 40-year-old African-American who was married to Susan (age 38) and had seven

⁷⁴ Warner and Beers, p. 34.

⁷⁵ Ibid, p. 74.

⁷⁶ USBC, *Tenth Census of the United States*, Agricultural Schedule for Township 1 North, Range 7 West (1880), p. 12.

⁷⁷ Amelia Knobeloch is reported as "Emelie" in the census.

children between the ages of 3 and 13.⁷⁸ The Browns were one of the very few African-American families residing in Shiloh Valley Township at this time.

Given the fact that Balthaser Knobeloch's entire immediate family was residing at his "home farm" in 1880, it is not known who, if anyone, was living at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead during this period. Julius Knobeloch, however, did eventually occupy the latter farmstead at some point after 1880. His own family expanded considerably in the 1880s—with at least four children being born during this decade alone—and it is reasonable to assume that he and Elizabeth would have desired their own residence. Balthaser appears to have placed management of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead and the 160 acres surrounding it in Julius' hands. The exact date at which this done is not known with certainty but circa 1885 is a possibility.

The 1900 census of Shiloh Valley Township reports Julius Knobeloch as a 46-year-old farmer residing in his own household. His wife Elizabeth ("Lizzie") was age 43. By this date the couple had been married for twenty-one years and had had eight children, seven of whom were still alive. All of seven of the Knobelochs' surviving children remained at home. Amelia, the eldest child, was age 20 and has no occupation listed in the census. William, who was age 18, also has no occupation listed but no doubt was assisting his father in the operation of the farm. Arthur, Albert, and Rudolph Knobeloch—respectively aged 16, 15, and 13—are reported as being "at school." The Knobelochs' two other children, Edwin and Clara, were only age 4 and 2 and hence were too young to attend to school at this date. Christina Schneidewind, age 19, was employed as a live-in servant with the family.⁷⁹ Schneidewind and William Knobeloch later became engaged and were married in Belleville on April 23, 1907.⁸⁰

Although the 1900 census reports Julius Knobeloch owning his farm, deed records indicate that title to the property would not be formally transferred to him for another five years. Balthaser's continued ownership of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 is noted on a 1901 plat of Shiloh Valley Township. This plat also depicts the farm residence (see supplemental materials S9).⁸¹ It was not until June 27, 1905 that Balthaser and Katharine Knobeloch finally sold SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 to Julius for \$1 "and the satisfaction of all claims and demands."⁸² Balthasar died several

⁷⁸ USBC, *Tenth Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Township 1 North, Range 7 West, St. Clair County, Illinois (1880), p. 18.

⁷⁹ USBC, *Twelfth Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Shiloh Valley Township (1900), pp. 8A-B.

⁸⁰ Obituary for Christina Knobeloch, *Belleville News-Democrat*, 15 June 1968, p. 2.

⁸¹ George A. Ogle and Company, *Standard Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Chicago: author, 1901), p.724.

⁸² SCCDR, Book 340, p. 585.

years after this transaction, in January 1908.⁸³

The 1910 census indicates that most of Julius and Elizabeth Knobeloch's children were still residing at with them. The only child who had departed the family homestead over the preceding decade was Arthur. Amelia Knobloch, now age 30, remained at home, as did Albert and Rudolph, who were now working as laborers on their father's farm. Erwin (age 14) and Clara (age 12) were attending school. William, the eldest son, also was residing with his parents along with his wife Christina and 2-year-old daughter Elsie.⁸⁴

One sign of the family's prosperity in these years was the remodeling of the barn roof to allow greater hay and grain storage, which is believed to have been done circa 1909. A grain leg was installed in the barn around this same time. The family also reportedly acquired a thresher at some point (possibly during the agricultural "boom" during World War I) and erected a shed expressly to store it (Steve Renner, pers. comm, 16 October 2007). Not every farmer had a grain leg in their barn, let alone owned a thresher, in these years. The fact that the Knobelochs did is a key indicator of their agricultural success and level of grain production on the farm.

William Knobeloch continued to reside in his parents' home even as his own immediate family grew over the next decade. By 1920 William and Christina had five children: Elsie, who was now age 12; Ollie H, age 9; Elmer, age seven; Hilda C., age 4; and Clarence J., age 1. Their family of six represented less than half of the total occupants of Julius Knobeloch's household since four of William's siblings—Amelia, Albert, Erwin, and Clara—were still single and remained at home.⁸⁵ Although the residence at the farmstead was by no means small, its bedroom space likely was stretched to its limit during this period as thirteen individuals were residing there.

On January 4, 1929, Julius Knobeloch sold the SW¹/₄ of Section 19 of Shiloh Valley Township to his son William for the nominal sum of \$1.⁸⁶ This was one of series of transactions through which Julius transferred ownership of his lands in Shiloh Valley to his sons, with Arthur receiving 160 acres in Sections 20 and 21, Irwin 99 acres in Section 20, and Rudolph 60 acres in Section 21.⁸⁷ Julius appears to have allocated his property to his sons by seniority, and William, as the

⁸³ Balthaser Knobeloch Obituary, *Belleville News-Democrat*, 15 January 1908.

⁸⁴ USBC, *Thirteenth Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Shiloh Valley Township (1910), p. 13B. Christina Knobeloch is listed as "Lena" in the census.

⁸⁵ USBC, *Fourteenth Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Shiloh Valley Township (1920), p. 1A.

⁸⁶ SCCDR, Book 732, p. 31.

⁸⁷ *Ibid*, Book 732, pp. 30-33.

eldest son, clearly received the most valuable share since his including not just 160 acres of land but also the family homestead.

The 1930 census reports the William Knobloch as a 48-year-old farmer. Oddly, the census reports him as renting his home, despite the transfer of ownership from his father to him the previous year. The composition of William's immediate family remained unchanged from 1920, and all four of children remained at home. His eldest son Elmer is reported in the census as farm laborer. The other three children have no occupations listed and presumably were attending school. William's sister Amelia and brother Irwin also were still residing on the farmstead. Irwin is reported in the census as an "owner" as opposed to "worker," which suggests that they he may have been partnered with William in the operation of the farm at this time.⁸⁸

In December 1936 William and Christina Knobloch set out on what was intended to be an extended car tour of Southwest and West. Along the way, they planned to stop by a farm they owned in Oklahoma, where relatives of William lived. The trip ended abruptly and tragically on December 5 when the their car skidded off U. S. Route 66 near Miller, Missouri and dropped sixteen feet into a ravine. William's skull was fractured, and he died several hours later. Christina suffered significant injuries in the accident but survived. Ironically, William had taken out a \$5,000 insurance policy covering fatal accidents only two days before his death. In an article describing the accident, the *Belleville News-Democrat* referred to William as a "wealthy Carlyle Road farmer."⁸⁹

In his will William Knobloch had named his wife Christina and brother Elmer as the executors of his estate. The value of his personal property at the time of his death was estimated at \$10,000. Estate records indicate that William's farm machinery was valued at \$500 and his livestock at \$300. These records also show that he had made a diverse range of investments, including those with such local concerns as the Harrison Machine Works, Gruenewald Hardware Company, the Belleville Turnverein, the Belleville Cooperative Grain Company, and the Belleville Savings Bank. In addition, he owned eight Arkansas Road District Bonds worth \$3,758.29 and a street improvement bond for Marissa, Illinois valued at \$75. The only real estate listed in his probate file is the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, for which no property value is provided. In his will, William left all of his property to his wife for the duration of her life, after which it was to be divided equally amongst their five children.⁹⁰

⁸⁸ USBC, *Fourteenth Census of the United States*, Population Schedule for Shiloh Valley Township (1930), p. 4B.

⁸⁹ "Takes Out \$5000 Fatal Accident Insurance, Is Killed Two Days Later," *Belleville News-Democrat*, 7 December 1936, p. 1, col. 6.

⁹⁰ St. Clair County Probate Record, William B. Knobloch (Case No. 709), Roll 388, Sequence 100077.

After William Knobloch's death, his widow Christina remained at the family farmstead. A 1938 county atlas designates her as the owner of the SE¼ of Section 19, as well as an additional 163.44 acres of land in Section 18.⁹¹ Her son Oliver eventually assumed management of the SE¼ of Section 19, while her son Elmer farmed the lands in Section 18.

An aerial photograph taken in 1940 provides some sense of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead during this period (see supplemental materials S10). The trees obscure many of the buildings present, though a number can be made out—most notably the large barn on the eastern side of the property. The aerial photo is more helpful in illustrating the land use at the farmstead. Pasture ground, for instance, is shown spreading north and south of the barn. The photograph also shows an L-shaped tract of ground with scattered trees extending west of the farmstead. The orientation of this tract is odd—particularly its upper “leg”, which very narrow and bordered on three sides by tilled fields. One possibility is that it represents an orchard and/or pasture ground, although this can not be confirmed. The trees on the L-shaped tract eventually were removed and the ground turned over for row crop production.

A 1956 county atlas indicate 159.61 acres in the SE¼ of Section 19 of Shiloh Valley Township as being owned by “Wm. B. Knobloch,” despite his death twenty-one years before. Interestingly, this atlas shows a north-south road running through the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead connecting Illinois Route 161 (the Carlyle Road) with Illinois Route 157 to the south.⁹² This road exists still today but serves more as a farm lane, as opposed to a public road depicted by the 1956 atlas (see supplemental materials S11).

Christina Knobeloch remained at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead until around 1960, at which time she moved to the Hillcrest Convalescent Home in Belleville where she remained until her death at age 87 on June 15, 1968.⁹³ Oliver Knobeloch died on August 9, 1984. He was a resident of New Memphis, Illinois at the time of his death.⁹⁴

On September 3, 1993, Elmer W. Knobeloch, William's eldest son, and Norine Knobeloch created the E. W. K. Land Trust into which they placed the lands formerly owned by William and Christina Knobeloch in Sections 18 and 19. Elmer and Norine Knobeloch served as the original trustees for the E. W. K. Land

⁹¹ Hixson Map Company, *Land Atlas and Plat Book of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Rockford, Illinois: Hixson Map Company, 1938).

⁹² St. Clair Title Company, *Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Belleville: St. Clair Title Company, 1956).

⁹³ “Mrs. Knobeloch Dies at Age of 87,” *Belleville News-Democrat*, 15 June 1968, p. 2, col. 7.

⁹⁴ Obituary for Oliver C. Knobeloch, *Belleville News-Democrat*, 10 August 1984, p. 4, Section B.

Trust. William E. Knobloch, Sr. and Janet S. Goss took over as trustees in March 2003.⁹⁵ Aside from Knobloch and Goss, Hilda Amman, Ruth Becker, and George R. Middendorf also owned interest in the land trust.

On May 19, 2006, Knobloch family heirs sold the SE¼ of Section 18 to Southwest Illinois College (SWIC). The residence at the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead had sat vacant for approximately ten years prior to this sale, and the lands surrounding it rented out to a non-resident farmer.⁹⁶

4. Building Traditions at the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead

The buildings at the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead overwhelmingly are vernacular and utilitarian in character, as would be expected on most farmsteads. The one exception is residence, which was a fine two-story, brick, Greek-Revival I-House. I-Houses (or two-story equivalents of the Hall and Parlor Cottage) are two-story, single-pile, side-gable dwellings characterized by a rectangular plan and a three- or five-bay facade. So named due to its initial identification in the “I” states of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, the I-House has two rooms on each of its floors that are often (but not always) separated by a central hallway. This type of dwelling represents a traditional Anglo-American house form that maximizes on the available wall space for windows, which was necessary for both natural light and ventilation. Often associated with the Upland South, the I-House form has come to connote the economic and agrarian stability of the middle-class farmer “who carried much of the predominantly English folk culture of the Eastern United States.”⁹⁷ As Kniffen noted, “The I-House became symbolic of economic attainment by agriculturists and remained so associated throughout the Upland South and its peripheral extension.”⁹⁸

Once adopted, the I-House form was especially persistent and remained a favored form of successful American farmers into the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This was especially true of Shiloh Valley and surrounding townships. Although no detailed survey of I-Houses in St. Clair County has been conducted, some measure of the house form’s prevalence can be obtained by examining the lithographs of home included in the 1874 county atlas and 1881 county history. Only a small number of the total farmsteads in the county are represented, and yet a large percentage of those that are depicted are I-Houses. A representative

⁹⁵ SCCDR.

⁹⁶ SCCDR, Book 4336, p. 575 (Document A01979599).

⁹⁷ Henry Glassie, *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), p. 99.

⁹⁸ Fred Kniffen, “Louisiana House Types,” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55, no. 4 (1936):179-193.

sample of these homes is included in the supplemental materials attached to the IL HABS documentation (see supplemental materials S12 through S19).

One of the I-Houses illustrated in the 1874 county atlas is the home of Mrs. Margaret C. Pierce (see supplemental materials S12 and S13). This two-story, brick house was located in Section 9 of Shiloh Valley Township, on the southern slope of Shiloh Hill. It is believed to date to circa 1830 and thus pre-dates the Moore-Knobeloch House by a generation. Indicators of the Pierce House's earlier date of construction include its flat-jack brick lintels and attic fanlights, which are both characteristic of Federal-style architecture. The interior floor plan is classic I-House, having two large rooms on each floor separated by a central stair hall. Large fireplaces were located in all the principal rooms in the main block, and these were flanked by built-in cabinets. Cooking fireplaces also were present in the basement. The Pierce House had a two-story brick service wing with double-decked porch, but this represented a later addition (in contrast to the Moore-Knobeloch House). Another potentially early I-House in the county was that of Mrs. Joshua Begole in Summerfield Township. It was a two-story frame dwelling with rear service wing (see supplemental materials S14).

Several of the I-House illustrated in the 1874 atlas and 1881 history appear to be near contemporaries of the Moore-Knobeloch (or built slightly later) and resemble it stylistically. These include: the residences of Isaac and James Scott, which were located close to one another between the villages of Shiloh and O'Fallon; the residence of Ezra Blake near Caseyville; the McBride home, three miles south of Belleville; and the James Wilderman residence, five miles south of Belleville (see supplemental materials S15 through S17). All five of these homes are two-story brick I-House with decorative cornices, elaborate front entrances, and a mixture of Greek-Revival and Italianate detailing. Four of them clearly have two-story rear service wings (original so far as one can tell), and two of these—the Blake and Wilderman homes—have double-decked, L-shaped porches set within the reentrant angle formed by the main block and rear wing, just like that found on the Moore-Knobeloch House. One feature present on these five homes that Moore-Knobeloch House lacks is a second-floor doorway on the formal façade by which a balcony or porch deck can be accessed. The same feature also is found on the Houser, Whitaker, and Griffen homes, three additional I-Houses illustrated in the 1881 county history (see supplemental materials S18 and S19). Its absence on the Moore-Knobeloch House perhaps is a sign of that dwelling pre-dating these examples.

When David Moore decided to construct an I-House on his farmstead circa 1850, he was thus following a well-established building tradition in St. Clair County, one that would persist for decades afterwards. As a second-generation resident of Shiloh Valley and the member of one of most prominent pioneer families in the area, it was only natural that he would want a house that would address his family's basic needs but also make a statement regarding his social position and also exude a sense of agricultural success and permanence. The I-House form

suited Moore's purpose, and it did so for many of his fellow farmers in Shiloh Valley and St. Clair County—particularly those of *Anglo-American* background. This ethnic affiliation is important. Nearly all of the I-Houses illustrated in the 1874 atlas and 1881 county history have owners with Anglo-American surnames. Homes associated with German families also are illustrated by these sources, but these dwellings typically have a very different massing—being double pile (two rooms deep) as opposed to single pile, like the I-House. The mental template of American and Germans certainly was not monolithic. Indeed, German-built I-Houses have been documented.⁹⁹ Yet, there clearly were preferences among these ethnic groups in respect to the house forms they favored; and this is especially evident in St. Clair County, where the large German population helped perpetuate cultural traditions (building-related and otherwise) that might have quickly dissipated had the population been more diffuse.¹⁰⁰ In the case of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, you had a situation where a German family simply had to accommodate themselves to a pre-existing American-built I-House. Some sense of what Julius Knobeloch might have preferred to build, if given the opportunity, can be derived from the homes his father Balthaser and his uncle Thomas built; both were double-pile, side-gabled variations of the Southwestern Illinois German House described by Mansberger and Stratton.¹⁰¹

One building tradition shared by both Americans and Germans in Shiloh Valley was heavy timber framing. Both groups practiced timber-frame construction in the township throughout the nineteenth century. However, there were important differences in methodology between the Americans and Germans, particularly in respect to the bracing. Although the tradition of building timber-frame houses in the township had largely died out by 1850, timber-frame barns and outbuildings continued to be built there for decades to come. The practice was sustained by the presence of large stands of local hardwoods—particularly oak—on the Shiloh and Turkey Hills and bordering Silver Creek. The timber harvested was largely hewn by hand early on. Sawn lumber was introduced gradually, as sawing technology improved, beginning with smaller framing members and ultimately involving even the large posts and beams.

Several of the outbuildings at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead bear testimony to the tradition of timber-framing in Shiloh Valley Township. The most notable of these is the barn at the farmstead. Potentially dating to circa 1850, the barn is comparatively large for the period and bears testimony to the scale of agricultural

⁹⁹ One example is the Manske-Niemann House located outside Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois (Christopher Stratton, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Manske-Niemann Farm, Rural Litchfield, Illinois" [Fever River Research, 2002]).

¹⁰⁰ A detailed discussion of this topic is provided by Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton in "German-American, Single-Family Housing of Rural Southwestern Illinois," *Journal of the St. Clair County Historical Society* 31 (2002):15-47.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid*; Warner and Beers, p. 74.

production conducted by the Moore and Knobeloch families. The principal framing members of the barn are all hand-hewn, while smaller and/or thinner stock is sawn. The old machine shed at the farmstead also was of timber-frame construction. In contrast to barn, however, the shed was constructed with sawn oak lumber. The southern half of the corncrib at the farmstead also had some timber framing employed its construction. Interestingly, the northern half of the corncrib is log and represents the legacy of another early building tradition in Shiloh Valley. Although construction did not persist nearly as long in the township as timber-framing, small log outbuildings like corncribs continued to be built by some farmers late into the nineteenth century. The use of in-the-round logs for posts in buildings (like those used in the workshop and chicken house at the Moore-Knobeloch Farm) represents a continuance of this buildings tradition to some degree, at least respect to the exploitation of local timber resources.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

- A. General Statement: The Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead represents a relatively large building complex that consists of two-story, brick farm residence and twelve other associated outbuildings and structures. The outbuildings primarily are agricultural-related and include a large timber-frame barn; two corncribs, three machine sheds; and a chicken house. A workshop, summer kitchen, root cellar, and privy also are present. With the exception of handful of modern structures, the buildings at the farmstead were constructed over a 100-year period, spanning circa 1850 to 1956.
- B. Site:
1. General Setting and Orientation: The Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead occupies approximately 2.5 acres of ground and lies on a low ridge approximately one-quarter mile south of Carlyle Road (Illinois Route 161). The residence there is situated and on the farmstead's northern edge and faces north. Associated outbuildings mostly are located to the east and south of it of the house and are aligned to cardinal directions. The building arrangement follows no obvious no uniform plan. The farmstead is surrounded on all four sides by open tilled agricultural ground. The campus of Southwest Illinois College is located roughly one-half mile to the west of the property.
 2. Historic Landscape Design: We have no specific information regarding the historic landscape design of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead through time. Generally speaking, the property was utilitarian in character and geared toward routine domestic use and agricultural production. Plantings and landscaping for decorative purposes appears to have been limited. A key landscape feature on the property is the driveway that connects the farmstead to Carlyle Road. Running north/south, this driveway mainly runs on a straight north/south axis but takes a bit of curve through the

farmstead itself in order to avoid certain buildings; at one time, it continued south the farmstead to eventually connect up with present-day Illinois Route 158. This driveway divides the Moore-Knobeloch farmstead both physically and functionally. The area lying to the west of the driveway primarily was devoted to the domestic use; it is here that the house, privy, summer kitchen root cellar, and workshop are located. In contrast, the area to the east of the driveway is occupied by agricultural outbuildings, most notably the barn, but also the large corncrib, chicken house, thresher/machine shed, and two modern grain bins. Additional agricultural outbuildings are located to the south of the curve the driveway takes through the farmstead. It is possible that area on the southwestern corner and western edge of the farmstead was used as an orchard at one point in time.

3. Buildings: In 2007, the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead had a total of thirteen buildings and structures present. Nine of these were documented following the IL HABS format, and these are listed below:

House	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-A
Barn	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-B
Corncrib	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-C
Workshop	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-D
Chicken House	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-E
Root Cellar	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-F
Privy	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-G
Thresher/Machine Shed	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-H
Summer Kitchen	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-I
Early Machine Shed	IL HABS No. SC-2007-1-J

The four buildings/structures not documented individually were all of later construction. These include a machine shed built in 1956, two circular steel grain bins, and a small corncrib.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: No original architectural drawings exist for any of the buildings at the farmstead. This is not surprising given the vernacular character of the buildings at the site.
- B. Early Views: No early views of the farmstead are known to exist in published sources (county atlases and histories), although these sources certainly were explored. The only older photograph of the farmstead found was an aerial one taken in 1940, a copy of which has been included in the supplemental materials for the IL HABS documentation package.

- C. Interviews: A phone interview was conducted with Ruth Becker, the granddaughter of William Knobloch, in March 2008 regarding the ownership history of the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead and family lore in respect to the dates of construction for certain buildings on the farmstead. Becker also was questioned as to possibility of interviewing her aunt, Hilda Amman, who is the surviving family member most familiar with the property. Amman's advanced age and condition prevented this, however. Steve Renner, the current farm tenant, also was interviewed regarding his knowledge of the farmstead's history.
- D. Bibliography:
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Bateman, Newton, Paul Selby, A. S. Wilderman and A. A. Wilderman. *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and the History of St. Clair County, Illinois*, Vol. II. Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1907.

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

Dickens, Charles. *American Notes*. N.P.: Westvaco Corporation, 1970 [Originally published in London by Chapman and Hall, 1842].

Gates, Paul W. *Historic of Public Land Law Development* New York: Arno Press.

Glassie, Henry. *Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968.

Hammes, Raymond H. "Squatters in Territorial Illinois." *Illinois Libraries* (May 1977).

Kniffen, Fred. "Louisiana House Types." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 55, no. 4 (1936):179-193.

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

Kohn, Hans. *The Mind of Germany*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1960.

Mansberger, Floyd and Christopher Stratton. "German-American, Single-Family Housing of Rural Southwestern Illinois." *Journal of the St. Clair County Historical Society* 31 (2002):15-47.

_____. "'Perfectly Panic Struck': The Archaeology of the Apple River Fort." Prepared by Fever River Research (Springfield, Illinois) for the Apple River Fort Foundation (Elizabeth, Illinois), 1996.

McDermott, John F. *Old Cahokia*. St. Louis: St. Louis Historical Documents Foundation.

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

Peck, John Mason. *A Gazetteer of Illinois*. Second Edition. Philadelphia: Grigg and Elliot.

Stratton, Christopher. "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Manske-Niemann Farm, Rural Litchfield, Illinois." Prepared by Fever River Research (Springfield, Illinois), 2002.

- E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: The most promising source of information on the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead not yet investigated (or rather fully investigated) is oral history and family records. As noted above, a member of the Knobeloch family was contacted in regards to the IL HABS documentation, but circumstances prevented a more extensive interview or the opportunity to assess the existence of old photographs or documents concerning the farmstead.

Part IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

- A. Research Strategy: The research strategy first called for a detailed physical examination of the historic buildings at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead—especially the house and barn—with the intention of documenting their original design, changes through time, materials, and any other construction details pertinent to the completion of the Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey outline. In conjuncture with the field investigation, documentary research was to be carried out at various local and regional archival

repositories in order to establish an ownership history of the farmstead and additional information on the individuals who owned and occupied the property.

- B. Actual Research Process: The actual research process essentially followed that envisioned in the original research strategy. Field work on the property was initiated in the fall of 1997 and continued into the winter. Scaled drawings were prepared on a total of nine buildings, all pre-dating the early 1950s. These drawings included floor plans as well as some sectional views. Later on, the drawings were digitized using AutoCad software. Notes also were taken on each building—paying particular attention to construction materials and change through time—and digital photographs shot of the exterior and interiors. Documentary research focused on several key topics: 1) early settlement history in Shiloh Valley; 2) the origins and impact German immigration in the township; 3) the history of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, primarily using deed and census records; and 4) a brief outline of building traditions exhibited at the farmstead. These topics provided the structure of the historical information section of the IL HABS cover document.
- C. Archives and Repositories Used: A number of repositories were utilized as part of this project. These include the Belleville Public Library (Belleville, Illinois), the St. Clair County Recorder's and Circuit Clerk's Offices (Belleville, Illinois), the Illinois State Library (Springfield), and Illinois State Archives (Springfield). Census research was conducted at the St. Louis County Library, Main Branch (Ladue, Missouri) and through the web service Ancestry.com.
- D. Research Staff:
1. Primary Preparer: The written IL-HABS outline presented here was prepared by Christopher Stratton and Floyd Mansberger of Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois. All aspects of this project were coordinated by, and under the direct supervision of Floyd Mansberger, principal investigator, Fever River Research, P. O. Box 5234, Springfield, Illinois, 62705.
 2. Photographer: Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton (Fever River Research) were responsible for all photography done for this project. The photographs were taken with high-resolution digital camera (8 mega-pixels) and were printed on archival paper at 600 dpi.
 3. Delineator: Christopher Stratton of Fever River Research prepared the site plan, floor plans, and detail drawings that are included in this report. All drawings were digitized using AutoCad software.
 4. Additional Staff: Mindy Jercovich and Terry Chesak (Fever River Research) assisted in the field investigation of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Jercovich also conducted some documentary research concerning the history of the property.

Part V. PROJECT INFORMATION

In early 2006, Southwest Illinois Area College (SWIC) purchased a 154-acre parcel of farm land adjacent to their existing campus. At that time, a Phase I archaeological survey of the property was undertaken. This survey identified only one archaeological site—a mid-nineteenth century farmstead with a suite of extant farm buildings (including a substantial brick house) (Booth 2006). Upon review by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, the Knobloch Farmstead (as it was called at that time) was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. As the proposed SWIC development plans called for the demolition of this farmstead, a Memorandum of Agreement was prepared that stipulated that a Level III Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey (IL HABS) documentation package be prepared on the farmstead. In 2006 Peckham, Guyton, Albers, and Viets, Inc. (PGAV) of St. Louis, acting on behalf of SWIC, contracted with Fever River Research to prepare the documentation package. The subject Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed in September 2007 and its terms carried out in order to ensure compliance by the participating state agencies with the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420). The initial field documentation was conducted in 2007, and in February 2008 a conditional clearance letter was issued by the IHPA for the demolition of the farmstead buildings. The draft IL-HABS report was submitted to the IHPA in mid-2010.

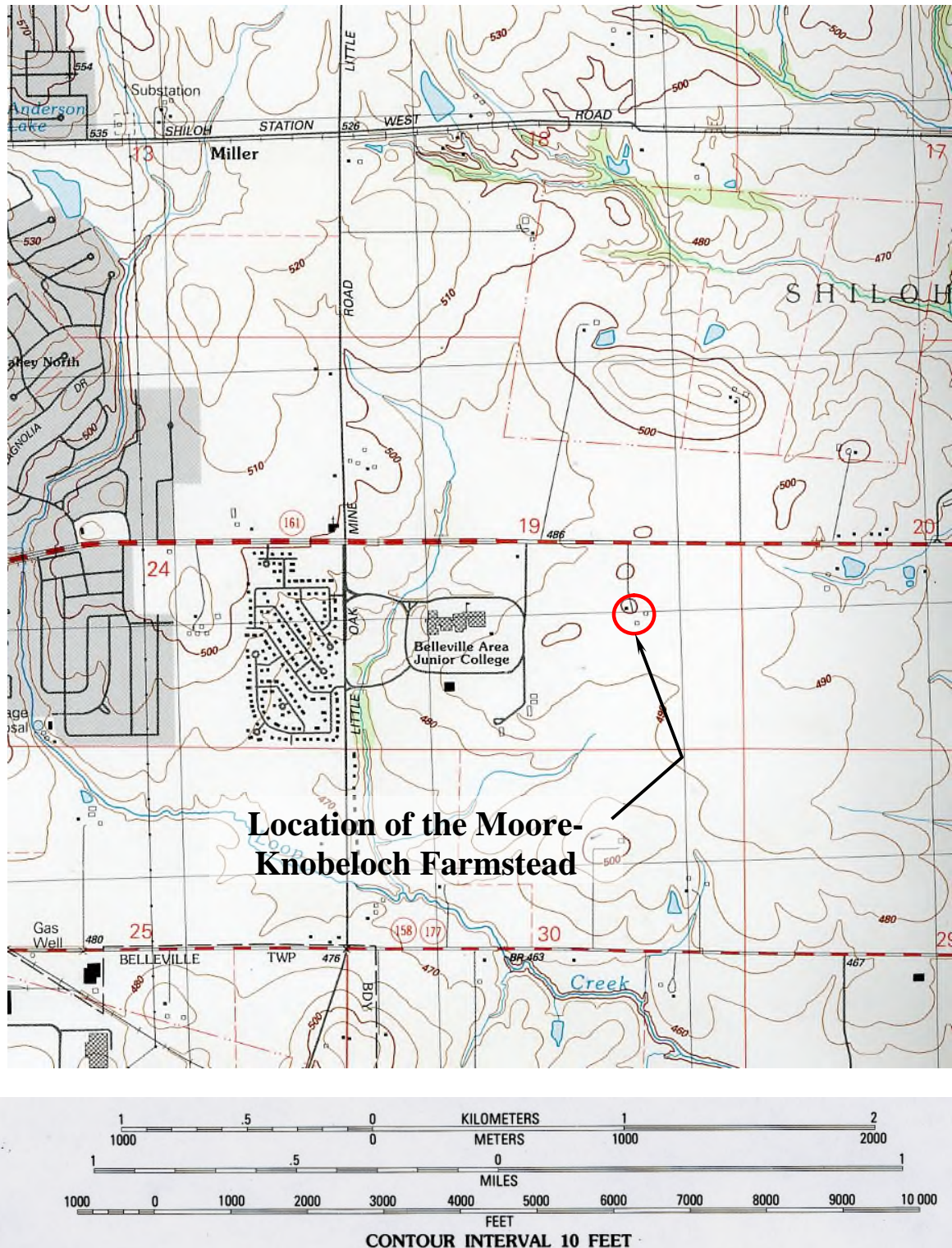


Figure 1. Location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead in rural St. Clair County, Illinois (O'Fallon, IL USGS topographic map, 1991).

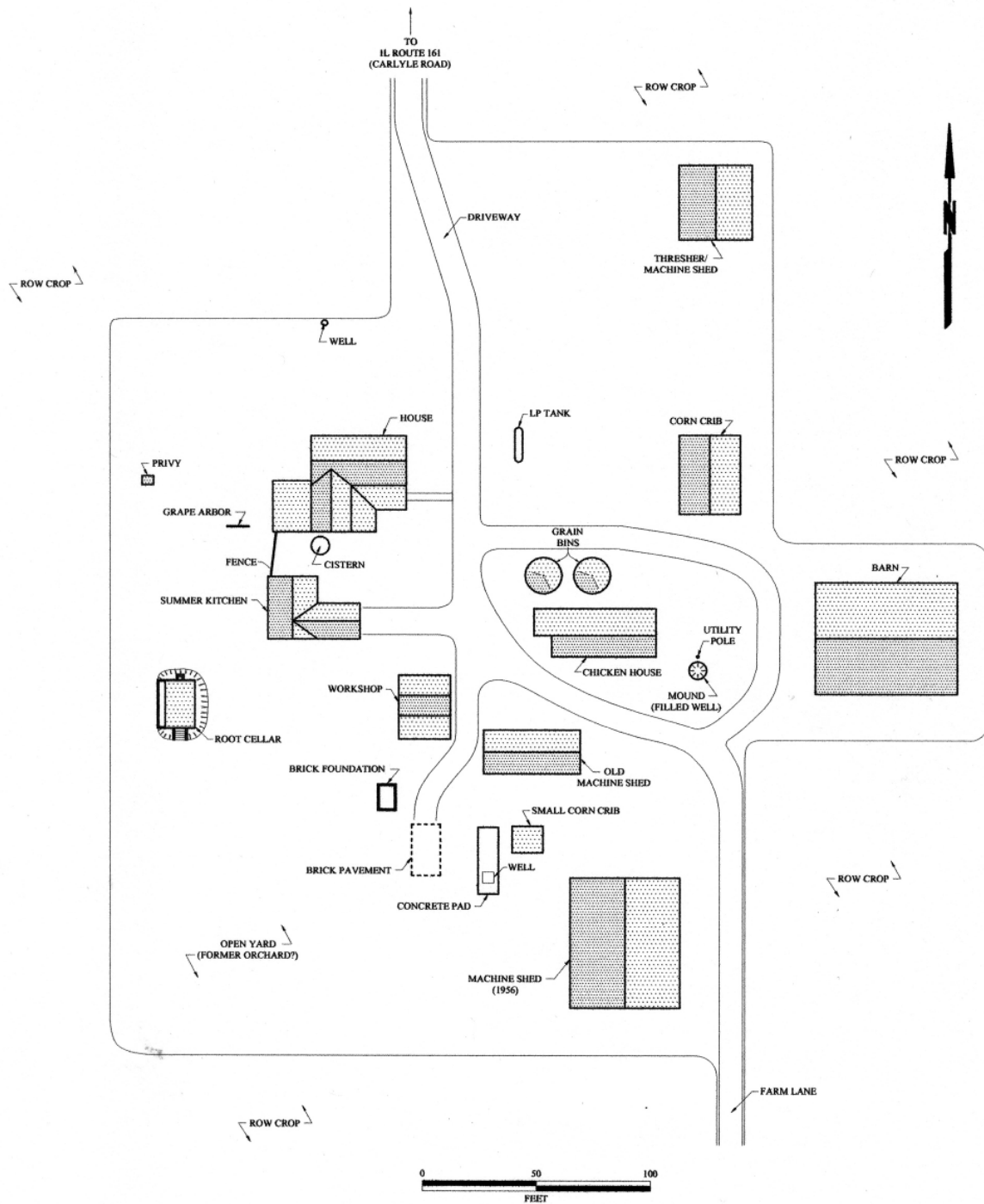


Figure 2. Site plan of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead illustrating buildings and structure present and landscape conditions in 2007.

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2

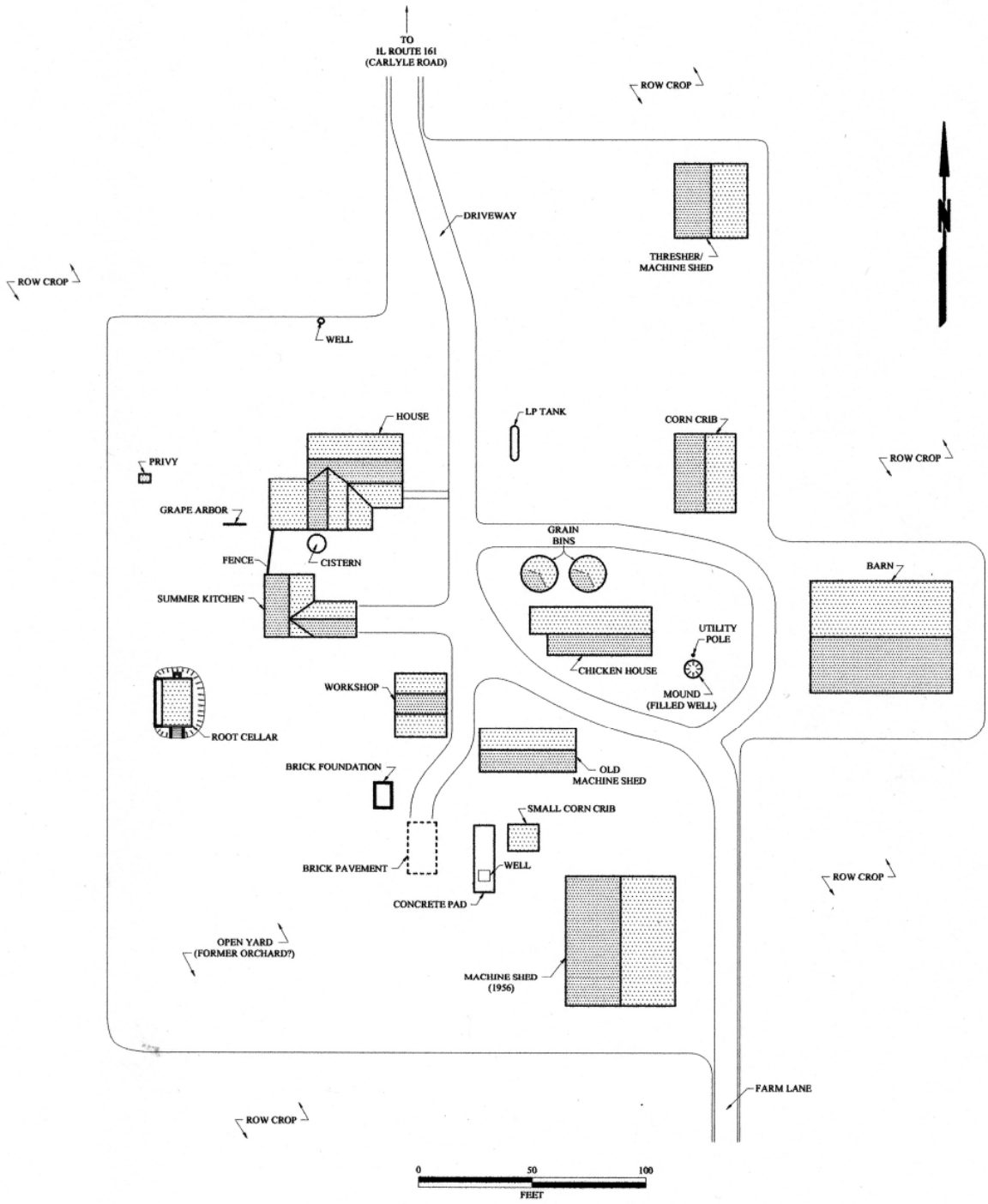
- Documentation: 3 photographs. Floyd Mansberger, photographer (February 2008).
- SC-2007-2.1 View of farmstead at a distance, looking south along the driveway accessing the site from Carlyle Road (Illinois Route 161).
- SC-2007-2.2 View of farmstead at a distance, looking southwest from Carlyle Road (Illinois Route 161).
- SC-2007-2.3 View of farmstead at a distance, looking southeast from Carlyle Road (Illinois Route 161).

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW SHEET
IL HABS No. S-2007-2

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(FM 4; DSC__0022)



(FM 4, DSC__0164)



(FM 4, DSC__0163)

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead IL HABS No. SC-2007-2
SW1/4, NE1/4, SE1/4 and SE1/4, NW1/4, SE1/4 of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

- SC-2007-2-S1 U.S. Government Land Office (USGLO) survey plat of Township 1 North, Range 7 West, St. Clair County, Illinois, from 1815, showing the location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.¹
- SC-2007-2-S2 Detail of the 1815 USGLO plat of Township 1 North, Range 7 West, St. Clair County, Illinois, showing the immediate vicinity of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.²
- SC-2007-2-S3 Detail of a circa-1837 map of Shiloh Valley Township showing the vicinity of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.³
- SC-2007-2-S4 Section of an 1856 regional map showing Township 1 North, Range 7 West (Shiloh Valley) and the location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.⁴
- SC-2007-2-S5 Detail of an 1863 map of St. Clair County showing Township 1 North, Range 7 West (Shiloh Valley).⁵
- SC-2007-2-S6 Environs of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, as illustrated by the 1863 map of St. Clair County.⁶
- SC-2007-2-S7 An 1874 plat map of Shiloh Valley Township.⁷
- SC-2007-2-S8 Detail of the 1874 plat map of Shiloh Valley Township, showing the location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.⁸

¹ United States General Land Office (USGLO), Plat of Township 1 North, Range 7 West of the Third Principal Meridian (1815). Record Group 953.012, Illinois State Archives, Springfield.

² Ibid.

³ John Scheel, *Plankarte der Deutschen Niederlassung im St. Clair Bezerk im Illinois, ostlich von Belleville* (St. Louis: Frederick Engelmann, [1836]).

⁴ Leopold Gast and Brother, *Sectional Map of the Counties of St. Louis & St. Charles, State of Missouri with Parts of the Adjoining Counties Madison & St. Clair, State of Illinois* (St. Louis: author, 1857).

⁵ J. W. Holmes, *Map of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Philadelphia: Robert P. Smith, 1863).

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Warner and Beers, *Illustrated Atlas of St. Clair County* (Chicago: author, 1874), p.34.

⁸ Ibid.

- SC-2007-2-S9 Detail of a 1901 plat map of Shiloh Valley Township, showing the location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.⁹
- SC-2007-2-S10 Two views of a 1940 aerial photograph illustrating the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.¹⁰
- SC-2007-2-S11 Detail of a 1956 plat map of Shiloh Valley Township, showing the location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.¹¹
- SC-2007-2-S12 Historic and modern views of Pierce House, an early example of an I-House in Shiloh Valley Township.¹²
- SC-2007-2-S13 First and second floor plans of the Pierce House.¹³
- SC-2007-2-S14 Lithograph of the Mrs. Josua Begole residence, a representative example of a mid-nineteenth-century I-House in St. Clair County (1874).¹⁴
- SC-2007-2-S15 Lithographs of the James Scott and Isaac Scott residences, representative examples of mid-nineteenth-century brick I-Houses in St. Clair County (1874).¹⁵
- SC-2007-2-S16 Lithographs of the Ezra Blake home and W. J. and W. E. McBride residence, representative examples of mid-nineteenth-century I-Houses in St. Clair County.¹⁶
- SC-2007-2-S17 Lithograph of the James Wilderman and Brothers residence, a representative example of mid-nineteenth-century I-House in St. Clair County (1874).¹⁷
- SC-2007-2-S18 Lithographs of the Eliza Houser and Joseph P. Whitaker residences, representative examples of mid-nineteenth-century I-Houses in St. Clair County (1881).¹⁸
- SC-2007-2-S19 Lithograph of the Joseph P. Griffen residence, a representative example of a mid-nineteenth-century I-House in St. Clair County (1881).¹⁹

⁹ Ogle, George A. and Company, *Standard Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Chicago: author, 1901), p. 31.

¹⁰ United States Department of Agriculture, *Aerial Photographs of St. Clair County, Illinois* (1940).

¹¹ St. Clair Title Company, *An Atlas of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Belleville: author, 1956).

¹² Warner and Beers, *Illustrated Atlas of St. Clair County* (Chicago: author, 1874), p. 47; Photograph by Fever River Research (2007).

¹³ Floor plans by Fever River Research (2009).

¹⁴ Warner and Beers, p.58.

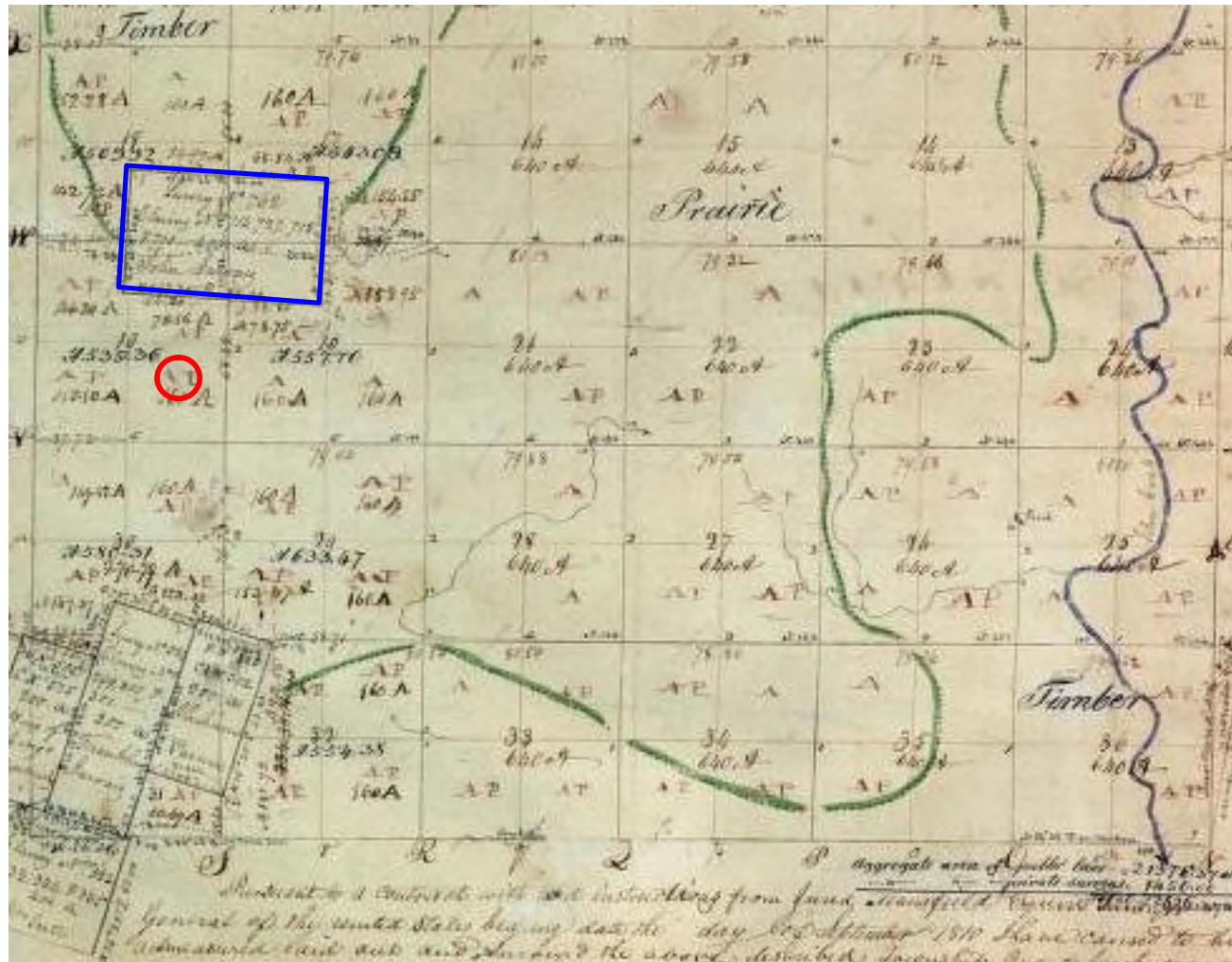
¹⁵ Ibid, pp.48, 50.

¹⁶ Ibid, p.106.

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 83.

¹⁸ Brink, McDonough and Company, *History of St. Clair County, Illinois* (Philadelphia: author, 1881), pp.289, 348.

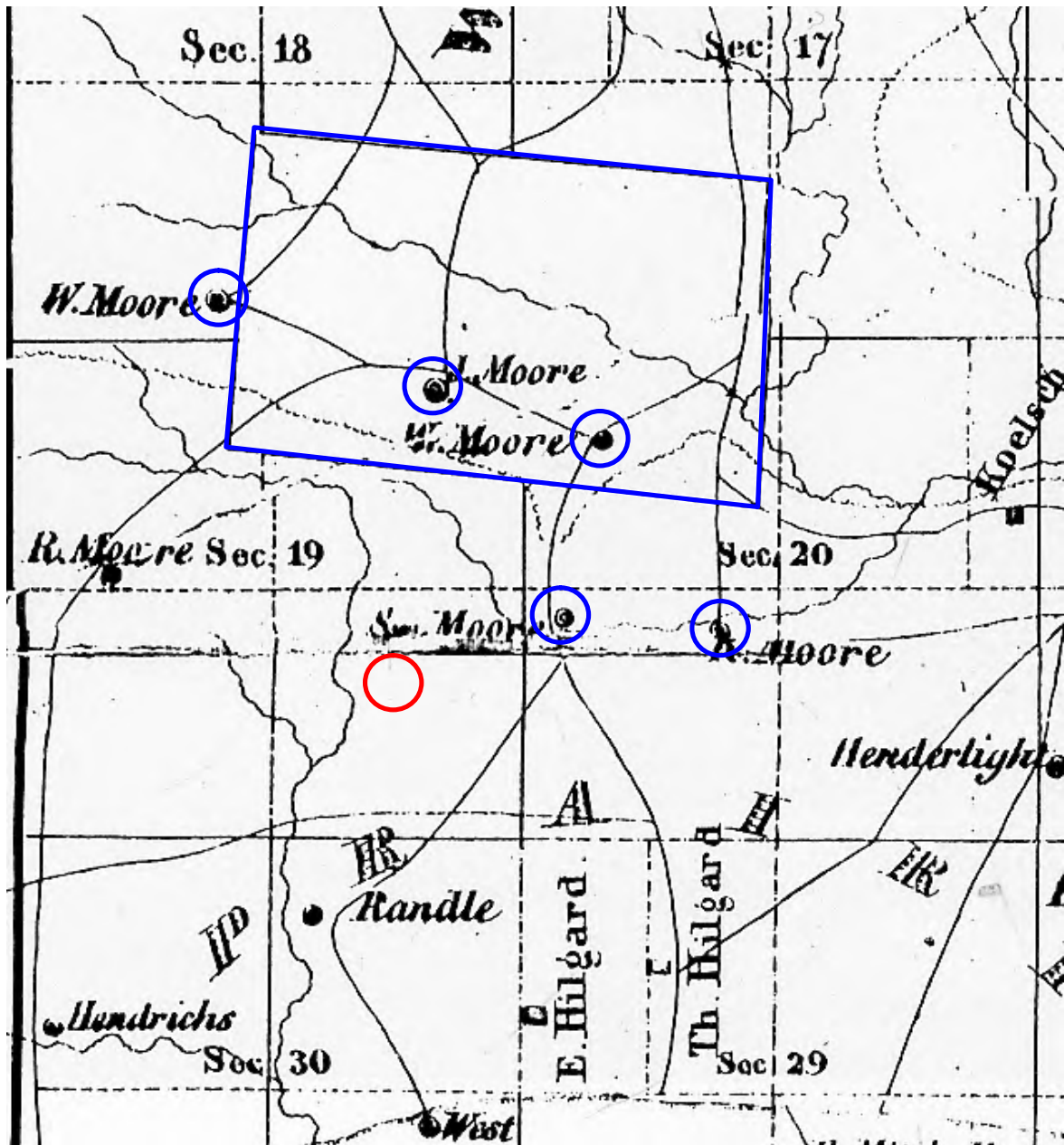
¹⁹ Ibid, p. 359.



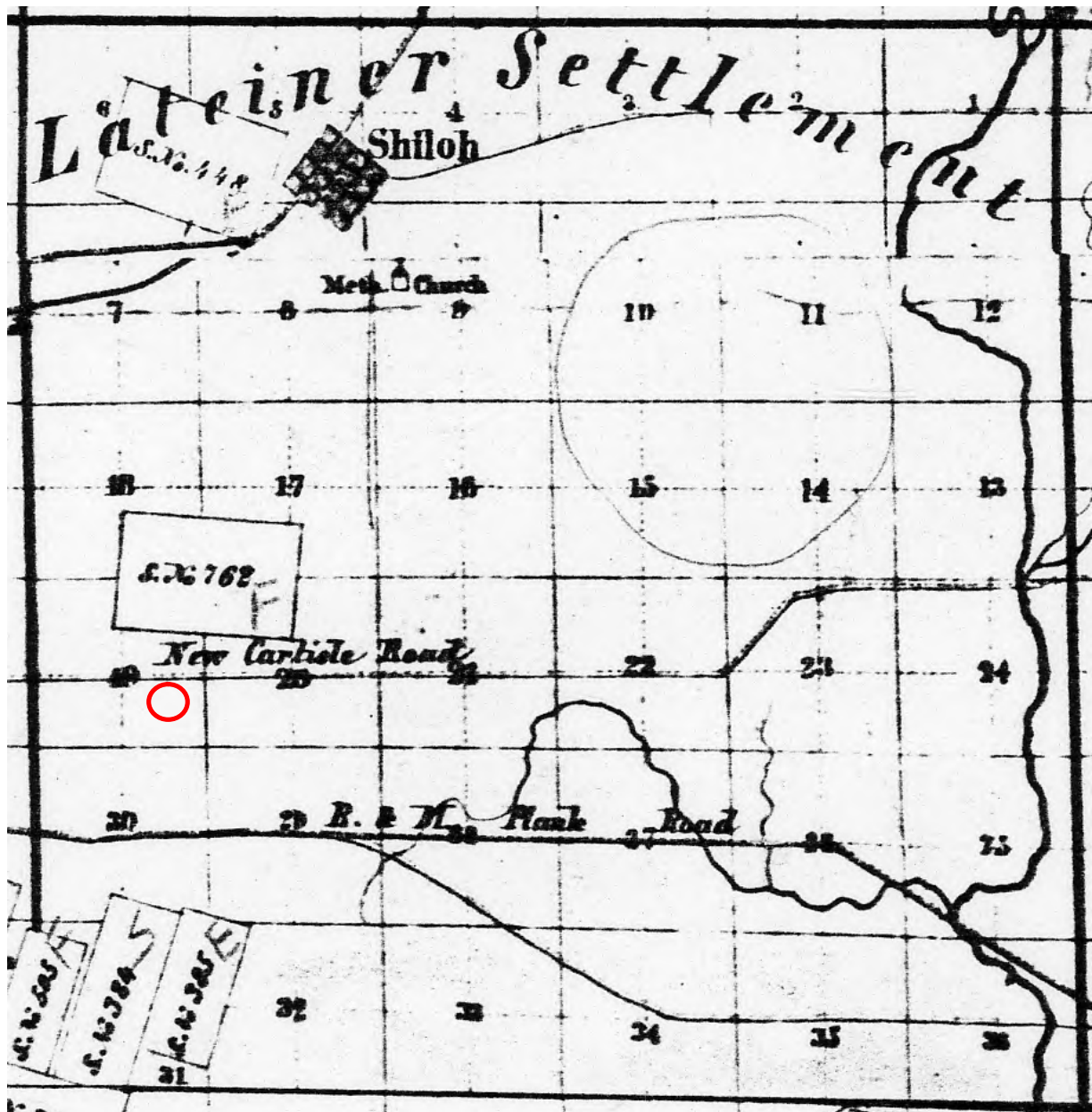
U.S. Government Land Office survey plat of Township 1 North, Range 7 West (Shiloh Valley), St. Clair County, Illinois, from 1815, showing the future location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (circled in red). The site of the farmstead was situated within a prairie setting, approximately ¾-mile from the prairie/timber border. .



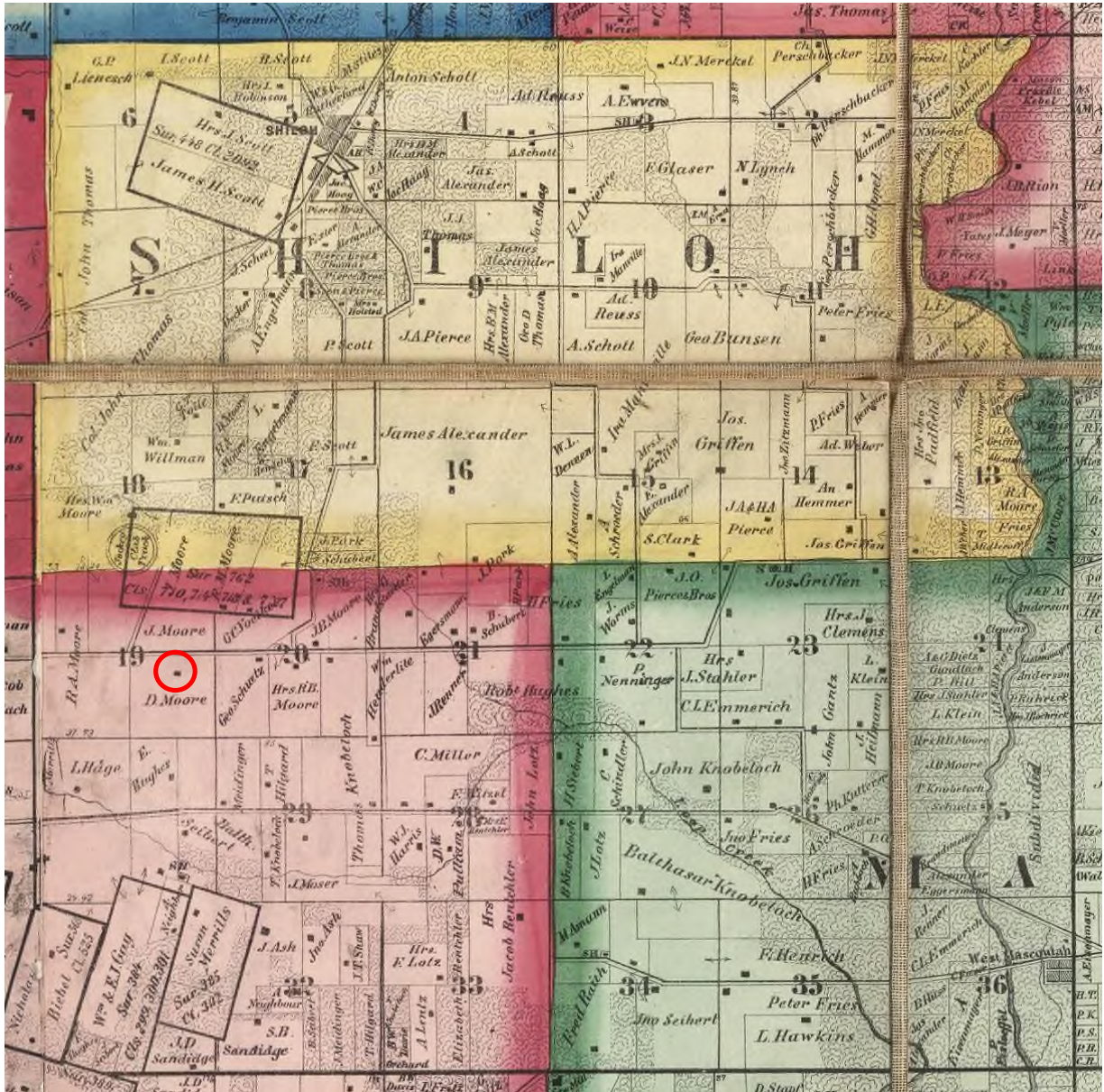
Detail of the 1815 USGLO plat of Township 1 North, Range 7 West, showing the future location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (circled in red). The Moore family's early land claim (outlined in blue) was located a short distance to the north, centered on a low ridge and straddling the prairie-timber border.



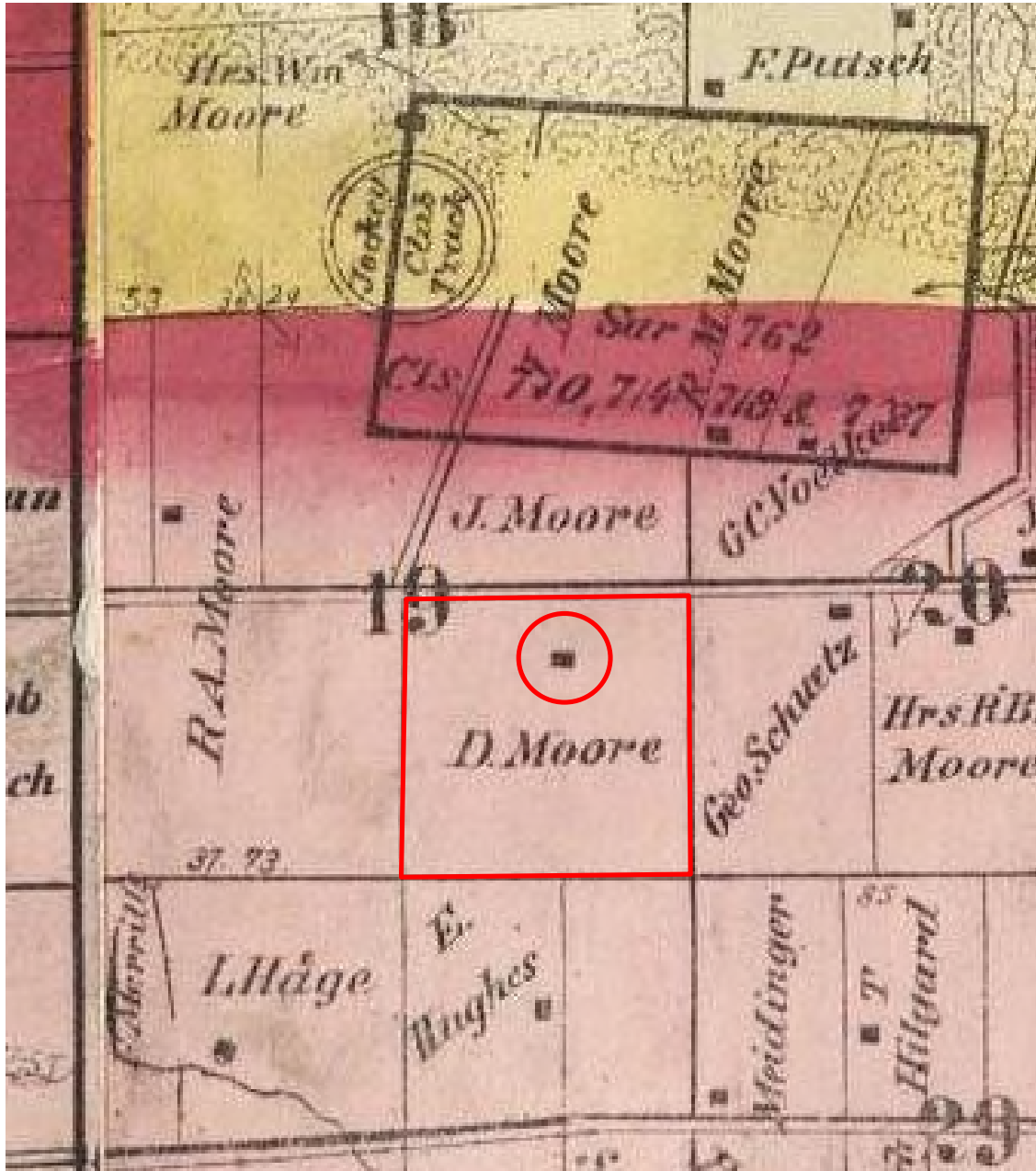
Detail of a circa-1836 map of Township 1 North, Range 7 West (Shiloh Valley) Township illustrating the area around the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (circled in red). By this date, the Moore family had established five different farm residences (circled in blue) within and adjacent to their original land clam (outlined). These homesteads represented a distinct settlement cluster in the township—one that David Moore would expand further when he developed his farmstead on Section 19 in the following decade.



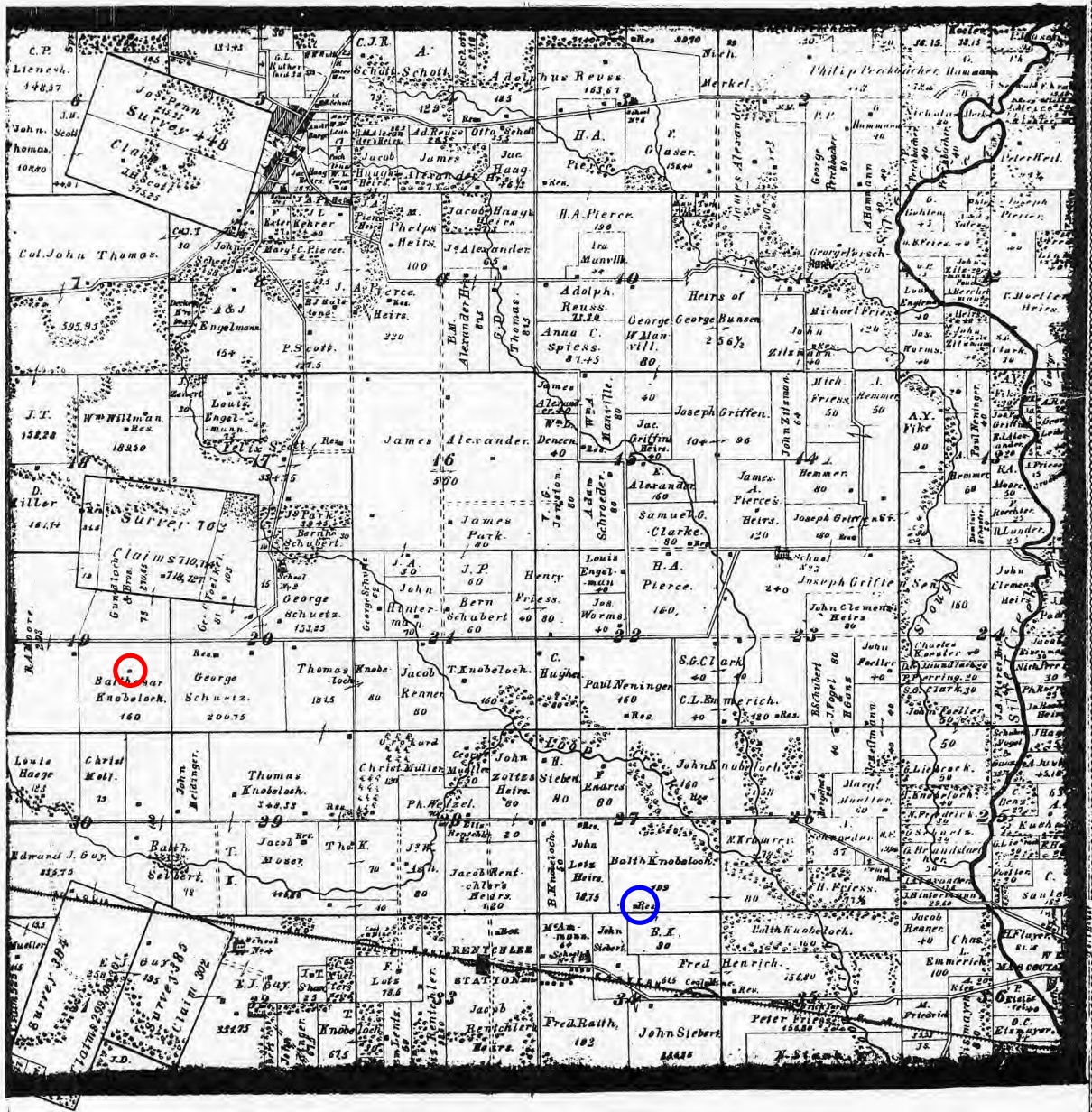
Section of an 1856 regional map showing Township 1 North, Range 7 West (Shiloh Valley). The site of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is circled in red. One feature of particular interest illustrated on the map is the “New Carlyle Road” running a short distance north of the farmstead. This road is now Illinois Route 161. The Belleville and Mascoutah Plank Road (now Route 158/177) followed a parallel route one mile south. The “Lateiner Settlement” labeled at the top of the map refers to the colony of Germans who began arriving in Shiloh Valley in the early 1830s.



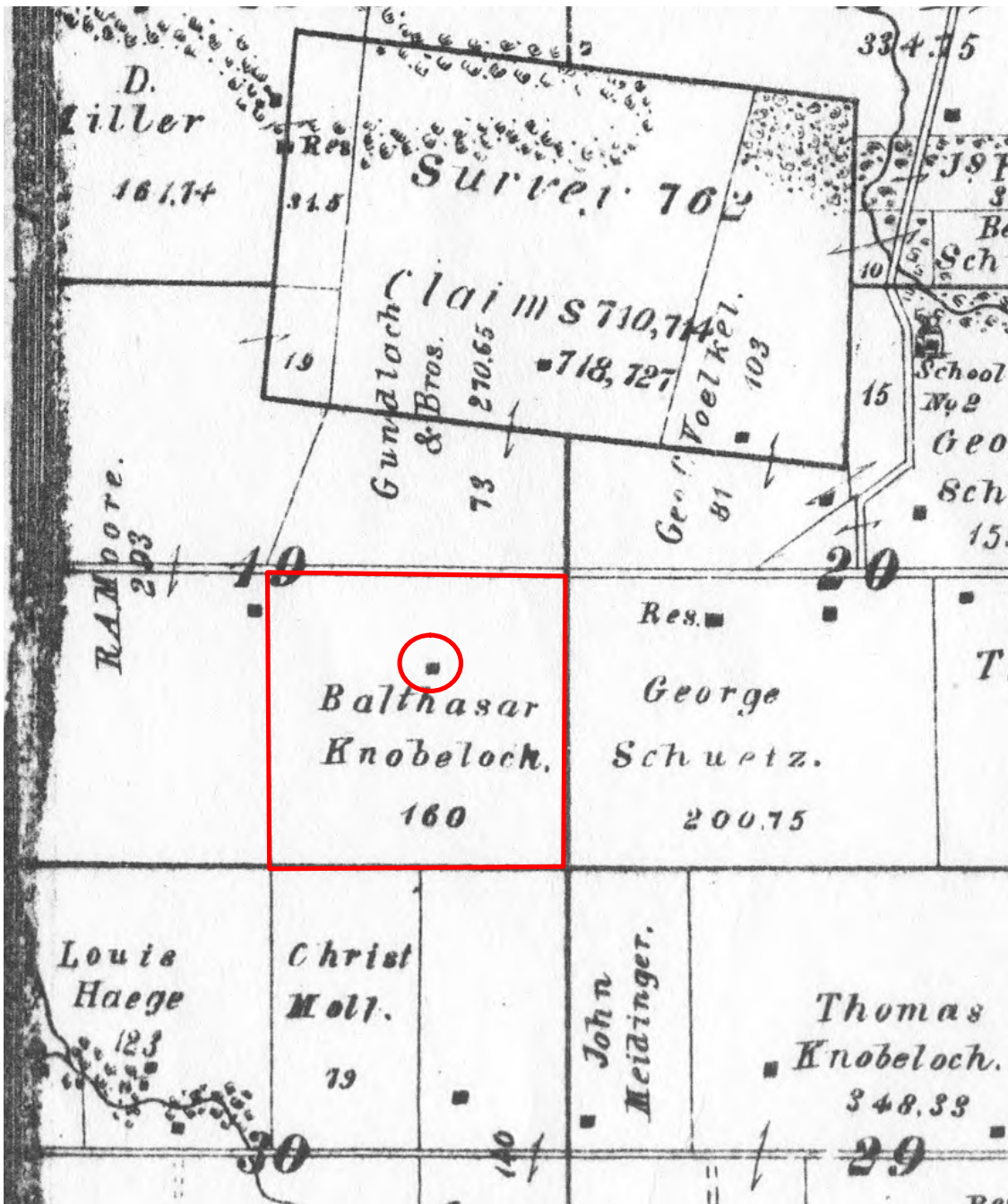
Township 1 North, Range 7 West (Shiloh Valley), as depicted on an 1863 map of St. Clair County. At this date, the Congressional township was divided up amongst the three political precincts of Shiloh, Belleville, and Mascoutah, indicated here by the different colors. The Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (circled in red) was located just inside the boundaries of Belleville Precinct.



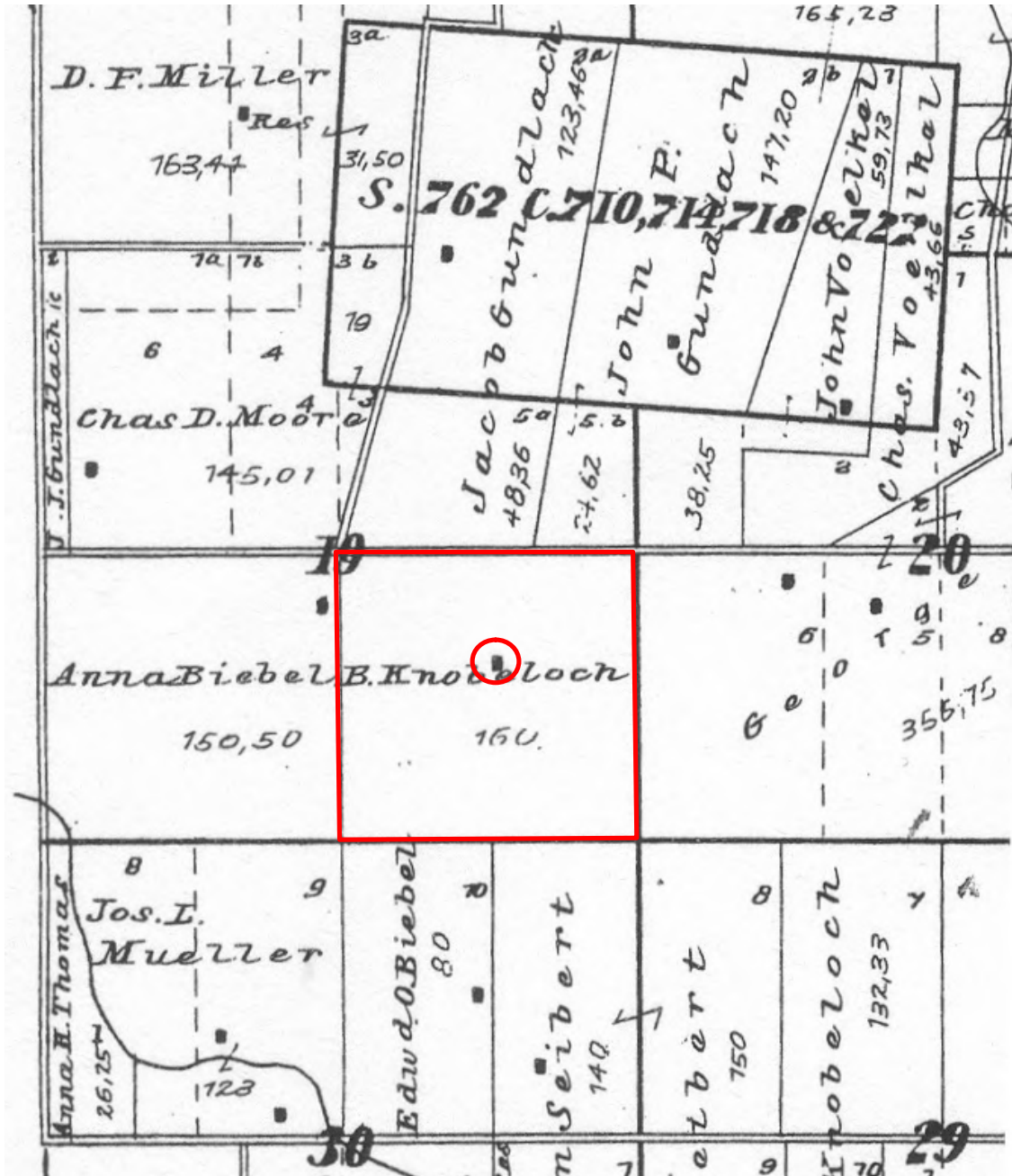
Detail of the 1863 map of St. Clair County showing the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (circled) and its 160 acres in the SE¼ of Section 19. David Moore still owned the property at this date.



An 1874 plat of Shiloh Valley Township showing the location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead (circled in red). By this date, the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad had been completed through the southern end of the township and several coal mines had been opened along the railroad, near Rentchler Station, southeast of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. The residence of Balthasar Knobeloch, who had purchased the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, the year before (1873), is circled in blue.



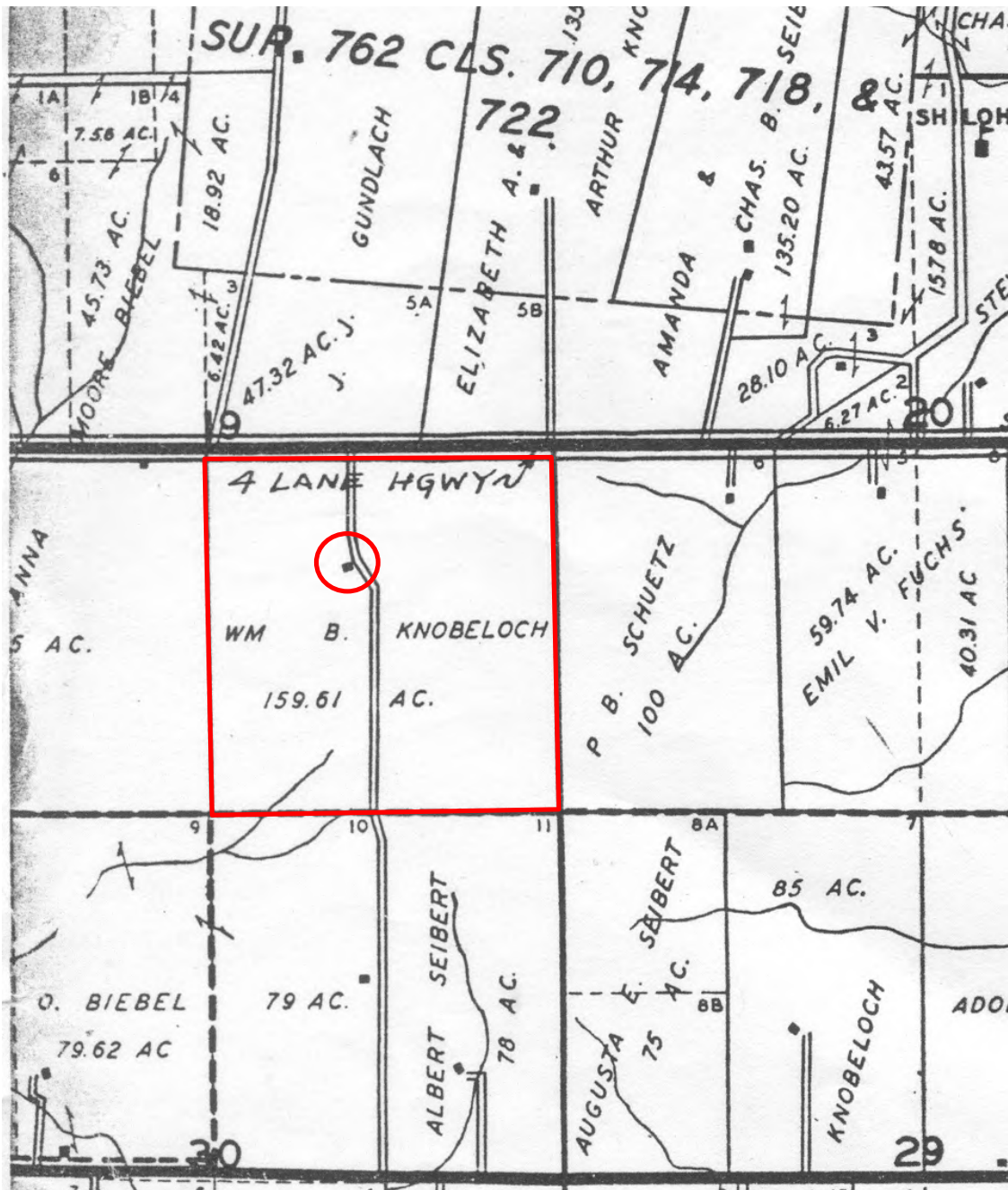
Detail of the 1874 plat of Shiloh Valley Township showing the location of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead and associated acreage. Balthasar Knobeloch had purchased the property the year before this map was published. He own residence was located 2.5 miles east of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.



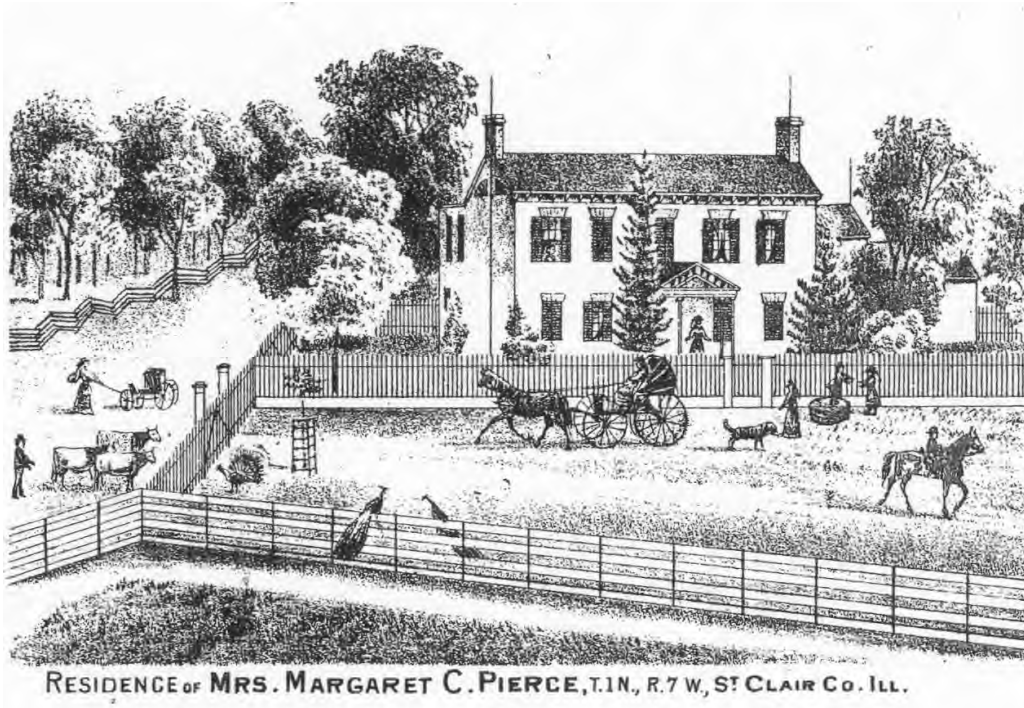
Detail of a 1901 plat of Shiloh Valley Township showing the location of Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead and associated land (outline in red). Balthaser Knobloch still owned the property at this date, but his son Julius was residing there and working the farm



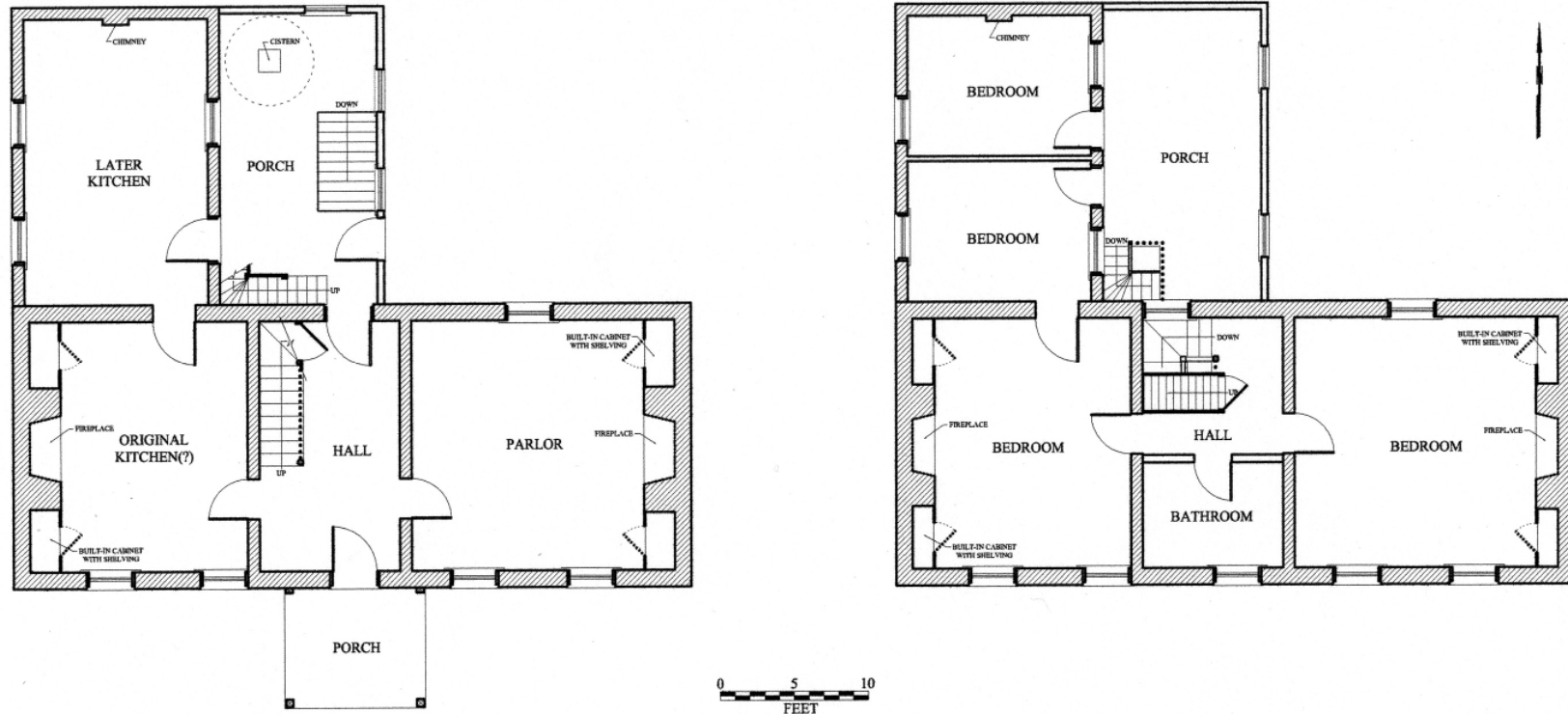
Two views of a 1940 aerial photograph illustrating the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. The large building shown at right in the lower view is the barn at the farmstead. Considerable pasturage is shown around the barn. The aerial photograph also suggests that the farmstead had more trees at this date than it presently does.



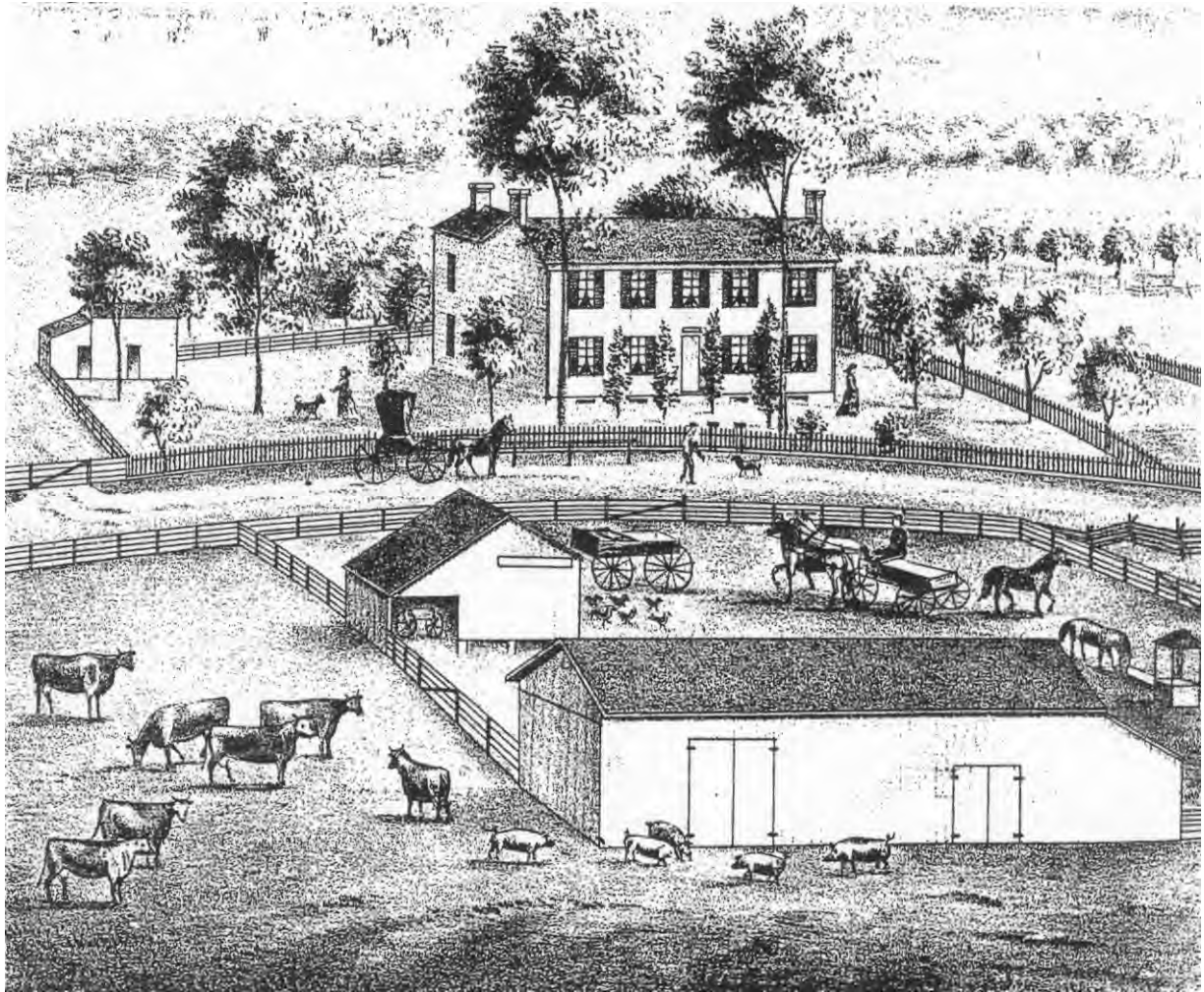
Detail of a 1956 plat of Shiloh Valley Township showing the location of the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead and associated acreage (outlined in red). Although William B. Knobloch is indicated as the owner, the farm actually was owned by his widow Christine, (William having died in a car accident two decades earlier). It of interest that the plat shows a road passing through the farmstead connected present-day Routes 161 and 158/177.



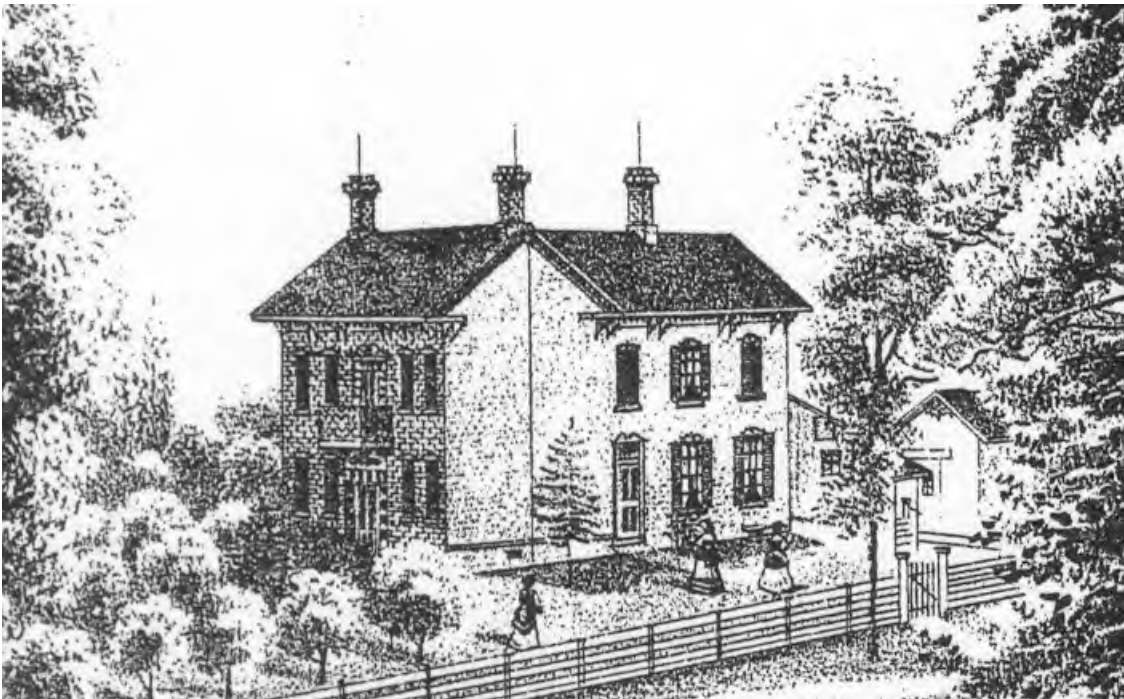
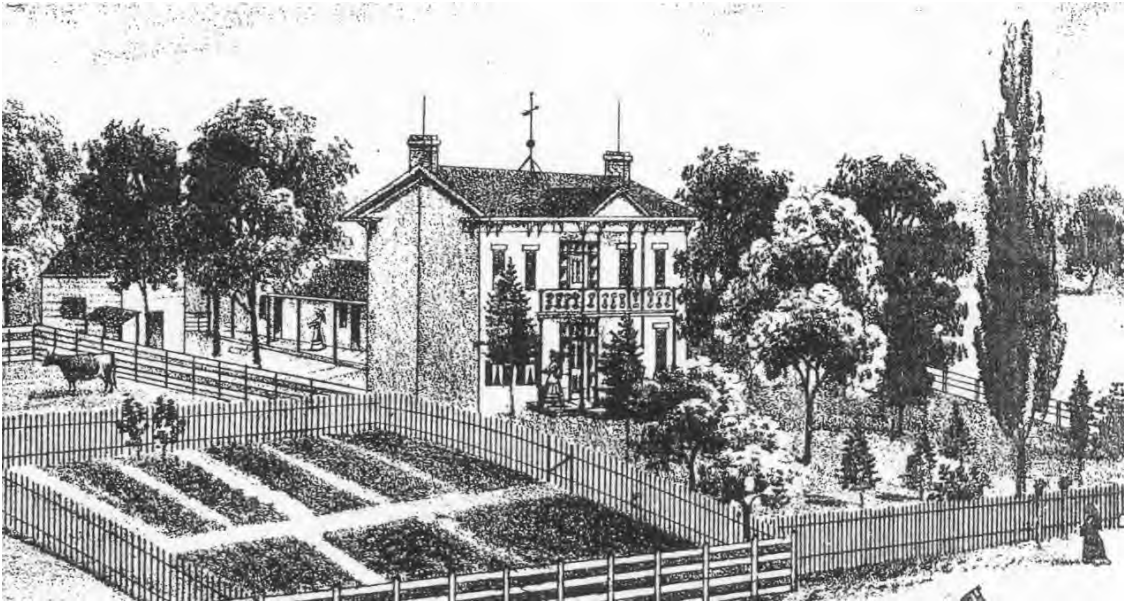
(TOP) An 1874 lithograph of the residence of Mrs. Margaret Pierce in Section 9 of Township 1 North, Range 7 West. This residence is an early example of a brick I-House in Shiloh Valley. **(BOTTOM)** View of the same residence in 2007. The rear wing represents a later addition.



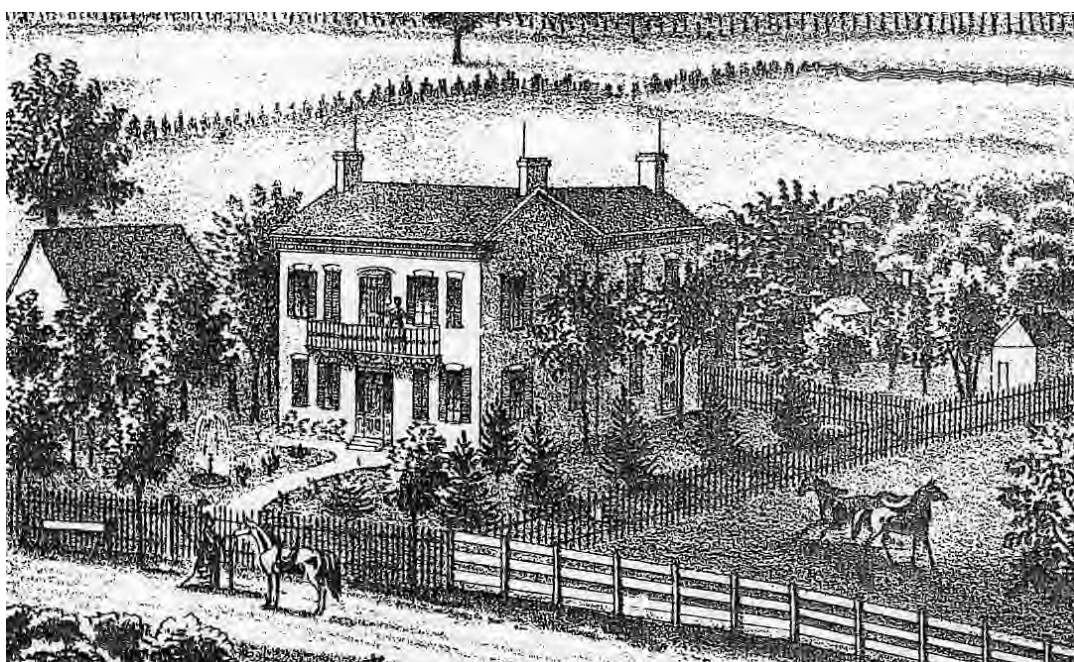
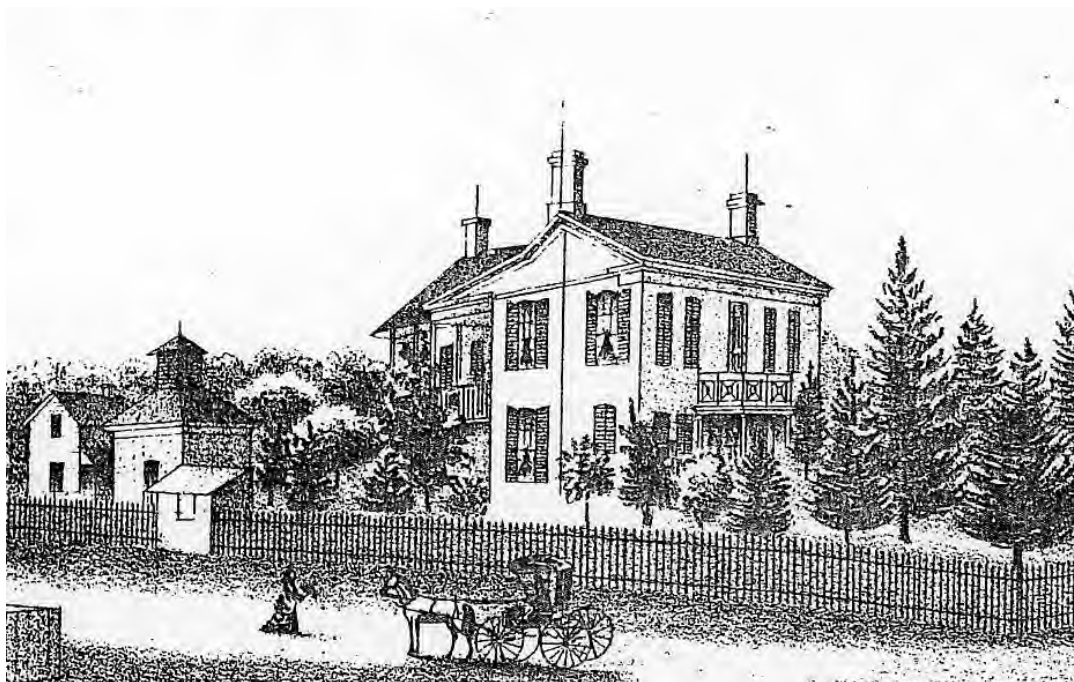
Floor plans of the Pierce House, illustrating conditions on the first floor (LEFT) and second floor (RIGHT) in 2007. The main block of this residence illustrates the basic plan that defines the I-House form: being one room deep and two rooms wide, with a central stair hall separating the two rooms. Although the rear wing on the Pierce House is a later addition, such wings were part of the original construction on many I-Houses, including that the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Note the built-in cabinets located to either side of the fireplaces on both floors of the main block



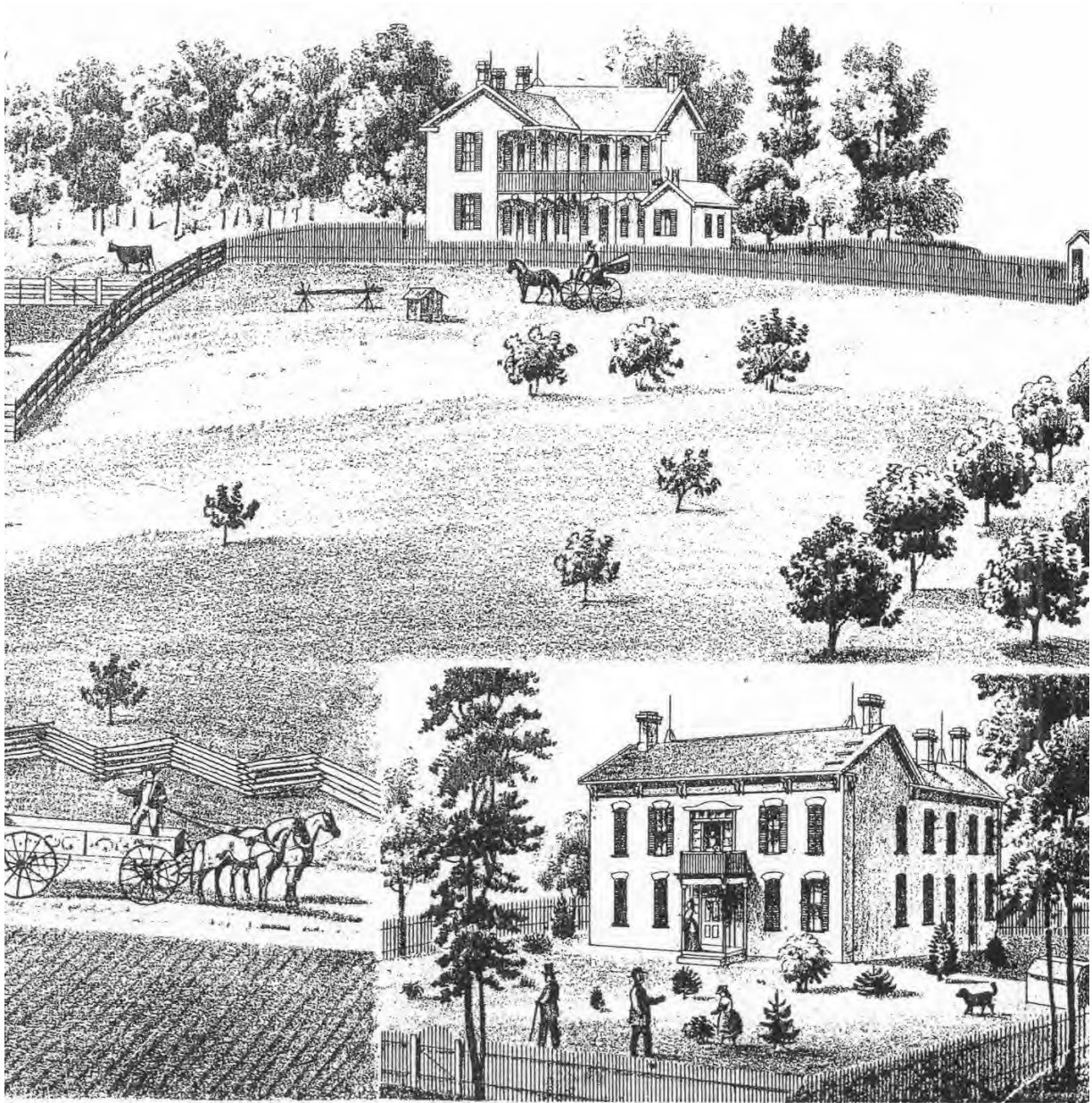
An 1874 lithograph of the Mrs. Joshua Begole residence in Section 3, Township 2 North, Range 8 West, St. Clair County, Illinois, a representative example of a mid-nineteenth-century I-House in Clair County. This dwelling appears to be of frame construction. Note the two-story rear wing.



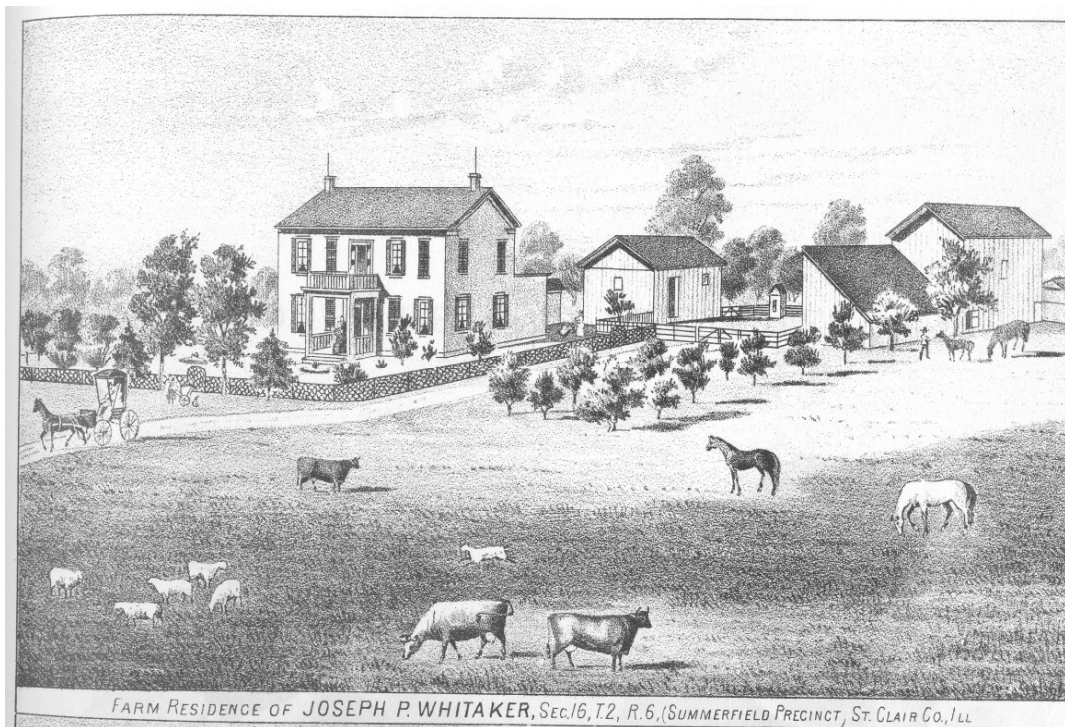
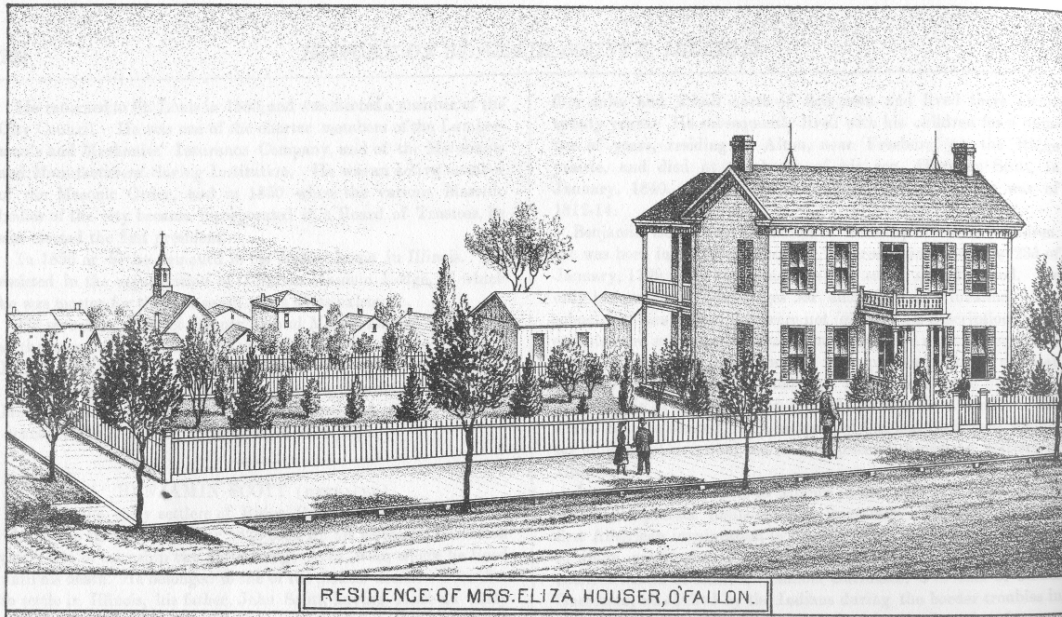
Lithographs of the residences of Isaac Scott (TOP) and James Scott (BOTTOM) in 1874. Both are examples of brick I-Houses in St. Clair County. The James Scott residence was located in northwestern Shiloh Valley Township, while Isaac's lay two miles south of O'Fallon (just over the township line from Shiloh Valley). The James Scott potentially had ornate lintels similar to those used on the front elevation of the Moore-Knobeloch House.



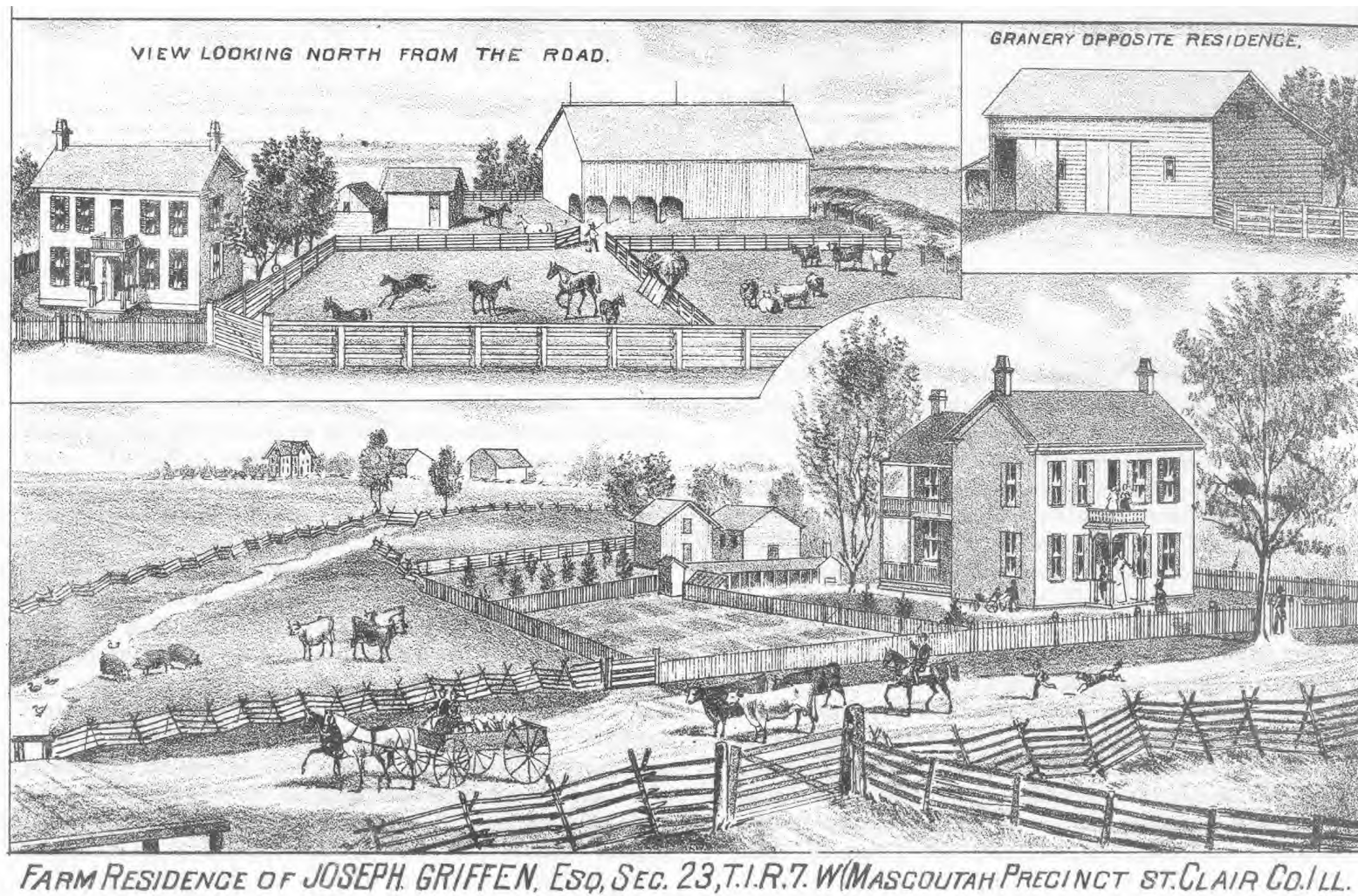
Representative examples of middle-nineteenth-century I-Houses in St. Clair County, 1874. (TOP) Residence of Ezra Blake, Esq. located one mile north of Caseyville. This dwelling has a two-story, L-shaped rear porch like that present at the Moore-Knobeloch residence. (BOTTOM) Residence of W. J and W. E. McBride located three miles southwest of Bellville.



An 1874 lithograph of the James Wilderman (and brothers') residence, an I-House located five miles southeast of Belleville, St. Clair County. This image provides both front and rear views of this home. The two-story rear porch on the dwelling is very similar to that present on the Moore-Knobeloch House.



Representative examples of middle-nineteenth-century I-Houses in St. Clair County, 1881. (TOP) Residence of Mrs. Eliza Houser, an urban I-House located in the town of O'Fallon. (BOTTOM) Residence of Joseph P. Whitaker, a rural I-House situated in Section 16 of Township 2 North, Range 6 West.



An 1881 lithograph of the farm and I-House residence of Joseph Griffen in Section 23 of Shiloh Valley Township. This dwelling was located approximately four miles due east of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Note the presence of a service wing and a two-story rear porch.

House
Moore-Knobleoch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County, Illinois
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-A

- Location: The house is located on the northwest corner of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: Believed to date to circa 1850, the residence at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is a spacious two-story, Greek-Revival-style, I-house with an extended rear service wing. It is the only residence known to have been present at the farmstead during its long history and was occupied in succession by the Moore and Knobeloch families, thereby providing a glimpse into the aspirations and evolving tastes of those two families through time. The home also represents an excellent example of an I-House, a house form that was especially popular among successful farmers in Shiloh Valley (and Southern Illinois) during the nineteenth century.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The house is believed to have been constructed circa 1850.
2. Architect: The house is high style in character and potentially (though not necessarily) was designed by a local architect. This question cannot be answered with any certainty however. It may represent a collaborate effort by the original owner—David Moore—and whatever contractors he hired to build the dwelling.
3. Original and Subsequent Owners: See cover document for full ownership history.
4. Builders, Contractors, Suppliers: The identities of the builders, contractors, and suppliers involved in the construction of the house are not known.
5. Original Plans: No original plans are known to exist for the house.

6. Alterations and Additions: The principal alteration made to the house involved the construction of a single-story addition on the west side of the original rear service wing. This addition is suspected to date to circa 1890-1900. Early in the twentieth century, the basement beneath the original house was expanded and a bathroom was added on the second story. A central hot-water heating system also was installed during this period.

B. Historical Context: See cover document.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The residence at the farmstead is a spacious, two-story, side-gabled brick I-House built in the Greek-Revival style. The main block has a five-bay façade at the center of which is an ornate recessed front entranceway with pilasters and an entablature on the exterior and recessed panels on its interior. Transom and sidelights flank the front door itself. The window openings on the front elevation have cast-iron sills and lintels. The lintels have decorative cresting that provides the effect of a pediment. The brick cornice is corbelled, has dentils, and has returns on the gable ends—features that are characteristic of Greek Revival architecture. The architectural detailing is most pronounced on the front elevation and becomes more vernacular in character on the side and rear elevations. A two-story service wing extends off the rear of the main block. Saddled within the reentrant angle formed by the main block and rear wing is an open, two-story porch. A shed-roofed, single-story, frame addition (dating to circa 1890-1900) is attached to the west side of the original brick house.
2. Condition of Fabric: The house is good condition overall, despite its having sat vacant since the early 1990s. In recent years, however, vandals have broken out most the window sash and have destroyed some of the doors. They also started a fire in the rear service wing.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: At its greatest extents, the house measures 40'-2" (north/south) by 56'-6" (east/west). Considered by section, the main block measures 20'-1"x40'-2-1/2", the rear wing 20'-1x16'-2", and the west addition 21'-7"x16'-3-1/2".
2. Foundations: The foundations beneath the original house are constructed of local sandstone and average 1'-6" in width. The above-grade foundations on the front (north) elevation are square cut (though not polished) and are regularly coursed, while those on the other elevations are rough-cut and more irregularly coursed. The foundations beneath the west addition are constructed with hard, machine-made brick, which are laid two courses wide (or 8-1/2" thick).

3. Walls: The walls of the original house are constructed of soft-mud, hand-made brick laid in a common bond pattern. The bricks exhibit some variability in size (which is typical of handmade brick) but generally measure 2-1/4"x4-1/4"-1/2"x8-1/2". The brickwork in the main block is laid three courses wide on the first floor and two courses wide on the upper floor. The walls of the rear block are two courses wide on both floors. The exterior brickwork was last painted white.¹

The west addition has frame walls covered with beveled weatherboard siding. The siding has a 4-1/2" exposure and is butted into the corner trim.

4. Structural System, Framing: As noted above, the exterior walls of the original house are built of brick, as are the interior partition of the walls between the principal rooms. The floor, ceiling, and roof systems in the original house are framed with a mixture of local-procured oak and non-local white pine lumber, all of rough-sawn (not planed) and mostly full dimensional. The first floor of the main block is supported by 2"x10" pine joists that were planked with a vertical-reciprocating saw and edged with a circular saw and are set 1'-4" to 1'-6" on center. The floor joists on the second floor are 2"x11-1/2" pine and have 2' centers. The ends of the joists on both floors rest within pockets in the brick walls. The second-floor ceiling in the main block is framed with 2"x6", circular-sawn, oak joists set 2' on-center. The gable roof over the main block is carried by 2"x4" circular-sawn oak rafters. The lower ends of the rafters on the north slope of the roof rest directly on top of the second-floor ceiling joists, while those on the west slope sit on a 1"x4" plate nailed to the top of the joists. The upper ends of the rafters taper down to 3" and are joined to a 1"x3-1/2" pine ridge board. The roof sheathing is 1" circular-sawn oak with widths varying between 6" and 12".

The interior framing in the rear wing is similar to that in the main block, though there are some differences in respect to the size of the lumber used. The first floor in the wing is supported by 2"x10" pine joists placed 1'-4" to 1'-6" on center, while the upper floor is carried by 2"x9-1/2" pine joists with 1'-4" centers. The ceiling on the upper floor is framed with 2"x6", circular-sawn, oak joists with 2' centers. There is some variability in respect to the materials used to frame the roof. The rafters on the west slope are 1-3/4"x5-3/4" circular-sawn oak with 2' centers, while those in the east slope mostly are 2"x5-1/2" circular-sawn white pine with some differentially sized material (including a 2"x10" pine rafter) mixed in as well. The fact that the east slope of the roof continues out over the rear porch might explain the different sized rafters used here.

¹ Paint analysis was not undertaken, but superficial scraping suggests that the exterior brick walls were painted a light blue initially—or at least early on—and the window casings were red.

The west addition is of balloon-frame construction. The walls are framed with rough-sawn, 2"x4" oak studs and have 1" oak sheathing. The roof framing was not investigated.

5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, and Bulkheads: A large, open two-story, frame porch wraps around the full extent of the reentrant angle formed by the main block and rear wing. It is 10'-4" deep and has four square posts on both levels. A wood balustrade formerly ran around the upper level. The upper deck of the porch has tongue-and-groove pine flooring that varies between 3" and 6" in width. The ceiling on the upper deck is enclosed with two different types of tongue-and-groove pine planking. On the north/south leg of the porch, most of the ceiling boards measure 3/8"x5" and have no bead. The rest of the ceiling on the upper deck (including the northern end of the north/south leg) is 3/8"x5-1/4" pine with a double bead. Both types of ceiling planking were applied with machine-cut nails. The lower deck of the porch also has tongue-and-groove flooring and ceiling planking. The ceiling planking on this level is consistent—all being 3/8"x5" and not beaded.

Another feature of note on the lower level of the rear porch is the presence a triangular-shaped closet built out in the corner where the main block and service wing meet. The closet, which is framed with tongue-and-groove planking, measures about 5'-8" wide across its front and has a 2'-3" plank door. On its interior, there is shelving on the north side and hooks on the west. Clothes hooks also are present on the backside of the door. Also affixed to the backside of the door is a small card entitled "Game Laws in Effect July 1, 1899," which lists the dates for the different hunting seasons. This card points to the closet being fairly old, likely pre-dating 1899. The fact that the brickwork on the interior of the closet is painted, however, suggests that the closet probably is not an original feature to the porch. It possibly was used to store work coats, miscellaneous tools, and potentially hunting equipment (rifles, ammunition, etc.).

There is no stoop present at the recessed front entranceway. Nor is there any obvious evidence of one having been there formerly. Given that the door sill is located 1'-6" above the ground level, however, there must have been some kind of stoop—or at least a set of steps—at one time.

A bulkhead for a basement stairway is located along the south gable-end wall of the rear service wing. This bulkhead was built with stone sidewalls (of undetermined width) originally and provided for a 5'-9"x3'-6" stair opening. In the early to middle twentieth century, the sidewalls were raised with the addition of a 7"-thick poured concrete. At the time of the field investigation, the bulkhead entrance was enclosed with a pair of doors built of narrow tongue-and-grooved planking. The doors were equipped with weights in order to ease their opening.

A second bulkhead is located on the west side of the main block of the original house. This bulkhead has 5"-thick concrete sidewalls and measures 6'-7"x6'-10-1/2" on the exterior. It is suspected to have been added early in the twentieth century in conjuncture with the installation of a central hot-water heating system. It was through this opening that the original boiler (and subsequent replacements) was moved into the house. There is no evidence of the bulkhead ever having had a set of steps, and its present covering has a narrow hatch that slides open, as opposed to hinged door(s). As such, the bulkhead is suspected to have served as a coal bunker until the installation of the present boiler, which runs on liquid petroleum (LP).

6. Chimneys: The house originally had three interior brick chimneys, each of which was centered and incorporated within the gable-end walls. All three chimneys vented fireplaces on the first floor (initially at least) and stoves on the upper floor. A fourth brick chimney was added in the southwest corner of the west addition when it was built circa 1890-1900. This stack presumably vented a cook stove in the new kitchen. A fifth chimney was constructed when the house was equipped with a central, hot water heating system early in the twentieth century and vented a boiler in the basement. This fifth chimney was brick and was located on the exterior of the west elevation of the main block. It eliminated the need for the three original chimneys, the western of which ultimately was taken down below the roofline. The chimney in the west addition continued to be used until non-wood or coal-burning cook stove was installed (perhaps in the middle twentieth century) at which time it was taken down all the way down to the foundations.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: There are a total of four exterior doorways on the first floor of the house. One of these is the formal entrance on the north elevation of the main block, which has been described to some extent above. This doorway is set within a recessed entranceway with paneled sidewalls and ceiling. It has a four-paneled door that is framed by pilasters, sidelights, and a three-light transom overhead (see Figure 11). The door, which measures 3'-2"x6'-11", is painted on the exterior but stained and varnished on the interior. It opens into a central stair hall (Room 100). At some point in the twentieth century (likely post 1950), a storm door was installed on the outer part of the recessed entranceway. The absence of a porch or stoop at this entrance (or front walk for that matter) suggests that it saw little use during the later decades of the house's occupation, even though it clearly represented the most ornate and impressive of the entries to the home.

A second exterior doorway is located opposite the formal entrance (on the south elevation of the main block) and faces onto the rear porch. It has two-panel door, which measures 2'-11" wide. The door is painted on the exterior and varnished on the interior like the front door.

A third exterior doorway is located on the east side of the rear service wing and allows access between the wing and rear porch. It has a 2'-11"-wide two-panel door with a four-light transom window above it. Although located off the *rear* porch, this doorway appears to have served as a primary point of entry to the house—along with the nearby doorway between the porch and main block—for much of the dwelling's occupation. The door is painted on the interior and exterior.²

The fourth exterior doorway is located on the south elevation of the frame addition. It has a four-paneled door, which measures 2'-11", and above this is a two-light transom window. Considering that this doorway accessed the "new" kitchen, it too likely saw considerable use in the years following the construction of the addition.

The investigation of the house determined that a fifth exterior doorway formerly was located on the west elevation of the frame addition. This doorway faced out towards the privy in the west side yard. It appears to have been abandoned and infilled during the twentieth century.

There are two exterior doorways on the second floor of the house, both of which allow access to the upper floor of the rear porch. One of these opens into the stair hall in the main block (Room 200), while the other opens into rear service wing (Room 203). They are thus stacked above the two porch doorways on the floor below.

- b. Windows and Shutters: The original window openings in the original house all have (or had) double-hung sashes with six-over-six lights. The wood jambs are beaded. The window openings on the front (north) and east elevations of the main block have cast sills and lintels. The lintels are pedimented in form and have a scallop at their peak with a scroll motif descending to either side. By contrast, the original windows in the rear service wing all have flat wood sills and lintels.

All of the original window openings were equipped with shutters, but none of these remain in situ. Several shutters suspected to have been removed from the house were found in the chicken house at the farmstead. They were louvered and last painted green.

In the twentieth century, two small windows with one-over-one lights were added to the south elevation of the rear service wing.

² An identical doorway is present on the west side of the rear service wing and connects Rooms 103 and 104. Although now located on the interior of the house, this doorway was an exterior entrance prior to the construction of the frame addition. It is illustrated in the sectional view attached as Figure 10.

The window openings in the frame addition have double-hung sashes with two-over-two lights.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The main block of the original house has a low-pitched (approx. 6" in 12") side-gabled roof. The rear wing has a gable roof, independent of that over the main block, and this too has a low pitch. The west addition has a shed roof. All three roofs are covered with standing-seam metal roofing. The standing-seam roof is old and possibly dates from the early twentieth, if not late nineteenth, century. It is possible that the entire house was re-roofed when the west addition was constructed circa 1890-1900. Sawn wood shingles potentially covered the roof over the original house initially.
- b. Cornice, Eaves: The main block of the original house has a corbelled brick cornice on its north and south elevations, and this corbelling wraps around the gable ends to create a return cornice. The main block is suspected to have had close eaves originally, but at some point in the middle twentieth century the eaves were extended to create boxed eaves and independent guttering was attached. The brick rear service is suspected to have had close eaves as well originally (though without corbelled cornices), but they too ultimately had their eaves extended. One exception to this was rear porch, which was of frame construction and had boxed eaves with return cornices and built-in gutters from the beginning. The frame addition has boxed eaves.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: Floor plan drawings of the house are attached as Figures 1 through 9. They illustrate original and present conditions, as well as changes through time. The following textual description is intended to supplement the drawings.

- a. First Floor: The first floor of main block has two principal rooms divided by a central stair hall, which is the standard configuration of the I-House form. The stair hall (Room 100), which is 7'-9-1/2", extends the depth of the main block, and has exterior doorways at each end. A formal stairway to the upper floor rises along the west wall of the hallway. A small closet is located beneath the stairway.³ The room on the east side of the hall measures 17'-9"x14'-2-1/2" and illuminated by a total of four windows, two facing north and another two facing south (onto the rear porch). A fireplace is centered along the east wall. The room (102) on the west side of the stair hall closely resembles that on the east. It measures 17'-9"x14'-

³ The brick walls on the south and west sides of the

2", has a fireplace on its west side, and has two windows on the north and one on the west. One difference is the presence of built-in cabinet or closet between the fireplace and north wall. This cabinet/closet has paired one-panel doors. Although it is difficult to say with certainty what roles Rooms 101 and 102 played throughout the history of the house, it is safe to assume that one—if not both—were “public” rooms for much of the house’s occupation. One undoubtedly served as a parlor, and the other potentially was a sitting room or similar space. Another possibility is that one room was a parlor and the other was a downstairs bedroom. The specific functions of the two rooms may have changed through time, following transfer of ownership or as the result of evolving lifecycle needs.

The rear service wing has one room on each of its floors. The lower room (103) can be entered through a doorway in the south wall of Room 102. Room 103 measures 19'-3"x14'-8" and has an exterior doorway and window on its east side, facing out onto the rear porch. A doorway and window are located on the opposite (west) wall as well; prior to construction of the frame addition, these were exterior openings but are now on the interior and look into Room 104 in the frame addition. A fireplace is centered on the south end of Room 103, and flanking this is built-in shelving with two small windows above. The shelving and windows are not original, having been added in the early-to-middle twentieth century. An enclosed stairway leading to the upper floor of the wing rises along the north wall of Room 103. There also is a basement stairway beneath this. Room 103 is believed to have served as the original kitchen in the house. Following the construction of the frame addition, it possibly functioned as a dining room.

Room 104 measures 15'-3"x15'-6 and mostly recently served as the kitchen in the house. Indeed, it is suspected to have served in that capacity since the construction of the frame addition circa 1890-1900. At present, the room has an exterior doorway and one window opening along its south wall and one other window on the west. A small sink and a medicine cabinet are mounted to the south wall, conveniently placed adjacent to the exterior doorway here so that family members could clean upon entering the room. Kitchen cabinets and a counter extend along the full-length of the west wall and continue around and part of the north. The existing kitchen sink has a January 28, 1947 manufacture date. This suggests that the kitchen was remodeled in the immediate post-World-War-II era. As part of the remodeling (or perhaps before it) an original exterior doorway on the west wall was enclosed and an original brick chimney in southeast corner of the room was removed.

An interior doorway on the north side of the kitchen opens in a narrow room (105) measuring 4'-9"x15'-6", is illuminated by two windows on the north. The structural investigation found evidence that this space originally was divided into two smaller rooms, which were separated by a plank partition wall; each had its own door to/from the kitchen. The western of these rooms (Room 105A) measured 4'-9"x7'-7" and had four shelves on its south and west sides and six shelves on its east side. It is suspected to have served as a "dry" pantry, being used for the storage of canned goods and other foodstuffs. The eastern room (Room 105B) measured 4'-9"x7'-11" and formerly had a single shelf attached to its south wall. It potentially functioned as a "wet" pantry, where washing and bathing was done.

- b. Second Floor: The floor plan on the second floor of the main block resembles that on the floor below, having a wide central stair hall (Room 200) that is oriented north/south and separates two principal chambers to either side of it. The stairway leading to the upper floor occupies the southern half of hall. The stairway consists of two flights of stairs separated by a landing. An exterior doorway on the south side of the landing allows access to the rear porch. The doorway is set higher than landing itself (in order to be even with the porch) and is approached by means of two steps. Originally, the stair hall was not partitioned in any manner and was illuminated by a single window opening centrally located on its west wall. During the early twentieth century (circa 1920-1930), however, a bathroom was framed out on the north end of the hall. This bathroom (Room 200A) measures 6'-9"x7'-10-1/2" and has a toilet, corner sink, and clawfoot tub. The bathtub is stamped with either a March 1921 or 1927 manufacture date. The toilet and sink do not have any dates stamped on them but are reflective of the 1920s or 1930s stylistically.

The rooms to either side of the hall served as bedrooms throughout the lifetime of the house. That on the east (Room 201) measures 18'-6"x14'-8" and is illuminated by two windows on the north and two others on the south. A chimney with a stove vent is centered on the east wall. The chamber does not have fireplace, in contrast to Room 101 below. Even so, the chimney was still decorated with an attractive faux mantel with grained woodwork. During the early twentieth century, a closet was framed out in the northeast corner of Room 201, using nominal-sized studs and beadboard planks. The closet measures 5'-1/2"x2'-5-1/4" and has two doors.

The bedroom on the west side of the hallway (Room 202) measures 18'-6"x14'-8". It has two windows on its north wall and one other on the west. A chimney with a faux mantel identical to that in Room 201 is centered on the west wall. The room also has a closet, measuring 5'-1-

½"x2'-1-½" and framed with beadboard, in its northwest corner. This closet does not appear to be original to Room 202 and yet seems older than the closet in Room 201, based on the character of the beadboard used for its walls. The closet also is partitioned into two distinct sections—each with its own door—in contrast to that in Room 201.

The second floor of the rear wing has a single room measuring 19'-3-½"x14'-7-½". It can be accessed by means of a stairway leading from Room 103 or from the upper deck of the rear porch; there is no interior connection to the rooms on the second floor of the main block. An exterior doorway on the east side of Room 202 leads out onto the rear porch. There also is a window opening in the east wall. Two other window openings are present on the west wall. A chimney with a stove vent, but no mantel, is centered on the south wall. A number of Room 203's characteristics (i.e. the lack of a direct connection to the main block, the interior stairway to the kitchen, and the absence of a mantel on the chimney) suggest the possibility of the room serving as servant or farm hand's quarters during the early years of the house's history. Census records do confirm the presence of hired help in the household in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

- c. Basement: The basement beneath the house presently consists of three principal rooms (001, 003, and 004) and one partially excavated room (000). As originally constructed, however, the house only had a single cellar room located beneath the rear service wing (Room 003), while the area beneath the main block remained unexcavated.

The original cellar room (003) measured 18'-2"x13'-3-½" at its greatest extents and could be accessed by means of an interior stairway from Room 103 above or via an exterior bulkhead stairway located along the south side of the house. A single window opening was present on the west side of the room. Rather than being equipped with a sash, this opening had three 1"-square slats set at a 45-degree angle whose ends were set in notches in the jambs. A 7'-long brick trough was built along the east side of the cellar. The trough has a plastered interior and has a drain on its southern end. We suspect the trough to have served as a cold storage container, specifically for milk products. After being filled with cold water, milk containers would have been set within it.

Early in the twentieth century, the basement was expanded through the excavation of two new rooms (002 and 004) and the partial excavation of another (Room 000) beneath the house. It appears that the expansion took place in several episodes—the initial phase being related to the installation of a hot water heating system and interior plumbing in the house, which is suspected to have occurred in the 1920s. The boiler for the hot water

heating system was located in Room 002, which lies directly north of the original cellar and measures 17'-1-1/2"x13'-6-1/2". New concrete walls were poured beneath the original stone foundations when this room was excavated. An interior doorway was added in the south wall of Room 002 in order to provide access to the original cellar. The room also was provided with an exterior entrance on its west side, which opened into the large bulkhead discussed above in part II.B.5.

A second new basement room (004) was excavated beneath the frame addition. Since the pre-existing perimeter foundations did not extend as deep as the new floor level, the north, south, and west walls of Room 004 were inset some distance from the foundations, leaving a ledge. The ledge was paved in brick, and brick also was used to encapsulate the north, south, and west walls (which were sloped) as well as for the floor. The excavation of the room also required the demolition of most of the interior brick foundation wall that originally supported the central span of the floor joists; a beam and two posts were inserted in its place. Room 004 appears to have been used for storage and for mechanical equipment. A concentration of old barrel staves and hoops lie on the northwest corner of the room; these represent the remnants of several collapsed barrels. A 30-gallon "Server" brand water heater is located along the western side of the room. In the southeast corner, a clay tile extends into the sloped brick wall; this serves a conduit for running electricity to the summer kitchen.

A small room (000) eventually was excavated underneath the stair hall in the main block. This room has a dirt floor and extends roughly two thirds of the depth of the main block. A doorway on its west side connects the room to the remainder of the basement. A second doorway, on the east, allows access to the crawl space beneath the eastern end of the main block (Room 001). Poured concrete was used to underpin the original stone foundation walls in Room 000. The southern side of the room simply has a cut earth bank. Room 000 possibly was excavated circa 1940 in order to facilitate the installation of electrical wiring in the house. A list of dates from the 1980s is written on one of the joists overhead. All of the dates are from the wintertime and some of them have temperatures noted.

2. Stairways: The house has three interior stairways, two of which run between the first and second floors and one that goes to the basement. One of the stairways leading to the upper floor rises up through halls discussed as Rooms 100 and 200. Facing onto the formal entrance to the house, this stairway was quite ornate and would made a statement of status to any visitor entering the house. The stairway is open, 3'-4"-wide, and consists of two flights of stairs separated by a landing. The lower flight rises to the south and has ten steps, while the upper flight has four steps and rises to the north. The steps have a 10-1/2" run and a 7-1/2" rise. The area beneath the stairway on the first floor serves as a storage closet and is

enclosed with a paneled wall, which is grained to imitate oak. Unfortunately, the newels and balustrade were removed prior to the IL HABS investigation being undertaken, so we have no idea of their character. The landing that separates the two flights on the stairway measures 3'-6"x7'-10-1/2 at its greatest extents. This landing provides a transition between the two flights but also serves as an access point to an exterior doorway leading to the upper deck of the rear porch. The door threshold is higher than that of the landing, and two steps are present between the two.⁴

The second stairway to the upper floor run is located along the north end of the rear service wing and connects Rooms 103 and 203. It is more utilitarian in character than in the main block and is enclosed with a plank partition wall on the first floor. The stairway is 3' wide, L-shaped and consists of a single flight of thirteen steps, having three winders near its base. A balustrade with simple 1"-square spindles ran along the stair opening on the second floor. The newel post has been removed, but evidence indicates that it too was square.

The basement stairway is located directly below that running between Rooms 103 and 203 and leads down to the original cellar room (003). This stairway is fairly steep and has a single flight of eight steps in a straight run.

3. Flooring: The flooring in the original house is tongue-and-groove white pine and varies in size between 1"x5" and 1"x7". Paint lines on the wood flooring in several of the rooms in the original house indicate that these rooms had central floor coverings at one time. In Room 101, for instance, there is an 18"-wide painted border on the north, south, and west sides of the room and a more generous 2'-wide painted border on the east. The wider border on the east likely was due to the presence of the fireplace and hearth here. Linoleum was used to cover the center of the floor in the twentieth century. This material also eventually was put down on the floors in the stair hall (Room 100) and Room 103. In contrast, Room 102 had its old pine flooring covered over with narrow oak flooring (also tongue-and-groove)—an alteration suspected to have occurred early in the twentieth century. This was the only room in which the oak flooring was put down.
4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls on the first and second floors of the original house are plaster on brick. The ceilings on the first-floor rooms and that in second-floor hallway (Room 200) are plaster on wood lath. Those in the second-floor bedrooms (Rooms 201, 202, and 203) were enclosed with tongue-and-groove planking. In the case of Rooms 202 and 203, the ceiling planking is beaded, while that in Room 201 is flat. The wall surfaces were painted initially

⁴ An identical arrangement is found in the Gustave Koerner House in Belleville. Although the massing of the Koerner and Moore-Knobeloch houses is different, their stairways—particularly the manner in which they provide access to the upper deck of their rear porches—are amazingly similar. Given that the houses are contemporary with one another, one questions whether the same carpenter/builder was involved in both projects.

and later were wallpapered, and this also was true of the plastered ceilings. The wood-planked ceilings on the second floor continued to be painted throughout the occupancy of the house.

The walls and ceilings in the frame kitchen addition originally were enclosed with tongue-and-groove beadboard, which was painted. During the middle of the twentieth century, gypsum-based wallboard was applied to the walls and ceilings in addition, directly over the earlier beadboard. The back of the wallboard is stamped with the following: “U. S. Patent No. 2,079,338 / Cementitious Material—May 4, 1937 / Plaster Wall Board 2,080,009—May 11, 1937.”

The stone walls in the original cellar room (003) are whitewashed. The exposed ceiling joists here also have a thick coat of whitewash applied to them. In contrast, the walls and ceiling surfaces in the other basement rooms never had any finishes applied to them. The joists were exposed in these rooms as well.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: The majority of the doorways in the original house have two-paneled doors with through tenons and are stained and varnished, with the panels having a false graining. Exceptions include: the paired doors for the built-in closet/cabinet in Room 102, which have a single panel and are painted; and the doors to the non-original closets in Room 201 and 202, which are built of the same beaded planking as the closets themselves.
- b. Windows: See part II.B.5.b.

6. Decorative Features and Trim: One the most prominent characteristics of the house is quality of its interior trim and other decorative elements, particularly those present in the main block. The first-floor of the main block represented the “public” sphere in the home originally, and it was within this space that guests were received and entertained. Not surprisingly, the rooms here are most elaborate in the house and clearly were intended to impress. This can be seen in the fine staircase in the central stair hall (Room 100), with its paneled sidewalls, and in the attractive mantles surrounding the fireplaces in Rooms 101 and 102—the latter room being further enhanced by the built-in cabinet flanking its fireplace. The window and doors openings in the all have pedimented head trim with applied moldings. Although ostensibly “private” space, the two bedrooms on the upper floor of the main block were nearly as well-appointed as the rooms below them. Neither bedroom had a fireplace, and yet each was provided with a mantelpiece to imitate one being present. The window and door trim was equally fine, one difference being that the head trim was not pedimented like that in the first-floor rooms.

The baseboard and window aprons on the second floor of the rear wing are the same as those on the upper story of the main block but have plainer window hoods. The hoods are pedimented but have no applied moldings.

Drawings illustrating the mantles present on the first and second floors of the main block are attached as Figures 12 and 13. Additional trim details are provided in the sectional view attached as Figure 10. Various trim profiles are presented in Figures 15 through 18.

7. Hardware: Machine-cut nails were used in the construction of the original house and the frame kitchen addition. Examples of different clothes hooks found in the house are illustrated in Figure 14.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The house originally was heated with a combination of fireplaces and wood and/or coal-burning stoves. Fireplaces were located in Rooms 101, 102, and 103, while the rooms above these (201, 202, and 203) had stoves vented through the same chimneys as the first-floor fireplaces. Later in the nineteenth century, use of the fireplaces was discontinued, and stove flues were added to the chimneys in Rooms 101, 102, and 103. The west addition also was heated with a wood/coal-burning stove initially. The stove here was vented through a chimney located in the southwest corner of Room 104 (which has since been removed).

Early in the twentieth century, the house was equipped with a central hot-water heating system, which persisted until the house was abandoned. The hot-water heating system plausibly dates to the 1920s, at which time the house was supplied with interior plumbing as well (see II.C.9.c below). The radiators were manufactured by the Kewanee Boiler Company, which was founded in 1892 and began producing radiators in 1902.⁵ Cast-iron radiators were installed in Rooms 101, 102, 103, 104, 201, 202, and 203. The boiler for the heating system was located in the basement, in Room 002, which is suspected to have been excavated primarily for this purpose. Several generations of boilers likely were present, the original likely being manufactured by the Kewanee Boiler Company (considering that this company manufactured the radiators) and was coal fired. The last boiler used in the house manufactured by the Weil-McLain Company and was fueled by liquid petroleum (LP).

⁵ <http://www.illinoisancestors.org/henry/kewaneeboilerco.htm>.

There is no evidence of the house ever being equipped with central air. Whatever air conditioning ever was present in the home likely was supplied by window units.

- b. Lighting: The original sources of artificial lighting in the house are not known with certainty but, given the period in which the home was built candles and oil lamps likely were used initially and later were supplanted by kerosene lamps. The house appears to have been wired for electrical lighting in the early-to-middle twentieth century. The earliest electrical wiring in the house is knob-and-tube.
- c. Plumbing: The house is believed to have been supplied with interior plumbing during the early twentieth century, likely during the 1920s. The tub in the second-floor bathroom is stamped with a “3-21” or “3-27”, which we believe to be a manufacture date and thus indicate either March 1921 or March 1927. The upper part of the stamp is faint, making a determination of which year uncertain. Either way, the tub would seem to have been manufactured in the 1920s. The sink and toilet do not have any obvious manufacture marks on them, but the style of both is appropriate to the 1920s. The kitchen sink in Room 104 is stamped with a manufacture date of January 29, 1947 and model number “764.”

A large cistern is located directly behind (south) of the rear service wing. The round concrete cover over this feature measures 10’-8” in diameter and has the date “1936” inscribed upon it—presumably indicating the date of construction for the cistern, or at least its cover. If the cistern in question was constructed as late as 1936, it is highly likely that an earlier generation of cistern(s) was located adjacent to the house.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The house is located on the northwestern corner of the farmstead and faces due north, looking towards present-day Illinois Route 161 (Carlyle Road, historically).
2. Historic Landscape Design: We have limited information regarding the historic landscape design around the house. Based on the circa 1940 aerial photographs and existing plantings, however, the area immediately surrounding the house appears to have been used as yard space with scattered trees and bushes present. Cedars—a common decorative planting in the nineteenth and early twentieth century—are located on the north side of the house, while boxwood bushes are located on the east. A grape arbor is lies directly west of the dwelling.

Several sidewalks extend from the house. One of these is a brick walk leading to the privy lying west of the house. The other is a concrete walk

running from the rear porch to the driveway. Interestingly, there is no obvious evidence of a walk running between driveway and front entrance. This suggests that the formal front entrance of the house may have seen very limited use at least during the later decades of the home's occupation.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

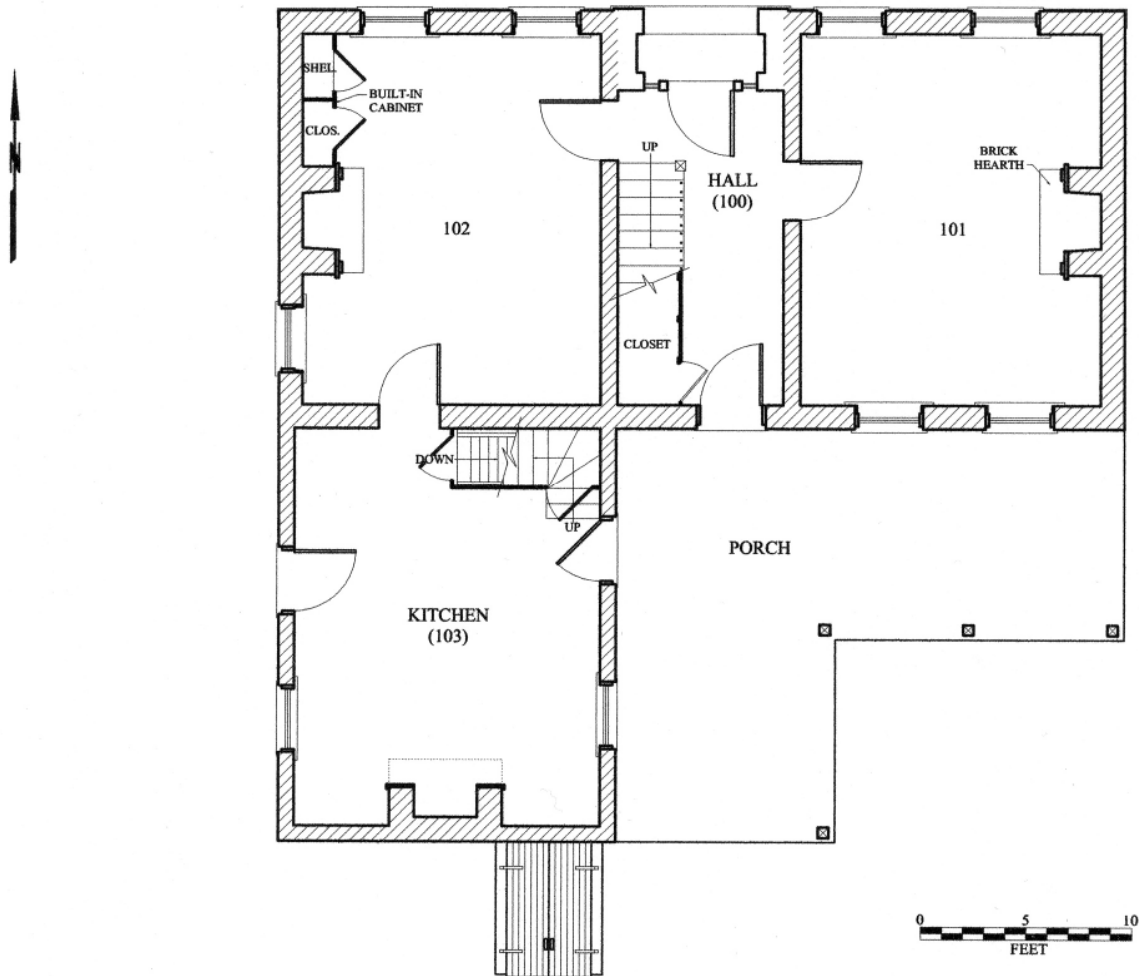


Figure 1. First-floor plan of the house at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, illustrating as-built conditions (circa 1850).

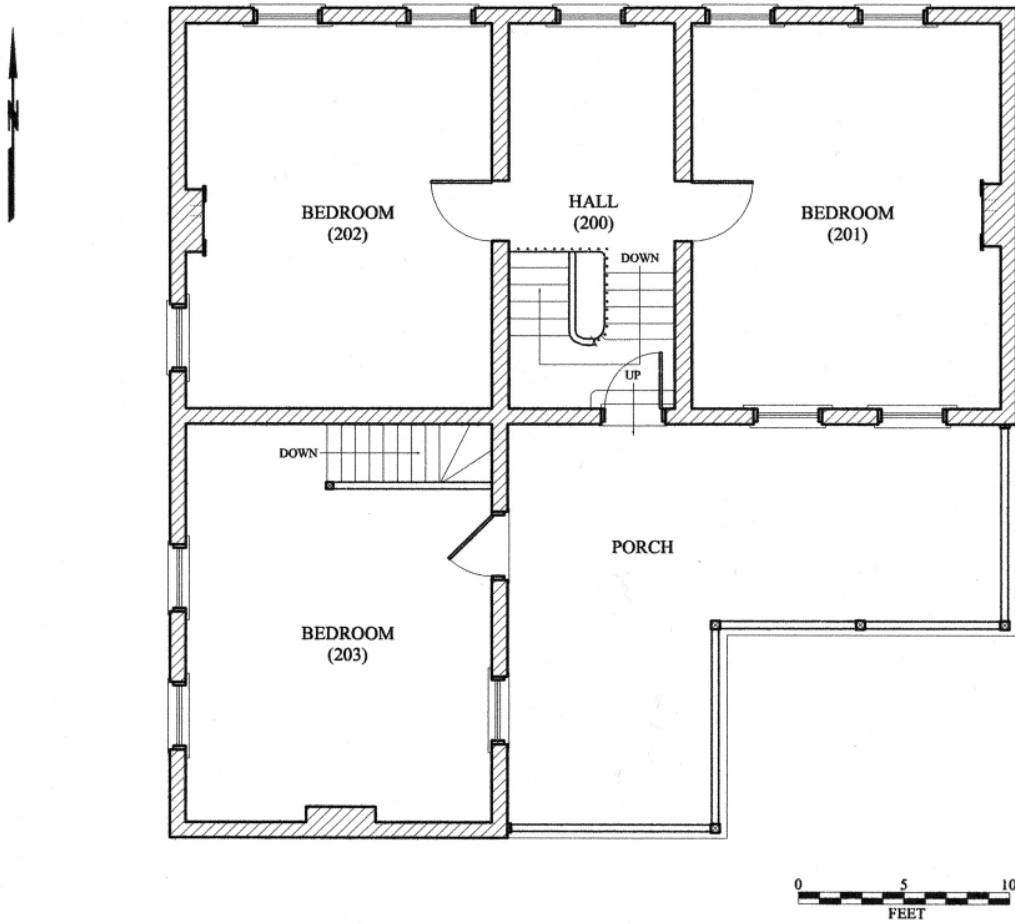


Figure 2. Second-floor plan of the house at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, illustrating as-built conditions (circa 1850).

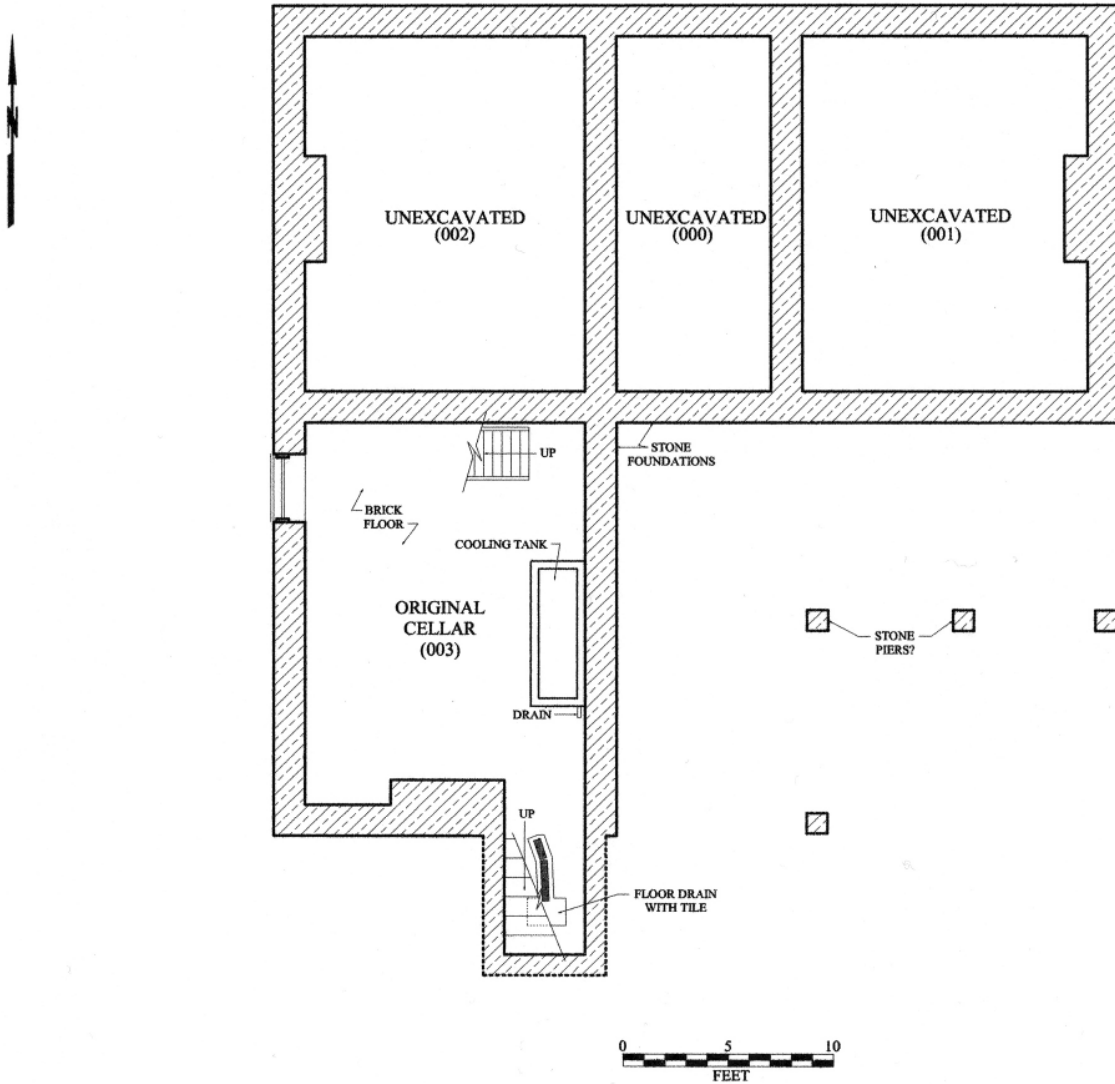


Figure 3. Basement plan of the house at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, illustrating as-built conditions (circa 1850). At this date the basement consisted of a single cellar room located beneath the rear service wing.

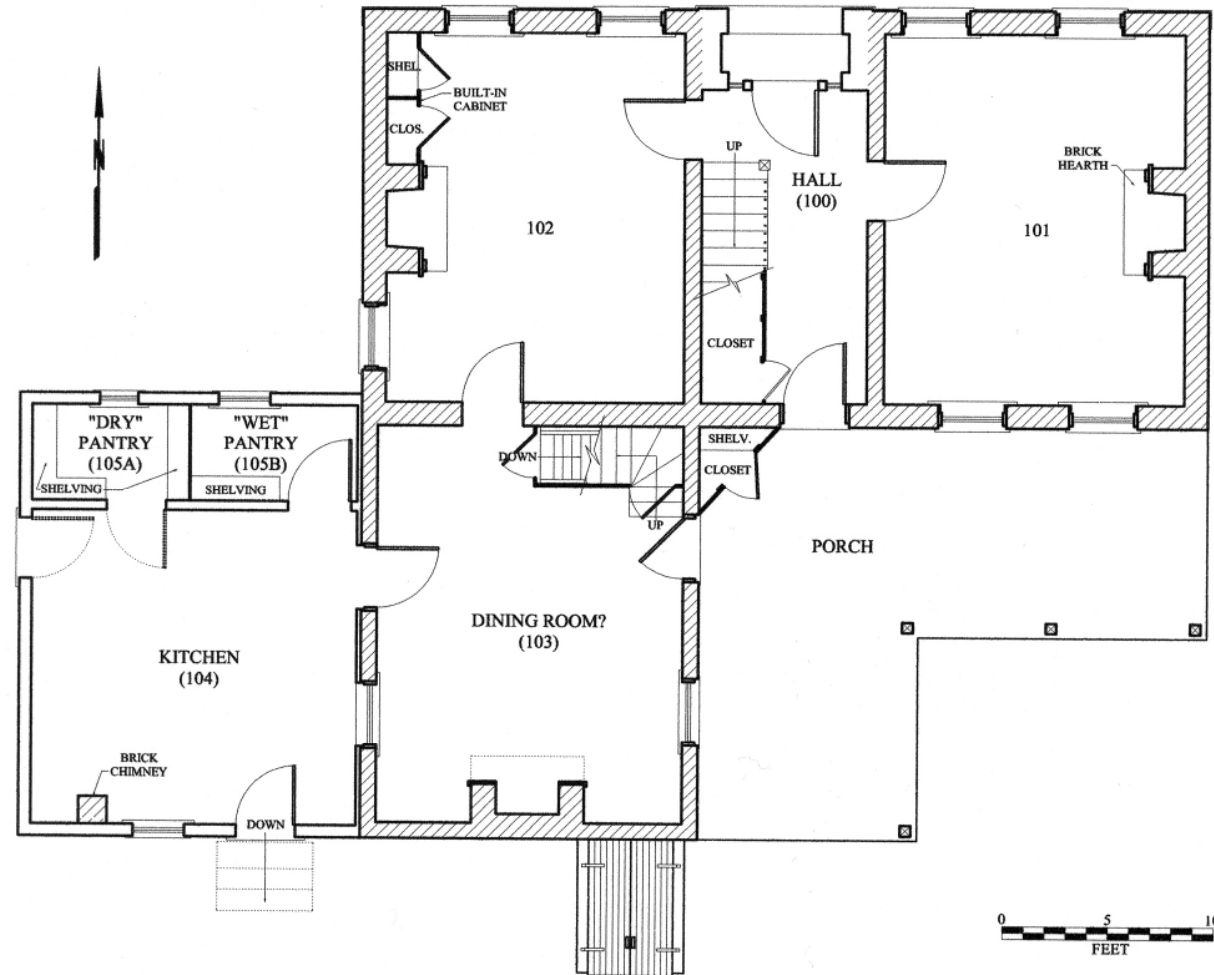


Figure 4. First floor plan of the house illustrating conditions circa 1900, following the addition of the frame kitchen wing on the west side of the dwelling. Note the presence of the “dry” and “wet” pantries on the north end of the new kitchen room.

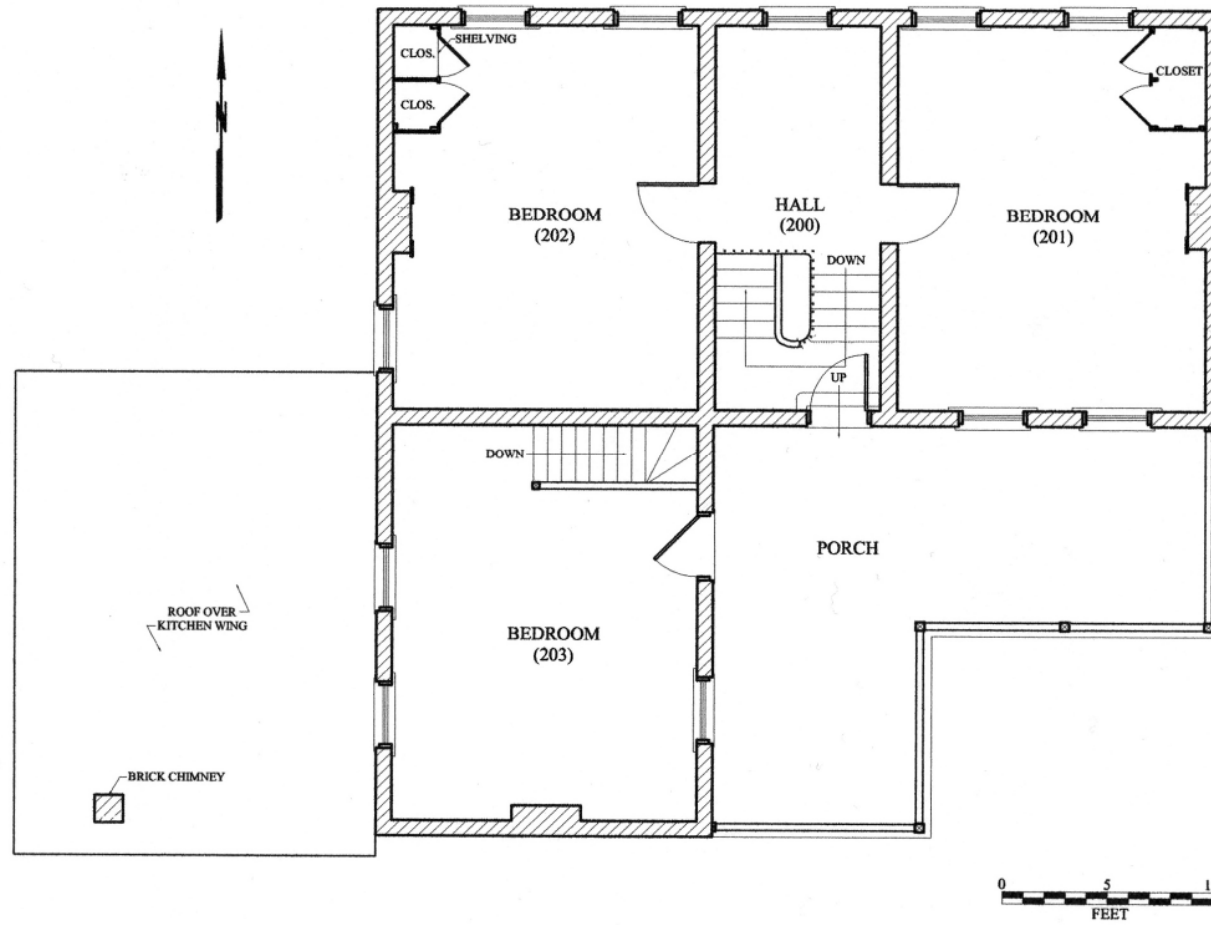


Figure 5. Second-floor plan of the house illustrating conditions circa 1900. By this date, closets had been added to the two bedrooms in the main block.

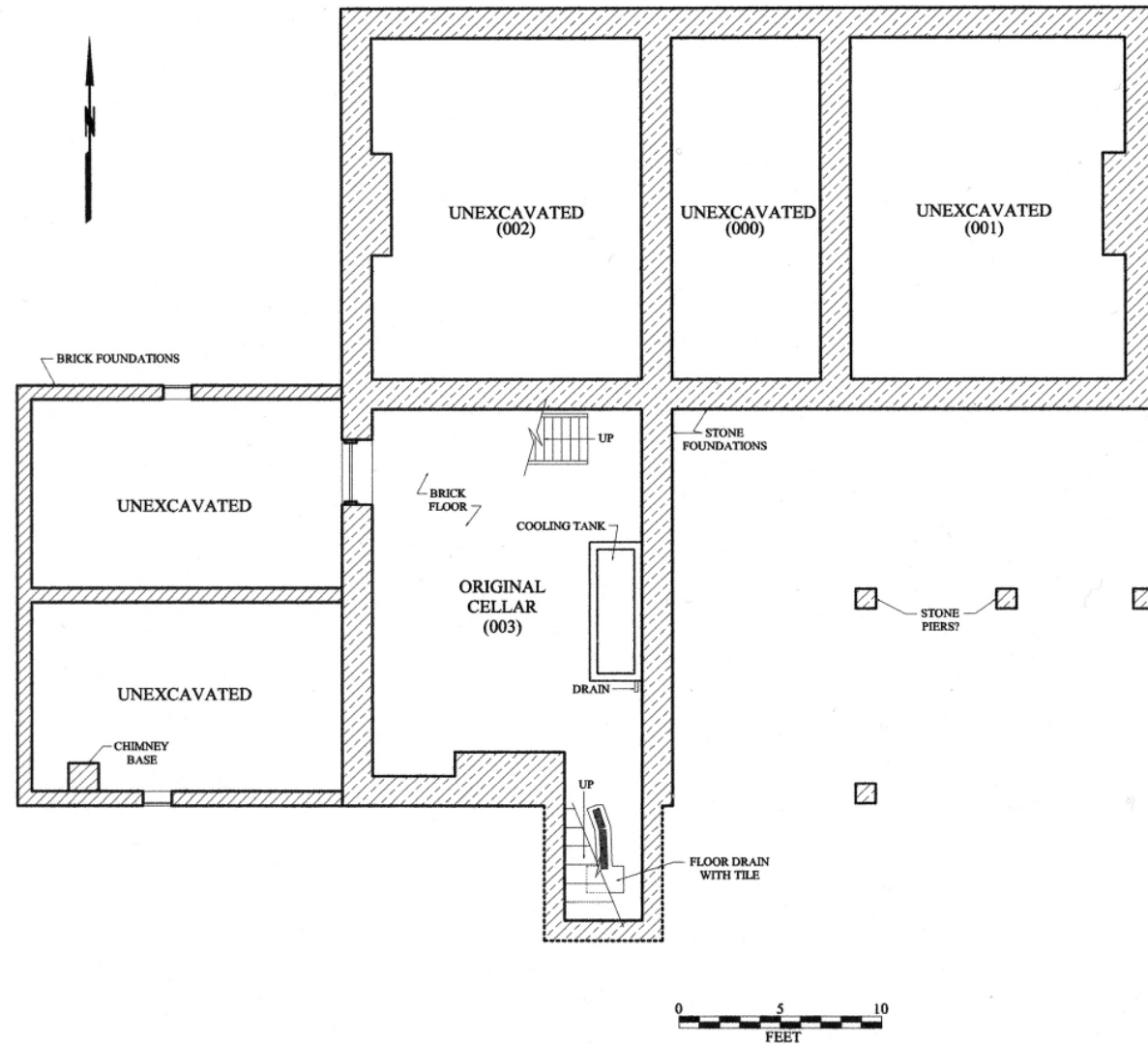


Figure 6. Basement plan of the house illustrating conditions circa 1900.

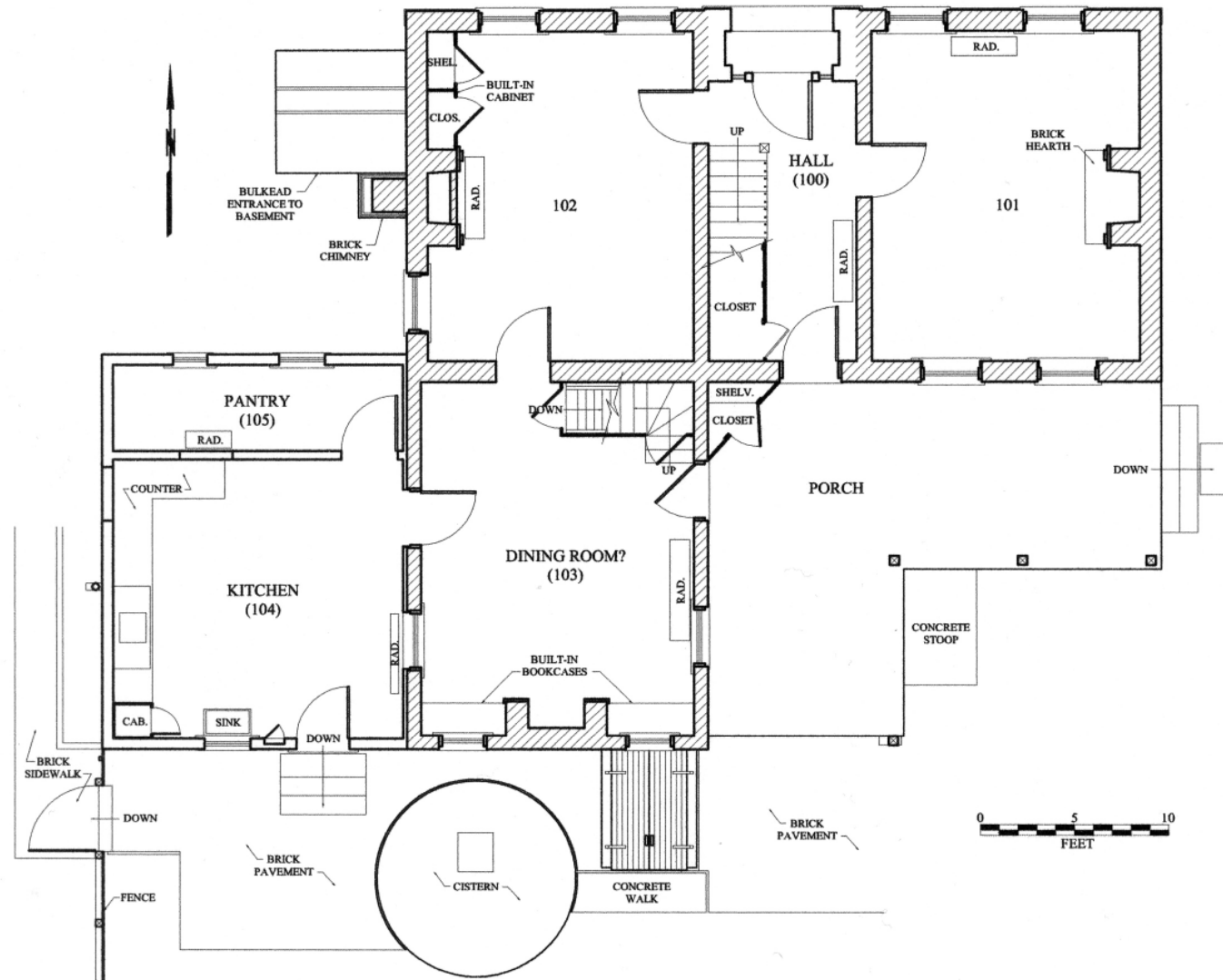


Figure 7. First-floor plan of the house showing conditions in 2007.

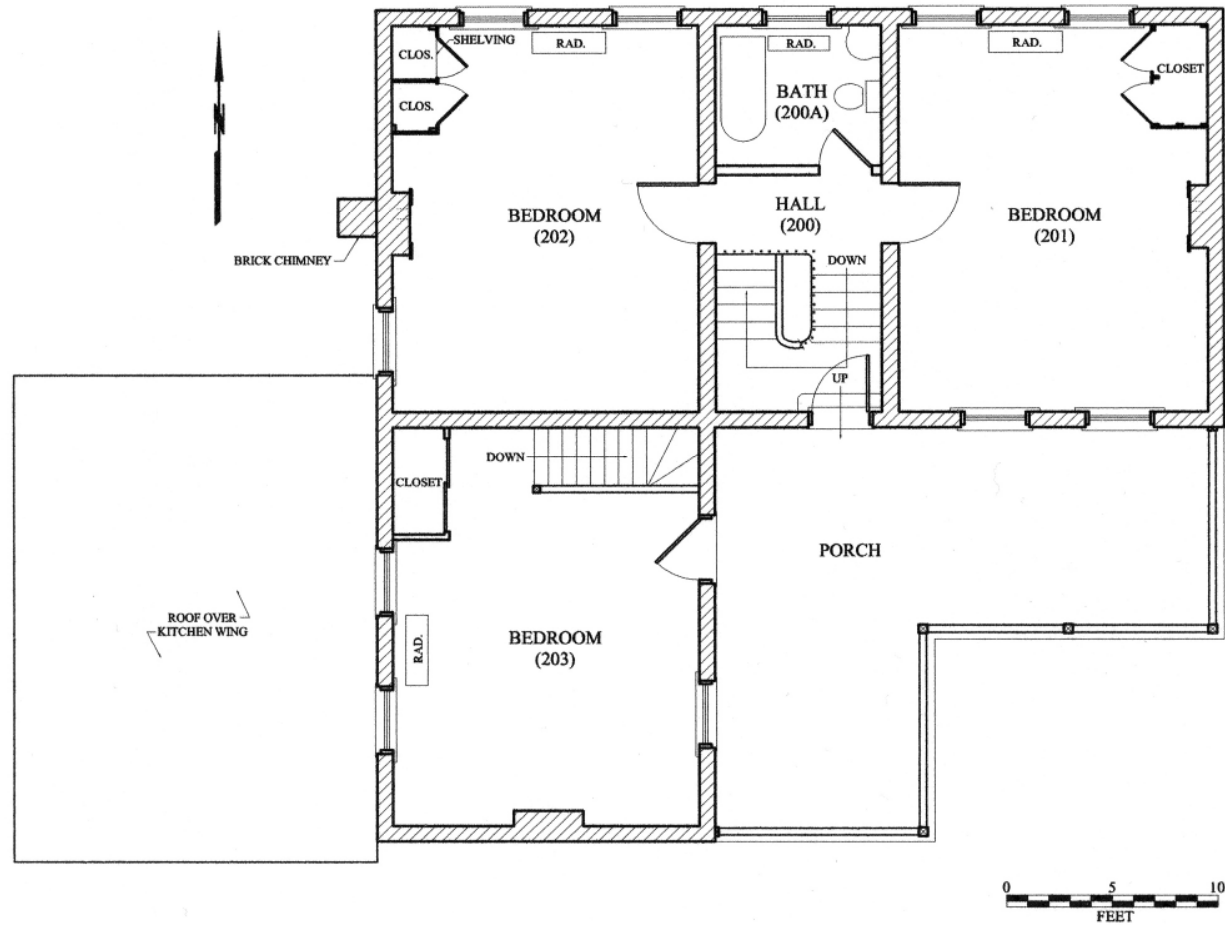


Figure 8. Second-floor plan of the house showing conditions in 2007.

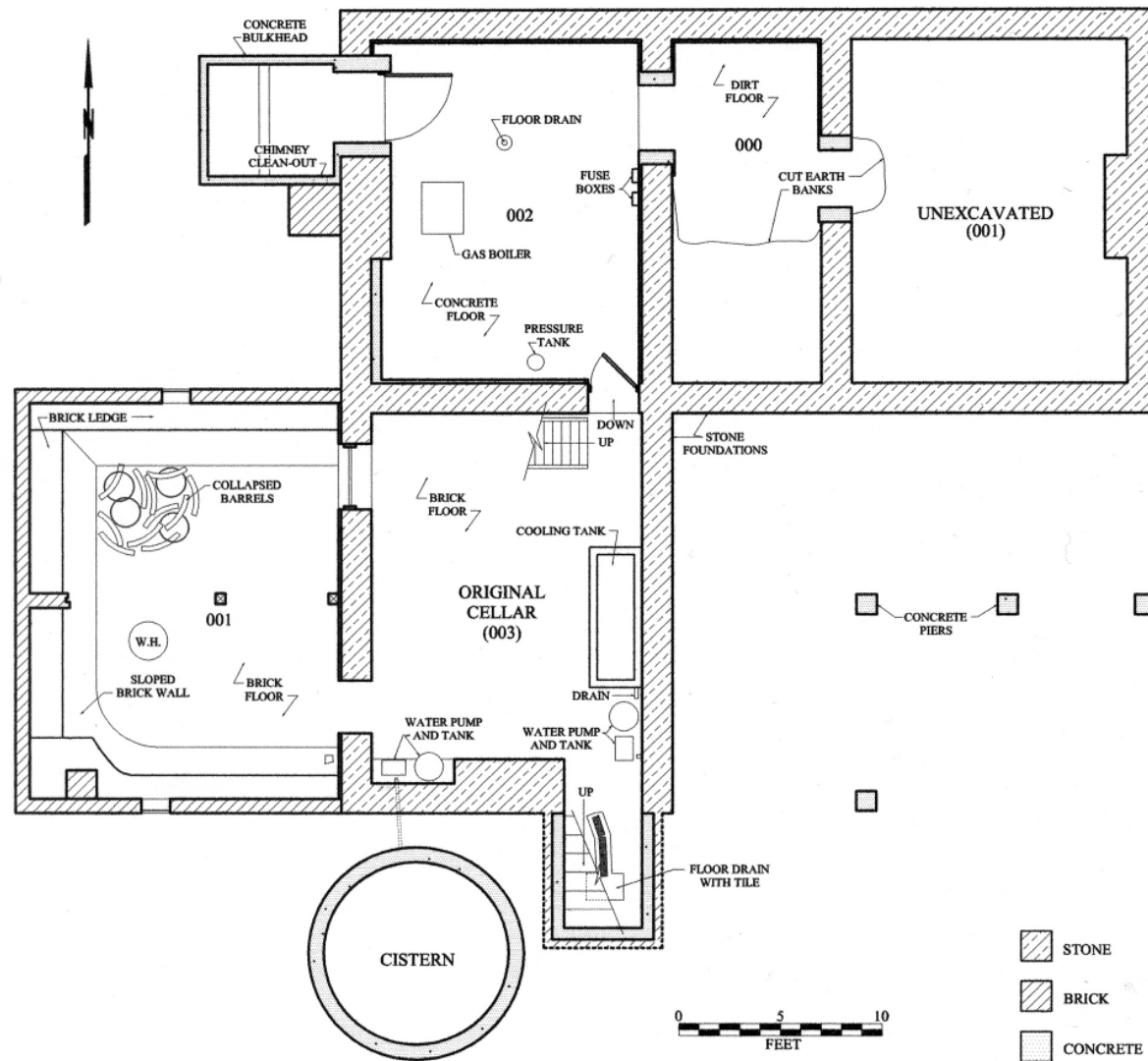


Figure 9. Basement plan of the house showing conditions in 2007.



Figure 10. Sectional view of the house, looking through the west end of the dwelling.



Figure 11. Drawings of the formal entrance on the north elevation of the residence. This entrance is quite ornate and is recessed within the body of the house. The drawing at LEFT shows the front entrance from outside the house, while that in the CENTER illustrates it from within the recessed entranceway. The drawing at RIGHT is a sectional view through the entranceway. Note the paneled side walls.

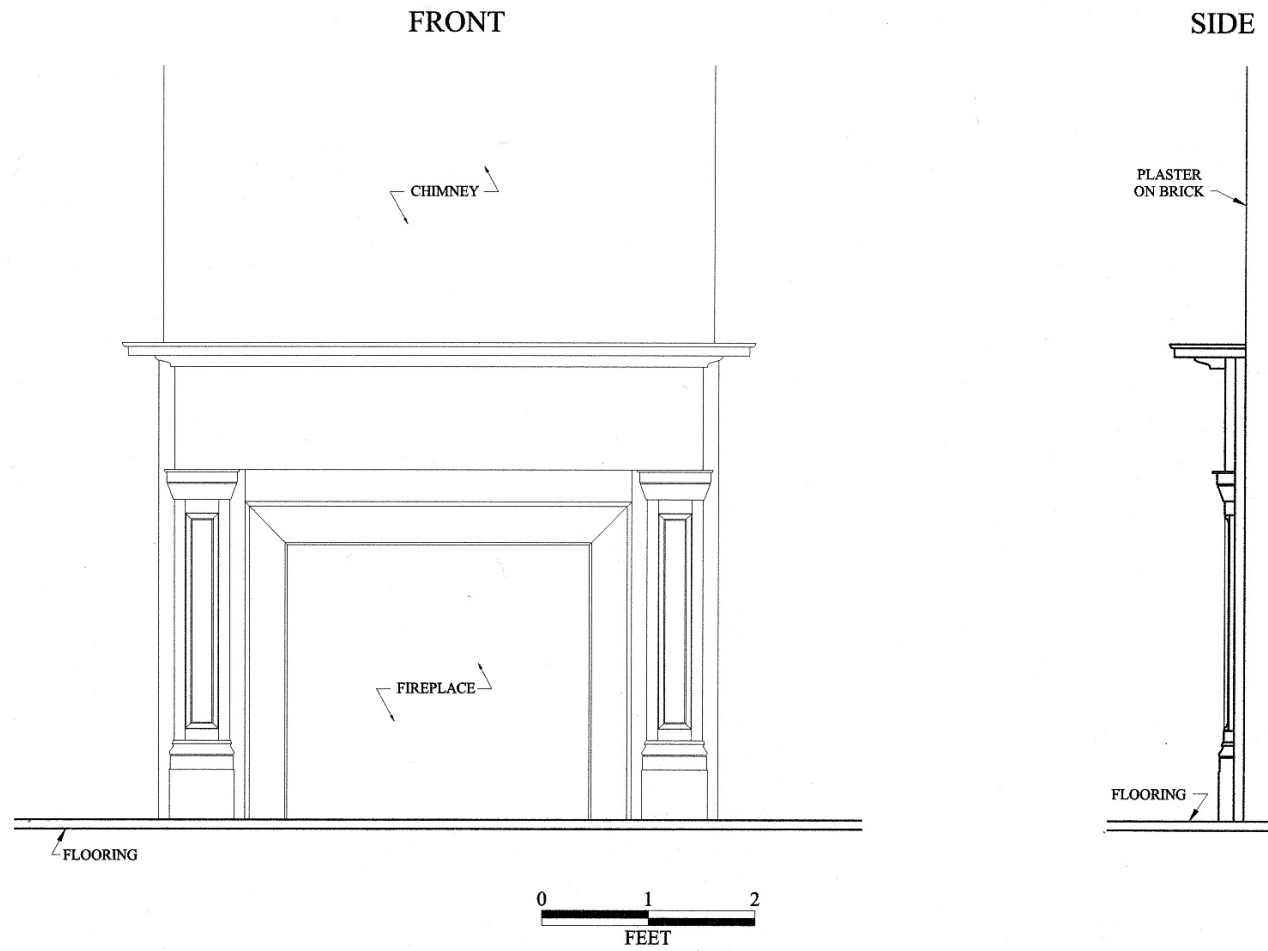


Figure 12. Front and side views of the fireplace mantles present in the two front rooms (101 and 102) on the first floor of the house (Rooms 101 and 102).

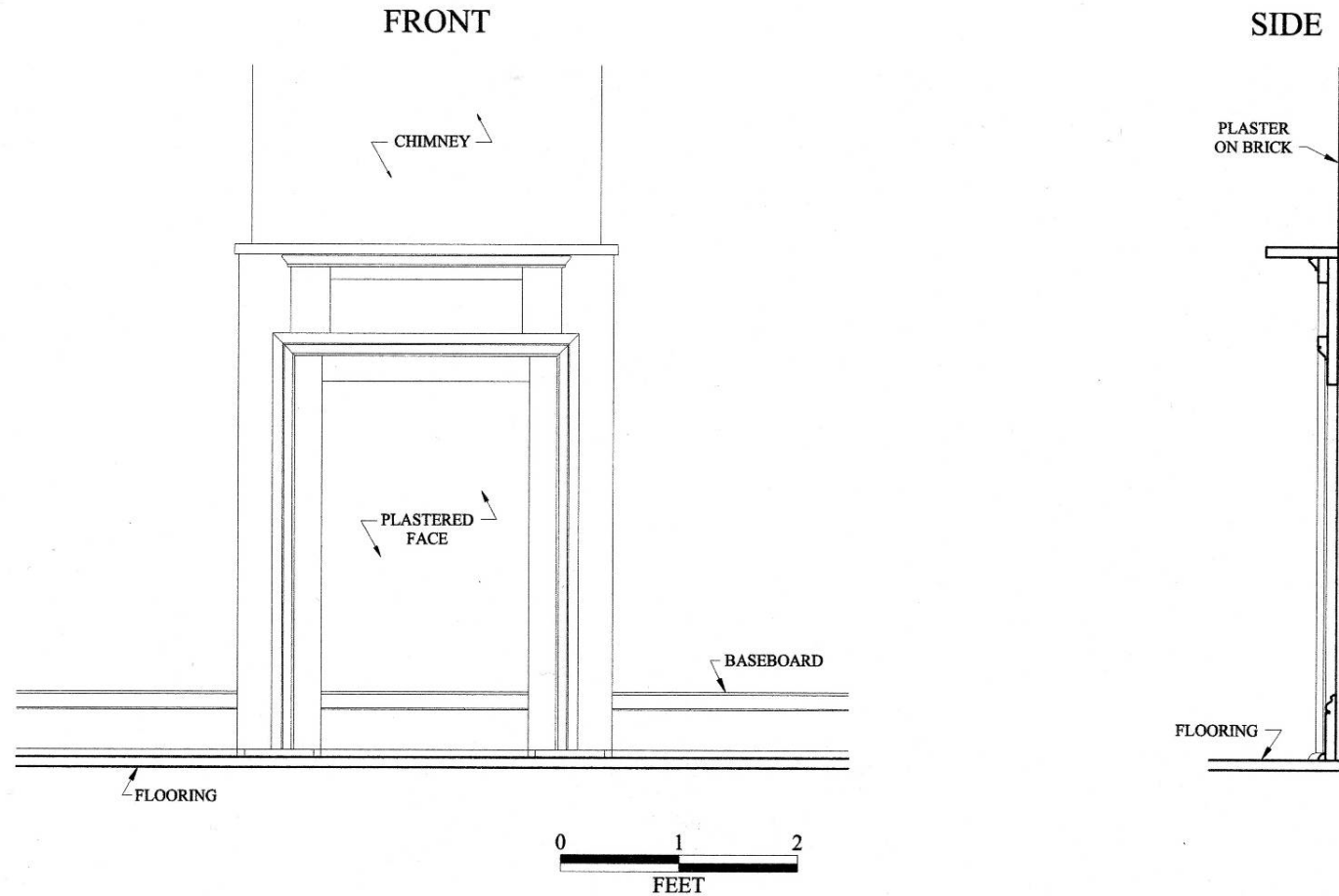


Figure 13. Front and side views of the mantles present in the front bedrooms (Rooms 201 and 202) on the second floor of the house. Unlike those on the first floor, these mantles are not actually associated with fireplaces (the rooms on the upper floor being heated with stoves originally). However, they did provide the illusion of fireplaces being present in Rooms 201 and 202 and thereby provided a significant decorative element to these chambers.



Figure 14. Clothes hooks from the Moore House, St. Clair County, Illinois. Early clothes hooks were cast iron, as represented by the upper two examples. Note the acorn finial on the upper hook. The later nineteenth and twentieth century hooks were constructed of twisted iron wire with screw threads cut onto one end. The hooks are reproduced at 75% their actual size.

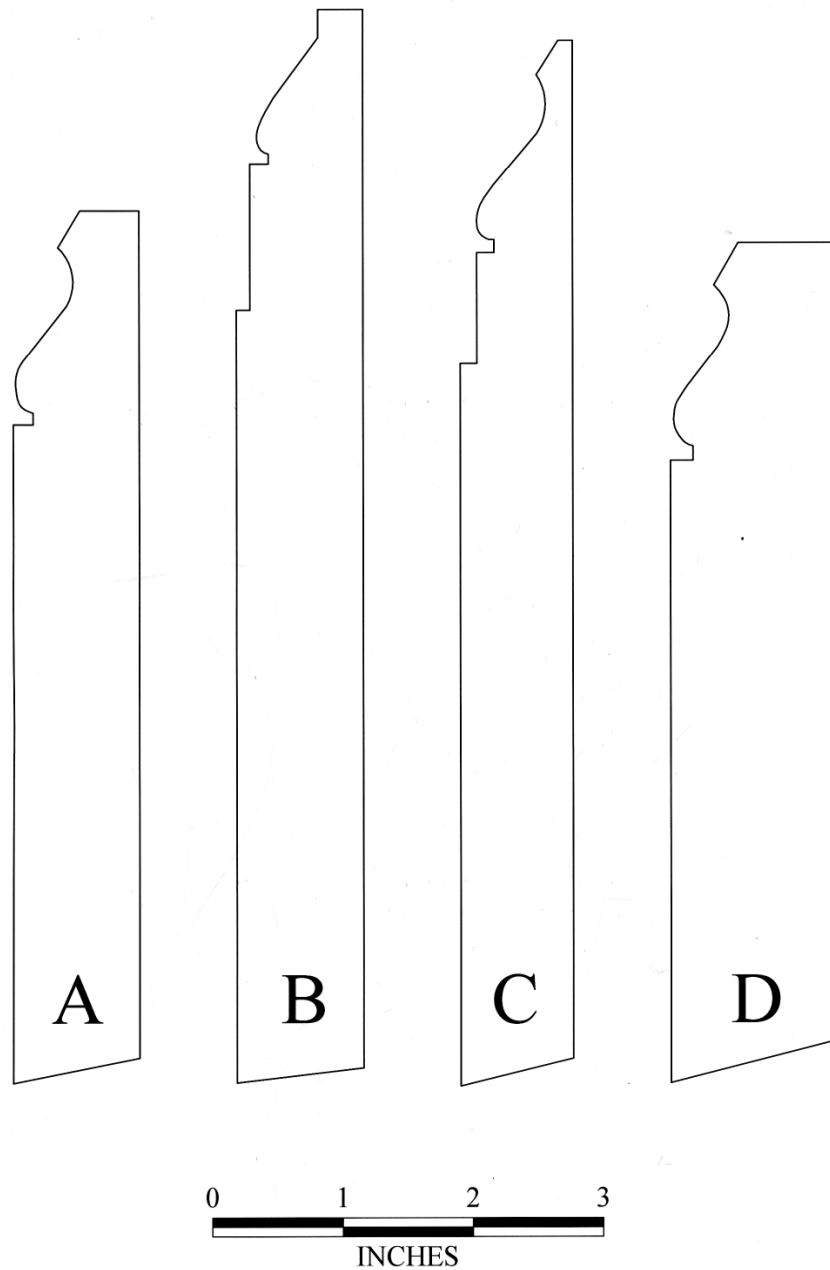


Figure 15. Several styles of baseboard were used in the original section of the Moore House, profiles for which are illustrated above: A) baseboard used in the original kitchen (Room 103), which was painted; B) baseboard used in the first-floor hallway (Room 100), which was oak grained; C) baseboard used in the east parlor (Room 101), originally oak grained and later over painted; and D) baseboard used in the east bedroom on the second floor (Room 201), also oak grained.

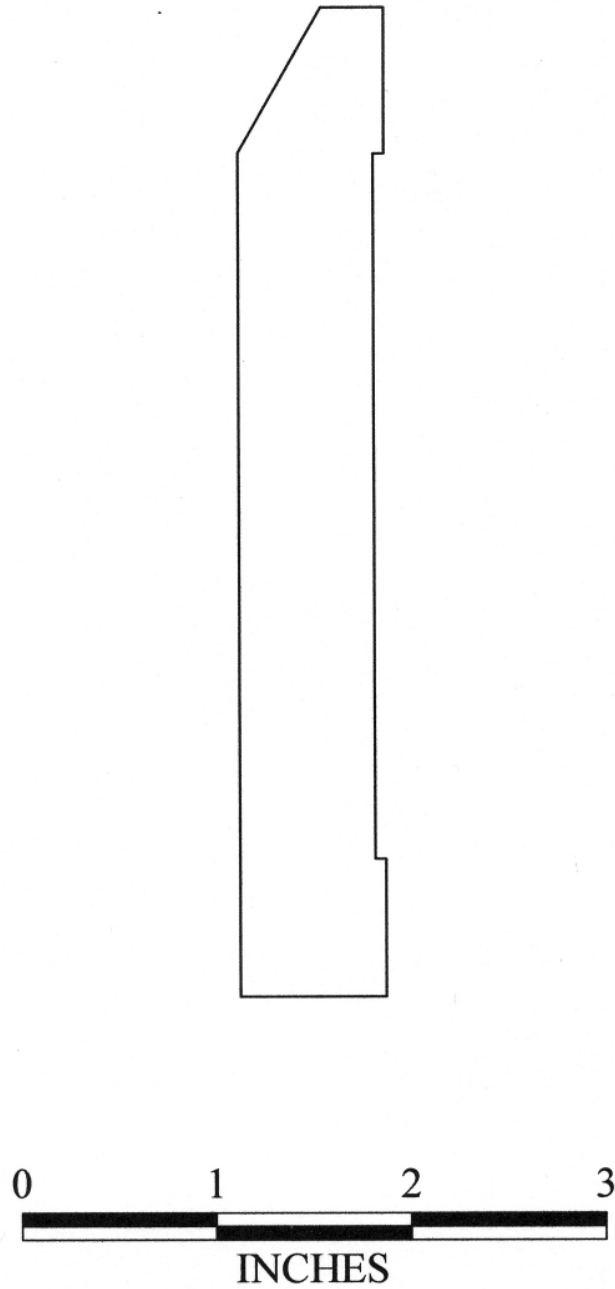


Figure 16. Profile of the baseboard used in the frame kitchen wing built onto the west side of the Moore House circa 1890-1900.

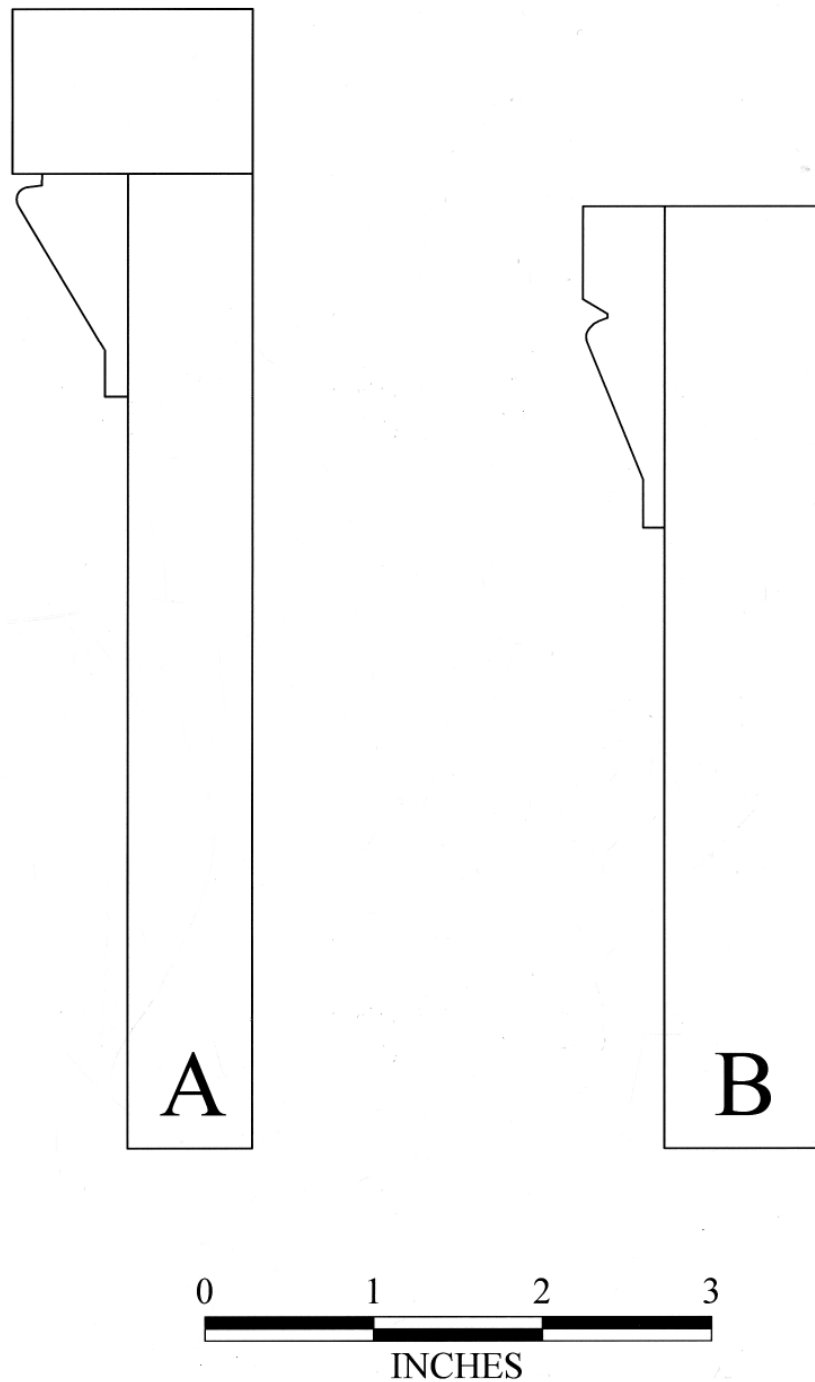


Figure 17. Additional interior trim profiles from the Moore House: A) door and window hoods, which were pedimented and oak grained; and B) jamb trim used on the second-floor openings, also oak grained.

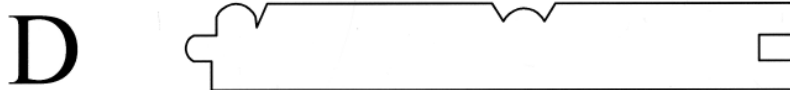
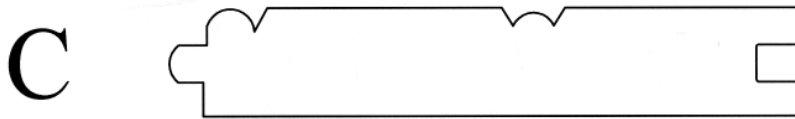
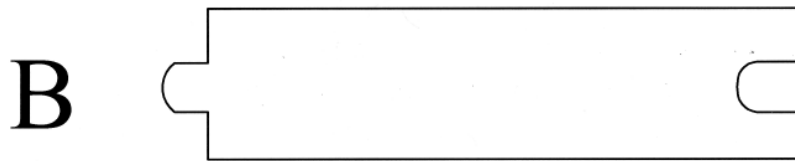
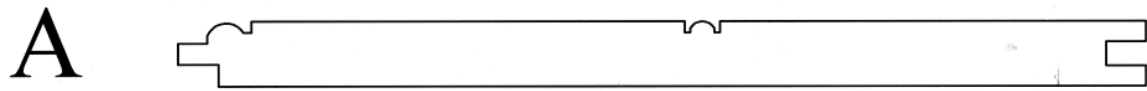


Figure 18. Several styles of tongue-and-groove planking were used in the Moore House, profiles for which are illustrated above: A) a thin, white pine beadboard used to enclose the porch ceiling, which was painted; B) thicker, white pine planking used on the ceiling in the east bedroom (Room 201), also painted; C) a varnished, yellow pine beadboard used on the walls and ceiling in the frame kitchen wing; and D) a varnished, yellow pine beadboard used on the ceiling in the west bedroom (Room 202).

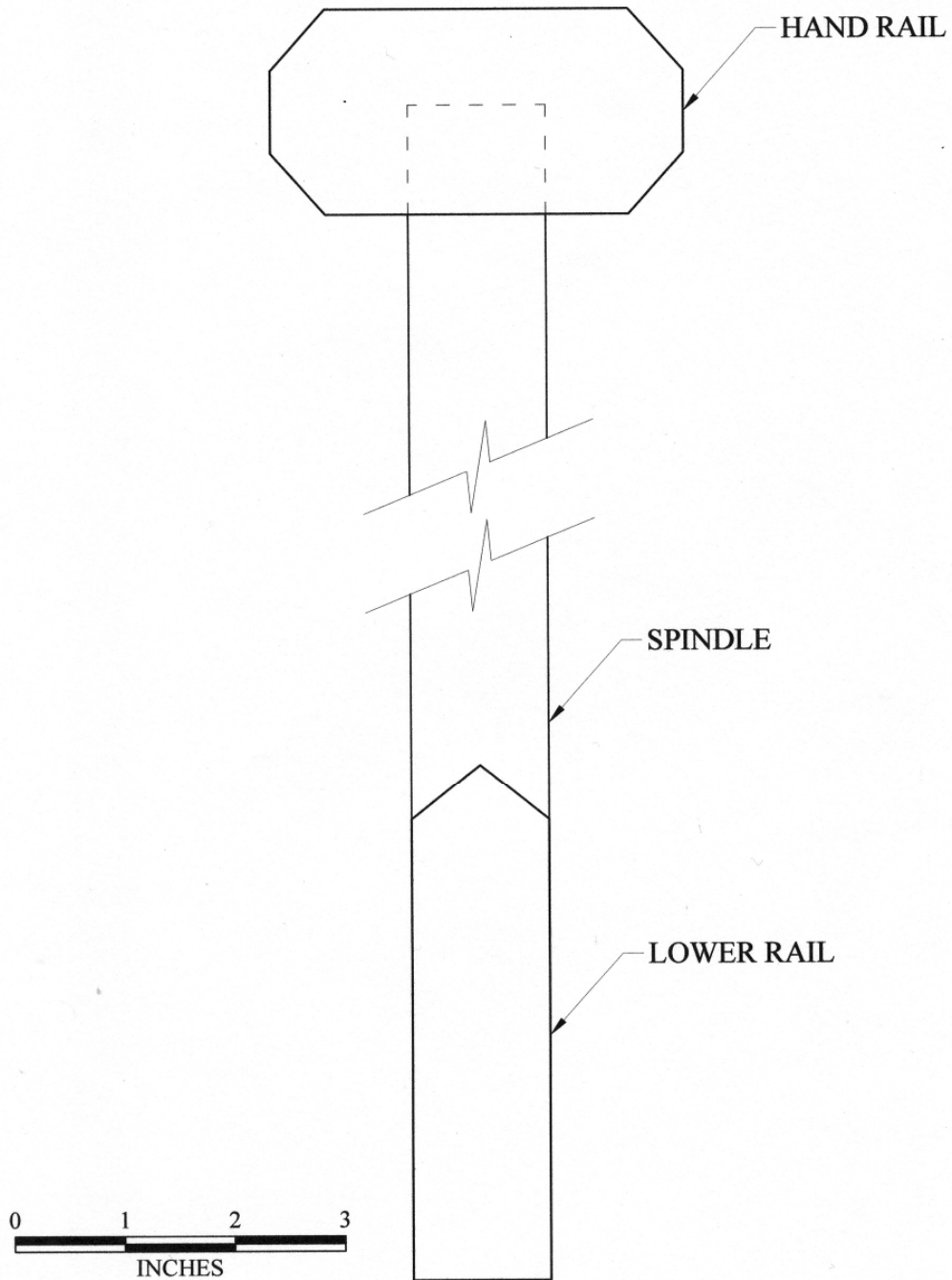


Figure 19. Sectional through the railing used on the upper deck of the rear porch on the Moore House. The spindles were rectangular (5/8"x1-1/4") and were mortised into the handrail and toe-nailed into the lower rail.

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

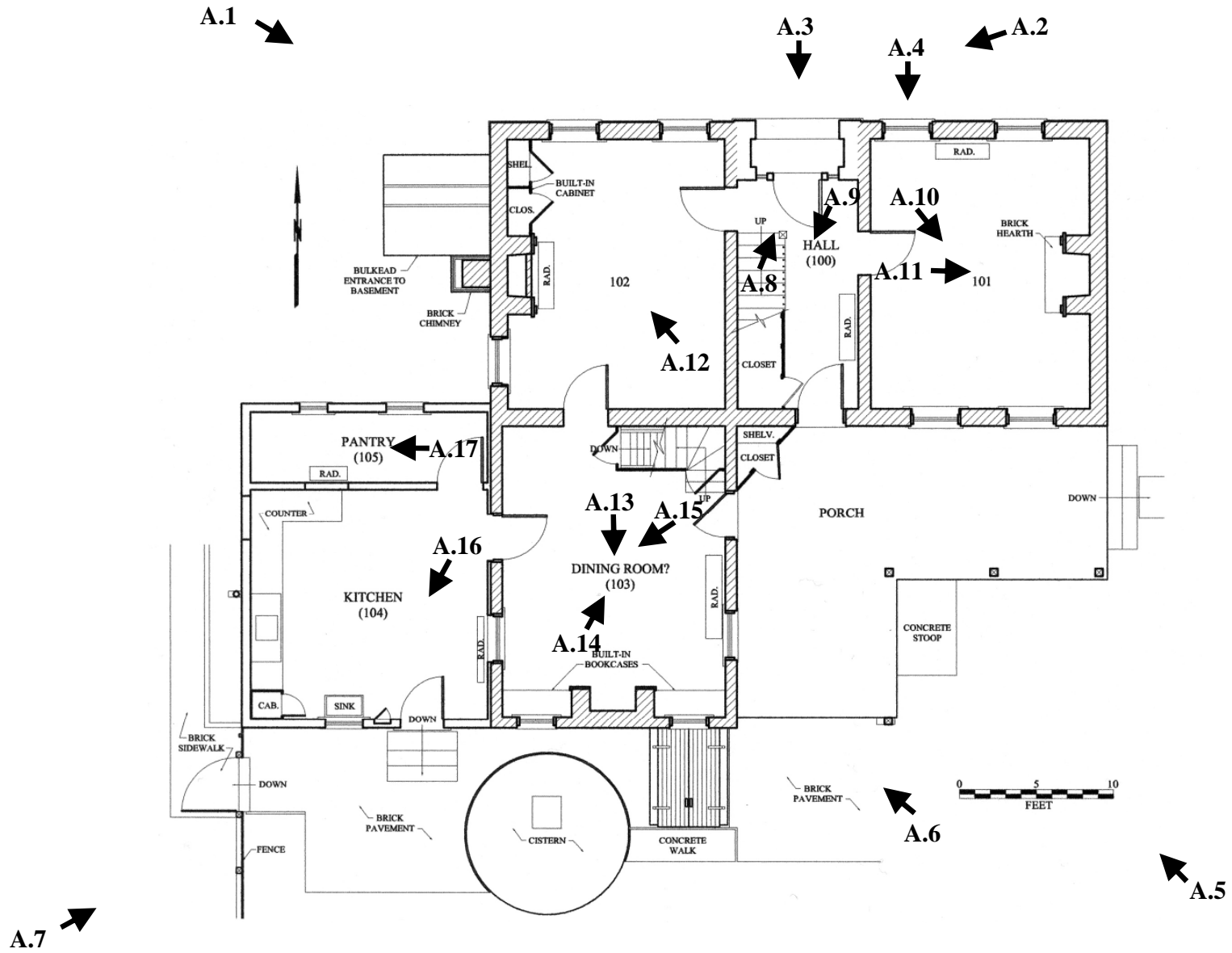
House

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-A

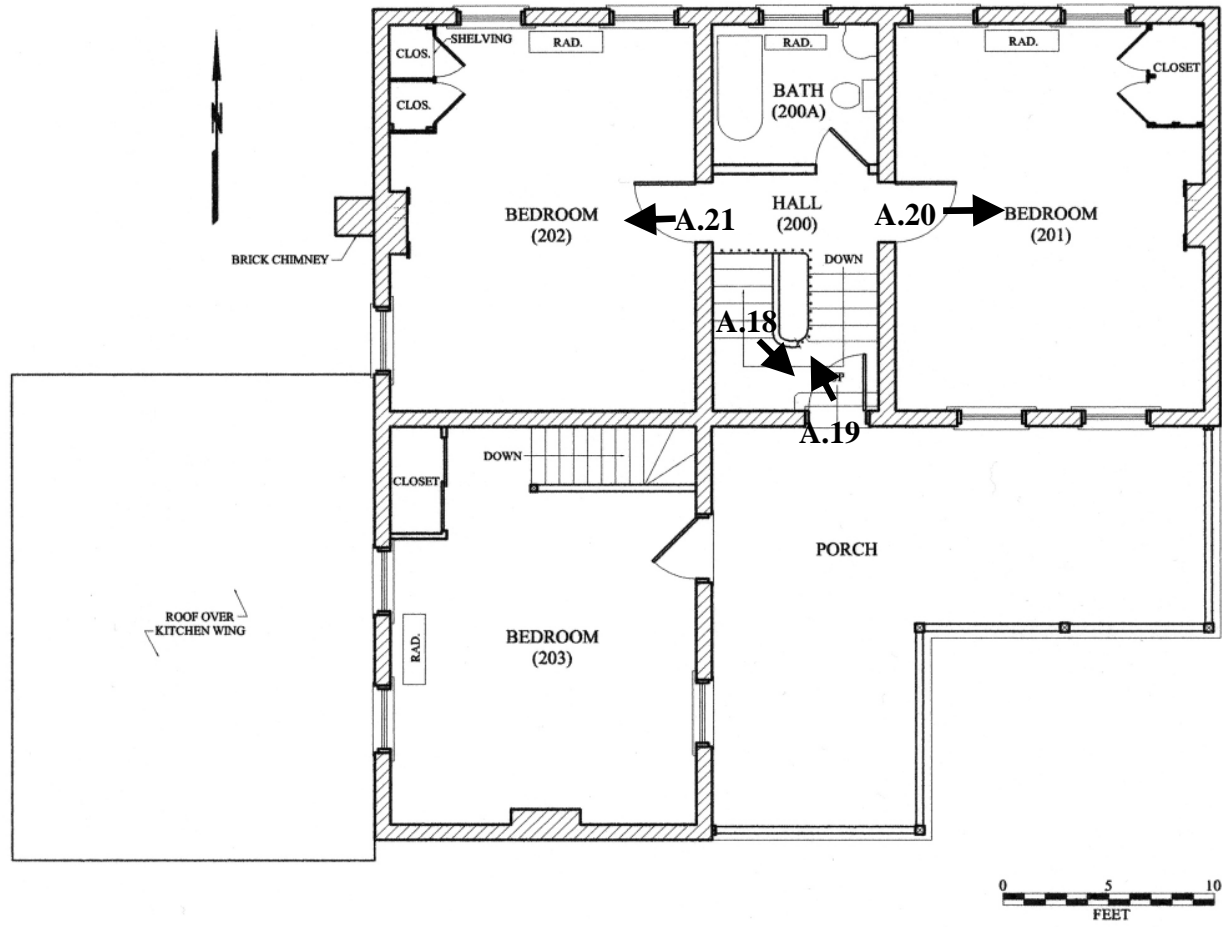
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

- Documentation: 22 photographs. Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, photographers (August and October 2007; February 2008).
- S-2007-2-A.1 Exterior view of house, looking southeast. The front (or north) elevation is shown.
- S-2007-2-A.2 Detail of front (north) elevation of the house, looking southwest.
- S-2007-2-A.3 Detail of front recessed front entrance to the house, with Greek-Revival influenced surround.
- S-2007-2-A.4 Window detail illustrating ornamental cast-iron lintels present on the front (north) elevation of the house.
- S-2007-2-A.5 Exterior view of the house, looking northwest and showing two-story, L-shaped porch on the rear of the dwelling. The original service wing of the house is at left.
- S-2007-2-A.6 Detail of rear porch on the house. The south end of the porch is shown.
- S-2007-2-A.7 Exterior of view of the house, looking northeast and showing single-story frame addition added circa 1900.
- S-2007-2-A.8 Interior view of first-floor stair hall (Room 100), showing front doorway.
- S-2007-2-A.9 Interior view of first-floor stair hall (Room 100), showing stairway to upper floor and paneled wall below.
- S-2007-2-A.10 Interior view showing east side of Room 101 on the first floor of the main block.
- S-2007-2-A.11 Detail of the fireplace centered along the east wall of Room 101.
- S-2007-2-A.12 Interior view showing west side of Room 102 on the first floor of the main block. Note fireplace and adjoining built-in cabinet,

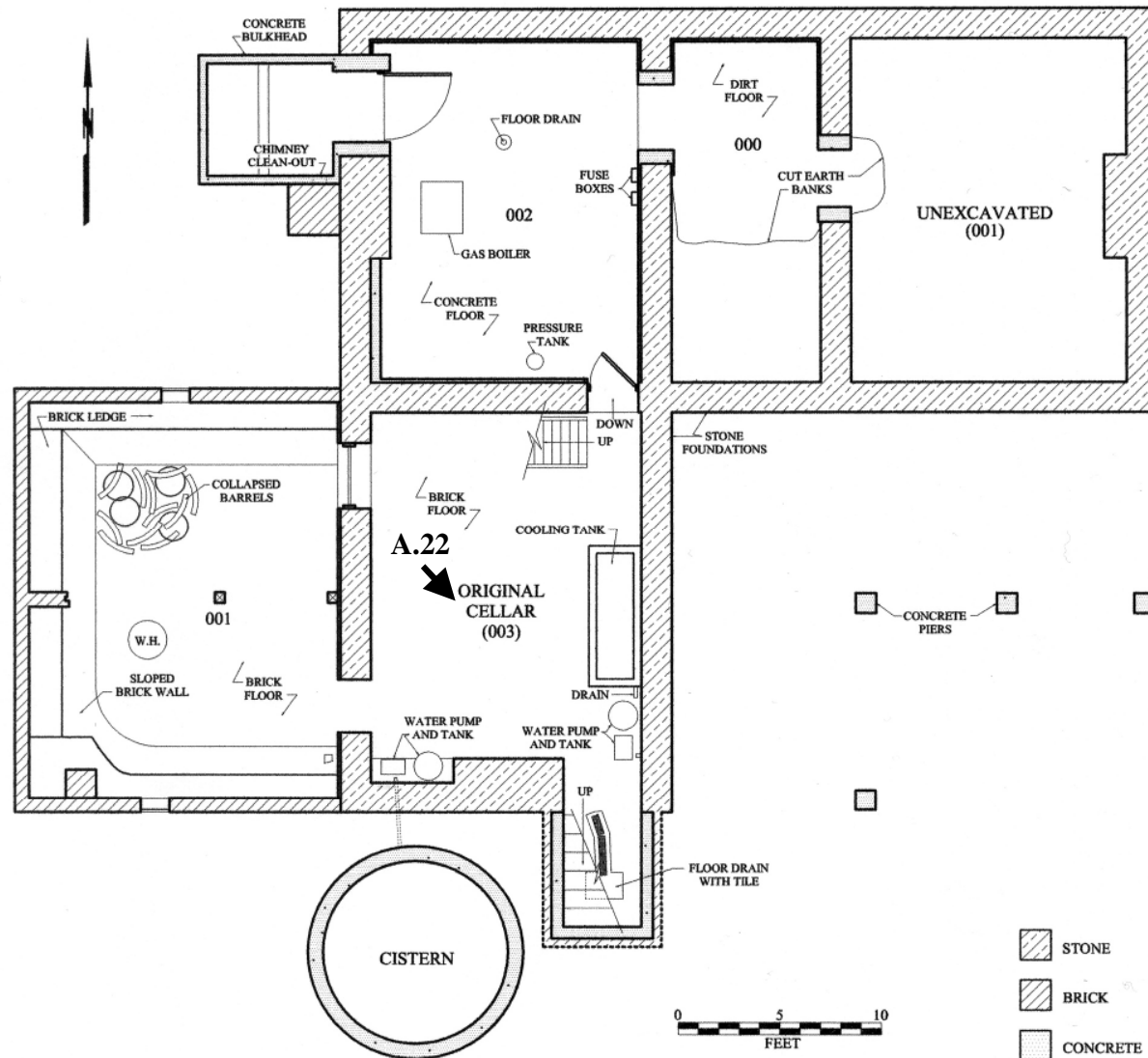
- S-2007-2-A.13 Interior view showing the south end of Room 103, which served as the original kitchen in the house. The bookcases and windows flanking the fireplace represent later additions.
- S-2007-2-A.14 Interior view showing the showing northeast corner of Room 103, where two enclosed stairways (stacked above one another) are located. One stairway leads to the upper floor of the rear wing and the other to the cellar. The doorway at right accesses the rear porch. That at far left opens into Room 102 in the main block.
- S-2007-2-A.15 Interior view showing the door and window opening on the west side of Room 103. The doorway accesses Room 104 in the frame addition. It originally was an exterior entrance.
- S-2007-2-A.16 Interior view showing the southern end of the kitchen (Room 104) in the frame addition. The burned remains of the summer kitchen can be seen through the open doorway.
- S-2007-2-A.17 Interior view of the pantry room (Room 105) in the frame addition, looking west. The unpainted sections of wall indicate former shelf locations.
- S-2007-2-A.18 Interior view of the doorway allowing access to the upper deck of the rear porch from the formal stairway in the main block.
- S-2007-2-A.19 Interior view of lower and upper stair halls (Rooms 100 and 200), looking north from the stair landing between the two floors. The doorway shown at the top of the image opens into the upper-floor bathroom (Room 200A).
- S-2007-2-A.20 Interior view showing east of side of the eastern bedroom on the upper floor (Room 201). Note faux mantle on chimney.
- S-2007-2-A.21 Interior view showing west side of the western bedroom on the upper floor (Room 202).
- S-2007-2-A.22 Interior view of original cellar (Room 000), looking southeast towards exterior stairway entrance. A masonry cooling tank appears at left.



FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



BASEMENT



(DSCN5747)



(DSCN 5751)



(DSCN5695)



(FM Photos 2 DSCN5743)



(100_2637)



(100_2640)



(DSCN5577)



(DSCN5702)



(DSC_0069)



(DSC_0074)



(DSC_0075)



(DSC_0094)



(DSC_0104)



(DSC_0107)



(DSC_0105)



(DSC_0112)



(DSC_0142)



(DSC_077)



(DSC_0078)



(DSC_0085)



(DSC_0080)



(DSCN5673)

Barn
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-B

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-B

- Location: The barn lies on the eastern edge of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The barn is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. It is a large timber-frame building dating from the middle nineteenth century and was an essential component to the agricultural economy practiced on the farmstead historically. The character of that agricultural economy is illustrated by barn's size, its interior layout, and evolution through time. The barn also provides an excellent illustration of timber-framing techniques employed in Shiloh Valley in the middle nineteenth century.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The barn at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead dates to the middle nineteenth century. The exact date of construction is not known, and a more precise dating is difficult due to the fact that the timber framing methods used in its original construction persisted over an extended period of time in Shiloh Valley Township, as did the materials used. It is reasonable to assume that the barn post-dates 1846 (the year David Moore acquired the land on which the farmstead sits) given that we have no evidence of the land being previously developed as a farmstead. David Moore certainly would have needed a barn on his farm, and one presumes he erected one there during his thirteen years of ownership. As such, the barn potentially dates to circa 1850 (like the house at the property) or perhaps in the decade that followed. An alternative scenario is that the Knobeloch family constructed the barn soon after their acquisition of the farmstead in 1874; however, we have no firm evidence to substantiate this, other than the barn's form seeming more Germanic in character than American.

2. Alterations and Additions: Circa 1909, the original roof over the barn was replaced with a new one with a higher pitch. This modification was undertaken to increase the hay storage capacity in the building—something made possible by mechanical loading through the use of a hayfork. The grain storage capacity in the barn also was expanded during this period by adding four new grain bins on the upper floor. These bins were loaded by means of a new grain leg, which was incorporated into the northeast corner of the barn. The grain leg represented a significant improvement (both in time and labor) over the hand loading previously used. The expansion of grain and hay storage capacity naturally placed added strain on the original frame, and to compensate for this large diagonal braces were added between the posts and sills at select locations. Another alteration made to the barn during the early twentieth century was the partial removal of the horse stalls on the lower floor of the barn and their replacement by stanchions for milk cows. Later in the twentieth century, two of the grain bins added on the upper level circa 1909 were dismantled, and the south wall of the barn was partially rebuilt.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The barn is a large front-gabled, timber-frame building with a nearly square footprint. The lower level of the barn is divided into five bays and historically was devoted to livestock and grain storage, while the upper floor served as a haymow primarily, with additional grain capacity being added here later on. The barn has three large doorways in each gable end. The center set of doorways provides access a wide central aisle, which is flanked by stalls on one side and by grain bins and a corncrib on the other. The other two sets of doorways are for driveways in the outer bays. The barn is large and well built and would have presented a worthy counterpart to the imposing house at the farmstead. It also illustrates the large-scale, diversified agricultural production once practiced here, as evidenced by its very size, the number of horse stalls within it, its immense grain storage capacity (aided by a built-in grain leg), and the spaciousness of its haymow.

The front-gabled form, interior division, and exterior doorway arrangement of the Moore-Knobeloch Barn are all characteristics of what cultural geographers have defined as a Midwest Three-Portal Barn. The cultural origins of this barn form remain unclear. Cultural geographers variously have posited it as being a natural evolution of the Transverse Crib Barn, which has roots in Appalachia, or suggested a potential immigrant source for it—either German and/or Dutch, being

a derivative of the front-gabled barns common to the North German Plain.¹ Either of these hypotheses could apply to the Moore-Knobeloch Barn considering that Shiloh Valley was a melting pot of both Upland South and German cultural influences in the middle nineteenth century.

2. Condition of Fabric: The barn has not been actively used for many years and has suffered some deterioration from lack of maintenance. This deterioration is most noticeable on the southeast corner of the barn, where much of the siding is missing and some framing members have rotted away from exposure. On the whole, however, the barn remains in good condition, especially when one considers its age and recent neglect.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The barn measures 63'-0" (north/south) by 62'-2" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The central core of the barn rests on brick foundations that are laid three courses wide (approx. 1'-1") and run east/west, being positioned below beneath the rows of posts that separate the bays within the barn.² These foundations do not continue around the east and west ends of the building. The north and south wings of the barn also rest on brick foundations; these are only two courses wide. Poured concrete foundations (and concrete patches) were added at various points in the barn in the twentieth century.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are covered with vertical plank siding, which is pine and generally measures 1"x12".
4. Structural System, Framing: A sectional view of the barn illustrating the framing methods employed is attached as Figure 3. Additional details are provided here. The barn is of timber-frame construction, and the principal framing members in the original structure are hand-hewn oak attached with mortise-and-tenon joints. The sill plates measure 8"x8" and resting upon these are similarly sized corner and wall posts. Horizontal bracing—measuring 4-1/2"x5" and 5"x5"—runs between the posts. Upper diagonal bracing also is used between the posts. The diagonal braces are sawn 4"x4"s; they represent one of rare instances in the

¹ Allen Noble, *Wood, Brick, and Stone, Volume II: Barn and Farm Structures* (Amherst: The University of Massachusetts Press), pp. 11-14; Hubert G. Wilhelm, "Midwest Barns and Their German Connections," *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press), pp. 74-76.

² The use of brick foundations for the barn is of note, given that stone was used for the house foundations. Since both materials (brick and stone) obviously were available when the house was built, the choice of brick for the barn foundations may simply have been a preference on the part of the builder. Another possibility is that barn originally rested on stone foundations or piers, which later were replaced by the current brick ones. Or, it might suggest that the barn was built at a slightly later date than the house.

original frame where sawn stock is used. Log sleepers support the floors in the raised central aisle and adjacent grain storage bay. The floor joists for the haymow vary in character, depending on location. Those on the central core of the barn and south bay are 6"x6" hand-hewn oak and are supported by 7-1/2"x8" and 8"x8" girts. The joists in the northern bay of the barn are 2"x9-1/2" and 2"x10-1/2", circular-sawn, unsurfaced oak and potentially were added after the roof on the barn was raised circa 1909. The original posts in the end bents are joined by an 8"x8" girt or top plate.

Timber-frame techniques also were employed when the roof was raised circa 1909. The lumber used primarily was oak as well, but it was rough sawn (with a circular saw) as opposed to hand hewn. The posts added in the center core of the barn vary slightly in respect to size, varying between 5-1/2"x6" and 6-1/2"x6-1/2." The posts rise to 6-1/2"x6-1/2" purlins, and 4"x4" diagonal bracing runs between them. Additional bracing—horizontal in this instance—runs between the posts on the gable ends. This horizontal bracing includes 2"x4"s, which are toe-nailed in place, and larger 4"x5"s connected to the posts with mortise-and-tenon joints. The roof is framed with 1-3/4"x4", circular-sawn, yellow pine rafters with are surfaced on two sides. The roof sheathing is 1"x6", circular-sawn, yellow pine. The sheathing is spaced out, which is an indication that the roof originally was covered with wood shingles.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: The barn has multiple exterior doorways, all of which are (or were) equipped with vertical-plank doors with bracing on the interior side. The locations of these doorways are indicated on the attached floor plans. As previously noted, the lower level of the barn has three sets of wide doorways located on both gable ends, which are aligned to the northern, southern, and center bays. The doorways on the north and south bays are 11'-4", while those in the center are 9'-8". All six of these openings have paired or double doors and were supplied with a removable 2"x4" stop at their junctures. A doorway also is present at each end of the bay with livestock stalls. These two doorways are both more than 4' wide and were intended to accommodate both livestock and people. The eastern of these possibly was equipped with a gate at one time; this would have allowed the door to be open (to emit light and air) and still keep livestock inside the barn. Another personnel doorway is located in the center of the south wall of the barn. This doorway potentially was added when the south was rebuilt.

The upper floor of the barn has large mow doors centered in both gable-end walls, which are raised well above the floor level. A 4'-10"-wide doorway, with a set of double doors, is located below the western mow door. One of these paired doors has "1909" inscribed on it, which provides a prospective date for the reconfiguration of the roof.

There also are three doorways on the north side of the upper floor, each having a 3'-2"-wide, hinged plank door that opens outward. These possibly were added in the middle twentieth century, in order to facilitate moving hay bales into this side of the barn.

- b. Windows and Shutters: The barn has no windows in the traditional sense. The numerous door openings apparently emitted sufficient natural light on the interior where windows were not required or at least considered necessary. The only opening that might qualify as a window is located in the east wall of one of the grain bins on the upper floor. This particular bin has a ceiling in it (unlike the other bins on this floor), which severely restricts the amount of natural light on the interior where it not for the opening in question. The opening has a solid plank casement window, as opposed to a glazed sash, and likely was opened only as necessary.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The barn has a front gabled roof with an approximate 10'-in-12" pitch and corrugated steel roofing. This roof dates from the early twentieth century and replaced an earlier roof that likely had a lower pitch and was covered with wood shingles.
- b. Cornice, Eaves: The barn has open eaves with exposed rafters. The cornice is not adorned in any manner.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: Floor plans of the first and upper floors of the barn are attached as Figures 1 and 2 and should be used in conjuncture with the textual description provided below.
 - a. First Floor: The first floor of the barn is divided into five bays, which run east to west. The center of these bays functioned as a service aisle for the bays adjoining it. It measures 9'-8" wide³ and has double doors at each end. The aisle is wide enough and its floor system substantial enough to have accommodated a grain wagon or small tractor. It is possible that such vehicles may have been pulled into the building in order to fill or empty the bins or for other purposes. If so, they would have required the use of a temporary ramp to the get into the aisle.

³ The widths provided for this bay and the others on the first floor are measured from the *inside* face of the posts delineating them.

The bay lying to the north of the central aisle is 9'-3" wide and is devoted to grain storage, being partitioned up into five bins (for small grains like wheat and oats), a corncrib, and a stair hall. The corncrib is located at the western end of the bay and is approximately double the size of the grain bins. The grain bins are enclosed with tight vertical plank siding, while the corncrib has spaced-out wall slats to facilitate ventilation. The crib and the bins each have separate doorways that open onto the central aisle. The stair hall mentioned contains a stairway with a straight run leading to the upper floor of the barn.

The bay on the south of the central aisle was assigned to livestock—first horses and later on both horses and dairy cattle. It is several feet wider than the grain storage bay, averaging 12'-4". Originally, the bay had twelve box stalls along its north side. The stalls were well built and faced onto feed bunks equipped with two reservoirs: a large, deep one for hay; and a smaller, shallower one for oats.⁴ The south side of the bay served as an open aisle for moving horse in and out of the barn. A tack rack with fifteen pegs for hanging harness on is present on the west end of the south wall. Early in the twentieth century, the eastern end of the bay was reconfigured to accommodate dairy cattle. Most of the stall partitions here were removed, as were the original feed bunks, which were replaced by a new set of feed bunks with slatted sides (for hay). These new bunks fronted a line of frame milking stanchions, seventeen in all. This area of the barn subsequently was used a milking parlor. Horses did continue to be feed and sheltered in this bay of the barn, but they were kept on the western end, where five stalls and their associated feed bunks were retained. One of the center box stalls was turned into a service aisle to allow access from the center bay and perhaps also to provide some degree of separation between the horses and cows. The south wall of the bay has several low doorways in it, one of which is hinged and the other two which slide on tracks. These doorways possibly were used for mucking out manure from the stalls (or perhaps for throwing in hay). The south wall of the bay also has a number of hooks, shelves, and storage boxes mounted to it. One of the interesting features in this bay is the presence of short, thin planks nailed to the underside of the ceiling joists, which were intended to serve as nesting platforms for barn swallows.

The bays on the northern and southern ends of the barn both serve as driveways through the building and also were used were used for machine storage. Both measure 11'-4" wide and have large vehicle doorways on their eastern and western ends. An important feature in the northern bay is a dump pit and grain leg for raising grain into the upper level of the barn.

⁴ Only three of the original stall partitions remained intact by the time of the field investigation. However, the locations of the removed stalls were clearly discernable.

The grain leg is attached to the south wall of the bay and is located towards its southern end. A grain wagon could pull into the bay and have its load dumped (or shoveled) into the pit, from which the grain would be scooped up by the grain leg buckets and elevated to the bins on the upper floor. There is evidence of a gate having formerly been present in the center of the bay. This gate possibly was used to prevent the horses pulling the grain wagon from advancing while the wagon was being emptied.⁵

The southern bay in the barn appears to have been used for vehicle and/or equipment storage and potentially accommodated livestock as well at one point in time. The latter use is suggested by the presence of two feed bunks built into the north wall of the bay. The bunks in question actually straddle the wall, making them accessible from the bays on either side of it. Located adjacent to the eastern of these bunks is a modern steel gate, which closes off this end of the bay. An old conveyor belt, made of canvas and wood, has been rolled up and hung from the ceiling in the center of the bay.

- b. Second Floor: The majority of the upper floor of the barn is open space and was used as a hayloft (or haymow) historically. A massive amount of hay still remained in the barn at the time of the field investigation. Early in the barn's history, the loft was loaded with loose hay by hand. Following the raising of the roof circa 1909, however, a hay fork was added to the barn. This fork runs along a track, which is attached to the underside of the ridge and projects out beyond the west wall of the barn. The projecting portion of the track is sheltered from the elements by a hay hood. A large mow door is located directly below the hood, and it was through this opening that hay was moved into the barn.

The one area not originally devoted to hay storage on the upper floor is along the north. At one time, there were four grain bins located in this area, two of which remain intact in the northeast corner. These bins were filled by means of the grain leg previously discussed. Spouts at the top of the grain leg allowed grain to be directed into the four bins on the upper floor, as well as to one of the eastern bins on the first floor. Two other bins on the first floor could be filled indirectly by means of openings cut in the floors of the bin above them; as the upper bins were filled, grain naturally dropped down into the lower bins. Similar cut outs in the floors of two of the upper bins allowed grain to be dumped into wagons parked in the driveway below. The western two grain bins eventually were dismantled and used to store hay bales.

⁵ The initials "C.K." and "R.K." are carved into the interior siding on the east end of this bay. These may have been carved by Clara Knobloch and Rudolph Knobloch, both children of Julius Knobloch.

2. Stairways and Ladders: Primary access between the first floor of the barn and the hayloft above is provided by means of a stairway located off the north side of the central aisle. The stairway is 2'-6" wide and consists of a single flight (straight run) of eleven steps with no balustrade. There also is a ladder in the southwest corner of the south bay of the barn by which the hayloft can be accessed. The hayloft itself also has several ladders present. Two of these are located on the opposite gable-end walls and provide the means by which the mow doors can be opened and closed. A third ladder is located in the center of the hayloft and leads to a catwalk from which the hayfork can be serviced.
3. Flooring: The only areas where flooring is present on the first floor of the barn is in the central bay, which functions as a service aisle, and in the adjoining bay to the north, where grain was stored; these bays have tongue-and-groove white pine flooring. The other three bays on the lower level have dirt floors. The upper floor of barn also has tongue-and-groove flooring. That in the northern bay is 1"x4" yellow pine, which likely was added circa 1909 when the grain bins were added here.
4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: For the most part, the interior walls and ceilings in the barn are unfinished, with framing exposed. The grain bins are, however, enclosed with tight planking. The grain bins on the lower floor have wide, non-jointed, vertical planking, which is white pine and is nailed to the horizontal bracing running between the posts. The bins on the upper floor have 1"x5-1/2", tongue-and-groove, yellow pine planking set vertically and horizontally depending on location.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The interior doorways in the barn are associated with the grain bins and corncrib. The doors themselves have been removed, but evidence indicates that most were hinged and of vertical plank construction. One exception is the doorway between the eastern grain bins on the second floor, was be closed off with removable angled slats. Reference the attached floor plans for the specific locations of the interior doorways.
 - b. Windows: See part II.B.5.b.
6. Hardware: Machine-cut nails were used to attach lighter framing members in the original barn. Wire-drawn nails were used to attach other framing materials added during the remodeling. The large vehicle doors on the barn have large strap hinges hung from hand-forged pintles driven into the wall posts.
7. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: There is no evidence of the barn ever having been equipped with a fixed heating source; nor would one expect one to be present in this building type. Ventilation in the building was natural.
- b. Lighting: The barn is equipped with incandescent lighting, which probably was installed in the middle twentieth century, following the introduction of rural electrification in St. Clair County. A 30-amp fuse box is located in the northwest corner of the hayloft. This box was manufactured by the Wadsworth Electrical Manufacturing Company of Covington, Kentucky.⁶
- c. Plumbing: Two different water pipes were identified in the barn during the course of the field investigation. One of these was located on the western end of the livestock bay, while the other was at the eastern end of the south bay. The latter pipe was located directly beneath a hinged lid mounted to the north wall of the bay. Given its size and character, the lid seems to have been intended to cover a barrel—probably a water barrel. The water pipes mentioned probably were connected to the well lying to west of it, near the chicken house.

A concrete pad with an 8”x8” cut out is located directly off the northwest corner of the barn. This feature potentially represents the cap and opening to a cistern, though this is difficult to determine due to the fact that whatever opening was present beneath the cut out has been filled in with soil. If it is a cistern, however, it seems odd that the downspouts for the guttering are located on the opposite end of the barn.

- d. Grain Leg: Elements of the grain leg in the north bay of the barn have been described in the preceding sections. Additional details are offered here. The grain is driven by an overhead shaft that runs from the north bay into the center bay. A wide pulley for a canvas belt is attached to each end of this shaft. It’s possible that a tractor served as the actual power source (with the belt running between the tractor’s belt pulley and the grain leg’s drive shaft). There is lever mechanism on the upper floor of the barn, which appears to have served as a type of belt tensioner.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The barn at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is located on the far eastern edge of the farmstead and is oriented east/west. A farm lane runs along the western (or front) side of the barn. A shallow fridge of grass-

⁶ The same make of fuse box is present in the chicken house at the farm.

covered lawn borders the eastern, northern, and southern sides of barn, with tilled agricultural fields lying beyond.

2. Historic Landscape Design: The area lying immediately north of the barn formerly was used a feeding/loafing lot for livestock—probably for cattle. A frame feed bunk runs along the north wall of the barn, fronting this is 10' wide brick pavement. One of the posts on the feed bunk has “1957” inscribed upon it, which may indicate the bunk’s date of construction. Although the feed lot presently is not fenced in, it reasonable to suppose that it was at one time. The 1940 aerial photograph of the farmstead illustrates pasture ground extending a considerable distance to the north and south of the barn—much father farther than the narrow strip of grass now present. A mound of some kind (dirt, manure, or hay) is shown at the northern end of the pasture (see supplemental materials S10). This entire area likely was fenced in at this date. The fencing probably was removed after livestock stopped being kept in the barn. Most of the former pasture has since been plowed up for row crop production.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

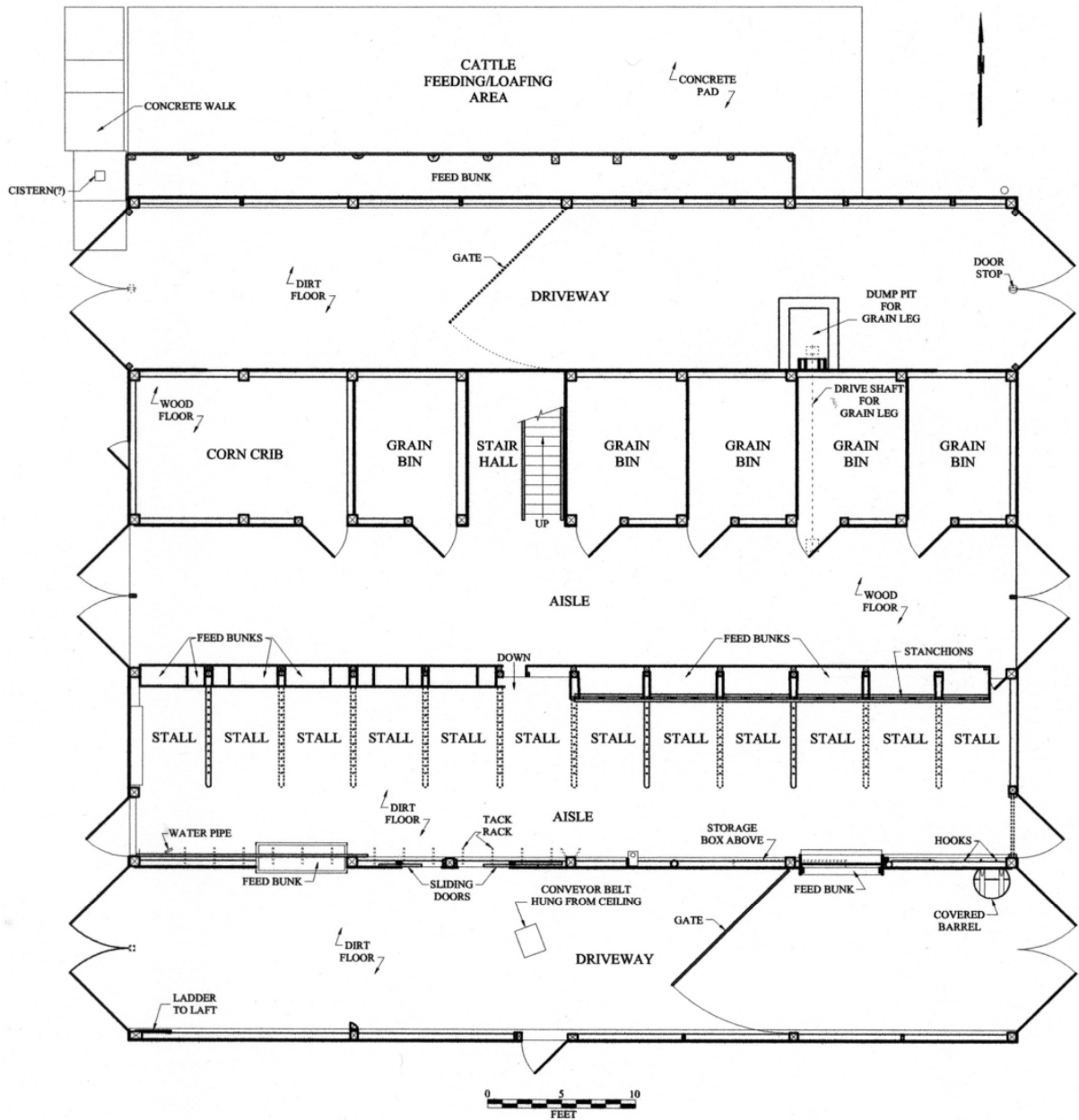


Figure 1. First floor plan of the Moore-Knobeloch Barn showing conditions in 2007.

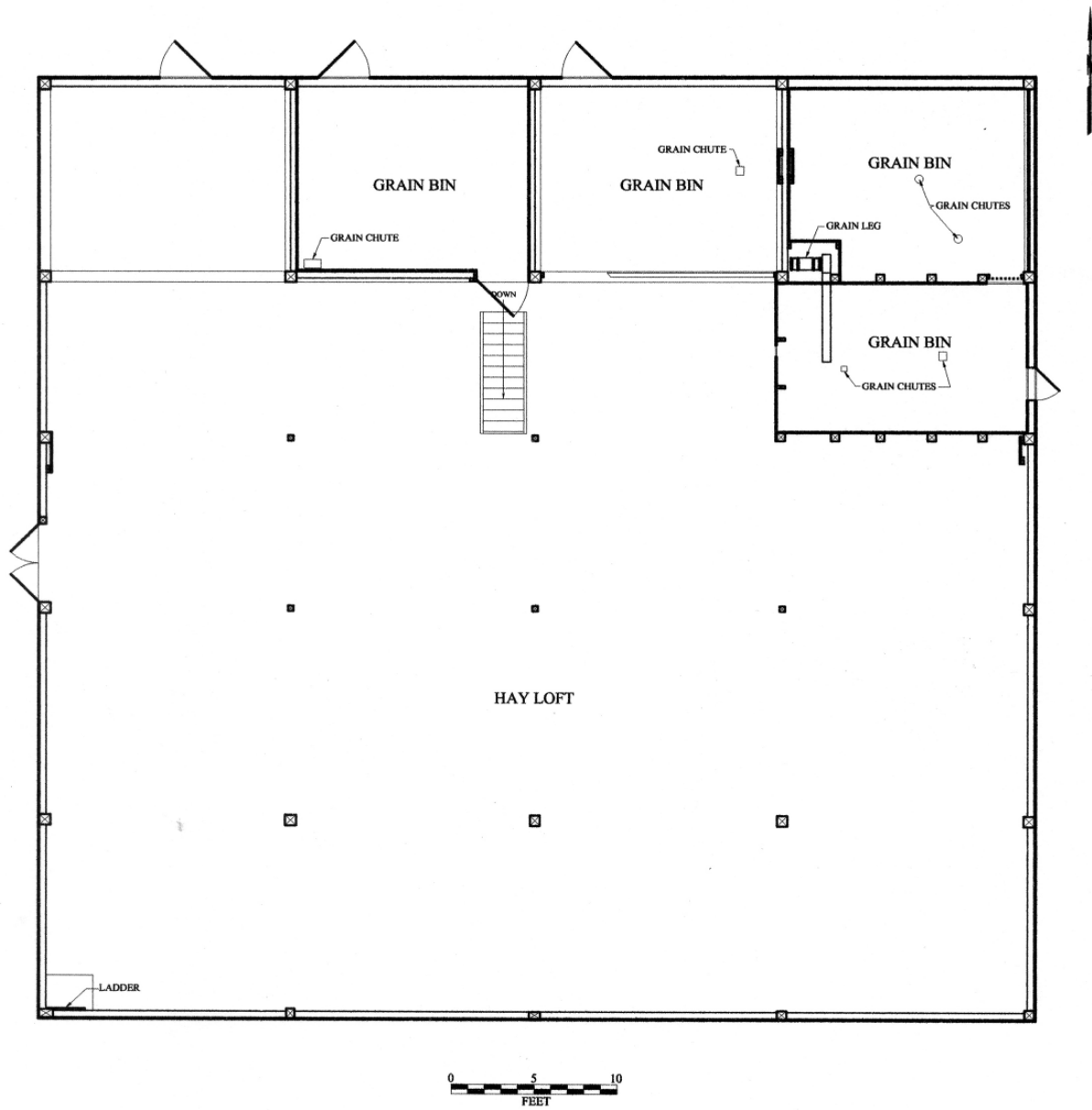


Figure 2. Plan of the upper floor (or haymow level) of the Moore-Knobeloch Barn, showing conditions in 2007.

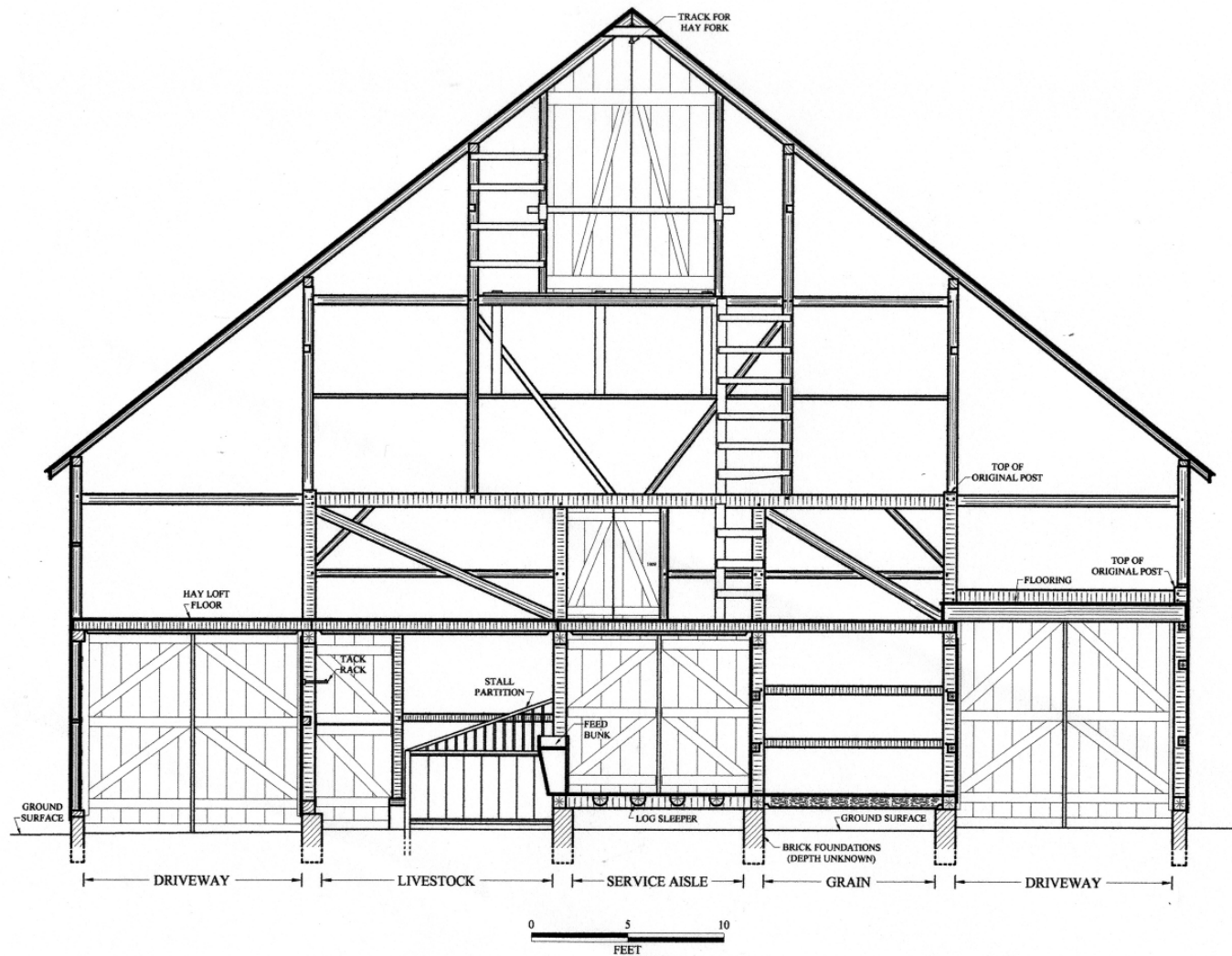


Figure 3. Sectional view of the Moore-Knobeloch barn, looking west.

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

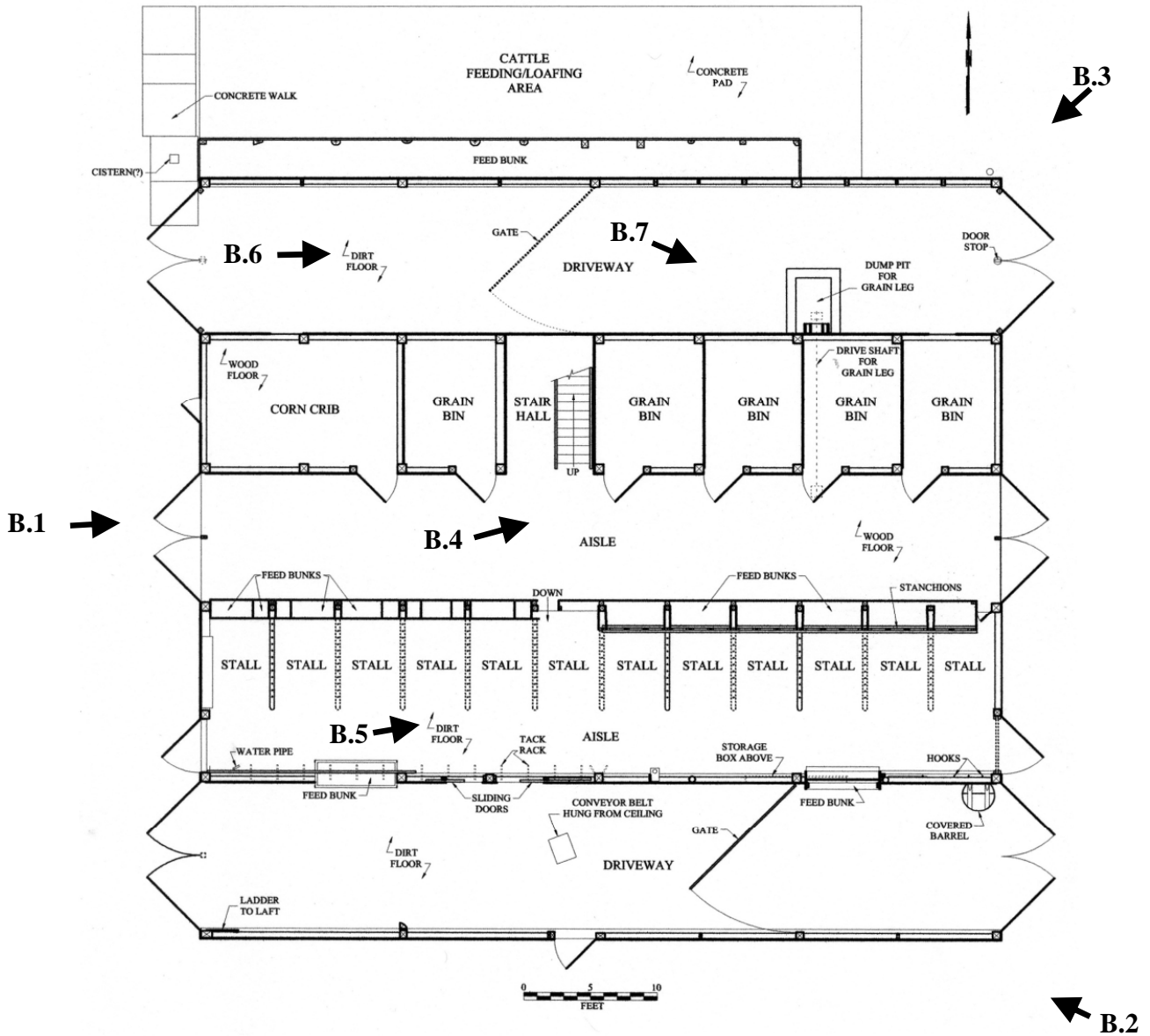
Barn

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-B

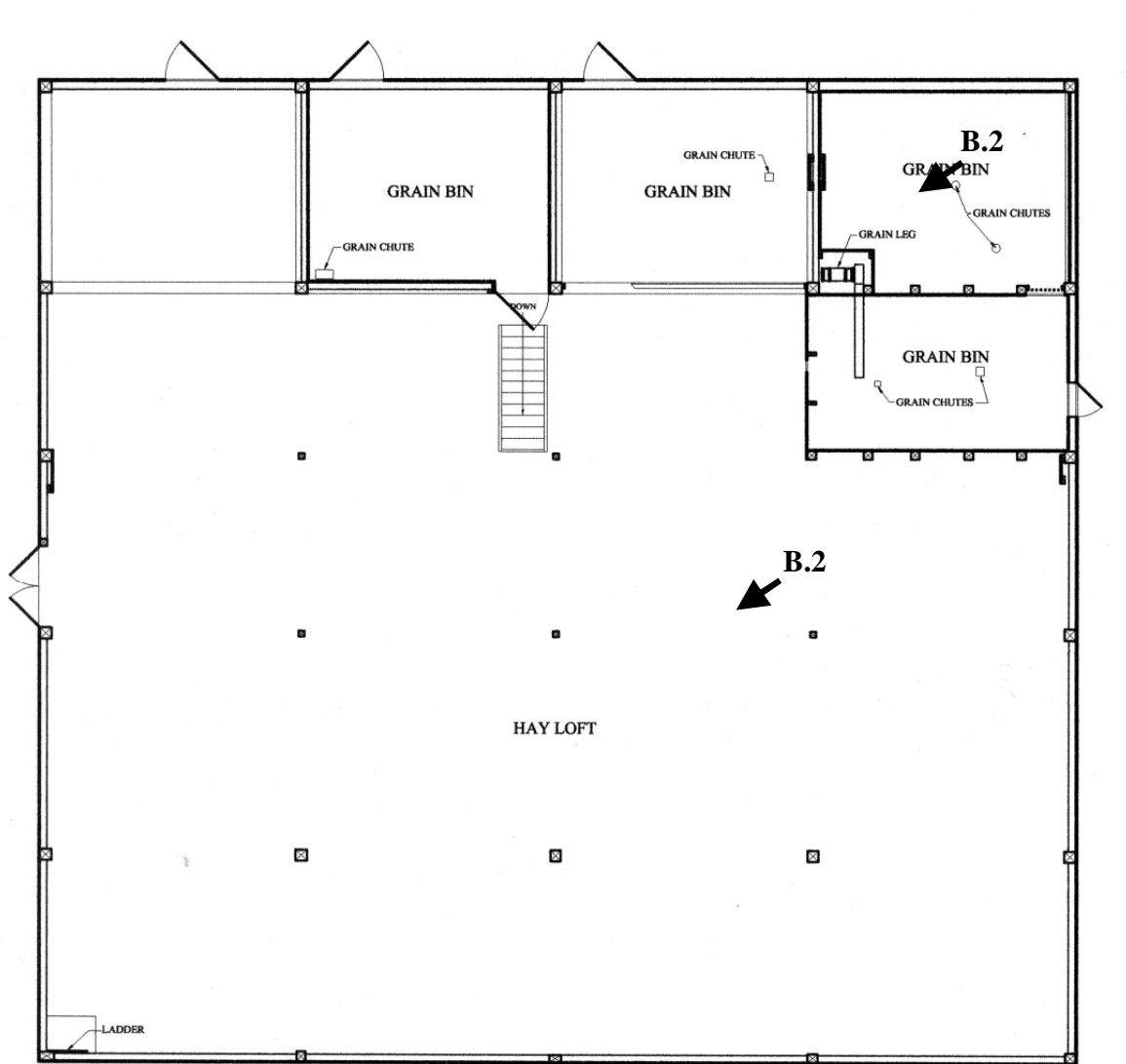
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

- Documentation: 9 photographs. Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, photographers (February 2008).
- S-2007-2-B.1 Exterior view of the barn, showing front (or west) elevation. Note large vehicle doors on lower floor and hay bonnet at peak of roof.
- S-2007-2-B.2 Exterior view of the barn, looking northwest and showing south and east elevations.
- S-2007-2-B.3 Exterior view of the barn, looking southwest and showing east and north elevations.
- S-2007-2-B.4 Interior view of the lower floor of the barn, looking east down the central bay, which functioned as a service aisle for livestock stalls (at right) and grain bins (to left). Also shown at left is the stairway leading to the upper level.
- S-2007-2-B.5 Interior view of the lower floor of the barn, looking east down the livestock bay. A surviving box stall divider appears in the background.
- S-2007-2-B.6 Interior view of the lower floor of the barn, looking east down the northern bay. This bay functioned a driveway and has a built-in grain leg on its eastern end.
- S-2007-2-B.7 Interior view of the lower floor of the barn, showing built-in grain in northern bay. A dump pit (covered up with planks) is located at the base of the grain leg.
- S-2007-2-B.8 Interior view of the upper floor of the barn, showing haymow and roof framing. A massive amount of hay still remains in the mow. A track for a hay fork runs along the ridge.
- S-2007-2-B.9 Interior view of the upper floor of the barn, showing the upper part of the grain leg. Note the diverters by which grain could directed into the different bins.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW SHEET
 IL HABS No. S-2007-2-B



PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW SHEET
IL HABS No. S-2007-2-B



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(DSC_0028)



(DSC_0025)



(DSC_0056)



(DSC_0053)



(DSC_0032)



(DSC_0041)

Corncrib
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-C

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-C

- Location: The corncrib lies on the eastern edge of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE¼, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The corncrib is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. It represents a combination of timber-frame and log construction. Historically, the corncrib served a vital role on the farmstead through the storage of ear corn.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The date of construction for the building is not known with certainty. Based on the materials used in its construction, it is suspected to date to circa 1900-1920.
2. Alterations and Additions: The building we see today is believed to have been erected in a single episode. However, the fact that the northern bay of the corncrib is log—unlike the remainder of the building, which is frame--suggests that this section was built as an independent structure at an earlier date and then integrated into the existing building when it was built. This integration involved the addition of bracing and a new floor system in the log section. Subsequent alterations to the corncrib appear to have been relatively limited but include: the replacement original brick foundation piers with concrete block ones; additional bracing to the north wall of the log section; and the addition of corn chutes in the roof of the building, following the adoption of loading elevators for filling the cribs.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The building is a one-story, side-gabled, drive-in corncrib used for the storage of ear corn. It is divided into three bays, comprising a central driveway and two adjoining sets of cribs. The northern bay is of log construction while that on the south is timber frame. Typical of buildings of this type, the walls have gaps to facilitate air circulation on the interior and the drying of the corn. In the northern bay, the gaps were provided for simply by leaving the interstices between the logs unchinked. In the southern bay, the walls were enclosed with widely spaced, sawn slats. The cribs are long but narrow, which is another characteristic of this building type (once again to facilitate drying of the corn and reduce the risk of rot). They also are heavily braced due to the immense outward pressure their walls must endure when filled with corn.
2. Condition of Fabric: The building remains in good condition overall, other than general weathering of the exterior framing.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The corncrib measures 33'-4" (north/south) by 24'-6" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The log section (or north bay) of the corncrib primarily sits on concrete block piers, although a continuous concrete-block foundation is present along its west side. The frame section (southern bay) sits on a combination of concrete-block and brick piers. The concrete-block piers are suspected to be replacements for an earlier generation of brick ones.
3. Walls: The north bay of the building has exposed log walls, aside from the gable which has standing-seam metal applied over original vertical plank siding. The standing-seam metal possibly represents salvaged roofing and was reused on the corncrib after the plank siding in north gable had deteriorated.

The eastern and western walls of the south bay are enclosed with 1"x3-1/2" oak planks set vertically with a 1-1/2" and 2" gap in between them to allow the corn to dry. The southern wall of the bay, by contrast, has relatively tight vertical plank siding. The south gable also has tight siding, and the planks here are fairly wide (approx. 12").

4. Structural System, Framing: A longitudinal view illustrating the framing of the corncrib is attached as Figure 2 and should be consulted in regards to the following discussion.

The walls of the north bay of the corncrib are constructed with logs, which are saddle notched at the corners. The logs are fully in-the-round and range between 5" and 8" in diameter. This section of the corncrib is supported by 8"x8" sawn

oak beams, set 2' to 2'-6" on center, which serve as floor joists. The logs walls are braced in a number of ways, including: having vertical timbers bolted together at the corners and center of the walls; 2"x6" cross bracing spanning the entire extent of the east and west walls; and the use of ½"-diameter tie rod through the center of the bay.

The southern bay of the corn crib is of timber-frame construction and is built primarily with circular-sawn, unsurfaced oak lumber. In contrast to earlier timber-frame buildings, not all of the main framing members are joined with mortise-and-tenon joints and those that are generally are secured with bolts as opposed to wood pegs. Three of the four corner posts measure 6"x6", while the fourth is 6"x8". Intervening wall posts are 4"x6" and 5"x6"s set on approximate 4' centers. Running between the posts are four tiers of 2"x4" and 4"x4" horizontal braces/nailers, the upper and lowest of which are toe-nailed in place. The center tiers of braces/nailers, by contrast, are set within notches cut into the outer face of the corner and wall posts and are bolted at each of these points. Flanking the upper ends of the corner posts is 2"x6" diagonal bracing, which is toe-nailed in place. In addition, the east and west ends of the bay are bolstered by 2"x6" cross bracing, which covers the entire wall height (like the northern bay). Further support is provided by a 4"x6" girt running north/south between the center wall posts; this is one instance where wood pegs were used to secure a mortise-and-tenon joint. The corner and wall posts rest on top of 4"x6" sills, and joists of similar size run between these. The southern wall posts are tied together with a 5"x5" top plate, while those on the north are bolted to a stringer made up of doubled 2"x6"s. The eastern and western posts in the bay rise to 5"x6" plates, which also carry the ends of the rafters. The rafters are 2"x5-½" oak and have 2' centers.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: Large vehicle doorways are centered opposite one another on the east and west elevations of the building. The western doorway is 13'-8" wide and has two plank doors (7' and 7'-2" wide), which slide on a track. A concrete footing for a door closer is set in the ground at the point where the two doors join when closed. The eastern doorway is slightly narrower than that on the west (measuring 11'-8") and has two hinged plank doors that swing outward. A 2"x4" served as a stop for these doors when closed; this 2"x4" sat on top of a round wood post driven into the ground (which was notched to receive it) and could be removed to allow vehicles to enter. There are no personnel doors on the exterior of the corncrib.
- b. Windows and Shutters: As a corncrib, the building does not have windows in the traditional sense. However, there is a cut out in the upper part of the west wall of the log section—measuring 1'x2'—which possibly served as an opening for loading corn originally (ref. Figure 2).

6. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The corncrib has a moderately-sloped, side-gabled roof. The eastern slope of the roof is covered with composition shingles, while the western slope has standing-seam metal roofing.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: The building has open eaves with exposed rafters. Flat 1"x3" vergeboards are present on the gable ends.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The interior space in the building divided amongst three bays—arranged north-to-south—consisting of a central driveway and adjoining corncribs (see Figure 1). The central driveway measures 14'-1-1/2" and has vehicle doors on its east and west ends. This allowed corn wagons to pull inside the building and be unloaded from a sheltered location. The driveway might also have been used to store wagons and other farm equipment at different times. The northern bay is of log construction and measures 9'-4" x 22'-8" on its interior. It is divided in half by a partition wall framed with split rails, standing upright and wired together. Each crib several openings on its south side (facing the drive) set at different heights from which they could be filled or emptied. A corn chute also is present in the roof. This chute likely was added in the middle or late twentieth century and is equipped with a diverter that pivots and directed the ear corn into whichever crib was being filled. Vertical planking running from the top of the logs to the rafters increases the capacity of the cribs. The interior of the two log cribs is lined with a mix of wood snow fencing and wire fencing. These materials likely were added at a later date to prevent the ear corn from falling out between the logs and/or keep birds and larger rodents out.

The southern bay of the building is slightly narrower than that on the north, measuring 7'-6" or 8'-6", depending on which surface you measure from (i.e. between the inside of the posts or the siding). It too was divided into two cribs originally; however, the plank partition wall separating the two cribs was removed at some point, creating the single large crib now present.¹ Each of the cribs has a door on its north side, facing the central drive. A corn chute has been cut into the roof above this bay as well.

2. Flooring: The flooring in the log northern bay of the corncrib is 3/4"x3-1/4", tongue-and-groove yellow pine. The frame southern bay has 1-1/2"x9-1/2" to 11-1/2", circular-sawn, oak plank flooring. The driveway running through the center of the building has a dirt floor.

¹ Nail holes on the 4"x6" girt separating the two halves of the crib provide evidence of this removed plank wall.

3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The walls and ceilings are open, with framing exposed. The interior (north) wall of the south bay has a 1"x5-1/2" to 6" horizontal plank siding set with a 1-1/2" to 2" gap between the boards.
4. Openings: All of the corn cribs have openings facing onto the central driveway from which they can be filled or emptied. None of these were equipped with doors. Typical of corn cribs, the lower openings were enclosed with spaced-out, angled slats which prevented corn from falling out while facilitating air flow. The slats could be removed as the level of corn dropped below them. In the case of the log cribs, the removed slats were stowed in "bunks" located below the floorboards. The lower openings in the log cribs are relatively small, measuring 2'-2'-1/2"x1'-7" (east) and 2'-2"x1'-9" (west). Those in the southern frame bins are much larger, being similar to personnel doors, and measure 3'-8-1/4"x7'-3" (east) and 3'-11-1/2"x8'-9" (west).
5. Hardware: Tie rods are used at several points in the building in order to stiffen the structure and limit outward bowing of the walls. Both the north and south bays, for instance, have 1/2"-diameter tie rods running laterally (north/south) through them. There also are three 3/4"-diameter rods running in the opposite direction (north/south) between the rafter plates, spanning the entire width of the building. The vertical timbers binding the logs together in the north bay are joined with large threaded bolts. Many of the main framing members in the south bay also are bolted together. Those that are not are spiked together with wire-drawn nails.
6. Mechanical Equipment: The corncrib was supplied with electricity (for overhead lighting), which probably occurred in the middle twentieth century. The power entered the west side of the building, and a fuse box was attached to the south wall of the log crib, just inside the west doorway. Ventilation obviously was a paramount concern in the building, but this was provided for naturally by the gapped walls and open ceiling.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The corncrib is located on the northeastern side of the farmstead, lying due east of the house and northwest of the barn. Although the ridgeline of the roof runs north/south, the vehicle doors on the building face east and west.
2. Historic Landscape Design: No information available.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

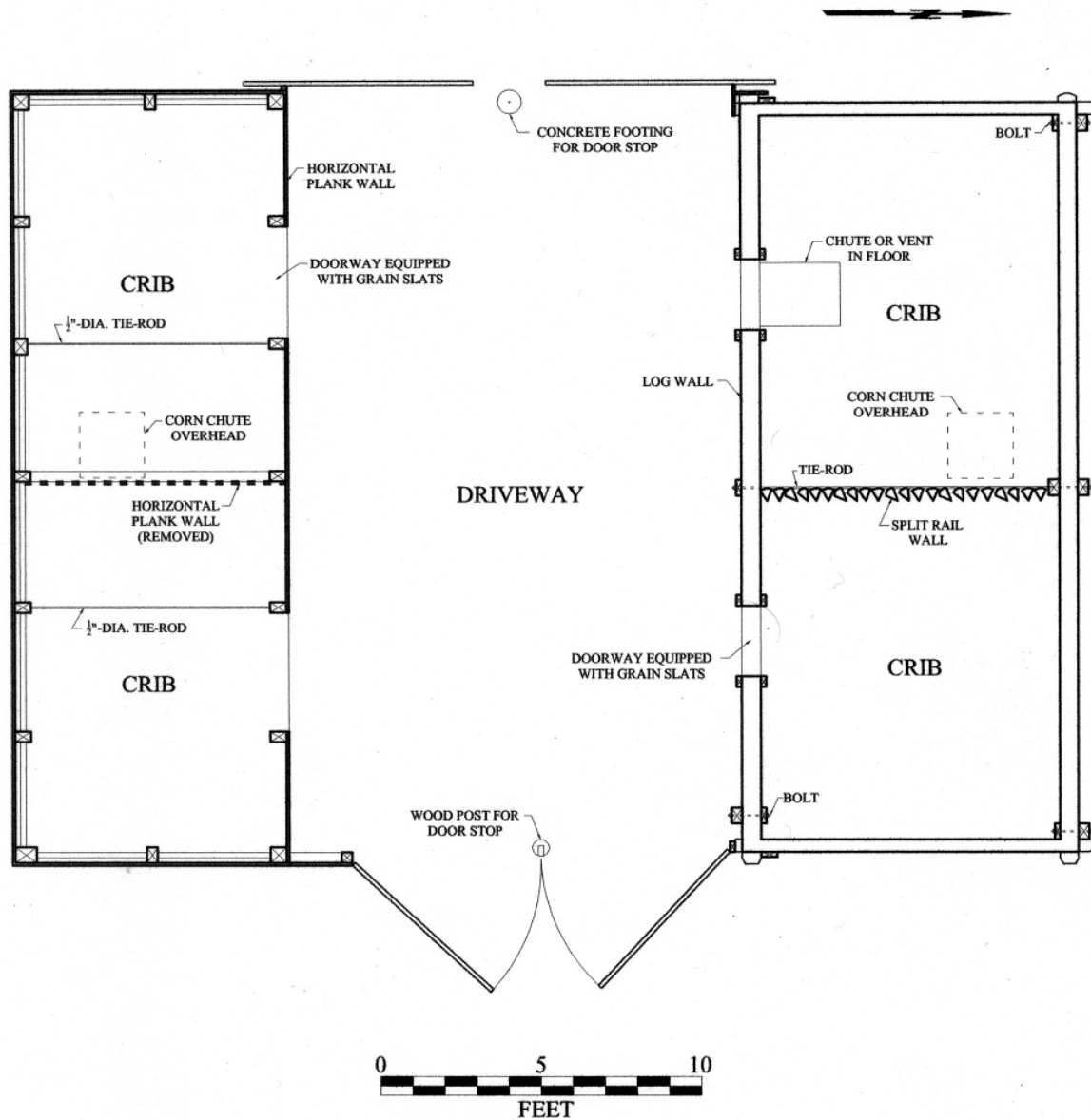


Figure 1. Floor plan of the corncrib at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, illustrating conditions in 2007. The northern (or right) bay of the building is of log construction, while the remainder is frame.

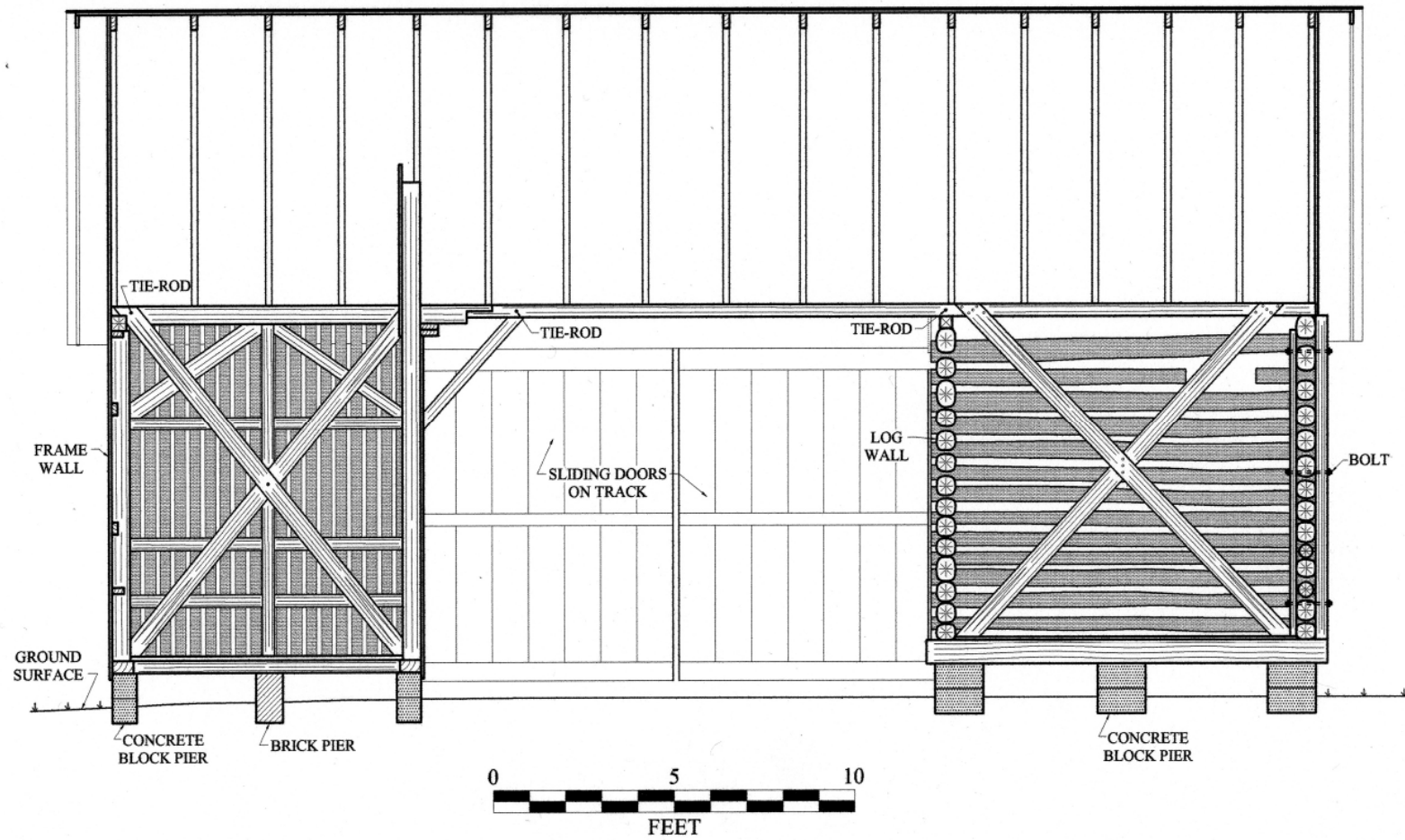


Figure 2. Longitudinal view through the corncrib, looking west and illustrating its method of construction.

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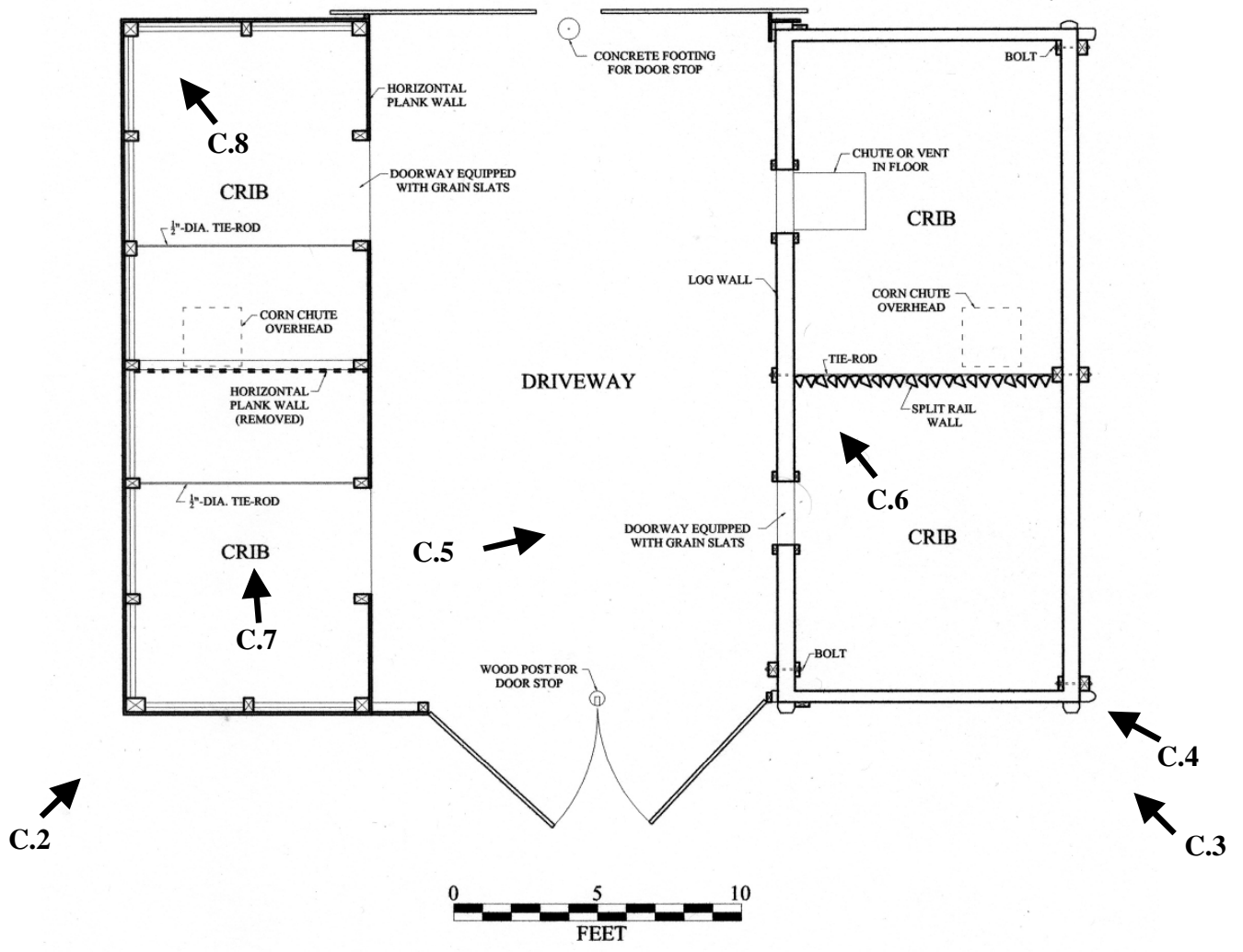
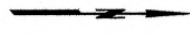
Corncrib
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-C

- Documentation: 8 photographs. Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, photographers (October 2007).
- S-2007-2-C.1 Exterior view of the corncrib, looking northeast.
- S-2007-2-C.2 Exterior view of the corncrib, looking northwest.
- S-2007-2-C.3 Exterior view of the corncrib, looking southwest and showing log portion of building.
- S-2007-2-C.4 Exterior view of the corncrib showing northeast corner of building and illustrating method of framing employed on log section.
- S-2007-2-C.5 Interior view of corncrib showing log section from central driveway.
- S-2007-2-C.6 Interior view of corncrib from inside of log crib showing split rail partition wall.
- S-2007-2-C.7 Interior view of corncrib from inside of frame crib, looking west.
- S-2007-2-C8 Interior view of corncrib from inside of frame crib, illustrating the framing employed on this section of the building. The southwest corner of the building is shown.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW SHEET
IL HABS No. S-2007-2-C

C.1 ↘





(DSCN5521)



(DSCN5522)



(DSCN5525)



(DSCN5528)



(DSC_0062)



(DSC_0065)



(DSC_0058)



(100_2966)

Workshop
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-D

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-D

- Location: The workshop lies in the center of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The workshop is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Although modest in character, the workshop was well-equipped to address general repairs and routine maintenance on vehicles and equipment. It is indicative of the level of self-sufficiency ultimately achieved by the Knobeloch family on their farmstead.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The original part of the workshop was constructed in the late nineteenth century and possibly dates to (if not *pre-dates*) 1885—a date that is carved on the inside of the north door to the building. The framing materials used in the construction for the workshop are consistent with this period.
2. Alterations and Additions: A shed-roofed, frame addition was built along the south side of the workshop during the early-to-middle twentieth century.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The workshop is located south of the main house, on the eastern edge of the rear yard. It is a one-story, front-gabled, frame, board-and-battened structure with a shed-roofed frame extension along its south side. The workshop is utilitarian in character and lacking any adornment.

2. Condition of Fabric: The workshop is in good condition overall.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The building measures 26'-9-1/2" (north/south) by 20'-4" (east/west) overall. The original part of the workshop measures 16'-4" (north/south) by 20'-4" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The original section of the building has 4"-wide (single course) brick perimeter foundations on its north, east, and west sides. On the east, the wall posts sit on 8"x8" brick piers. The bricks themselves are machine-made and appear to be pavers. The addition only has foundations on its south side, which average 8" thick and consist primarily of brick, though some stone and concrete is used as well.
3. Walls: The exterior walls of the original workshop are covered with board-and-batten siding. The boards are 1"x12" white pine. The south wall of the addition is enclosed with 1"-thick, horizontal, oak sheathing, which is overlaid with green-colored composition siding.
4. Structural System, Framing: The method of construction used for the original section of the building is similar to that employed for modern pole barns. Round oak posts, measuring 6" to 7" in diameter, are used at the corners and in the center of each wall.¹ An additional oak post is present in the center of the building. Running between (and notched into) the top and bottom of the exterior wall posts are stringers, which generally measure 1-3/4"x6" and are mix of circular-sawn, unsurfaced, oak and white pine. The top stringers on the north and south walls serve as plates for the rafters. Two generations of rafters are present: original 2"x6", circular-sawn, unsurfaced, white pine rafters set 4' on-center; and 1-1/2"x3-1/2", surfaced-two-sides, yellow pine rafters, which are placed in between the originals and likely were added when the present corrugated roofing was installed. The upper ends of the rafters meet at a 2"x6" white pine ridge board. The roof sheathing is 1"x4" and 1"x6", circular-sawn white pine and is laid out with gaps between the boards (reflecting the original wood shingle roof).

The south addition is framed entirely with circular-sawn, unsurfaced, oak lumber. The two corner posts measure 4"x6" and 5-1/2"x5-1/2" 1/2, while the studs generally measure 1-3/4" to 2"x3-1/2" and are placed approximately 3' on center. One 4"x4" stud is present in the center of the south wall. The posts and studs sit on a 4"x6" sill plate and rise to a 1-3/4"x5-3/4" rafter plate. The rafters measure 1-3/4"x5-1/2" to 5-3/4" and have 2' centers. The roof sheathing varies between 1"x5-1/2" and 1"x7-1/2".

¹ Although the posts are in-the-round, they have had their bark removed.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: The original part of the workshop has two doorways: a personnel entrance on the west end of the north elevation; and a vehicle door on the east elevation. The personnel entrance is 3'-7" wide and has a plank door hung with strap hinges. It is this door that has the "1885" inscribed upon it. The vehicle doorway on the east side of the original workshop measures 7'-2-1/2" wide and has a plank door (7'-5" wide) that slides on a track.

The south addition has large vehicle doorways on its east and west ends, which essentially take up the entire width of the addition. . That on the east has double doors (each measuring 4'-11" wide), which are hinged and swing outward. The west doorway has a single large door (10'-6" wide) that slides on a track.

- b. Windows and Shutters: Two windows are present in the original section of the building, one of which is located on the north elevation and the other on the west. Both windows are equipped with a single 2'x2'-3", six-light sash that slides on a simple track.

The addition has a continuous string of windows in its south wall; six windows are present here altogether. Additional windows are present in the doors on the east and west ends of the addition. This arrangement would seem to represent an attempt at maximizing natural light on the interior.

6. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The original workshop has a moderately pitched, front-gabled roof that initially was covered with wood shingles (a few of which still remain in place). At some point in the twentieth century, corrugated metal roofing was installed. The south addition has a continuous shed roof with a very low pitch (almost flat) and composition roofing.

- b. Cornice, Eaves: The building has shallow, open eaves with exposed rafters.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The building is divided into two rooms: a workshop proper located within the original section of the building, and a machinery repair shop in the south addition. The workshop proper can be described as consisting of two bays (north and south), and contains a variety of mechanical equipment and shelving. The mechanical equipment is arrayed along the northern bay and includes a lathe powered by an overhead drive system (situated in the northwest corner) and an air compressor (situated in the northeast corner). A large workbench lies in between

the lathe and air compressor, and built-in shelving is present along the east wall. The shelving has a small cabinet attached to its south corner. The south bay of the workshop room is unobstructed and is aligned to the vehicle door on the south elevation; hence, it is suspected to have served as aisle for pulling vehicles or other large equipment needing repair into the building. A tool rack and shelving are present along the south wall. Additional built-in shelving is present in the southwest corner.

The single room in the south addition is suspected to have served as a machinery repair shop. As previously discussed, the addition has large vehicle doors its east and west ends. These doors would have allowed machinery to be pulled in from either end of the building and also facilitated airflow through the interior during the warmer months of the year. The space also would have been amply lit with natural light due to the profusion of windows on the south, east, and west. Shelving for parts and hardware (bolts, nuts, etc.) runs the length of the south wall, below the windows. There also is a possible base for a vise along this wall. A flue for an exterior steel smokestack extends through the western-most of the windows on the south wall. This smokestack possibly was associated with a heating stove, but given its size, it is just as reasonable to speculate that it was associated with a portable forge—a feature that would have generated more heat and required a larger and taller stack (like that present).

2. Flooring: Both sections of the building have dirt floors.
3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls and ceiling are unfinished, with posts, studs, and rafters exposed.
4. Hardware: The original framing in the original section of the building is attached with machine-cut (“square-cut”) nails. That in the south addition is attached with wire nails. Several of the doors are hung with strap hinges, while others run on tracks.
5. Mechanical Equipment: There is no evidence of the shed having ever been equipped with any mechanical systems related to plumbing or cooling. Heat, if ever present, would have been provided by means of a stove(s), but evidence for this is limited aside from the exterior smokestack on the south side of the building, which (as noted above in II.C.1) potentially vented a forge.

The workshop was wired for electricity, however, in order to provide lighting and also power the machinery there. A fuse box is located on the west wall of the workshop room. The lathe in the workshop is quite large (approximately 8’ long) and was manufactured by the New Haven Manufacturing Company (New Haven, Connecticut). It is belt driven and is connected to an overhead drive train powered by an electric motor mounted above the ceiling joists. The motor currently in place is a ¼-hp unit manufactured by the Wagner Electric

Corporation and provides 1725 rpm. The overhead drive train has multiple sets of belt pulleys arranged on three separate axels. The westernmost of these pulley sets has a type of shifter associated with it, which allowed the belt to be moved between the pulleys as needed. Additional equipment, other the lathe, possibly was powered by the overhead drive train at one point in time.

The air compressor in the northeast corner of the workshop has a riveted steel tank manufactured by the Curtis Pneumatic Machinery Company (St. Louis, Missouri) and was marketed as a "Curtis Air Receiver." It allows 200 lbs. of hydrostatic pressure. The electric motor for the compressor was manufactured by the Acme Electric Company (St. Louis, Missouri) and provides 1750 rpm. A pipe from the compressor run through the north wall of the workshop and is connected to an air valve on the exterior.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The building is oriented east/west and lies south of the main house, approximately within the center of the farmstead. A farm lane runs the east side of the building.
2. Historic Landscape Design: No information available.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PORJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

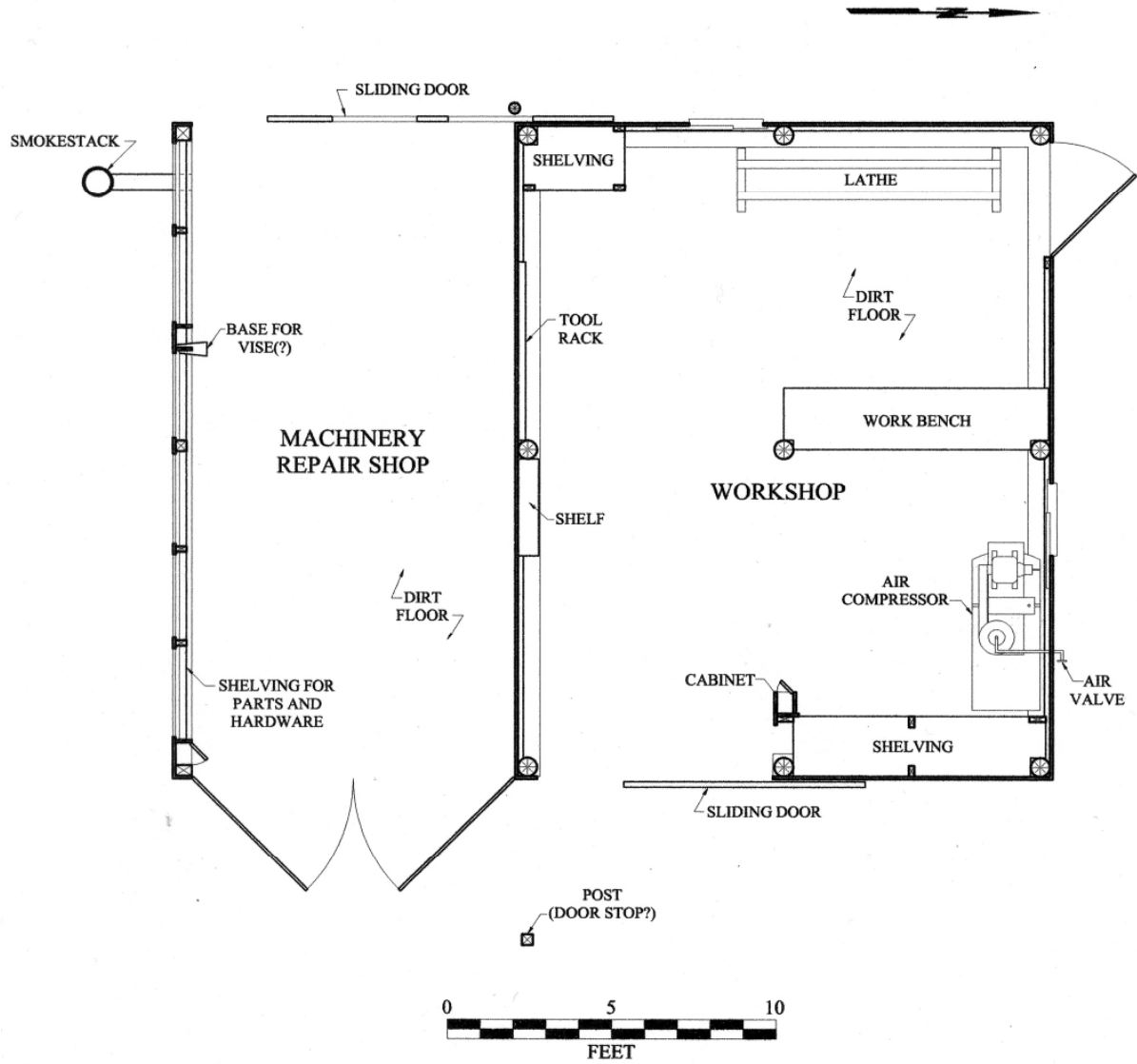


Figure 1. Plan of the workshop at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, showing conditions in 2007. The workshop room at right represent the original 1880s structure, while the machinery repair shop was added during the first half of the twentieth century.

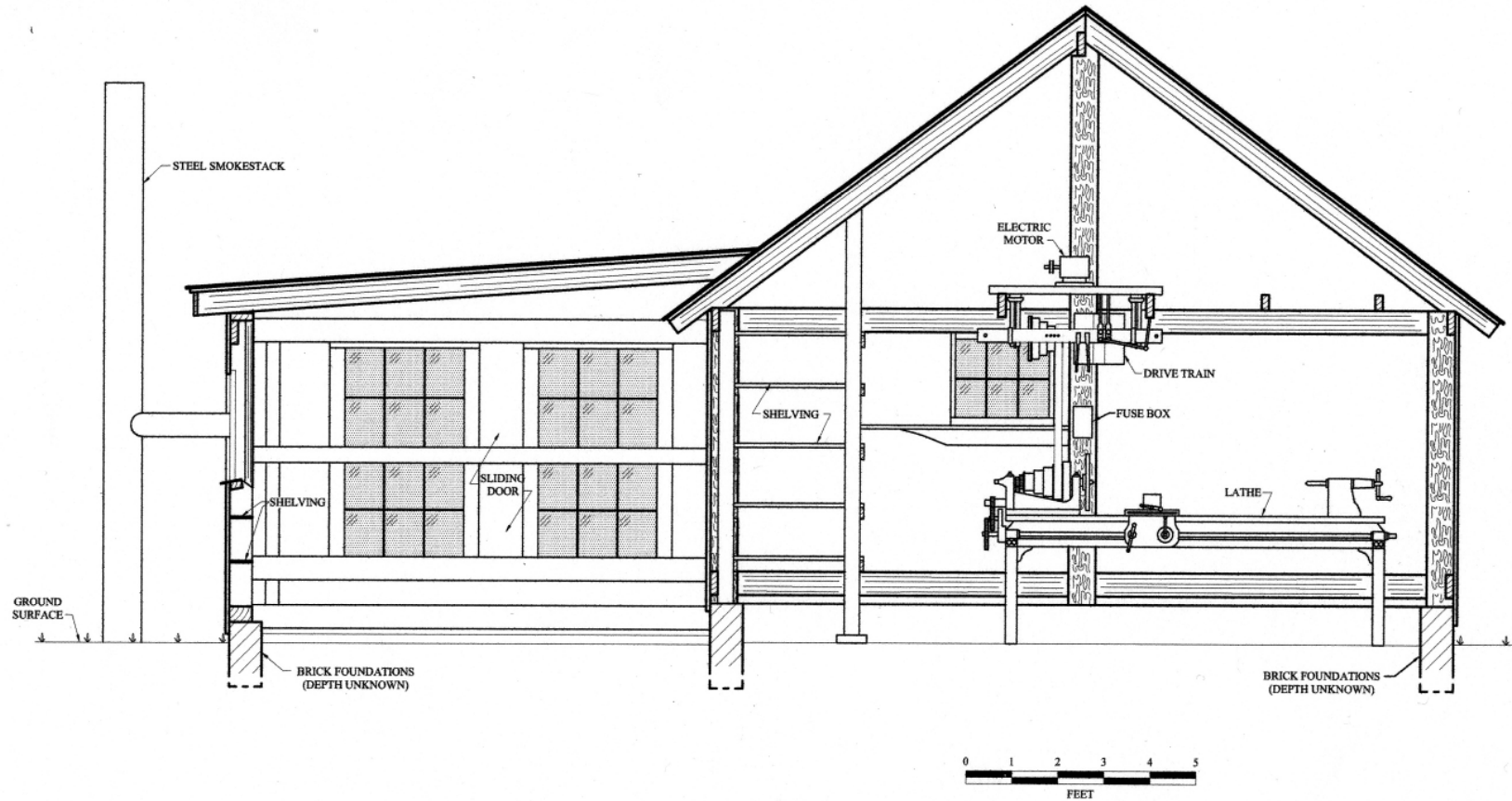


Figure 2. Sectional view through the workshop building, looking west. Note the lathe and overhead drive system in the room at right.

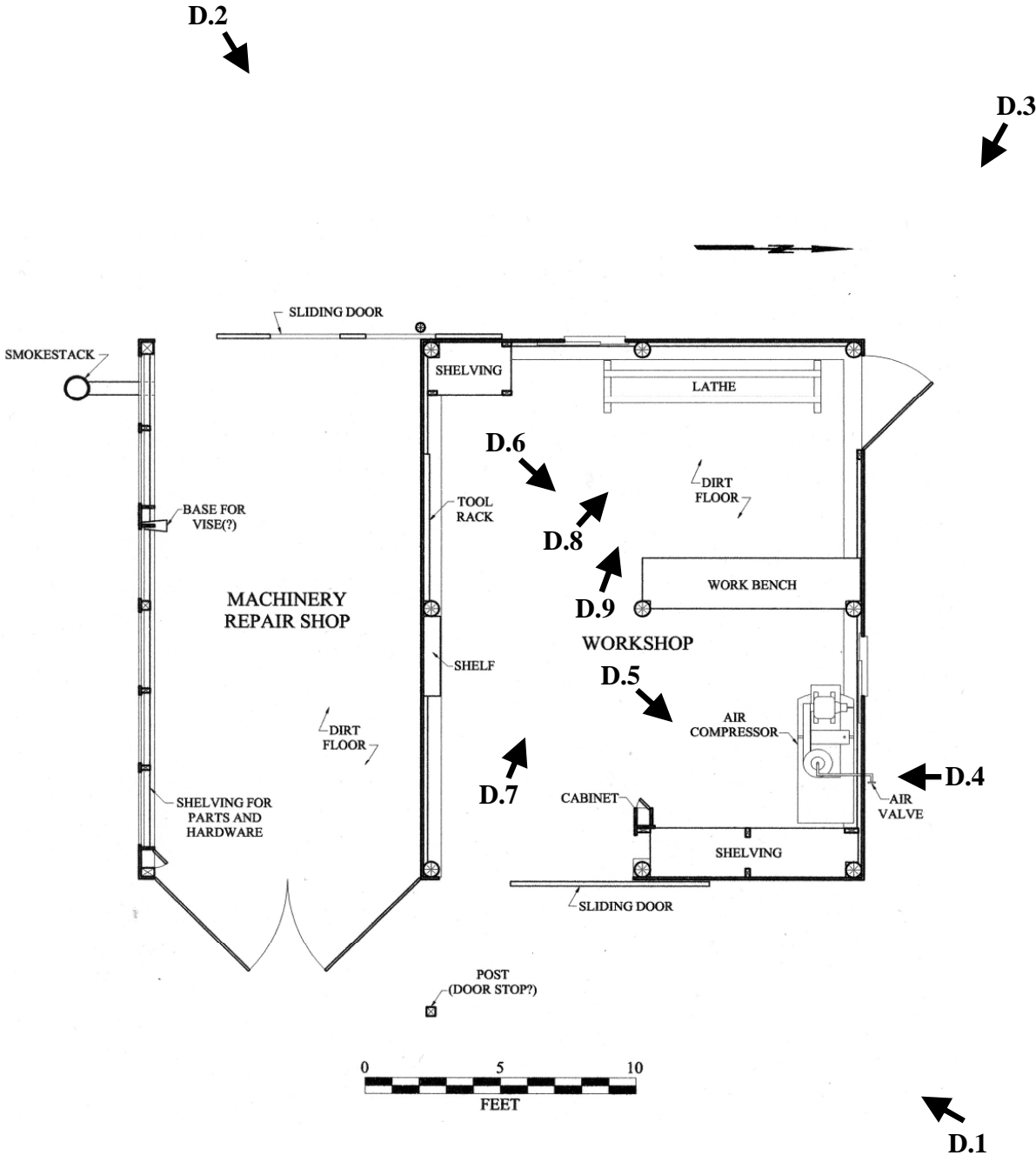
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Workshop
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-D

- Documentation: 9 photographs. Floyd Mansberger, photographer (October 2007).
- S-2007-2-D.1 Exterior view of the workshop, looking southwest. The original section of the building is at right and the addition is at left.
- S-2007-2-D.2 Exterior view of the workshop, looking northeast. Note the tall steel smokestack adjacent to the addition.
- S-2007-2-D.3 Exterior view of the workshop, looking southeast.
- S-2007-2-D.4 Exterior view of the workshop, showing air valve on the north elevation.
- S-2007-2-D.5 Interior view of the original workshop room, showing northeast corner and air tank compressor here.
- S-2007-2-D.6 Interior view of the workshop room, looking northeast across north half of the room. Note workbench in foreground and built-in shelving along east wall.
- S-2007-2-D.7 Interior view of the workshop room, looking northwest across the vehicle bay on the south half of the room.
- S-2007-2-D.8 View of the lathe located along the west wall of the workshop room.
- S-2007-2-D.9 View of the overhead drive system used to power the lathe and other equipment in the workshop.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW SHEET
IL HABS No. S-2007-2-D





(DSCN5652)



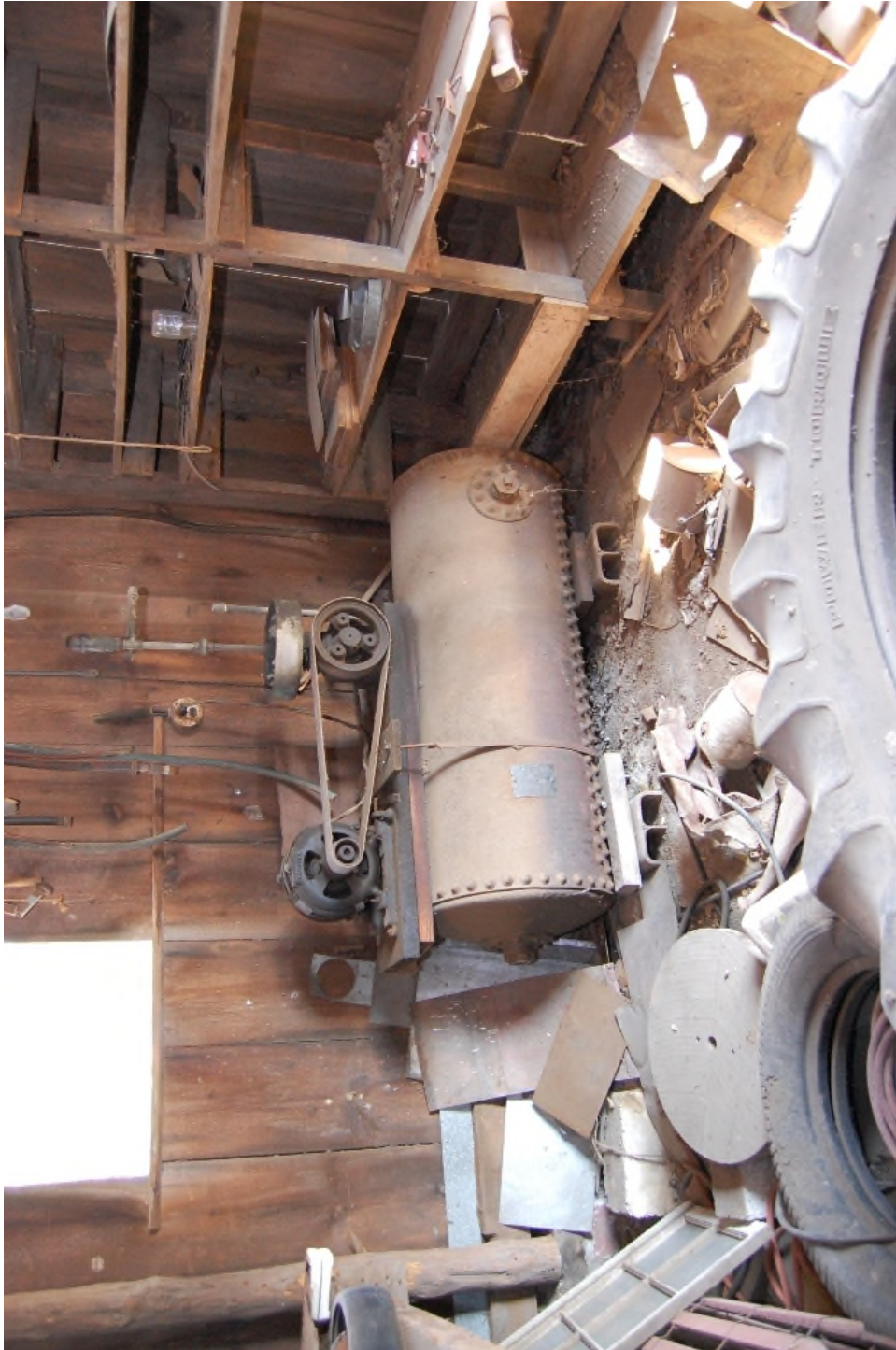
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(DSC_0117)



(DSC_0122)



(DSC_0121)

Chicken House
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-E

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-E

- Location: The chicken house lies roughly in the center of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE¼, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The chicken house is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Poultry production was an important aspect to the agricultural economy practiced at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead up through the middle twentieth century. Its importance is no better illustrated than by the chicken house itself, which grew from a modest-sized structure to the large, multi-room building.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The chicken house is believed to have assumed its present configuration early in the twentieth century (potentially circa 1924). The original two-room section of the building, however, appears to date to late nineteenth century (circa 1880).
2. Alterations and Additions: As originally built, the chicken house consisted of a two-room structure measuring 10'-6" (north/south) by 21'-2" (east/west). The building subsequently underwent a minimum of two expansions. The first of these was a one-room, 10'-6"x15'-7" addition (discussed as Room 102) made to the west side of the original structure, which occurred very late in the late nineteenth century (circa 1890). The second took place in the early twentieth century, when a new room was added on each end of the chicken house. The room added to the west end of the building measured 10'-6"x7'-8" and served as a feed room (discussed as Room 103), while that added to the east end measured 10'-6"x7'-10-½." A shed-roofed extension, measuring 10'-2" deep and 34'-7" long, may also have been built along the south side of the chicken house at this time—or at a later point. Additional alterations include the pouring of concrete

floors in some of the rooms, along with the parging over with concrete of pre-existing brick floors, as well as the later addition of poured concrete foundation along the north side of the building.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The chicken house is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame structure that is relatively large for its building type. The northern half of the building represents the chicken house proper, while the southern half largely is a roofed-over pen whose southern exposure is lightly enclosed with chicken wire. Poultry production was an important component on Illinois farms during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, providing eggs and meat to the farm family and also serving as a source of supplemental income through sale of these products to townsfolk. Poultry's importance in the economy of Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is illustrated by the steady expansion of the chicken house there over time.
2. Condition of Fabric: The building has experienced some general deterioration since been actively used as a chicken house and most of the window sashes are missing. However, it is in good condition overall.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The building measures 20'-7-1/2" (north/south) by 42'-1-1/2" (east/west) and its greatest extents.
2. Foundations: Much of the chicken house is post in ground and lacks masonry foundations. However, a raised concrete foundation (4" wide) is present along the entire east side of the building. The feed room on the west end of the chicken house also has poured concrete foundations.
3. Walls: The exterior frame walls primarily are covered with rolled composition siding, which is applied over vertical plank siding. Corrugated steel panels were used to enclose the west wall of the south extension. The walls are not ornamented in any manner. One interesting feature on the north elevation is a series of dates painted on the siding.¹ The natural assumption is that the dates relate to some activity or event in the chicken house, but this is not known with certainty; nor do we know the nature of the event being noted.

¹ The dates listed are: "7-61" (i.e. July 1961), "9-65", "9-67", "9-68", "8-71", "3-30-78", and "10-12-83." Additional dates may have been written on the composition siding missing from the lower part of the wall.

4. Structural System, Framing: The chicken house of frame construction. Many of the walls have widely spaced posts set in the ground, with 2'x4" stringers running between them. Exceptions include the north wall of Rooms 100, 101, and 102, whose posts and studs rest upon a 2"x4" sill plate. The roofs over the chicken house are framed with 2"x4" rafters which rest on 2"x4" and 2"x6" ledgers, which are notched into the walls posts in some instances. The majority of the lumber used in the construction of the chicken house is circular-sawn, unsurfaced oak. Many of the wall posts, however, are in the round (still having the bark on them in some instances), while a number of others are split logs. The sectional drawing attached as Figure 2 illustrates the method of construction used for the chicken house. This drawing and the floor plan attached as Figure 1 should be references for more detail regarding the framing employed in the chicken house.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The building has numerous exterior doorways. A total of four exterior doorways are present in the southern extension alone, three of which face south and the fourth that faces west. Another exterior doorway is present in the south wall of the storage room on the west end of the building. A sixth exterior doorway is located in the east elevation. Their widths range between 3'-8" and 5'-4". The exterior doors mostly are of vertical plank construction. The exceptions are the two doors that allow access to the large open pen in the south extension, which are lightly framed screened doors.²
 - b. Windows and Shutters: There are a total of five window openings on the exterior, two of which are located on the east elevation, two on the north, and one on the west. Most of these are equipped with a single frame sash that slides on a simple track.
6. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The chicken house is covered by two different shed roofs, one of which covers the north half of the building (the chicken house proper) and drains to the north; the other covers the enclosed chicken yard on the south side of the building and drains to the south. The northern roof has composition shingles, while that on the south (which has a lower pitch) has rolled roofing.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: The building has open eaves with exposed rafters. The cornice is unadorned.

C Description of Interior:

² The western of these screen doors has "1-28-67" inscribed upon it, indicating January 28, 1967 installation date.

1. Floor Plans: A floor plan of the chicken house is attached as Figure 1 and should be referenced in respect to the following discussion. The chicken house is divided into eight distinct rooms or spaces (see Figure 1). Five of these rooms (100, 101, 102, 103, and 104) are located within the northern half of the building, while the other three are (105, 106, and 107) are located in the southern half. Four of the northern rooms (100, 101, 102, and 104) served as roosting areas for the chickens, and all of them were equipped with roosting bars or poles. The bars are supported by racks (generally 2"x5" and 2"x6"s), which have a series of notches cut into them to accommodate the bars. Room 102 has a separate nesting area, with two tiers of boxes, that is segregated from the main roosting area in the room. Room 103, at the western end of the chicken house, was used as a feed room and for general storage historically. It has two built-in feed bins along its south wall. These bins could be accessed from a hinged awing-type door on the interior, or from hopper-type door on the exterior (set higher on the wall). They also each had a chute on the exterior, at the base of the wall, from which feed could be retrieved. Rooms 105 and 106 on the south half of the building are pens where the chickens could roam. Both pens are enclosed with chicken wire on their south side; this kept the chickens contained, while maximizing upon the sunlight provided by a southern exposure. A chicken wire partition separates the two pens. This wall allowed the chicken flock to be segregated (by age, breed, etc.) if desired. Room 107 on the southeast corner of the building has solid frame exterior walls but has chicken-wire partitions separating it from the room adjoining it (105 and 106). It appears to have been last used for general storage, though it too possibly served as a chicken pen at one time. A fuse box is affixed to the east wall of Room 107.
2. Flooring: Some of the rooms in the chicken house have brick floors that have been parged over with concrete. Others have full concrete floors. The brick floors are found in Rooms 100, 102, 105, and 106. This presents the possibility that the brickwork was laid down in conjuncture with the addition of Room 102 in the nineteenth century. Room 101, in the original chicken house, was left with a dirt floor, however. The presence of brick floors in Rooms 105 and 106 suggests that this space was used as chicken yard at an early date, though it likely was not yet roofed over. The brick pavement indicates a desire to provide a cleaner yard or at least one capable of being washed down occasionally. The brick floors in Rooms 100 and 102 were parged with concrete in 1924, as indicated by dates inscribed in the concrete. The other brick floors possibly were parged at the same time. Rooms 101, 103, 104, and 107 have poured concrete floors, which were poured around the wall posts in some instances.
4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls and ceilings were left unfinished, with framing exposed.
5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: Rooms 100 and 102 each have a doorway that open into Room 105, while Room 100 has doorways accessing both Room 104 and 106. All of these doorways have vertical plank doors, except for that between Rooms 102 and 105, which has a two-panel door with applied moldings that appears to have been salvaged from a residence. It is not clear whether the door was salvaged from the Moore-Knobeloch House or another dwelling. There also is a doorway between Rooms 100 and 104; this once had a door, but it has been removed. A screen door is present between in the common wall between Rooms 105 and 106.
 - b. Windows and Shutters: The only “interior” window in the building is located in the south wall of Room 100. This opening has a single sash with six lights that slides open. Interestingly, the sash is mounted to the outside face of the wall as opposed to the interior, as is usually the case. It is important to note that this window would have been an exterior opening prior to the addition of the south extension (assuming it is original).
6. Hardware: The older sections of the chicken house (Rooms 100, 101, and 102) had machine-cut nails used in their construction. Wire nails were used for the later additions.
 7. Mechanical Equipment: The chicken house was equipped with electrical lighting at some point in the middle twentieth century, probably following the development of the rural electrification circa 1940. The earliest wiring present is knob-and-tube. A 30-amp fuse box is attached to the east wall of Room 107. The box was made by the Wadsworth Electrical Manufacturing Company (Covington, Kentucky).

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The chicken house lies at the center of the farmstead, approximately 70’ southeast of the residence. It is oriented east/west. Farm lanes circuit all sides of the yard area in which it situated.
2. Historic Landscape Design: No information available.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

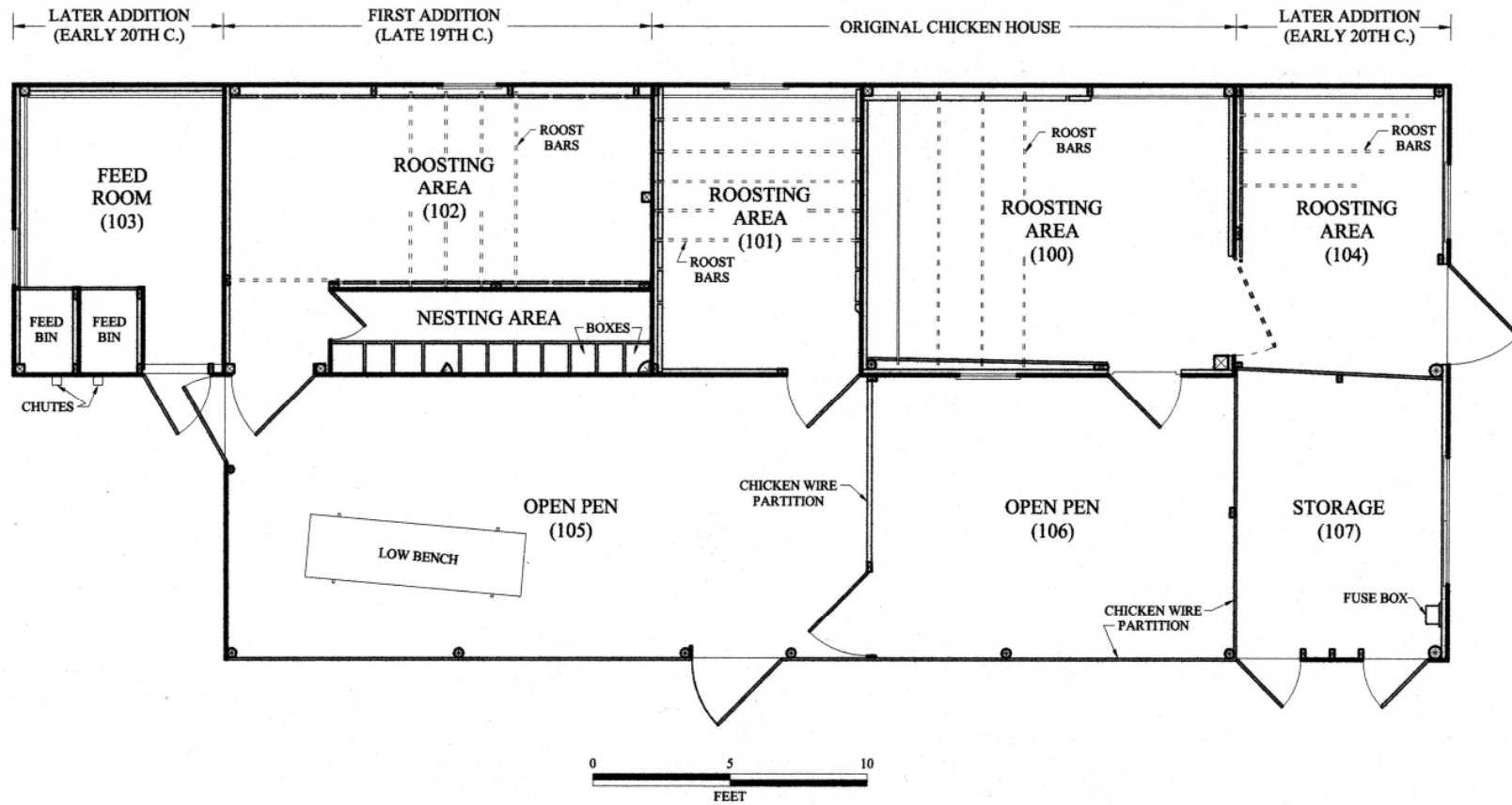


Figure 1. Floor plan of the chicken house at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, illustrating conditions in 2007.

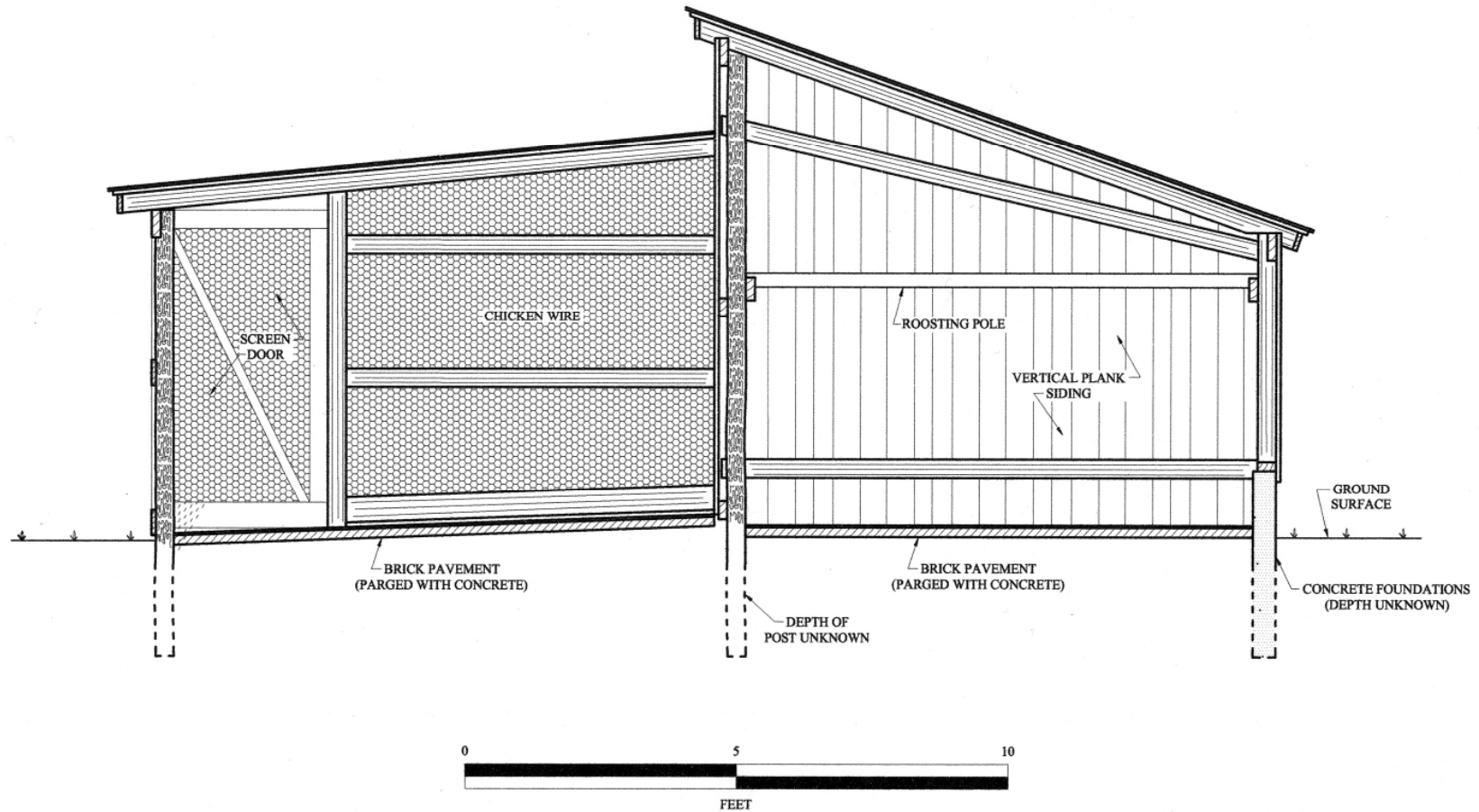


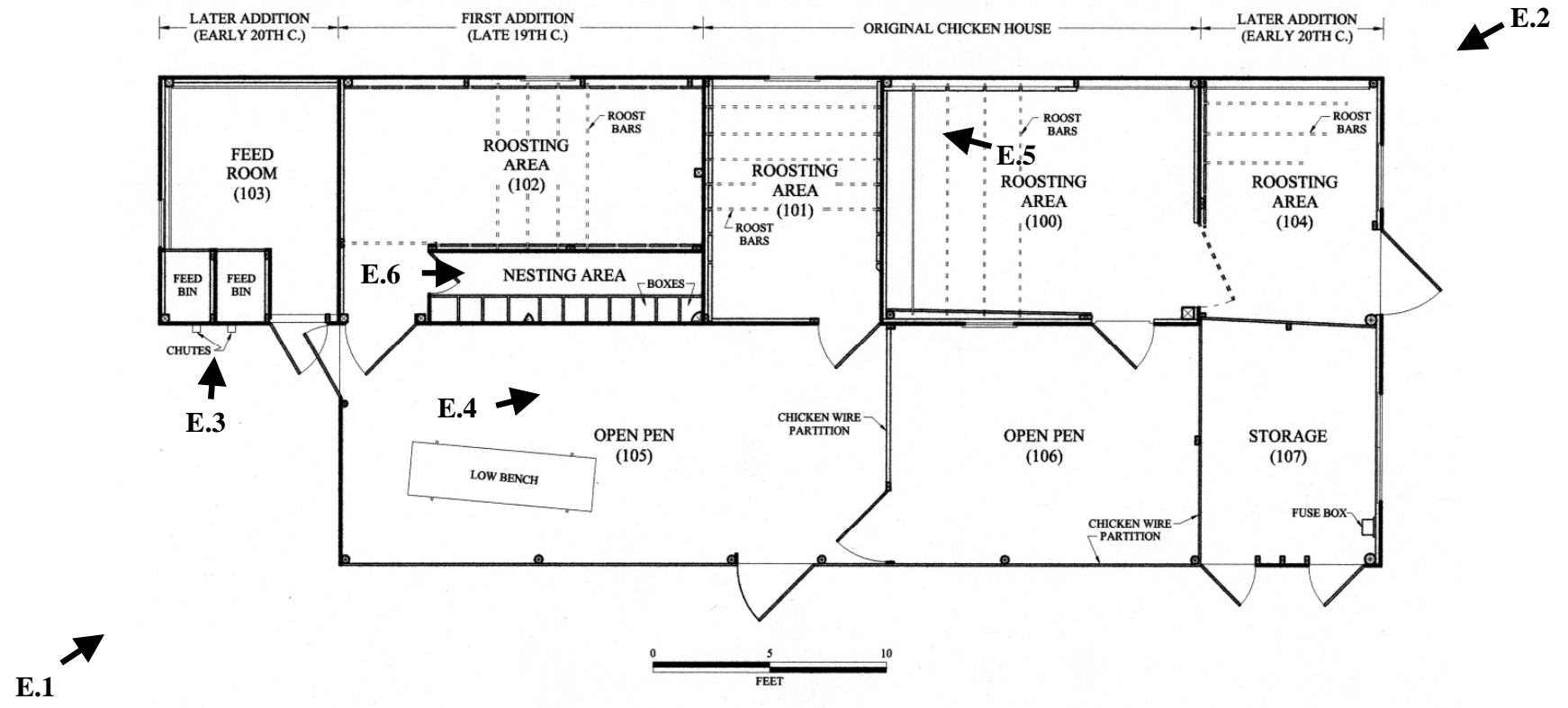
Figure 2. Section view through the chicken house at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. This view looks west through the original part of the building (Room 100 on right) and one of the open pens (Room 106 on left) in the south extension.

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Chicken House
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-E

- Documentation: 6 photographs. Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, photographers (October and December 2007).
- S-2007-2-E.1 Exterior view of the chicken house, looking northeast.
- S-2007-2-E.2 Exterior view of the chicken house, looking southwest.
- S-2007-2-E.3 Exterior view of the chicken house, showing grain room addition on west end of the building. The grain bins were filled through the hinged doorway on the upper part of the wall and emptied through the chutes at the base.
- S-2007-2-E.4 Interior view of the chicken house looking east across the open pen on the south side of the building (discussed as Room 105).
- S-2007-2-E.5 Interior view of the chicken house, showing northwest corner of one of the original rooms in the building (discussed as Room 100). Note the roosting bar here, which rests on beam notched to accommodate it and other bars.
- S-2007-2-E.6 Interior view of the chicken house, showing nesting boxes in the late-nineteenth-century addition (discussed as Room 102).





(DSCN5651)



(100_3219)



(100_3200)



(100_3184)



(100_3154)



(100_3168)

Root Cellar
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-F

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-F

- Location: The root cellar lies on the western edge of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE¼, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The structure and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The root cellar is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Such structures were widely used on farmsteads prior to widespread availability of artificial refrigeration. The Moore-Knobeloch cellar at the especially large and well built and illustrates the level of agricultural production carried out at the farmstead historically. It is part of a rich tradition practiced by German-American farmers in Shiloh Valley (and more regionally) of building large detached cellars for the storage of foodstuffs.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The precise date of the root cellar's construction is not known. It is believed to date to the late nineteenth century (circa 1875-1900) during Balthaser Knobeloch's period of ownership.
2. Alterations and Additions: The original barrel-arched brick dome over the cellar was replaced by a flat concrete roof in 1913 by Julius Knobeloch. The lower 4'-3" of the original brick arch was retained, as was the brick floor.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The root cellar is a large subterranean structure with a rectangular footprint, brick walls, and a flat concrete roof. As originally built, the cellar was barrel arched. Similar barrel-arched cellars have been documented at

several other German-American farmsteads in Shiloh Valley Township, though these other known examples all had a building located overhead, in contrast to that the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. The floor of the root cellar at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is set approximately 3' below grade and an earthen berm has been heaped around the upper part of the walls for insulation. The berm on the west and part of the north sides of the cellar is held back by a brick retaining wall supported by round steel posts, whereas that on the northeast, east, and south has a natural slope.

2. Condition of Fabric: The root cellar is in excellent condition overall.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The root cellar measures 21'-4" (north/south) by 13'-6" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The foundations are brick.
3. Walls: The walls of the root cellar mostly are constructed of brick, the exceptions being the upper part of the north and south walls, which are of poured concrete and were added in 1913. The brickwork on the north, east, and west walls is two courses thick while that on the south is three courses. The brick is laid in common bond.
4. Structural System, Framing: The cellar is of masonry construction. In 1913 the original brick barrel arch was removed and replaced by a straight-walled, flat-roofed configuration. New brickwork and poured concrete was laid upon the original walls that were retained, and a concrete roof was poured.

The brick retaining wall that runs along the west side of the root cellar is dry laid and two courses thick. It is supported by 3"-diameter steel pipes driven into the ground and set approximately 3'-6" on center. Earth fill has been dumped into the void between the retaining wall and the cellar proper. It is not entirely clear why a retaining wall was built here and not elsewhere. One possibility is that it represents an attempt to maintain the farm lane running between the root cellar and field, which would have been encroached upon had a naturally-sloped berm been utilized. It might also be a method making sure the warmer western exposure is better protected/insulated.

5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, and Bulkheads: There is a bulkhead on south side of the root cellar, which encloses the stairway by which cellar is accessed. The bulkhead opening is 6'-4" wide and is framed by 14"-thick concrete sidewalls. It formerly was covered by a wood-frame door covered with corrugated steel, which pivoted upward on a steel pipe set in notches on the interior (north) end of the

bulkhead. This door was opened by means of a counter balance mechanism, using weights suspended from a pole. The stairway is comprised of five concrete steps.

Considering the use of concrete in its construction, the bulkhead possibly was put in 1913, when the roof over the cellar was rebuilt. It possibly replaced an earlier brick bulkhead.

6. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: The cellar has an entrance with double doors on its southern end. The doors are of plank construction and are hung from pintels.

b. Windows and Shutters: No window openings are present on the structure.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The building has a flat poured-concrete roof measuring 8" thick.

b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof has close eaves, with no overhang. Short, unornamented parapet walls are present on the northern and southern ends of the roof.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The cellar consists of a single open room measuring 19'-6"x12'-0." A barrel rack is located in the southwest corner of the cellar. The rack consists of two parallel 4"x4" posts set on bricks to keep them off the floor. Iron rings, or hoops, from the barrels once stored here are scattered around the rack (the wood staves having deteriorated). A 1-1/2"-diameter pipe extends across the width of the cellar at its north (rear) end. This pipe possibly was to hang things from or perhaps served as some type of rack support. See attached floor plan for more detail.

2. Flooring: A brick floor is present.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls and ceiling are unfinished, with brick and concrete exposed.

5. Hardware: A limited amount of hardware is present in the root cellar, which is not entirely surprising, given the structure's masonry construction and simple character. The paired doors for the entranceway to the cellar are hung with strap hinges.

6. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The building was never equipped with a mechanical heating or cooling system. However, the fact that the cellar was sunk in the ground and covered with earth naturally created a cool environment on the interior, thereby facilitating the long-term storage of food products.

A concrete-lined ventilation shaft is located at the rear, or north, end of the root cellar. This has an opening at its base that faces into the cellar proper. Similar ventilation shafts have been documented on other root cellars in the area. They created air flow, keeping the interior of the cellars dry and preventing the growth of mold.

- b. Lighting: There is no evidence of the building having been equipped with artificial lighting at any point in its history.
- c. Plumbing: The cellar was never equipped with running water. A small sump is located in the southeast corner of the cellar. This would have drawn off water accumulated on the interior.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The root cellar is oriented north/south and faces south. It is situated on the western edge of the farmstead and lies southwest of the residence. A tilled agricultural field lies immediately west of the cellar, while mowed lawn extends to the east, north, and south.
2. Historic Landscape Design: No information available.

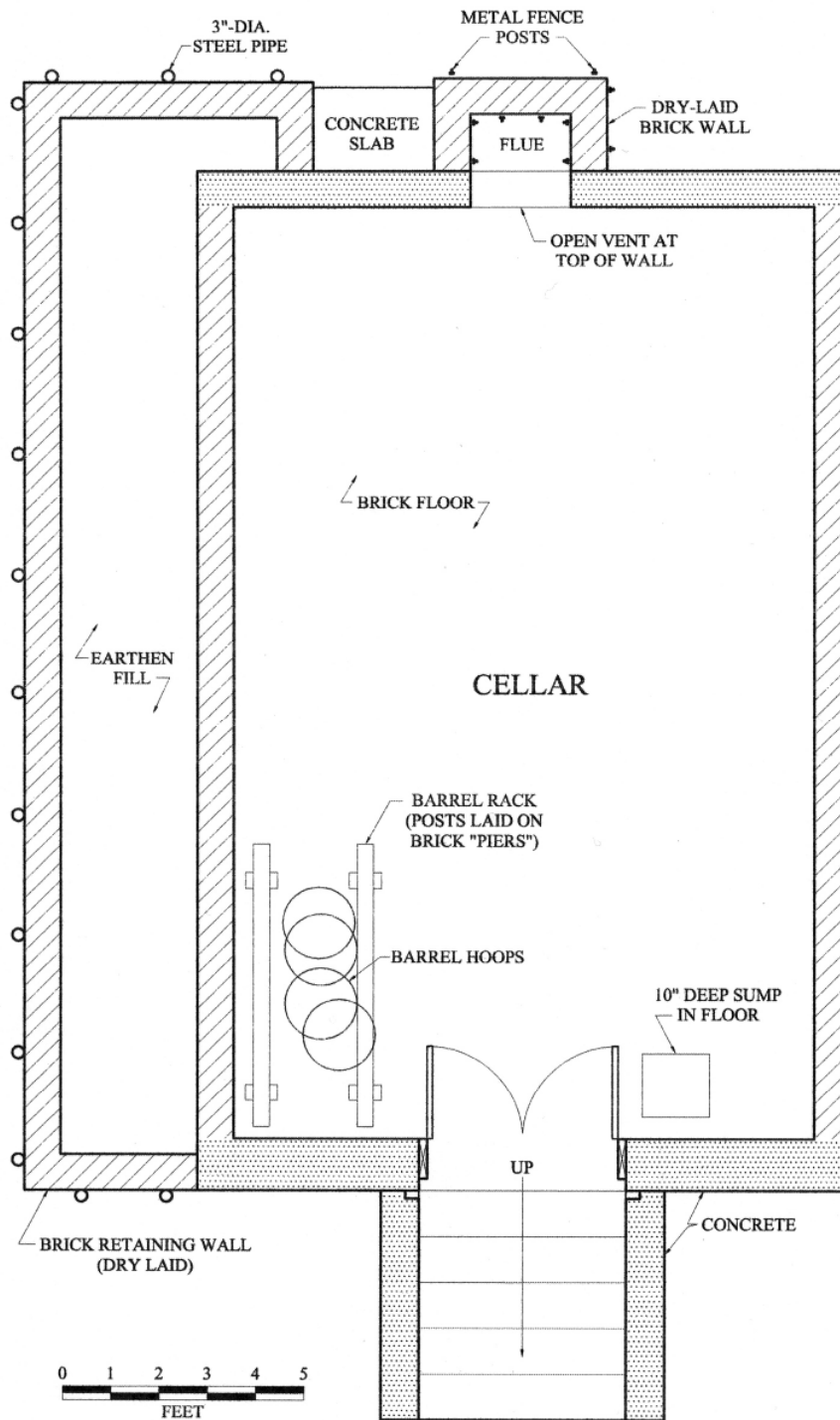


Figure 1. Floor plan of the root cellar at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, showing conditions in 2007.

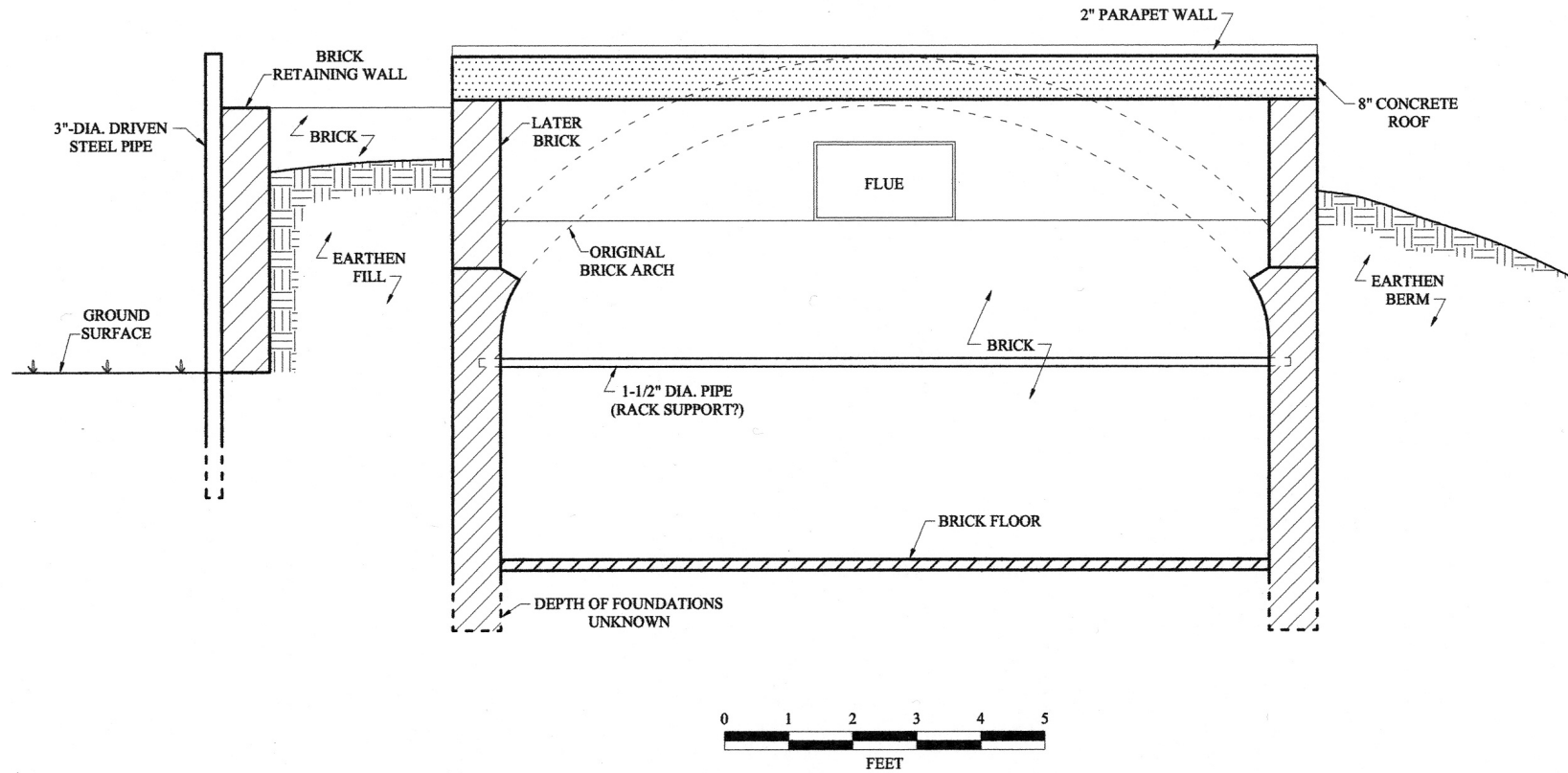


Figure 2. Sectional view through the root cellar looking north. The original barrel-arched ceiling on the cellar is indicated with dashed lines. This was replaced in 1913 by a flat concrete roof supported by straight walls.

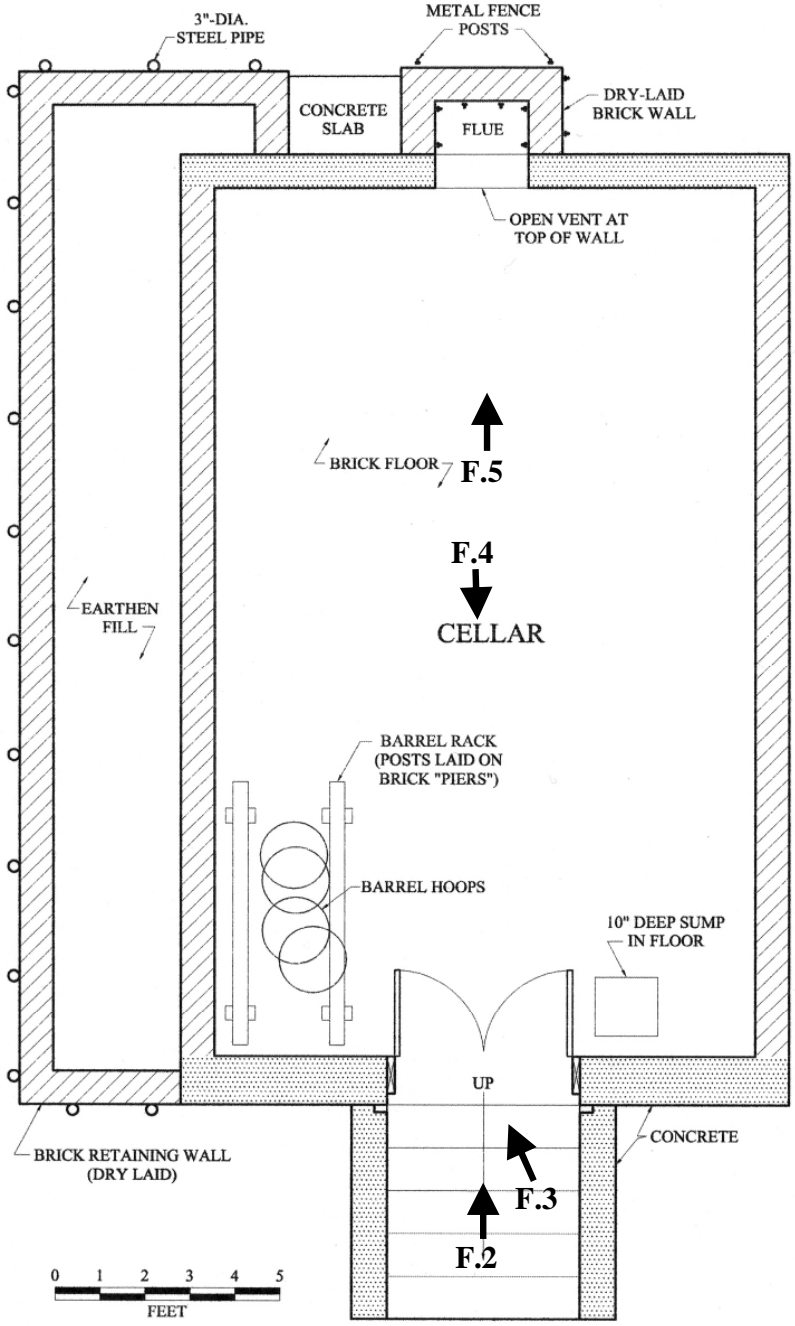
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Root Cellar
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-F

- Documentation: 5 photographs. Floyd Mansberger, photographer (October 2007).
- S-2007-2-F.1 Exterior view of the root cellar, looking north and showing entrance.
- S-2007-2-F.2 View looking down the stairway by which the cellar is accessed. Note double doors.
- S-2007-2-F.3 Detail of the edge of the roof directly above the cellar entrance, showing "1913" inscribed in the concrete. This commemorates the year the original brick dome over the cellar was replaced with the current concrete one.
- S-2007-2-F.4 Interior view of the cellar, looking south towards the entrance and associated stairway.
- S-2007-2-F.5 Interior view of the cellar, looking north. Note the vent opening at the rear of the cellar.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW SHEET
IL HABS No. S-2007-2-F



F.1



(DSCN5593)



(DSCN5599)

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-F.3
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTIONS



(DSCN5595)



(DSCN5608)



(DSCN5601)

Privy
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-G

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-G

- Location: The privy lies on the northwestern corner of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The structure and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The privy is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Such structures were a common feature on farmsteads prior to the middle twentieth century and represented a necessary adjunct to the farm residence.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The precise date of the privy's construction is not known. Based on the materials used in its construction, it is believed to date to the late nineteenth century (circa 1890-1900). If so, it was constructed during Julius Knobeloch's period of ownership. It would have seen regular use until the addition of an interior bathroom in the main house and occasional use thereafter.
2. Alterations and Additions: The existing concrete foundations of the privy appear to post-date the structure it. The building may have been located above a dirt or wood-lined privy shaft originally.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The privy is located approximately 53' feet due west of the main house, near the edge of the field bordering the west side of the farmstead. It is a small, front-gabled, frame structure, utilitarian in character and lacking any adornment.

2. Condition of Fabric: Despite its having seen no use in recent years and having been found flipped over on its side (by wind or vandals), the privy is in fair condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: Including the privy pit, the structure measures 3'-7" (north/south) by 6'-0" (east/west) at its greatest dimensions. The privy superstructure, or outhouse proper, measures 3'-7" (north/south) by 4'-0" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The privy rests on poured concrete perimeter foundations, which measure 4" thick.
3. Walls: The walls of the privy are of vertical plank construction.
4. Structural System, Framing: The privy is of plank-frame construction. Wide vertical planking is nailed to 4"x4" sills at the base and 2"x6"s—set flat up top. Reference the attached sectional view for more details on the method of construction.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The privy has a single door, which is located on the east elevation. The door is constructed of vertical planks.
 - b. Windows and Shutters: No window openings are present on the building.
6. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The building has a front-gabled roof covered with wood shingles.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: The building has open eaves with exposed rafters. A 1"x4" fascia board is present.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The privy superstructure consists of a single room measuring 3'-4"x3'-10" on its interior. A bench seat is located along the west side of the room. The bench appears to have had a single seat and opening. A concrete-lined pit lies beneath the seat and extends west of the superstructure. The pit is 1'-8" to 1'-10" deep, and that portion lying west of the privy proper is sloped and covered with a removable concrete lid. A short brick wall formerly separated the pit into two chambers, perhaps in order to liquid and solid waste similar to a septic tank. The shallow depth of the privy pit suggests that it must have been cleaned out on a fairly regular basis or did not see heavy use.

2. Flooring: Plank flooring is present.
 4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls and ceiling are unfinished, with studs and rafters exposed.
 5. Hardware: The building was framed with machine-cut nails. The door is attached with strap hinges.
 6. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: A metal flue pipe is located along the rear side of the privy. The pipe is intended to vent the privy shaft of fumes and odors. The building was never equipped with a heating or cooling system.
 - b. Lighting: There is no evidence of the building having been equipped with fixed lighting at any point in its history.
 - c. Plumbing: The privy was never equipped with running water. Waste was deposited into a concrete-lined chamber beneath the structure.
- D. Site:
1. General Setting and Orientation: The privy is located approximately 53' due west of the farm residence. It faces east. The edge of a tilled agricultural field lies less than 15' west of the privy.
 2. Historic Landscape Design: No information available.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

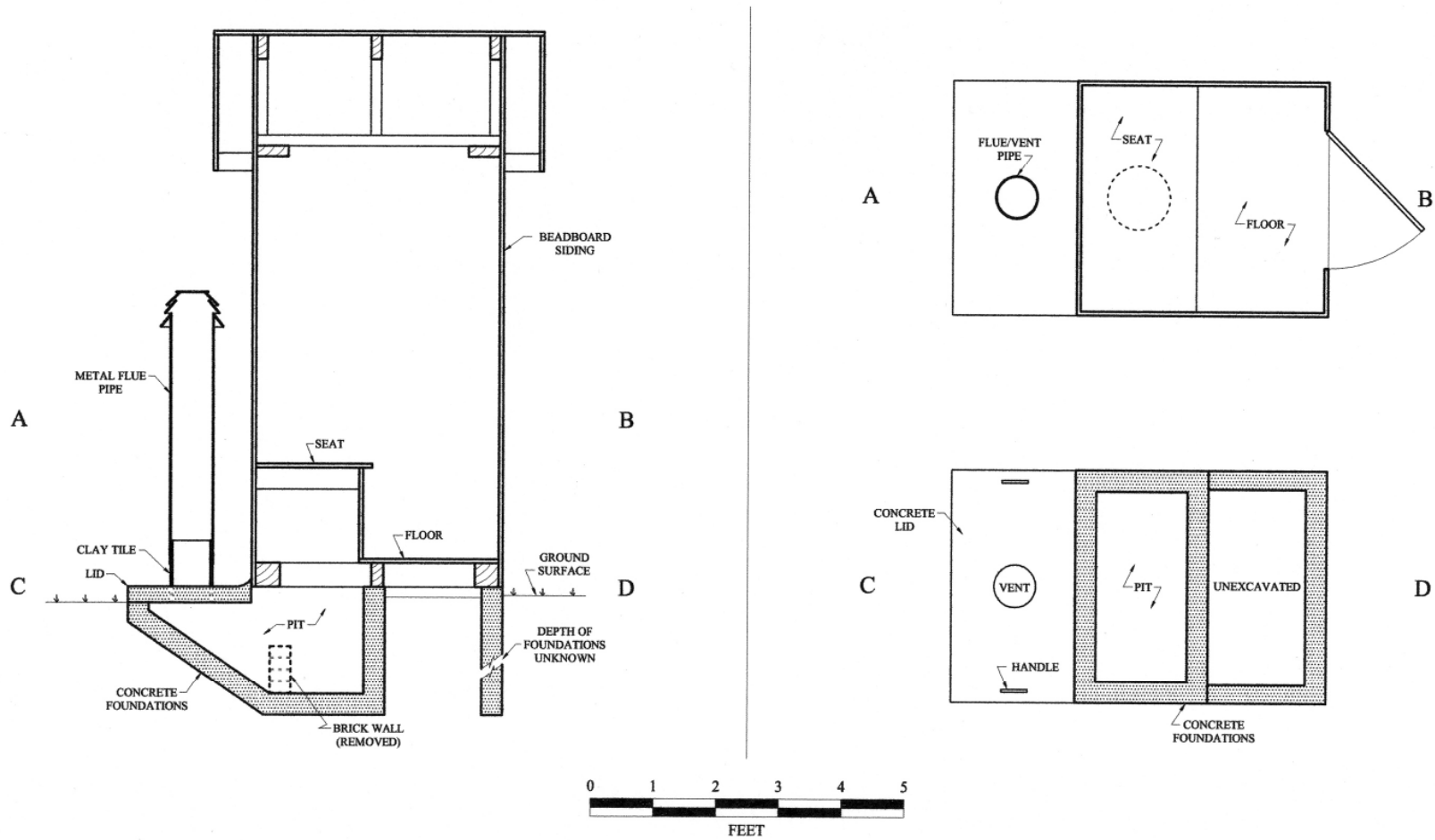


Figure 1. Sectional (LEFT) and plan (RIGHT) drawings of the privy at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.

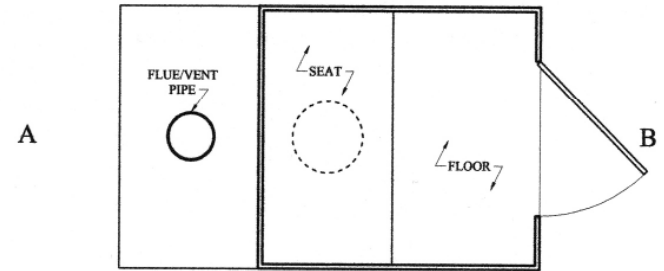
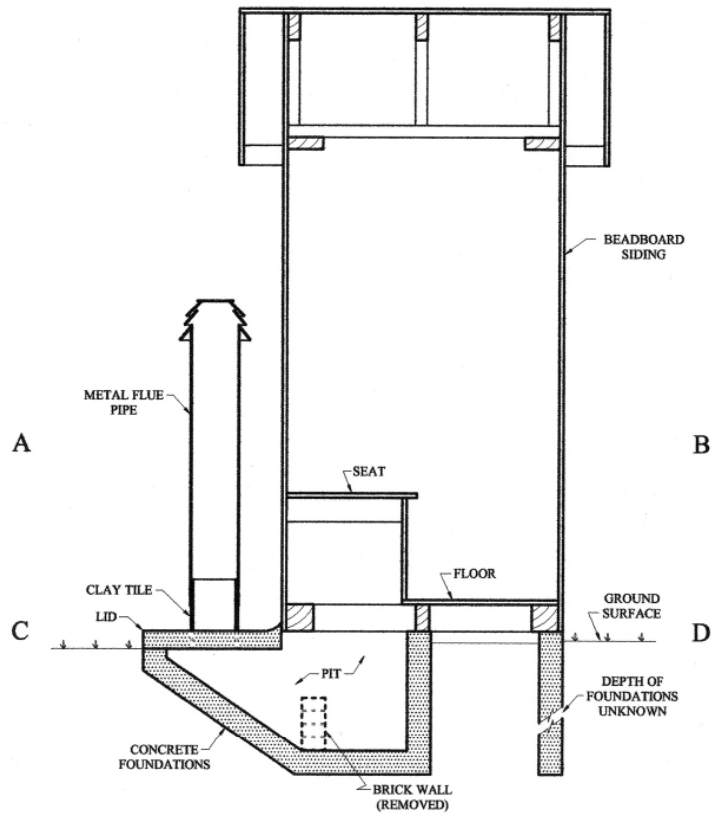
INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Privy
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

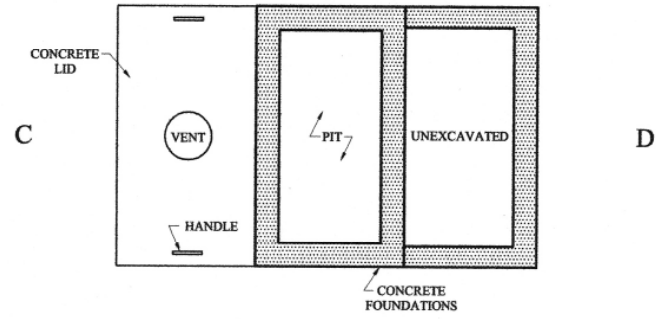
IL HABS No. S-2007-2-G

Documentation: 1 photograph. Floyd Mansberger, photographer (October 2007).

S-2007-2-G.1 Exterior view of privy. The structure is laying on its side, having been tipped over by vandals.



G.1





(DSCN5567)

Early Machine Shed
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-J

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-J

- Location: The early machine shed lies roughly at the center of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which itself is located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The early machine shed is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Believed to have been constructed circa 1870, the shed is one of the earlier agricultural outbuildings documented on the farmstead. Its timber-frame construction follows a building tradition practiced at the farmstead (and indeed Shiloh Valley) into the early years of the twentieth century.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The exact date of construction for the machine shed is not known. Based on the materials used in its construction, however, the building is believed to have been erected during the middle-to-late nineteenth century (circa 1870), making the earliest of the three known machine sheds on the farmstead.
2. Alterations and Additions: The building does not appear to have experienced major alterations. However, a sliding doorway on the north elevation potentially represents a later modification—being added after the family acquired a car and parked the vehicle in the building.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The machine shed was a relatively large, front-gabled, timber-frame structure, which historically was used for the storing agricultural

equipment and other machinery. As a utilitarian agricultural outbuilding, it had no exterior or interior ornamentation.

2. Condition of Fabric: The building is in ruins, having collapsed after a large tree limb fell on it during an ice storm which occurred during the winter of 2006-2007. Even so, the building was considered worthy of documentation due to its comparatively early date (for the farmstead) and its method of construction.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The building measured 18'-2" (north/south) by 41'-1" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The building rested in a series of large brick piers, which were positioned beneath the corner and wall posts. The piers were three courses (12") in width.
3. Walls: The exterior walls were covered with vertical plank siding, which was 1"x12"x9' oak.
4. Structural System, Framing: The frame of the building was constructed entirely of circular-sawn, unsurfaced, oak lumber, with the principal framing members being connected with mortise-and-tenon joints. The corner posts measured 6"x6" as did the intervening wall posts, which were set between 15' and 16' on center. The posts rested upon a 4"x8" sill and rose to a 4"x6" rafter plate. A 3-1/2"x6-1/4" girt ran between the corner posts on the east and west ends of the building. The posts were stiffened with 4"x4" diagonal bracing (at the upper ends of the posts) connected with mortise and tenon, as well as by horizontal 2"x5-1/2" nailers running between them. The joists for the loft measured 2"x5-3/4". The roof was carried by 2"x4" rafters with approximate 2' centers.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: A 17'-wide doorway was present on the east end of the building. This opening was equipped with a pair of hinged plank doors, each measuring 8'-6" wide. Located above this—centered within the gable—was a smaller plank door which measured 2'-7"x5'-0"; this appears to have been used for loading materials into the loft.
 - b. Windows and Shutters: No windows are known to have been present on the building.
6. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The shed had a front-gabled roof with a relatively steep pitch (9" in 12"). It was covered with corrugated steel roofing. The original roofing material was wood shingles.

- b. Cornice, Eaves: The building had open eaves with exposed rafters. The cornice was not adorned in any manner.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The machine shed had a single open room on its interior and was not otherwise partitioned. Vehicles and equipment could be brought inside via the paired doorways on the east end of the building or through the sliding door on the northwest corner.

A loft was present over the east end of the building, minimally, and perhaps extended the full length of the building. It could be accessed from the exterior through the doorway in the east gable-end wall.

2. Flooring: The machine shed had a dirt floor.
3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls and ceiling were not finished in any manner and the framing was left exposed.
4. Openings: See part II.B.5.
5. Hardware: Framing members not attached with mortise and tenon were joined with machine-cut nails. The paired vehicle doors on the east side of the shed had exceptionally long strap hinges (1'-6") with an end loop that fitted over pintels driven into the corner posts flanking the doorway.
6. Mechanical Equipment: The machine shed potentially was supplied with limited electrical service, considering that several of the adjoining outbuildings (i.e. workshop and chicken house) were. However, this is difficult to determine with certainty due to the building's collapsed state. No other mechanical equipment for heating or cooling is known to have been present in the building.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The machine lies in the center of the farmstead and is oriented east/west. Its front elevation faces east.
2. Historic Landscape Design: No information available.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

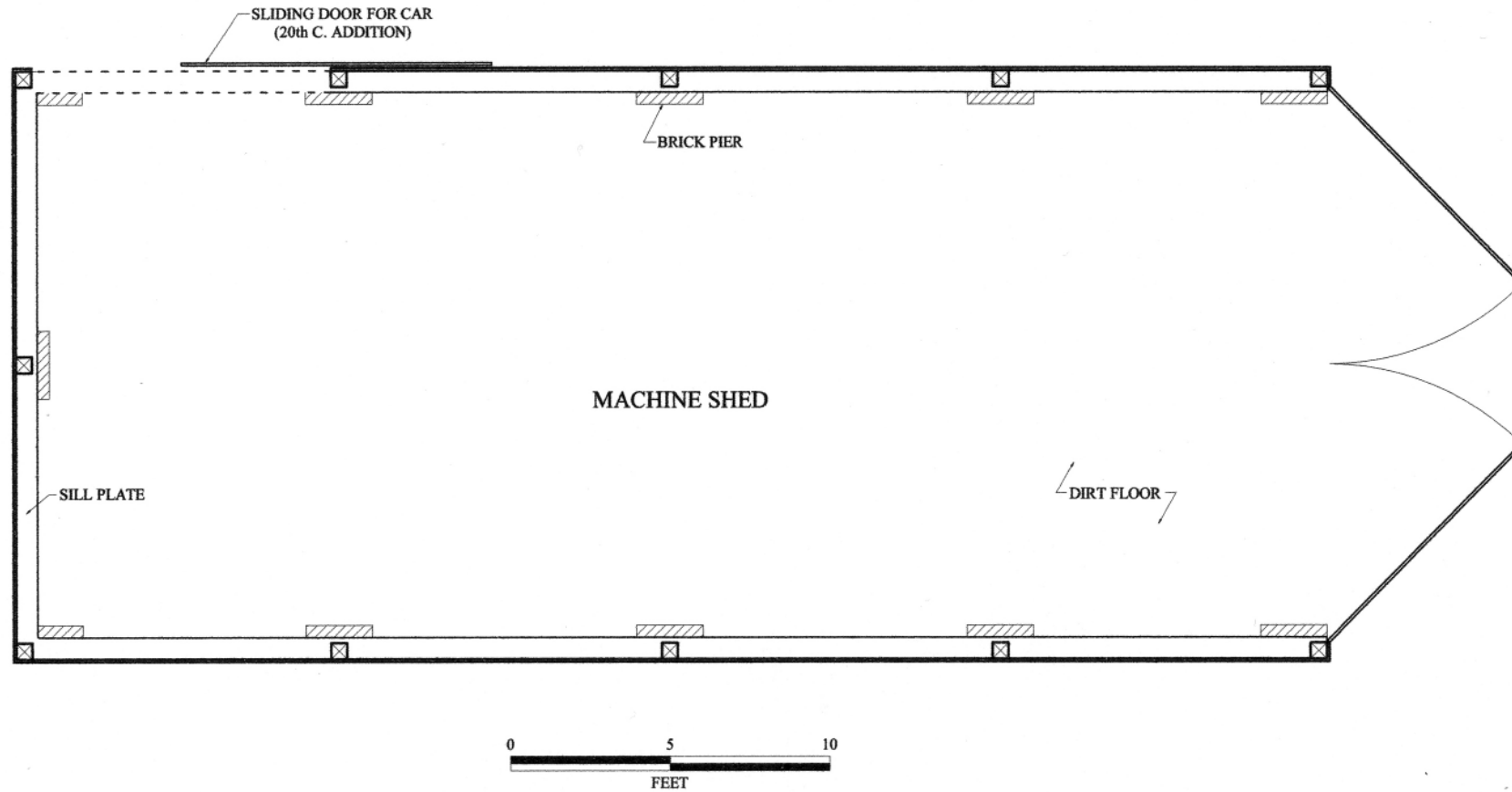


Figure 1. Floor plan of the early machine shed at the Moore-Knobelock Farmstead, showing conditions prior to its destruction in 2007.

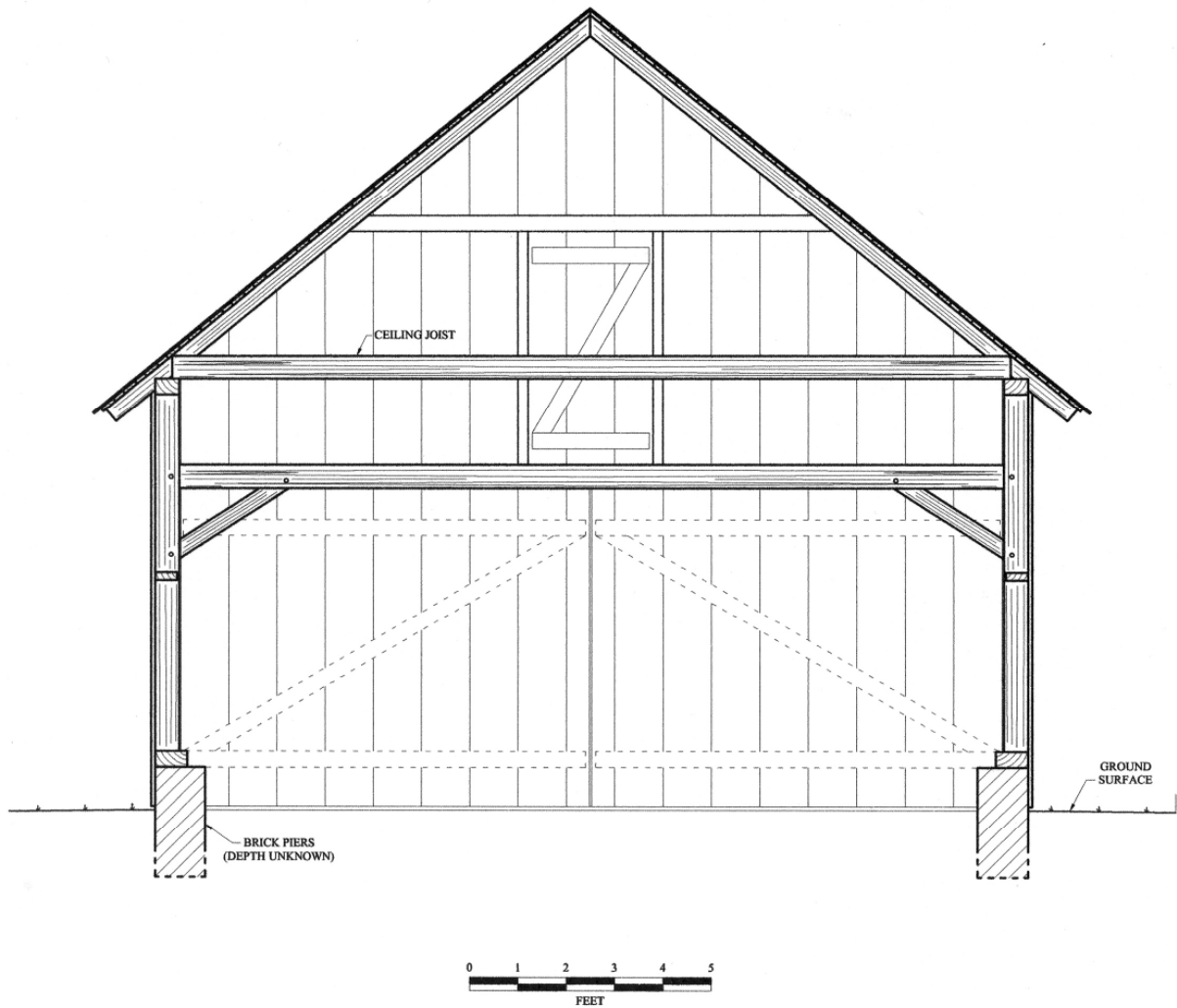


Figure 2. Sectional view of the early machine shed, showing east bent.

Thresher/Machine Shed
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¼, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-H

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-H

- Location: The thresher/machine shed lies on the northeastern corner of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The thresher/machine is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. The shed was built in the early twentieth century, reportedly to house a threshing machine initially. Threshers were an expensive piece of equipment—one not every farmer owned; indeed, most farmers either had to pay someone else to their threshing or perhaps owned a machine on a cooperative basis with others. The presence of thresher at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead is indicative of the level of agricultural production practiced out by the Knobeloch family by the early twentieth century. The thresher/machine shed was constructed as part of a wider expansion/remodeling of the farmstead during this era.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The precise date of the thresher/machine shed's construction is not known. Based on the materials used in its construction, it is believed to date to the early twentieth century (circa 1900-1920). If so, it was constructed during Julius Knobeloch's period of occupation/ownership.
2. Alterations and Additions: The only alteration observed during the course of the investigation of the building was the presence of two generations of foundation piers.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The thresher/machine shed is a front-gabled, frame structure, utilitarian in character and lacking any adornment. On its interior, the shed is divided into three bays, each of which has wide, exterior doors on its north and south ends. The building reportedly was used to store a threshing machine in the early part of the twentieth century.¹
2. Condition of Fabric: The shed is in good condition overall.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The structure measures 32'-3" (north/south) by 30'-7" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The shed rests on masonry piers placed beneath the upright wall posts. The earlier piers are poured concrete and have tapered sides. The later piers consist of clay tile filled with concrete.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are covered with vertical plank siding, which is fir (or pine) and 12" wide.
4. Structural System, Framing: The machine shed is constructed with circular-sawn oak lumber. The walls are framed with large vertical posts set 8' on center and varying in size between 3- $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 5- $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5- $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 6". The posts rest on a 5- $\frac{1}{2}$ "x5- $\frac{1}{2}$ " sill set approximately 1'-8" above grade. Diagonal bracing, measuring 3"x3- $\frac{1}{2}$ ", is present at the corners. Running between and midway up the wall posts are 2"x5- $\frac{1}{2}$ " nailers. Two parallel rows of interior posts, measuring 5- $\frac{3}{4}$ " square, also are present. The roof is framed with 2"x5" rafters, the lower ends of which rest on a 3- $\frac{3}{4}$ "x5- $\frac{1}{2}$ " plate. The upper ends of the rafters are attached to a 1"x6" ridge board.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The shed has a total of six doorways, three of which are located on the north elevation and three on the south elevation. The doorways essentially take up the entirety of these two elevations, and each of them has a set of paired doors. The doors are of vertical plank construction and have horizontal and diagonal bracing on their interior side. The center doorways are taller than those flanking them; this possibly was due to them having to accommodate a thresher at one time. Each of the doorways formerly had a removable doorstop, consisting of 2"x4" beam set upright on a footing at the point where the paired doors

¹ Steve Renner, personal communication, 16 October 2007.

met. The lower end of the doorstops rested on a concrete footing. One of these footings (associated with the north-center doorway) was put in rather late, as indicated by the “5-30-84” date inscribed on its surface.

- b. Windows and Shutters: No window openings are present on the building.
6. Roof:
- a. Shape, Covering: The building has a front-gabled roof covered with corrugated steel roofing. The sheathing is 1”x6” planks, which are widely spaced to accommodate the steel roofing.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: The building has shallow, open eaves with exposed rafters.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The interior of the machine shed consists of a large open room. Two rows of interior posts (running north/south) divide the space into three bays, which are aligned to the exterior doorways on the gable-end walls
2. Flooring: The building has a dirt floor.
3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls and ceiling are unfinished, with studs and rafters exposed.
4. Openings: See part II.B.5.
5. Hardware: The main framing on the building is attached with wire-drawn nails. The exterior siding, however, is held with machine-cut nails (possibly on account of their perceived greater holding power). The doors are hung with strap hinges.
6. Mechanical Equipment: There is no evidence of the shed having ever been equipped with any mechanical systems related to heating, cooling, or plumbing. Nor is there is any evidence of the building having been equipped with fixed lighting at any point in its history.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The shed is oriented north/south and is located on the northeaster corner of the farmstead, being rather isolated from the core building complex. A tilled agricultural field wraps around the northern and eastern sides of the building.
2. Historic Landscape Design: No information available.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

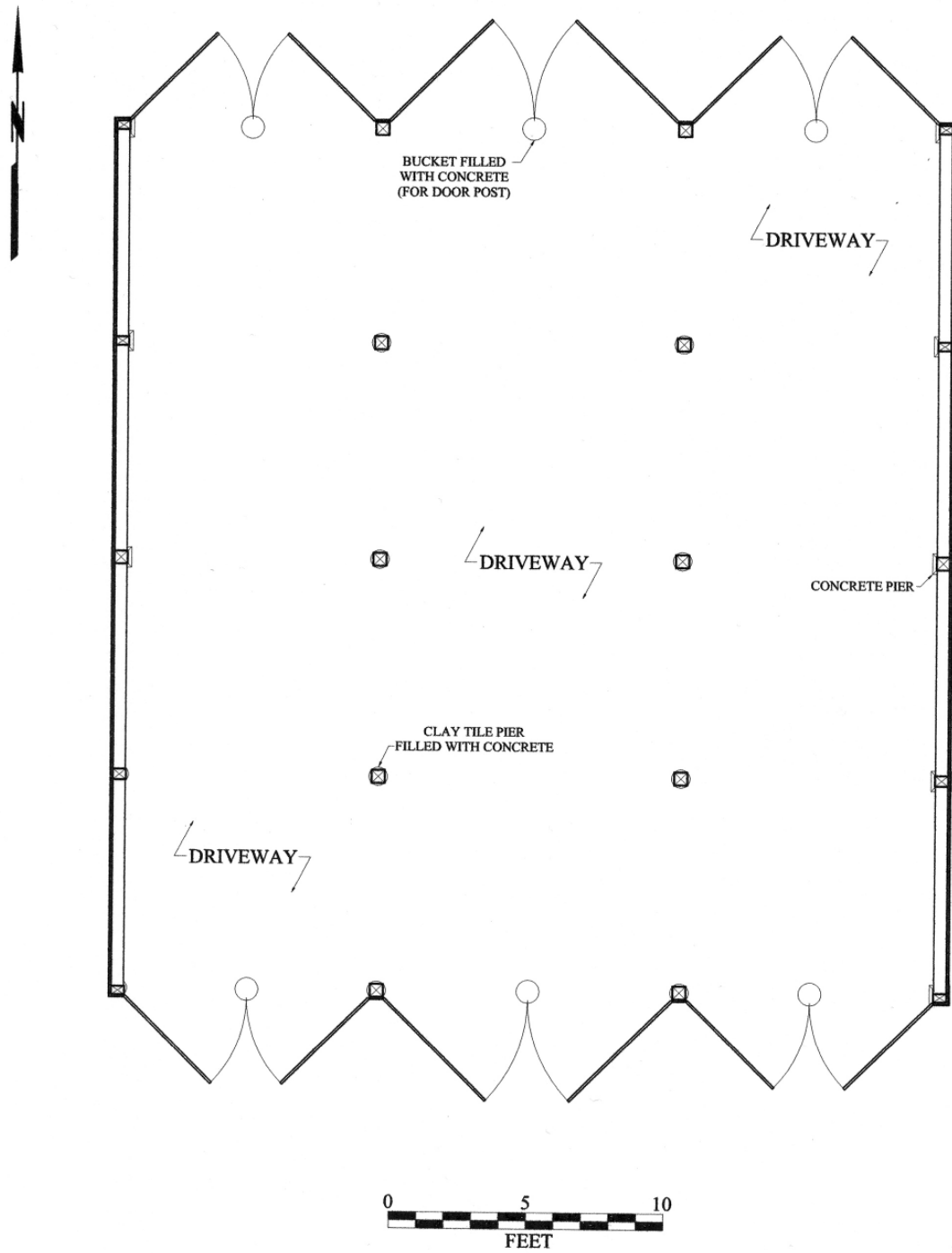


Figure 1. Plan of the thresher/machine shed on the northern end of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.

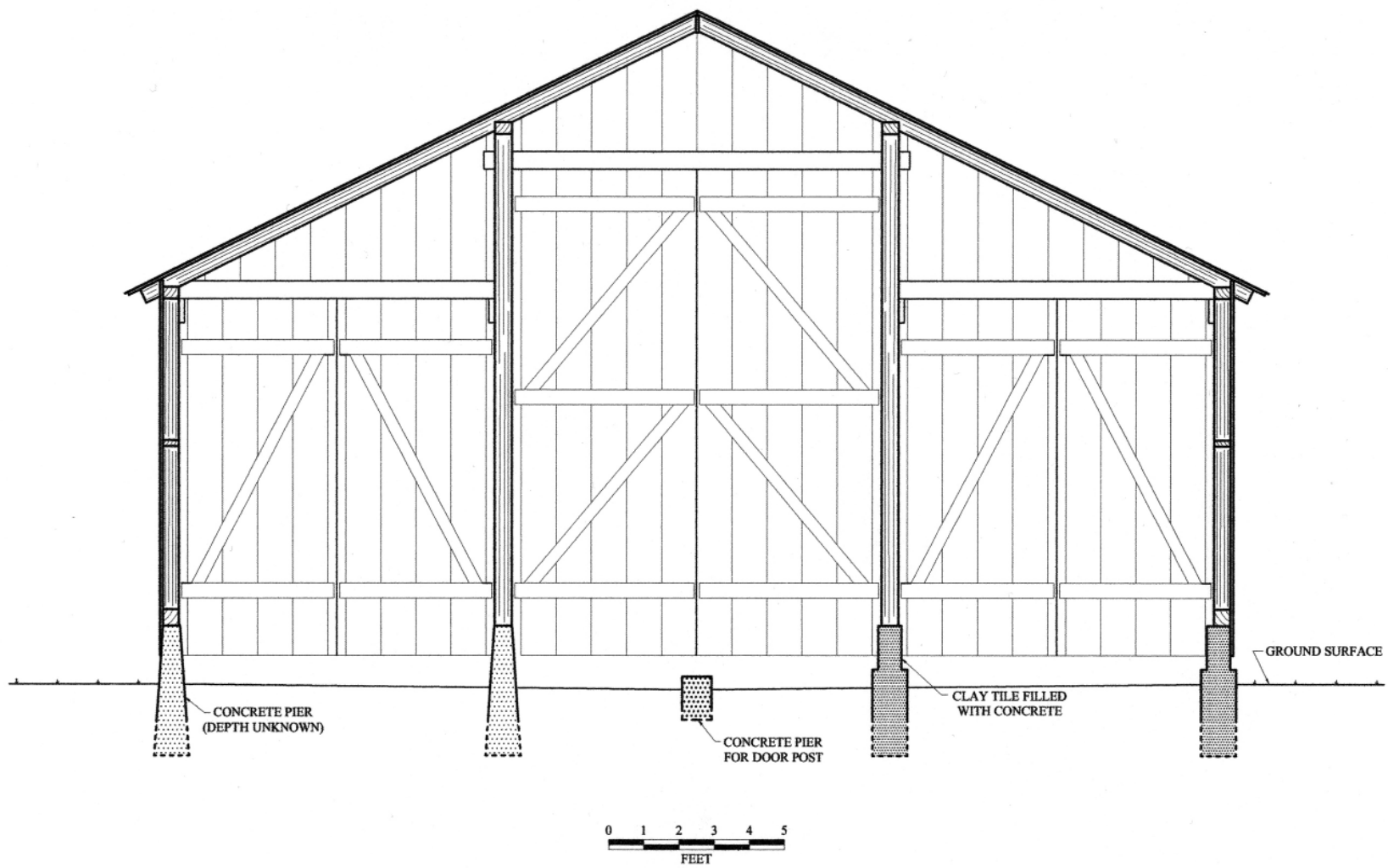


Figure 2. Sectional view of the thresher/machine shed, looking north.

Summer Kitchen
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-I

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-I

- Location: The summer kitchen lies on west-center of the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead, which is located on the SE¼, NW¼, SE¼ of Section 19 in Shiloh Valley Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.
- Present Owner: The building and associated farmstead are owned by Southwest Illinois College (Belleville, Illinois).
- Present Occupant: None.
- Present Use: Vacant.
- Statement of Significance: The summer kitchen is a contributing resource to the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead. Believed to have been constructed in 1952, the summer kitchen is a large example of this building type and exhibits the considerable agricultural success and self-sufficiency enjoyed by the Knobeloch family during the middle twentieth century. It represents one of the last buildings erected by the Knobeloch family when the property was still an owner-occupied farmstead.

Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of Erection: The summer kitchen is believed to have been erected in 1952. This date is inscribed on the concrete top for the hearth in the kitchen.
2. Alterations and Additions: No significant alterations or additions to the building are known of.

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The summer kitchen was a single-story, L-shaped, frame building with a cross-gabled roof. It combined the functions of a summer kitchen (food preparation and storage) and a garage, with the summer kitchen proper being located in the western leg of the building and the garage in the eastern leg. The building was vernacular in character and lacked any exterior ornamentation.

Even so, the summer kitchen is a large example of this building type and exhibits the considerable agricultural success and self-sufficiency enjoyed by the Knobloch family during the middle twentieth century. The building was located directly south and within very convenient distance of the main house

2. Condition of Fabric: The building was set on fire by arsonists shortly before the IL HABS documentation of the farmstead was begun. Although the fire destroyed most of the structure, enough remained for the floor plan to be documented accurately. Even though the summer kitchen was in ruins, its inclusion in the IL HABS documentation package was considering important considering the important role it played in the day-to-day operation of the Moore-Knobloch Farmstead during the middle twentieth century.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: At its greatest extents, the summer kitchen measured 26'-0" (north/south) by 39'-10" (east/west).
2. Foundations: The building had poured-concrete perimeter foundations.
3. Walls: The exterior of the building covered with fiber cement board panels. The fact that the panels largely survived the fire suggest that they may have been asbestos-based "transite" siding.
4. Structural System, Framing: The summer kitchen was built predominately with nominal-sized fir lumber. The walls were framed with 2"x4" and 4"x4" studs resting on 2"x4 sills. Diagonal bracing—rising from sill—was used at the corners; interestingly, this bracing was oak, as opposed to fir (the one instance where oak was used in the building). The studs rose to a 2"x4" ceiling/rafter plate. The roof was carried by 2"x6" rafters.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: All four of the rooms in the building had exterior doorways. Two of these were located on the north elevation and allowed access to the two storage rooms here. Two different doorways on the south and east elevations accessed the kitchen room. A 9'-wide garage door also was present on the east elevation. The exact character of the exterior doors is not known due to their destruction in the fire.
 - b. Windows and Shutters: The building had a total of five window openings, three of which were located on the south elevation, one on the west, and one on the east elevation. The window sashes were destroyed in the fire, so their character is not known.
6. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The summer kitchen had a cross-gabled roof covered with corrugated metal roofing.
- b. Cornice, Eaves: The building had open eaves with exposed rafters.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The western leg of the L-shaped building constituted the summer kitchen proper and was divided into three rooms: a large kitchen and two smaller storage and/or work rooms. The kitchen room was located in the southwest corner of the building and measured 17'-1"x19'-2".¹ It had an exterior doorway on its south side and window openings on the west and south. The major feature within the kitchen was a brick chimney with a large cooking hearth on its west side. The hearth had a raised brick base/fire box and concrete top, within were set two large (2'-4" diameter) cast-irons kettles. These kettles likely served a variety of functions including, heating water for scaling hogs, rendering lard, and general cooking. Two sets of paired concrete blocks are located on the east wall, opposite the hearth; these possibly supported a rack or served as a stand for shelving. A set of water pipes—presumably for a sink—extend through the floor along the north side of the kitchen room.

The two storage/work rooms in the building located to the north of the kitchen, both of which were accessible from the latter through separate interior doorways. Each of the rooms in question had an exterior doorway on their north side. The western of these rooms measured 7'-9"x11'-5" and was windowless. A heavy work bench (covered with linoleum) extending across the east side of the room; this possibly was used for butchering. The adjoining room to the east was smaller, measuring only 7'-9"x7'-5", and was illuminated by a single window on its east wall. It is suspected to have been used for storage.

The garage forming the eastern leg of the building measured 13'-3"x19'-6" on the interior. It had a two window openings in the south wall and a vehicle door on the east. There were no interior doorways between the garage and kitchen room.

2. Flooring: The kitchen and two storage rooms all had brick floors. In the kitchen, there was a 6"-diameter hole² cut through the south foundation wall, which could have served as a drain in the event the brick floor here was sprayed down or mopped. The garage simply had a gravel floor.
3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls were sheathed with horizontal planking. The finish applied to this planking (paint, paper, etc.) is not known.

¹ Room dimensions provided are north/south by east/west.

² This suspected drain had a metal cover on the exterior which could be swung open or closed as needed.

4. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: There are two interior doorways in the building, both of which are located on the north side of the kitchen and allow access between it the two storage/work rooms. The doorways measured 2'-10" wide. The character of the doors is not known.
 - b. Windows: See part II.B.5.b.
 5. Hardware: The lumber in the building was attached with wire nails.
 6. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating, Air Conditioning, and Ventilation: The manner in which the building was heated is not known with certainty. The only obvious source of heat—albeit an indirect one—was the cooking hearth in the kitchen room. If the building ever was supplied with air conditioning, it likely consisted of a window unit. The garage had a steel vent in the center of its roof.
 - b. Lighting: Given its construction date, the building likely was equipped with electrical lighting throughout its entire history.
 - c. Plumbing: The summer kitchen was connected to same water supply as the house, and a water line ran between the two buildings. A sink is believed to have been located along the north wall of the kitchen room.
- D. Site:
1. General Setting and Orientation: The building is located approximately 20' due south of the farm residence. The summer kitchen section of the L-shaped structure is oriented north/south, while the garage section faces east. , thereby placing
 2. Historic Landscape Design: Much of the space between the summer kitchen and house is covered with a brick pavement. A gravel driveway extends eastward from the garage to connect to the main farm lane

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH, AND PART V (PORJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. S-2007-2.

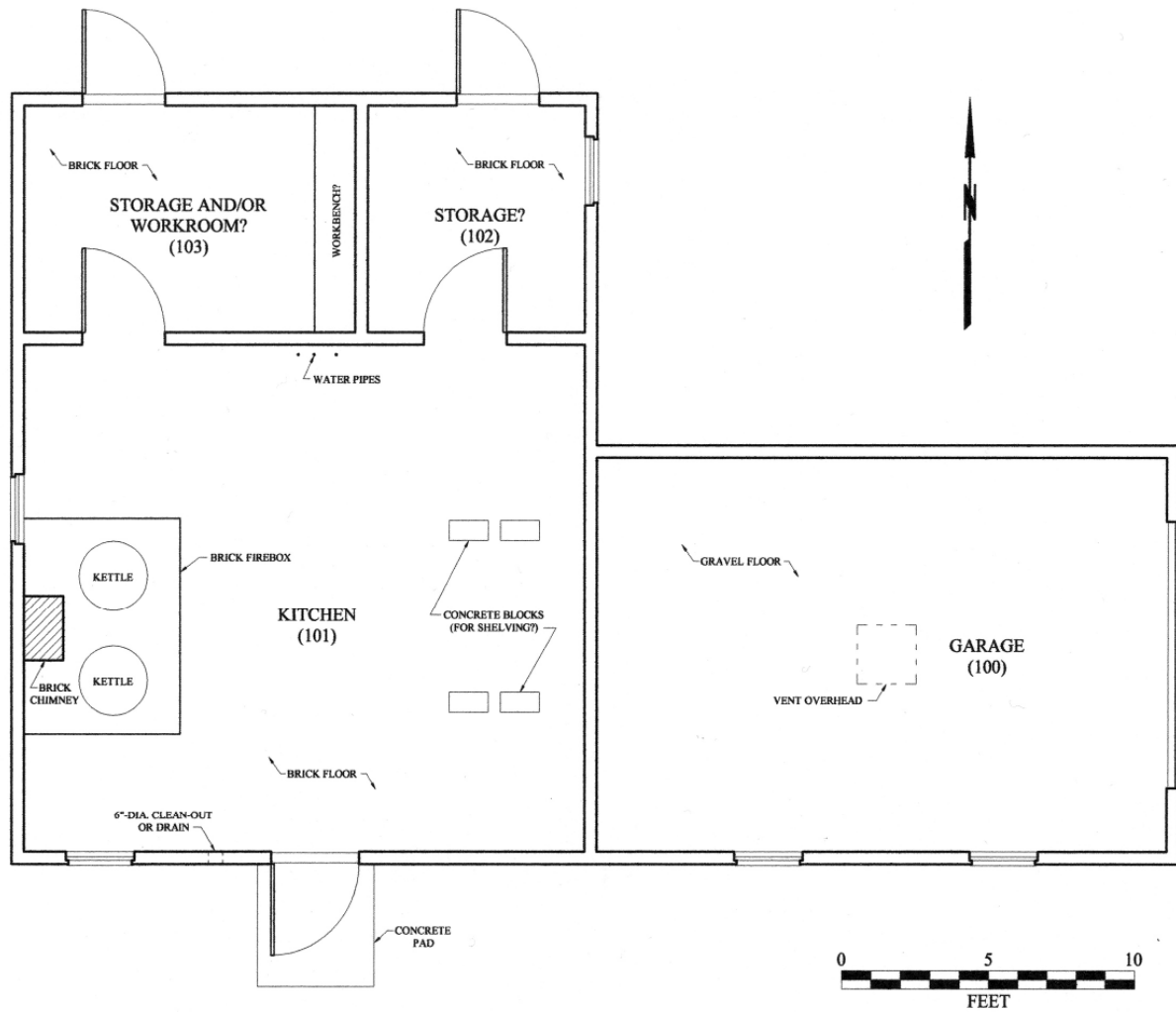


Figure 1. Floor plan of the summer kitchen at the Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead.

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Summer Kitchen
Moore-Knobeloch Farmstead
SE¹/₄, NW¹/₄, SE¹/₄ of Section 19
Shiloh Valley Township
St. Clair County
Illinois

IL HABS No. S-2007-2-I

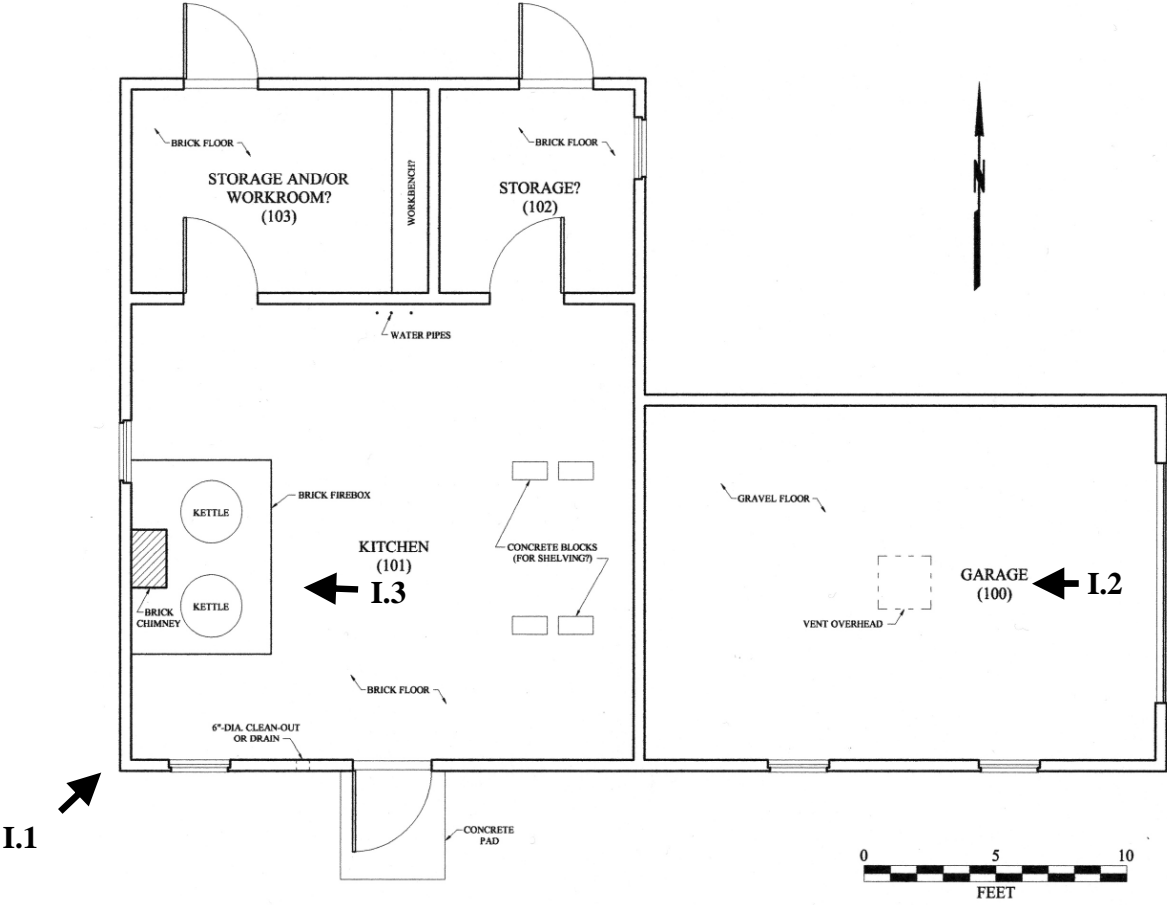
Documentation: 3 photographs. Floyd Mansberger, photographer (October 2007).

S-2007-2-I.1 Exterior view of the summer kitchen, looking northeast.

S-2007-2-I.2 Interior view of the summer kitchen, looking east from the garage into the kitchen room. A roof ventilator for the garage is shown in foreground.

S-2007-2-I.3 Interior view of the summer kitchen, showing the hearth and built-in cooking kettles in the kitchen room.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW SHEET
IL HABS No. S-2007-2-I





(DSCN5579)



(DCSN5656)



(DSCN5580)