

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SENT TO D.C.

3-28-96

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Emmert-Zippel House

other names/site number Old Six Mile Museum

2. Location

street & number 3279 Maryville Road, 2 miles north of S.R. 162 not for publication

city or town Granite City vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Madison code 119 zip code 62040

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William C. Wheeler / SHPO 3-25-96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Emmert-Zippel House
Name of Property

Madison -- Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls wood

roof asphalt

other brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Emmert-Zippel House
Name of Property

Madison -- Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1837 - c.1880s

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Emmert-Zippel House
Name of Property

Madison -- Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1.75 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 115 751770 4289710
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Georgia Engelke, Historian and Curator

organization Old Six Mile Historical Society date January 29, 1996

street & number 3200 Country Place Lane telephone 618-931-3023

city or town Granite City state Illinois zip code 62040

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Old Six Mile Historical Society

street & number 3279 Maryville Road telephone 618-931-3023

city or town Granite City state IL zip code 62040

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Emmert-Zippel House

Summary

The Emmert-Zippel House is a two-story clapboard I-house built c.1837-1848 with later updates from the 1880s. It is located at 3279 Maryville Road, Granite City, Illinois, in Madison County. The city lies just north of Interstate 55 and 70, just south of I-270 and west of I-255. Granite City is connected to these interstates by Illinois Routes 3, 203, 162, and 111. The Emmert-Zippel House is two miles north of Illinois Route 162 on the west side of Maryville Road.

When originally built, the house was a part of a rural farmstead in the Six Mile community, a rural, agricultural settlement that was named for its location six miles northeast of St. Louis. Today the house and outbuildings are surrounded by a church, a school, apartments, and houses built in the 1980s and is located within the Granite City limits. The approximately 1.75 acre site contains three outbuildings. The summer kitchen shown in a drawing in the 1873 Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois, and the smokehouse (not shown) c. 1880s contribute to the nomination. The garage built c. 1936 to house the Zippels' Model T Ford is noncontributing to the nomination.

William Emmert began erecting a rural clapboard house on a stone foundation in 1837. After he married Miss Susan Stewart in March, 1838, they lived in this house. (1873 Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois, p. 149) This two-story dwelling with a typical I-house plan had a five-bay front facade and a central entrance into a hallway between two rooms. A two-tiered front porch was located on the north facade.

The house today has a full gable which does not correlate with the 1873 Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois drawing of the house on page 149. The drawing shows a recessed two-story, two-tiered porch underneath the gable. The physical evidence based on viewing the house does not corroborate with the drawing. There is no break or addition in the basement foundation or joists. There is no break in the clapboard siding, frieze board, or roof line of the building. It is believed that the house's two-story porch extended out from the full gable and was not recessed in the gable.

Each first story room had its own fireplace and brick chimney. A basement was located under these two rooms. Outside on the west side of the house at ground level are two

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Emmert-Zippel House

flat wooden doors that open to a flight of stone steps leading to the basement. The stone foundation and straight saw marks on the wooden joists of the house indicate an early construction date for the house.

In 1847, Mrs. Susan Emmert died and in 1848 Mr. Emmert married Maria Snyder, a daughter of William Snyder, a circuit court judge. (1873 Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois, p. 149) As the Emmert family grew in number, a rear one-story wing to provide additional space was added. The clapboard wing has a brick foundation and a kitchen on the first story. The full basement under the kitchen has a break in the stone foundation of the original house to allow access to the main basement. A small window, once located on the exterior south wall of the stone foundation is boarded up. Near this window is a steep stairway that leads from the west wall up to the kitchen.

It is believed that a summer kitchen was added at the same time as the kitchen in c. 1848. It was connected to the house by a brick walk.

After Mr. Emmert's death in 1881, the Emmert family lived in the Emmert residence until 1884. At this time the property was sold to August and Elizabeth Zippel who emigrated from Germany. August (1850-1924) and Elizabeth (1871-1939) and their heirs farmed for 100 years (1884-1984) at this farm.

Changes from the original construction of the two-tiered front porch were made in the late 1880s. The second-story porch was removed and a smaller one-story porch was built at the front entrance. Other changes in the late 1880s included the construction of a side porch on the southwest side of the kitchen. A second story room was built above the kitchen and was used by a hired man. The window on the south side of their bedroom was removed, boarded up, and covered with plaster. There was no entrance from the front upstairs into the rear room. A door on the back porch, which led to a narrow flight of steep stairs, was the only entrance to this room. This separate entrance kept the occupant from the main part of the house. A brick smokehouse used for curing meat was also built at this time near the kitchen.

On the interior in the late 1880s the Zippels removed the original staircase and much of the woodwork trim. A classical inspired oak and cherry staircase was added as well as

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Emmert-Zippel House

new door and window trim with grooved moldings and bullseye corner blocks. Two mantels were also installed in the front parlors at this time.

Between the house and the smokehouse was a brick patio with a well for drinking water and a cistern. When the patio needed repair, the bricks in the center were replaced with concrete. The brick foundation of the summer kitchen was covered with concrete veneer after 1900.

In 1936 the Zippels made some improvements. The basement under the kitchen and a small portion of the front basement were covered with concrete veneer when a furnace and running water were installed. At this time, the downstairs hall was boarded up and used as a bathroom. The door at the back entrance of the hall was removed and a bathtub, washbowl, and toilet were installed underneath the stairs. About 1940 the Zippels covered the house with synthetic siding.

After the Old Six Mile Historical Society purchased the house in 1984, a door was placed between the second story rear room and the bedroom on the east side to allow easier access for the museum. It turned out to be an easy job because the hole was still in the wall under the plaster where a window had been removed by the Zippels when they constructed the hired man's room over the kitchen. The full bath and partition hall at the rear end of the front hall was removed. A small half bath underneath the front staircase was installed.

In 1994, after the debt of \$42,500 for the property as well as the actual restoration costs of the inside of the building were paid off, the Society decided to remove the synthetic siding and restore the building to its original appearance. After the asbestos shingles and the beaver board were all removed, the clapboard siding underneath was found to be in good condition. The wooden exterior was painted white with a dark green trim.

Exterior

The Emmert-Zippel House has a central entrance. There are five bays across the north front of the original house and two bays on the east side of the house. There are no openings on the west side. A plain cornice and frieze runs around the roofline of the house. The steep-pitched, gabled roofs, covered with asphalt shingles, has three chimneys. There is one at each end of the side-gabled roof on the original house and

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Emmert-Zippel House

one on the south end of the kitchen ell. The foundation of the original house has rough-cut limestone set in irregular courses. The kitchen ell has a brick foundation. Narrow wood clapboards covers the original house and kitchen ell. There are corner boards on all corners of the house and a plain wood watertable. Windows on the original house are one-over-one while on the kitchen ell are two-over-two.

The one-bay front facade porch has turned posts at the corners and at the steps to support the porch roof. Delicate spindles are located near the ceiling of the porch. The front entry door has an upper oval glass panel. Below the glass are two small inset wood panels and a large rectangular inset wood panel. A small glass transom is located above the door. Above the entry porch on the second story is a one-over-one window which replaced a door that was used to enter the second-story porch.

The west elevation of the original house has no openings except for the basement entry.

The first story south elevation of the original house has two windows to the west and a rear entry door to the central hall. This paneled door has an upper glass panel and two lower vertical wood panels. A rectangular transom is located above the doorway. On the second story are two windows.

The west elevation of the kitchen ell has a one-story porch which was added c. late 1880s. The porch extends along the south elevation of the original house. The back entrance to the center hall is off this porch. The porch has turned posts. Beginning at the north first story west elevation on the kitchen ell is a doorway to a staircase that leads to the hired man's room. Next to it is a four-panelled wood door opening into the kitchen. Above on the second story are two windows.

The south elevation of the kitchen ell has an entryway to the kitchen. It has a four-paneled wood door. No other openings are located on this elevation.

The east elevation includes the kitchen ell and original house to the north. There are four windows on the first-story and four windows on the second-story of the east elevation. Two single-pane basement windows are located in the east elevation. There are no door openings on either level of the east elevation.

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Interior

The north central entrance of the Emmert-Zippel House leads into a hall the same length as the two rooms on each side of it. Located on the west side of the center hall, opposite the front entrance, is a millwork staircase with a balustrade made of cherry wood that supports handrails and newel posts made of oak. The square newel post has recessed panels and a decorative wood urn. Another door is at the rear. Both entryways are wooden with upper glass panels and have rectangular transoms above. The hinges and door latches are made of brass. There is a small closet under the stairway. It contains a half bath. The three-inch-wide pine flooring has a ten-inch plain baseboard around it. Plaster and wallpaper cover the walls.

The east room is 30 inches wider than the west room on both stories. The front east and west parlors are nearly identical. Both had fireplaces that were plastered up when coal-burning stoves were added. A hole was cut into the flues over the wood mantels for the stovepipes. The c. late 1880s wood mantels, one in each front room, are supported by two fluted pilasters with decorative brackets. The board below the shelf is ornamented with incised scrolls and flower designs. Both rooms have painted plaster ceilings with wallpaper on the walls. The sanded narrow pine floor boards are surrounded by a simple ten-inch baseboard. Door and window trim is grooved with bullseye corner blocks. All of the interior doors in the house are four-paneled.

The kitchen, to the south was not a part of the original house. The south exterior wall of the east parlor became an interior wall in the kitchen. On the west wall of the kitchen is a box stair and narrow door that leads down to the basement. Also on the west wall, a four-paneled wood door with white porcelain knobs opens to the side porch. On the south wall an identical door leads to the summer kitchen. Near this door is an interior brick chimney with a hole cut in the flue for a stovepipe. Narrow pine three-inch flooring covers the floor. Vertical wainscoting is around the lower walls of the kitchen. In the southwest corner, a large built-in cupboard, with doors that match the wainscoting, extends from the floor to the ceiling. Two, two-over-two windows are on the east wall of the kitchen.

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Emmert-Zippel House

Second Story

The front stairway leads toward a landing at the back of the hall. The stair turns to the east and then to the north to a switchback hall that is flanked by a pair of bedrooms. Both bedrooms are plastered and covered with wallpaper. Three inch-wide pine flooring covers the floor which is surrounded with a plain ten-inch floorboard. Door and window trim on the second story is grooved with bullseye corner blocks. Each room has an interior chimney that has a flue cover hanging over it. There are no closets, but hooks mounted on painted boards are used for hanging up garments. The bedroom on the west elevation has an opening in the ceiling which is used to enter the attic.

The south exterior wall of the east bedroom became the north interior wall of the hired man's room. One enters the room through a paneled door on the south wall. Next to this door is the entrance to a box stair which leads down to the side porch. A small closet is located over the stairway. Both doors are four-paneled. An interior brick chimney is on the south wall. A flue cover hangs over the flue hole. The pine floors are surrounded by a simple ten-inch floorboard. The walls have been plastered and painted.

Summer Kitchen

The frame summer kitchen was built in the c. 1840s - 1850s. It appears in the 1873 Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois. The one story building sits to the south of the kitchen ell. A four-paneled door on the north side leads into the summer kitchen. It has clapboard walls, a concrete veneered brick foundation, and two, six-over-six windows with an asphalt shingled, gable roof. The windows are located on the east and west elevations. The interior has a brick chimney on the south end. The interior walls of the summer kitchen are covered with horizontal clapboards like the exterior walls. The ceiling is wood tongue and groove boards. The floor is simple three-inch wide pine boards. The summer kitchen is a contributing building.

Smokehouse

A one story brick smokehouse was built in the late 1880s by the Zippels. The smokehouse sits to the southwest of the house. It has a brickwork pattern of six courses of stretchers and one course of headers. An asphalt-shingled gabled roof covers the building. The gabled roof was extended to the north in the early 1900s to provide a small

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covered porch leading to the entry to the smokehouse. The two-over-two windows on the east and west elevations have segmental brick sills and stone lintels. There is one window on the east elevation and on the west elevation. A four-paneled wood door on the north leads into the smokehouse.

The interior of the smokehouse has a chimney on the south wall. The brick walls on the interior still retain evidence of the smoking done for the meat produced by the Zippels. The ceiling is open to the roof. Wood rafters span the walls and have meat hooks still in place. The floor is concrete. The smokehouse is a contributing building.

Garage

A two car garage built in 1936 sits to the south of the smokehouse. The frame one-story gable roofed garage is a noncontributing building.

Site

The 1.75 acre site includes a picket and board fence along the northeast boundary of the property. Maryville Road runs north and south along the east edge of the property. A brick well is located northwest of the smokehouse. A graveled parking lot for museum visitors lies to the south of the garage and summer kitchen. To the west is a large grass area with some deciduous and fruit trees. Plans are being made to plant fruit trees in this area where William Emmert's orchard was.

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Emmert-Zippel House

Statement of Significance

The Emmert-Zippel House meets Criterion C for architecture for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is a good example of a rural I-house built c.1837-1848 with later updates from the late 1880s. With its side-gabled roof, two story rectangular shape and two room wide, one room deep plan, the Emmert-Zippel is a good example of the I-house type. The Emmert-Zippel House is one of the few remaining rural farm I-houses in the Six Mile community dating from the mid-19th century that maintains its historic integrity. Its period of significance is from c. 1837, when the house was believed to have been built to the c. late 1880s, when the house was updated by the Zippel family.

History

Granite City, Illinois will celebrate its 100th Anniversary on March 9, 1996; however, the first settlers to the area came in the early 1800s. They called their farming settlement "Six Mile" because it was six miles from St. Louis. Located in the American Bottom, it was inhabited by American families who had crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. The unusually fertile soil attracted many settlers to the American Bottom. On September 14, 1812, Madison County was established.

With the extension of the Great National Road in Illinois, a plank road was built through Six Mile. There were taverns and inns along this road where stagecoaches made overnight stops. A post office was established in the Six Mile community in 1837.

William Emmert was born in Tennessee on April 24, 1817. He was the son of John and Christena Emmert. In 1822 William Emmert came to Six Mile at the age of five with his sisters and widowed mother. At the age of 12 he worked for farmers and owners of inns along the National Road. Having saved his money, he bought 40 acres of land; by 1837 he had begun the construction of his home in the Six Mile community. In March 1838, William married Susan Stewart. The couple had four children

Malaria and floods plagued Six Mile. In 1844 the Mississippi River rose higher than at any other time in history. Many of the early settlers were ready to move to higher ground and sold their farms to German immigrants for \$2 an acre. Five years later, an epidemic of cholera, brought in by the German immigrants, wiped out 80 percent of the population of the area.

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Emmert-Zippel House

In 1847 Susan Emmert died and in 1848, William Emmert married Maria Snyder, the daughter of William Snyder, a circuit court judge. William and Maria Emmert had nine children of which only four survived past infancy. William Emmert took an interest in fruit growing and became one of the leading horticulturists in the St. Louis area. He supplied the St. Louis markets with fruits and vegetables. He produced peaches for brandy, grapes for wine, and sour cherries. His farm became an important growing center for fruit in the area. Emmert experimented with improving fruit varieties, controlling pests, soil management, and pruning. He encouraged other farmers in the area to grow fruit which was more profitable than raising wheat and corn.

During the Civil War, Union troops were sent by rail from the north to St. Louis, where they boarded ships and moved south. Mr. Emmert was able to sell large quantities of fruit and vegetables to Federal Agents to be used by the Union Army.

William Emmert brought one of the first racehorses in the area (1873 Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois, p. 149) to Six Mile; he had two racetracks a short time later. One track, near his home, was used for practice; the other was on his property about a mile away. People from all over the St. Louis area came to watch the races on Sunday afternoons and the Fourth of July. At 65 years of age, Mr. Emmert was "ever ready for a 'test of speed' with those who are willing to back their judgment with the 'shekels.'" (1873 Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Illinois, p. 149)

At the time of William Emmert's death in 1881 he owned 460 acres of land which included large orchards. In 1884, the Emmert heirs sold the property to August and Elizabeth Zippel who were emigrants from Germany. The Zippels and their heirs farmed the land for 100 years. The Zippels began making changes to the house in the late 1880s including the removal of the two-tiered two story porch on the front facade of the house and replacing it with a smaller one-story porch over the front entry with turned posts and spindles. The interior was updated with a classical inspired staircase with decorative newels and new window and door trim with grooved wood and bullseye corner blocks. The Zippels installed two decorative wood mantels in the parlors' fireplaces. They also erected a brick smokehouse on the property.

August and Elizabeth Zippel were the parents of six children. After the death of their parents, the three unmarried youngest children lived together in the big house. Fred and

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Emmert-Zippel House

Reed Zippel tended the orchards, raised the usual corn and wheat, and grew horseradish, which their father had brought with him from Germany. Sophia Zippel tended to the house chores. Fred, 25, and Reed, 23, entered the service during World War I. Sophia Zippel and a hired man, with the help of neighbors and friends, ran the farm until her brothers returned.

Fred Zippel had a fatal heart attack in 1953 at the age of 60. This left Reed and Sophia Zippel alone. They had many friends who often visited them. Both Reed and Sophia Zippel enjoyed telling about the house and the farm that William Emmert sold to their father in 1884.

Sophia Zippel spent much of her time canning hundreds of jars of fruit and vegetables. She loved to listen to an old victrola in her living room. Reed Zippel entertained himself by studying the stock market, buying stocks and bonds, and selling them at just the opportune time. Dressed in his blue shirt and overalls, he carried on business at the Centre Bank in St. Louis and the local Granite City Trust and Savings Bank.

After the Bellemore Shopping Center was developed, land agents were anxious to buy the Zippel property east of the shopping center. Reed and Sophia Zippel sold their farm for a large sum of money.

After the deaths of Reed and Sophia Zippel in the early 1980s, the Old Six Mile Historical Society realized that their home was a fine old historic structure that should be preserved. A committee from the Historical Society met with the trustees of the estate and learned that Reed and Sophia Zippel had willed their home and fortune to the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children. Since the Shriners' head office was in Florida, the Historical Society contacted them in 1984. They agreed to sell the house and 1.75 acres of ground to the Society for \$42,500.

The name of Six Mile was changed to Granite City in 1896 after William Niedringhaus and his son, George, of St. Louis came to the area and purchased 3500 acres of farmland. Here, they built a city that became a prominent industrial area. By 1900 the population of Granite City was at 3,122. In 1912 the population was over 14,000. The Niedringhaus family established the National Enameling and Stamping Company and the Granite City Steel Works. (Centennial History of Madison County, Illinois and its People p. 973.) As the city developed to the north and east, farmland that once had been part of the rural

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Six Mile community began to be subdivided into housing subdivisions. Today, Granite City's population is at 32,766.

Architecture

As settlement spread westward into Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, many settlers built simple side-gabled, two-story high, two rooms wide, and one room deep houses that could later be expanded with a rear addition. This type was based on traditional British folk forms. Because this house was one of the dominant types of housing used in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, it was called the I-house. The two-story I-house was common throughout the country.

With the arrival of the railroads, light-weight lumber became available. Light framing was simple to construct and could be adapted to span two-room depths. The I-house became popular in the midwestern states because of the long winters which made large houses more of a necessity. The two-story, post-railroad I-houses were made elaborate with porches, chimneys, and rear extensions.

The I-house became a popular housing type for local carpenters and builders to erect. It was rectangular and was built according to the general dimensions used for that style. I-houses could have three-, four-, five-, or six-bay front facade patterns. The Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1859 included a quote from the United States Commissioner of patents, "In houses with five windows on the front, upstairs, all placed at equal distances, and four windows and a central door below, we have what is by many considered the perfection of regularity and order. (Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1859, p. 431)

The I-house type "symbolized prosperity and respectability both among farmers and among businessmen and professionals." (Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, p. 120-121.) The popularity of the I-House reflected both folk and popular culture as it was used by builders almost everywhere in the United States in the mid to late nineteenth century. (Ibid, p. 121) I-Houses could have some architectural detailing based on popular styles of the time including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or Italianate styles.

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Emmert-Zippel House

The Emmert-Zippel House is a good example of the I-house type with its two rooms wide, one-room deep plan, two-story height, and side-gabled roof. It has a central entry porch with spindles, a cornice decorated with moldings, and a five-bay facade. This house also has a rear wing. The house shows symmetrical formality with its five-bay front facade and what the United States Commissioner of Patents in 1859 considered "the perfection of regularity and order." It is framed by a watertable, corner boards and a plain wide frieze which spans the house above the second story.

The later 1880s updates by the Zippel family preserved the integrity of the original house but yet updated its appearance. A small one-story front porch with delicate turned posts and a spindled frieze replaced a two-tier, two story porch. The interior was updated with a new staircase with decorative newels and turned balusters. New window and door casings were added with grooved wood trim and bullseye corner blocks and two new wood mantels was added. A brick smokehouse was also built to the southwest of the house.

The Emmert-Zippel House is one of the few rural I-Houses in the Six Mile area to maintain its historic integrity. Most of the other I-houses in the area have had major changes including the additions of synthetic siding, new windows, or large additions. In comparing this house with other rural I-houses in the area, these are the other examples found.

At 2340 St. Clair Avenue in Granite City is a two-story I-house built in the c. 1880s. When built the house was part of a farmstead. The side-gabled roof has two chimneys. There are two-over-two windows and it has five bays across the front. The I-house was covered with synthetic siding in the 1940s.

At 2200 St. Clair Avenue is a house built by the son of William Emmert in the 1870s. The rear part of the house to the south is the original I-house with its two rooms wide, one-room deep plan with a two-story height. Large additions in the 1890s were added to the front of the house with a front porch at the northwest end of the house. This multiple-gabled roofed house has been covered with synthetic siding.

An I-house at 2705 Mockingbird Lane was a part of an eight-room house that was divided and moved to this location in 1909. It has one-over-one windows and a wide cornice line. There is a new porch foundation and it has been sided.

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Emmert-Zippel House

The Rath farmhouse was built in the late 1880s and is located on Route 162. About 1950 the house was updated and changed with an apartment added on the second floor. It is an I-house with a steep-pitched gable roof with modillions in the eave line but has been covered with synthetic siding.

Also on Route 162 was an I-house built in the c. late 1840s but remodeled in the 1970s. The central entrance has been changed with a modern double door. The rear addition remains with a side porch but a garage has been added on to the west side of the house. The house has been modernized with synthetic siding and three-sided bay windows.

East on Route 162 is an old stage coach stop called the Six Mile House because it was six miles from St. Louis. This building was located on the National Road as early as 1830. It has been completely modernized with a large apartment upstairs. The large rooms on the first floor have been remodeled and arranged into smaller rooms. It has been covered with synthetic siding and has a new entry door and porch.

An old frame I-house on East Twenty-third Street that had a small front entry with two-over-two windows and five bays across the front was remodeled in the late 1940s. The house was refaced with brick and a large two-story porch with columns was added. The two-over-two windows were removed and large picture windows were installed. A family room was placed next to the house. A large Federal-style door with a fanlight above it has been installed.

A frame I-house on the 3000 block of Iowa Street is a two-story, side-gabled house that was built before 1860. It has been covered with synthetic siding and the front porch removed. New multi-pane windows have been installed in the first story rooms.

At 2675 Washington Street is a brick I-house painted blue with segmental arched windows and dentils in the cornice line. At the central entry the roof looks new, but the classical inspired porch columns look original. The central entry has a transom and sidelights. On the rear of the house is a one-story modern wood frame wing. This appears to be a good example of an I-house.

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Emmert-Zippel House

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Emmert-Zippel House

Verbal Boundary Description

The Emmert-Zippel House is located at 3279 Maryville Road in Granite City, Madison County, Illinois. The nominated property is described as follows:

A tract of land in the southwest quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of Section Nine, Township Three North, Range Nine West of the Third Principal Meridian, Madison County, Illinois, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the east line of a tract of land conveyed by the Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Madison County, Illinois, to Fred C. Zippel and H. E. Zippel by Master's Deed dated June 27, 1950 and recorded in Book 1209 Page 475, which point is 290 feet south of the northeast corner thereof; thence continuing south along said east line 365 feet to a point; thence west 239 feet; thence north parallel to the east line of said tract conveyed to Zippel 365 feet to a point; thence east 239 feet to the place of beginning. Permanent Parcel No. 17-1-20-09-14-306-015.

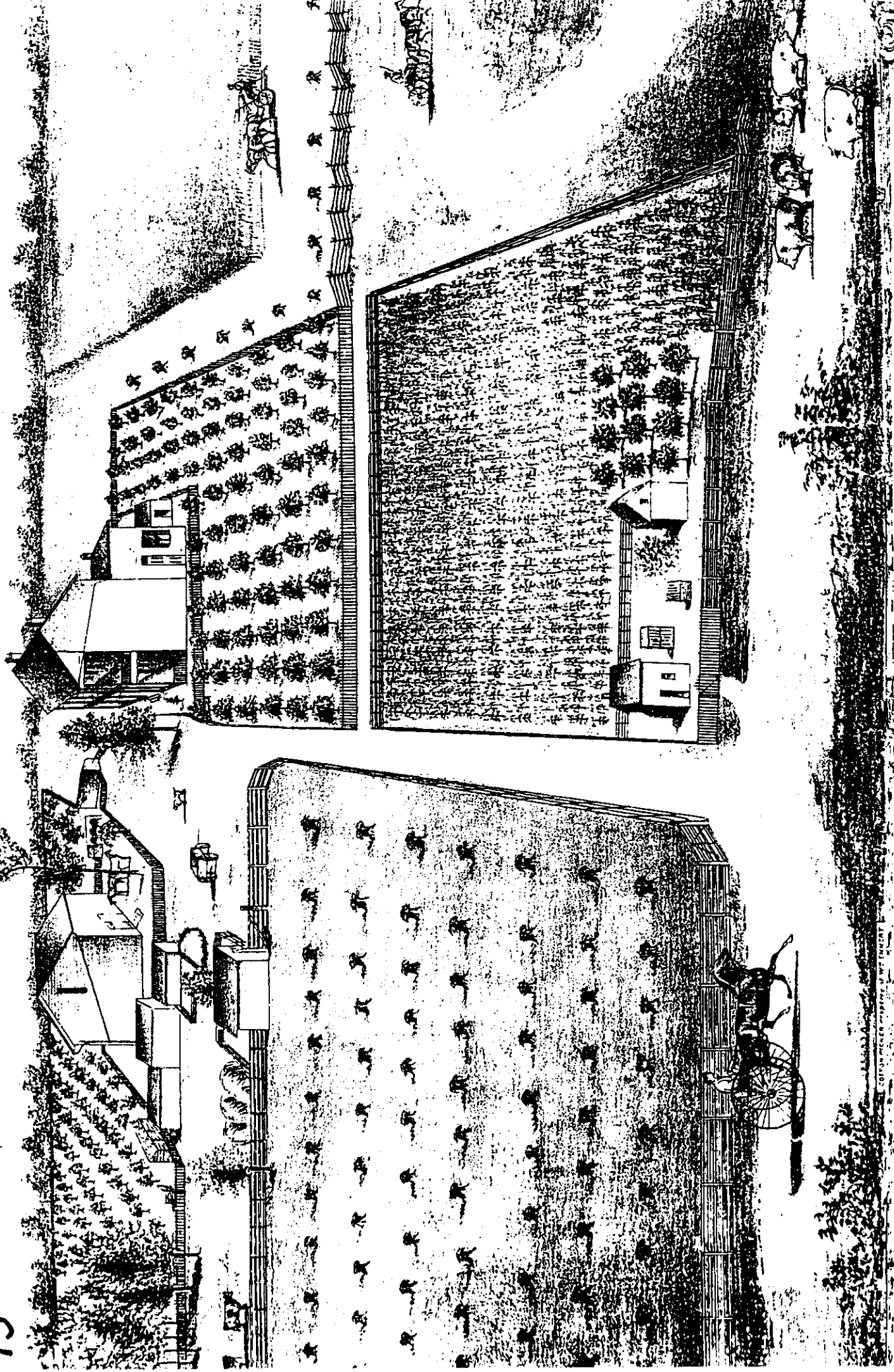
Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the house, summer kitchen, smokehouse, and surrounding land historically associated Emmert-Zippel House that maintains historic integrity. Surrounding farmland once part of the Emmert-Zippel farm is not included as it has been subdivided into housing and commercial lots.

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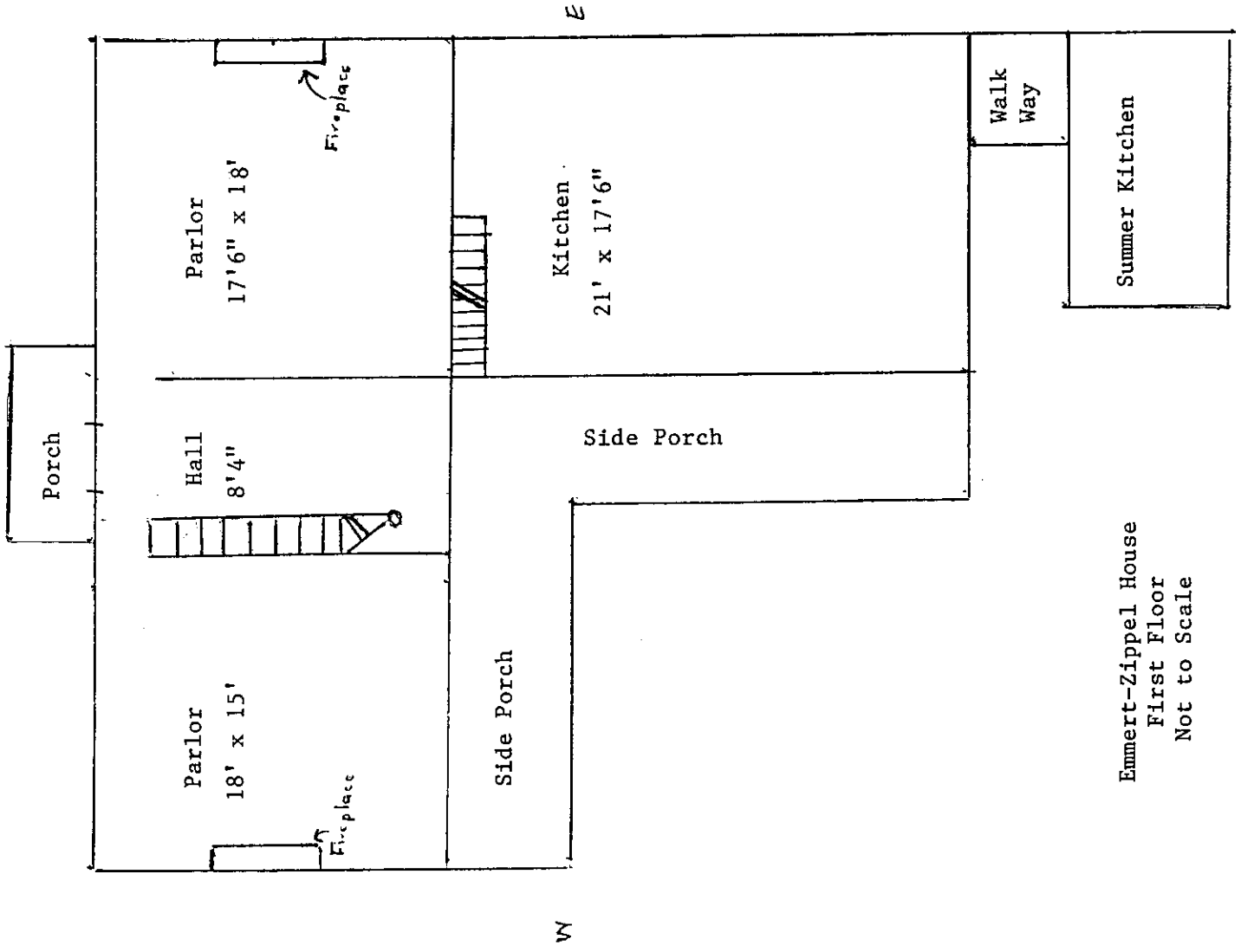
Emmert-Zippel House 1910
ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA and
ATLAS MAP OF MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

COPYRIGHT PROPERTY OF W. W. EMMERT.



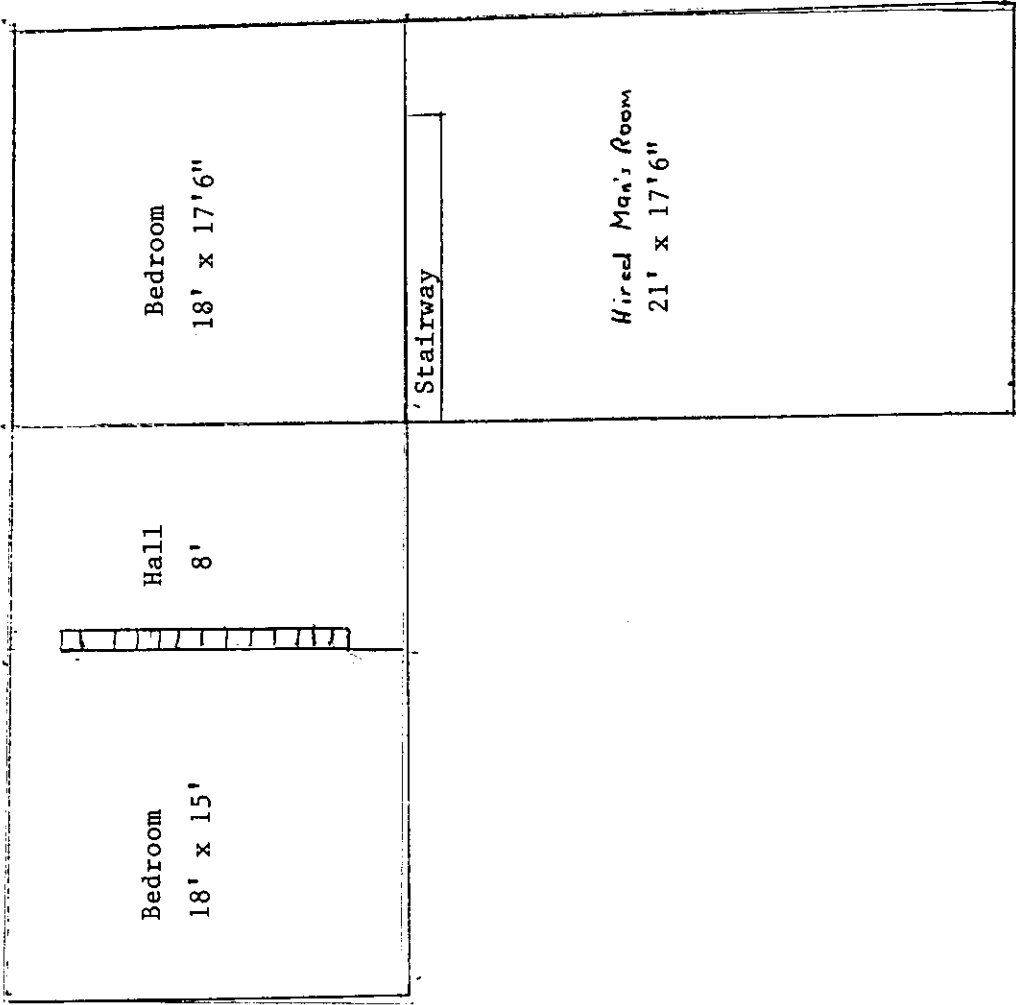
Farm Residence of Wm Emmert Section 9 Town 3 Range 9, Madison County, Illinois.

COPYRIGHT PROPERTY OF W. W. EMMERT.



Emmert-Zippel House
 First Floor
 Not to Scale

N ↑



40

Emmert-Zippel House
Second Floor
Not to Scale



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

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MAY 10 1996

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 4/29/96 THROUGH 5/03/96

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARKANSAS, ARKANSAS COUNTY, St. Charles Battle Monument, Jct. of Arkansas St. and Broadway, St. Charles, 96000505, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, BENTON COUNTY, Grand Army of the Republic Memorial, Southern end of Twin Springs Park, E of jct. of AR 43 and Twin Springs St., Siloam Springs, 96000506, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, CHICOT COUNTY, Lake Village Confederate Monument, Lakeshore Dr. median, between Main and Jackson Sts., Lake Village, 96000509, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, CLARK COUNTY, Arkadelphia Confederate Monument, Courthouse Lawn, near SE of jct. of 6th and Caddo Sts., Arkadelphia, 96000507, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, Batesville Confederate Monument, NE corner of Courthouse Lawn, jct. of S. Broad St. and W. Main St., Batesville, 96000504, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, LONOKE COUNTY, Camp Nelson Confederate Cemetery, Rye St., approximately 1 mi. NW of jct. of AR 321 and AR 319, Cabot, 96000503, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, LONOKE COUNTY, Lonoke Confederate Monument, Courthouse Lawn, near jct. of 3rd and Center Sts., Lonoke, 96000508, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, PHILLIPS COUNTY, Helena Confederate Cemetery, SW corner of Maple Hill Cemetery, approximately .5 mi. N of jct. of Poplar and Adams Sts., Helena, 96000501, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, POPE COUNTY, Confederate Mothers Memorial Park, Jct. of AR 326 and S. Glenwood Ave., Russellville, 96000500, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, Little Rock Confederate Memorial, Little Rock National Cemetery, jct. of 21st and Barber Sts., Little Rock, 96000499, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, PULASKI COUNTY, Minnesota Monument, 2523 Confederate Blvd., Little Rock, 96000498, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

ARKANSAS, WHITE COUNTY, Grand Army of the Republic Memorial, Evergreen Cemetery, approximately .25 mi. S of jct. of AR 367 and AR 371, Judsonia, 96000502, LISTED, 5/03/96 (Civil War Commemorative Sculpture MPS)

FLORIDA, OKALOOSA COUNTY, World War II JB--2 Launch Site, Address Restricted, Fort Walton Beach vicinity, 96000395, LISTED, 4/19/96

FLORIDA, OKALOOSA COUNTY, World War II JB--2 Mobile Launch Site, Address Restricted, Fort Walton Beach vicinity, 96000394, LISTED, 4/17/96

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, 7th District Police Station, 943--949 W. Maxwell St., Chicago, 96000515, LISTED, 5/02/96

ILLINOIS, IROQUOIS COUNTY, St. Mary's Church, 308 St. Charles Ave., Beaverville, 96000514, LISTED, 5/02/96

ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Streator Public Library, 130 S. Park St., Streator, 96000512, LISTED, 5/02/96 (Illinois Carnegie Libraries MPS)

ILLINOIS, MADISON COUNTY, Emmert--Zippel House, 3279 Maryville Rd., 2mi. N of IL 162, Granite City, 96000511, LISTED, 5/02/96

ILLINOIS, OGLE COUNTY, McGrath, John, House, 403 W. Mason St., Polo, 96000513, LISTED, 5/02/96

IOWA, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Pilotburg Church, 1874 155th St., Wellman, 96000517, LISTED, 5/02/96

MARYLAND, WORCESTER COUNTY, Clarke, Littleton T., House, 407 2nd St., Pocomoke City, 96000519, LISTED, 5/02/96

NORTH DAKOTA, EMMONS COUNTY, Willows Hotel, 112 S. Broadway, Linton, 96000522, LISTED, 5/02/96

SOUTH CAROLINA, LEE COUNTY, St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Bradford Springs, Bradford Springs Rd., approximately 6 mi. N of Dalzell, Dalzell vicinity, 96000406, LISTED, 4/17/96

SOUTH CAROLINA, RICHLAND COUNTY, Siloam School, 1331 Congaree Rd., Eastover vicinity, 96000382, LISTED, 4/15/96 (African--American Primary and Secondary School Buildings MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, RICHLAND COUNTY, St. Phillip School, 4350 McCords Ferry Rd., Eastover vicinity, 96000383, LISTED, 4/19/96 (African--American Primary and Secondary School Buildings MPS)

SOUTH CAROLINA, SUMTER COUNTY, O'Donnell House, 120 E. Liberty St., Sumter, 96000407, LISTED, 4/25/96

UTAH, SUMMIT COUNTY, Glenwood Cemetery, Silver King Dr., approximately .5 mi. N of Park City Ski Resort, Park City, 96000436, LISTED, 5/01/96