



# MCHS News

July 2018

Opening Doors to Madison County History

Vol. 6 No. 4

**Historical Museum**  
715 N Main Street  
Edwardsville, IL 62025

**Hours:**  
The museum is currently closed for renovation

**Archival Library**  
801 N Main Street  
**Hours:**  
Wed-Fri 9 am - 4 pm  
Sunday 1 pm - 4 pm  
Group Tours Available

**Phone:**  
618-656-7569

**Web Address:**  
madcohistory.org

**E-mail:**  
info@madcohistory.org

**About Us:**  
The MCHS museum complex, consisting of a modern archival library, a museum in the 1836 Weir House and the Helms Collection Center, is owned by the nonprofit Madison County Historical Society and operated jointly with Madison County.

The Madison County Historical Society is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization.

## THE EMMERT-ZIPPEL HOUSE NEAR SIX MILE PRAIRIE

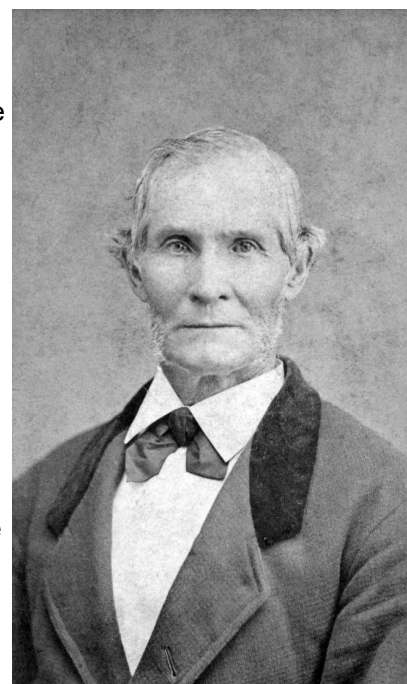
By Cindy Reinhardt

In 1837, William J. Emmert built a two-room house in the Six Mile Precinct of Madison County. The house that is today on Maryville Road was expanded over the years, and it stands there today, a witness to life in the early years of Madison County.

William J. Emmert, born in 1817, was the youngest of five children born to John and Christiana "Teany" Emmert in Tennessee. After his father's death, William's mother, for reasons unknown, moved north to Madison County, Illinois, where in 1821 she married Nathan Carpenter, a hardworking entrepreneur who arrived in Madison County in 1804. Carpenter built a mill at Six Mile that was considered the first of such enterprises in the area. He also established a farm that would eventually be inherited by Christiana's children, including William Emmert, after Christiana's death in 1844.

When William started building his house in 1837, he was only 20 years old, but already owned land adjoining the property he would later inherit from his mother. He eventually bought the inherited property of his siblings and more, so that by 1873 he had accumulated 460 acres of ground in the American Bottoms around Six Mile.

In 1838, he married a local woman, Susan Stuart. William and Susan had four children, but only two, Mary and Ruth would survive to adulthood. Susan died in 1847 and, two years later,

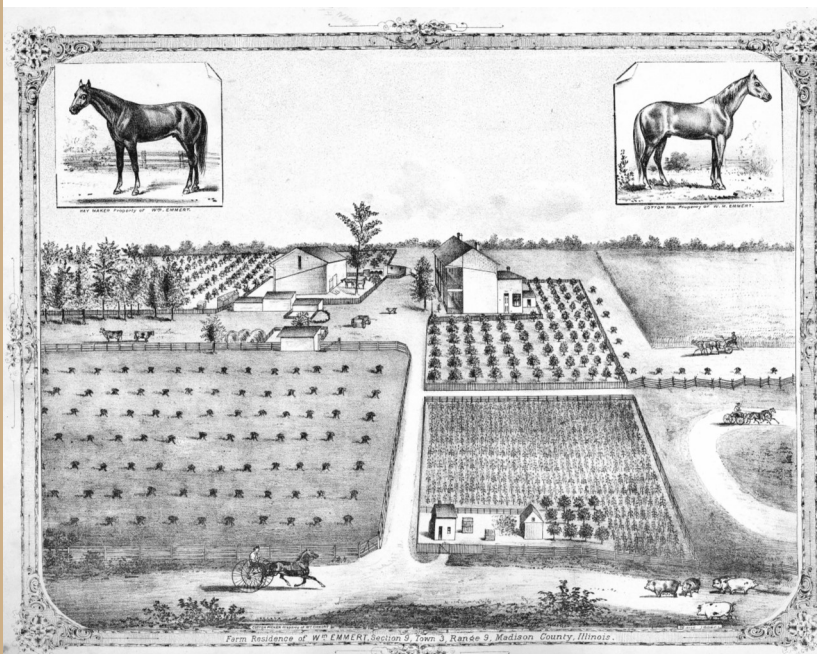


*William Emmert. (Farina)*

William married Maria Snyder with whom he would have nine more children. Only William Theodore, Samuel, Estella, and Britta survived to adulthood. It isn't known when William began expanding the house, but by 1873, when Brink's published an Atlas of Madison County, the house had been significantly enlarged.

William was a very successful farmer known for his quality race horses which are included in the 1873 illustration of his home. There was a horse track on his property, and his horses could bring in purses of \$400 or more.

He had a number of homes on his property that were leased to laborers and servants. In the 1870 Federal Census he was living with his family in St.



*The William Emmert farm as shown in Brink's 1873 Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County (MCHS)*

*continued page 4*

## ABOUT US

### MCHS BOARD

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Archival Research Asst.  
Jenn VanBibber  
Curator  
Mary Z. Rose  
Asst. Curator

### VOLUNTEERS

There are abundant and varied opportunities for volunteers at either the museum or the archival library. Please call if interested.

### MEMBERSHIPS

Several membership levels are available to those interested in supporting the work of preserving Madison County history through an MCHS membership. Memberships run on the calendar year, Jan 1-Dec 31. Applications are available on our web site, at the MCHS Museum or at the Archival Library.

### PUBLICATIONS

#### MCHS NEWS

6 issues annually  
Cindy Reinhardt, Editor

## ARCHIVAL LIBRARY SPOTLIGHT

By Mary Westerhold

### WORLD WAR I DIARIES OF CHARLES KRAMER

This year marks the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the armistice that ended World War I, often called the Great War or the War to End All Wars. Although the War began in Europe in August 1914, the U.S. did not enter until April 6, 1917, when war was officially declared on Germany. The first U.S. troops, known as the American Expeditionary Forces or A.E.F., arrived in France on June 26, 1917. They quickly became known as "doughboys" and were poorly trained and poorly equipped for the conditions they would face.

Charles J. Kramer from Granite City was in the 309<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery of the A.E.F. He kept a diary of his time in the army in two small notebooks. These are now held by his granddaughter who has graciously permitted the Archival Library staff to copy them for research purposes.

Mr. Kramer states in the beginning of his first notebook that "Notes taken are merely for personal reference & not intended for any other private use." The notes begin on May 22, 1918, with his overseas medical examination. By June 16 he is in France where he remained until early in 1919. His last entry is on March 29, 1919 after his return to the U.S.

Once the copies are completed, additional research will be required to enhance the cataloging of the item. This is a great opportunity to learn more about how local residents participated in the Great War.



*Charles (Cletus) Joseph Kramer was born in 1892 in Vincennes, Indiana. His family moved to Granite City in 1907 which was his home until his death in 1964. (Joyce Taff)*

## MUSEUM SPOTLIGHT

By Jenn VanBibber

It's the details that make a story. In order to make Madison County's story more compelling for our visitors, the staff at the Museum and Archival Library spend hours researching items in the MCHS collections. Sometimes information is provided when the item is donated to help determine if the item is suitable for the collections. Many newly acquired artifacts are researched for identification or dating purposes during the cataloging process. Other items get attention if we think the objects or documentary artifacts could be used in an exhibit.



Recently, Assistant Curator Mary Rose has been investigating a number of Lincoln-related artifacts. Some objects take more time than others, depending on the information provided in the records, as well as the information available through other sources, like diaries,

newspaper articles, and census records.

The Lincoln items will be placed in four display cases located in the Madison County Courthouse near the newly-installed Alexander Hesler portrait of Abraham Lincoln.

The information gathered for this project will all be entered into the museum's computerized inventory system so it will be accessible for future reference. One such item is the Lincoln doll shown here. MCHS received a collection of dolls in the early 1980s, including a pair modeled after Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln. After thoroughly researching the dolls, Mary Rose discovered that the maker had meticulously studied images of the Lincolns to add small, possibly overlooked details. For example, all of the clothing was hand sewn. Research allows the museum staff to write a story of a doll dressed in a wool serge coat made to match the one often worn by President Lincoln. She even lengthened the doll's legs. A description of the detail the maker used to craft these dolls generates a better story than an all-purpose identification label. Keep an eye out for the new Lincoln centric display items at the courthouse.



## WORK ON MUSEUM WINDOWS BEGINS

Restoration of the windows at the Madison County Historical Museum has begun thanks to donations in memory of (or in honor of) current and past Madison County residents.

### WINDOW DEDICATION

An early donation to the windows project was in memory of Gustav and Mary (Tribout) Nicol of Collinsville by the Albert Nicol family. Gustav and Mary were originally from St. Clair County, but after a financially disastrous attempt at farming in Arkansas in the 1890s they returned to Illinois. They lived in a log cabin in French Village until a new venture, the Nicol Sand Company, brought financial success. The company was located at what was called the sand cut on Route 157 in Collinsville. They raised their family of 11 children in the their home at 317 W. Clay St. in Collinsville. For their children and grandchildren, they were examples of how tenacity, a strong work ethic and an unwavering religious tradition can bring a family through hard times. Most people with the surname "Nicol" in this area are descendants of Gustav and Mary Nicol. Their son, Albert, whose family made this donation, took over the Arenzville, Illinois, branch of the Nicol Sand Company, which survived the Great Depression and lasted into the 1960s when it was sold following Albert's retirement.

What's your family's Madison County story? There are more windows which need sponsors, and whether your family is new to Madison County or has been here for generations, MCHS would love to tell your story. The cost to sponsor the restoration of a window is \$2,400.

Donors who sponsor complete restoration of a window will be recognized with their names on a plaque at the completed museum and with their stories included in a publication commemorating the Madison County families and businesses who contributed to the window restoration project.

Work on the windows is being done by local contractor Kurt Ackerman who specializes in window restoration. The museum is located at 715 N. Main St. in Edwardsville.

## SOMETIMES IT TAKES A VILLAGE

This newsletter's story on the Emmert-Zippel House is so much better than it would have been if not for the generosity of two dedicated family historians, Karissa Farina (Emmert family) and Betty Anne Johnson (Zippel family) Both shared many documents and photographs of their families. Thanks also to Brad and Lorna Eavenson, Delmar Farless, Terry Mitchell, Harold Rapp, the Schneider family and the volunteers at the Old Six Mile Museum for their contributions.

## COMING SOON!

Dozens of meetings and hundreds of hours are being spent in preparation for an MCHS Capital Campaign to fund completion of the Madison County Historical Museum. John and Adam Celuch of Inland Design have been hired to coordinate the campaign.

## 2018 MCHS SPEAKER'S SERIES

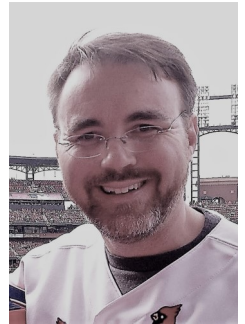
MCHS programs this year are focusing on early Illinois history in recognition of the Illinois Bicentennial. Please note that until further notice MCHS programs will be held at Immanuel United Methodist Church at 800 N. Main Street in Edwardsville which is directly across the street from the Archival Library.

### LEWIS AND CLARK ENCAMPMENT IN ILLINOIS

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 19 - 2 P.M.**

Illinois was the "Point of Departure" on May 14, 1804, for the Lewis and Clark Expedition that left from the eastern banks of the Mississippi River at the Wood River confluence and began their two-and-one-half-year journey to explore the Louisiana Territory and search for a passage to the Pacific Ocean. Illinois is often not considered part of the expedition, but, in fact, the men spent more time in Illinois than any other state except North Dakota.

Site Superintendent, Brad Winn of the Lewis and Clark State Historic Site, will present a program retelling this often overlooked Illinois story.



*Brad Winn*

### MADISON COUNTY DURING WORLD WAR I

**SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7 - 2 P.M.**

**PRESENTER:**

**EMERITUS PROFESSOR JAMES WEINGARTNER**

## PROGRAM WELL ATTENDED

MCHS is grateful to Dr. Bryan Jack for his excellent program in June on emancipation in Illinois. The program was well attended, and attentive audience members had many great questions after the program.

## MCHS OUT AND ABOUT

Watch for MCHS representatives at festivals and events throughout Madison County this summer and fall. Most recently the Society had an information table at First Baptist Church in Edwardsville as the congregation celebrated their 190th anniversary. MCHS was also in the History Tent at Edwardsville's Route 66 Festival where they celebrated "Madison County: Where the River Road meets the Mother Road!"

## NEW AND RENEWING MEMBERS

**April-May 2018 ♦ Thank you for supporting MCHS!**

### **\$50 Family**

Harold and Carol Windland

### **\$35 Individual**

Violet Evans

Carol Peters Gocken

Highland Historical Society

Wesley Lohr

Melissa McCanna

## THE WILLIAM EMMERT FAMILY OF SIX MILE (CONT FROM PAGE 1)

Louis. He is listed as a farmer with property valued at \$40,000, a significant sum for that time.

By 1880 he was back at the house on Maryville Road which was now in the newly-organized Nameoki Township. By this time the older children had married and only Samuel, Estella and Britta, known as Britty, were living with their parents. Listed below them on the census was a household of servants and laborers, and above them was the family of William Zippel who was listed as a farmer. Since the grantor indexes at the county recorder's office don't show Zippel as a property owner at that time, it is likely that he was renting property from the Emmerts.

The early 1880s were a time of tragedy and change for the Emmert family. John A. Brown, the husband of William's daughter Ruth, died in December 1880. Two months later, in January 1881, Ruth also died, leaving six orphaned children. The children were placed under the guardianship of her brother, William Theodore.

Two months later, in March 1881, William Emmert died. His will provided property for all his surviving children, the heirs of those deceased and for his wife. This included the orphaned children of John and Ruth Brown, William's oldest daughter, Mary Squires, and his four surviving children with

his second wife, William Theodore, Samuel, Estella and Britty. The last two were still minors, aged 14 and 15.

The following year, in May 1882, William Theodore Emmert Jr. died in St. Louis. He was shot with a pistol and the newspapers speculated it was suicide and wondered why such a financially successful young man would do such a thing. But, none of those statements can be confirmed. In fact, it turns out he was in debt, despite having property inherited from his father. Earlier that year, a co-guardian of his sister Ruth's children had asked to be relieved of his duties "for reason that I fear the manner in which said Emmert (William Theodore) is conducting his business in general will eventually render him bankrupt." If the guardianship funds were mismanaged, Robert Brown wanted no part of it.

As to the suicide, Theodore kept a loaded pistol under his pillow. A toddler, Theodore's young son, came out of the room after it happened. There is cause to speculate that the toddler accidentally shot his father and the family wanted to protect him, or that the loaded gun fired unexpectedly on its own, or that Theodore purposely killed himself. No one will ever know for certain, but at the age of 28, William Theodore Emmert was shot while in his bed and died.

### Two William Emmerts

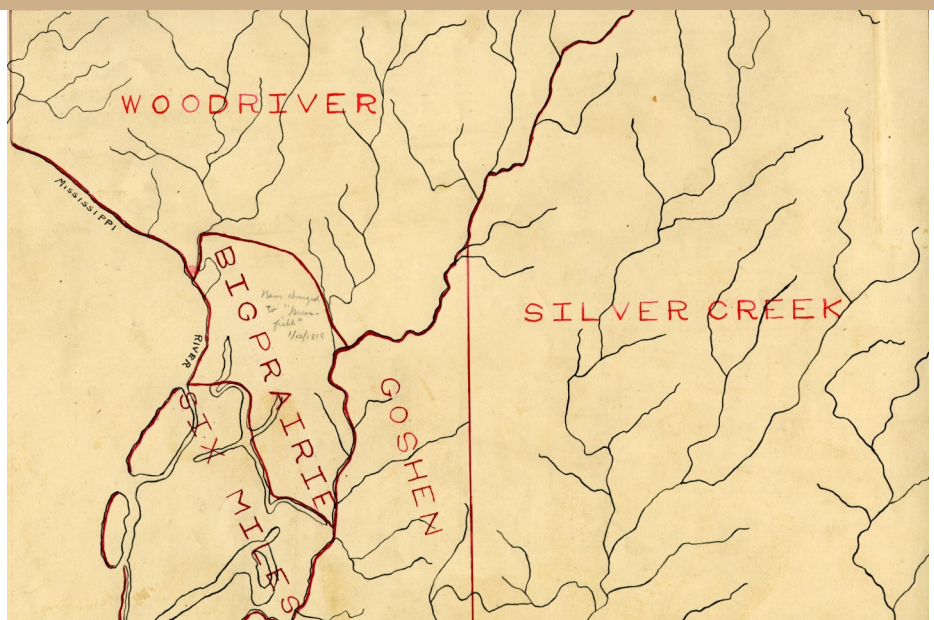
In the early years of Madison County there were two Emmert families (spelling could be Emert or Emmert and it was spelled both ways in legal documents). Members of one family were descendants of Andrew Emmert and the other, whose story is told here, were descendants of John Emmert. John and Andrew both had sons named William who were born in 1817, **but** Andrew's son lived south of Edwardsville at Edwardsville Crossing rather than near Six Mile in the American Bottoms. Stories about both can be found in local newspapers of the time, but fortunately the newspapers almost always referenced where they lived. Although some family historians list John and Andrew as brothers, MCHS has not yet been able to find documentation. If true, it would provide a plausible reason why John's widow travelled north to Illinois.

*continued page 5*

## WHERE AND WHAT WAS SIX MILE?

Madison County was originally divided into five precincts (see map at right). The township system in use today was not established until 1876. Six Mile Precinct contained the communities of Nameoki, Granite City, Madison and Venice and was also home to the Six Mile House, a rural inn on the north side of Horseshoe Lake that was roughly six miles from the Mississippi River at Venice. The area where the Six Mile House stood was also sometimes referred to as Six Mile Prairie.

The "Six Mile" name is preserved in the Granite City area with the Six Mile Regional Library District, and the Old Six Mile Museum which is owned and operated by the Old Six Mile Historical Society. The Old Six Mile Museum is in the former William Emmert home, not the lodging house at Horseshoe Lake. The Emmert farm was a little more than a mile distance from the Six Mile House that was destroyed by fire a number of years ago.



*The map of Madison County shown above was drawn to show the division of precincts circa 1917. The five precincts were Six Mile, Big Prairie, Wood River, Goshen and Silver Creek and were likely divided by population with more people living closer to the Mississippi River at that time. (MCHS)*



## THE WILLIAM EMMERT FAMILY OF SIX MILE (CONT.)

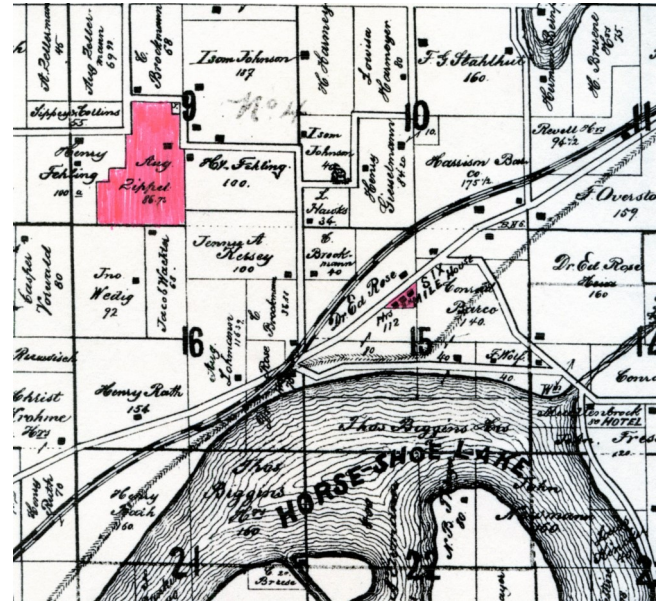
The Emmert homeplace on Maryville Road had been inherited by Samuel Emmert who on Valentine's Day in 1884 married Susan Elliott. Shortly after their marriage, Samuel shot and killed a black man, Isaac Cole, for making an indecent proposal to his wife. Cole had been hired as a harvester on the farm. Samuel was arrested for murder, paid \$5,000 bond, and was released on bail, but according to contemporary news accounts, it was not safe for him to stay in Nameoki Township. On June 30, 1884, the *Alton Telegraph* reported that "some movement was afoot among the negroes of the American Bottom last night, and it was reported that an attempt would be made to lynch Emmert, who shot Isaac on Saturday."

Perhaps due to that reason, Samuel skipped town. In March 1885 a St. Louis headline told the story, "A Murderer Caught. A Fugitive from Justice Captured in a Saloon This Morning." At the first trial, in April 1885, the jury failed to come to a conclusion. The second trial, originally scheduled for December 1885 was delayed when Samuel protested that he could not get a fair trial in Madison County. In November 1886, Samuel was given only a two-year sentence for the murder of Isaac Cole. Afterwards, he left the area, living first in Kansas and then moving to Los Angeles.

In the meanwhile, the family was scattering. In 1883, Samuel's sister Estella Emmert married Wilson Ware Gillham. The following year their mother, Maria Emmert, married a former Madison County resident, William Henry Huddleston. Huddleston, a successful businessman in Oskaloosa, Kansas, was also widowed. Maria and her daughter Britta moved to Kansas where Britta would eventually marry one of William Huddleston's sons from his previous marriage. When Maria Snyder Emmert Huddleston died in 1894, her body was brought back to Illinois to be buried

next to her first husband, William Emmert, in the Emmert family cemetery.

In July 1884, less than a month after Samuel murdered Isaac Coles, he sold the farm on Maryville Road to his neighbor, August Zippel, for \$9,177. The sale may have taken place in order for Samuel to raise the \$5,000 bond required by the courts. There was some drama involved in the case in that Samuel skipped bond for a while until he was identified in St. Louis and returned to jail in Madison County. In any event, the Zippel family took possession of the house and surrounding acreage that would be their home for nearly a century.



The Zippel farm (highlighted) as shown on an 1892 plat map. (MCHS)

## THE AUGUST ZIPPEL FAMILY AT SIX MILE

August Zippel was born in Germany on Sept 10, 1850. He fled Germany, immigrating to the United States, in 1870-71 to avoid military service. His quick departure meant he left a sweetheart, Helene Heinrich, behind. The reason for his immigration is known because letters written by Helene between 1870 and 1874 have survived. So far as is known, Helene never left Germany.

In Jan 1879, August married a widow, Anna Pieper Linkemann, who brought with her to the marriage her three-year-old daughter, Maria Susan Linkemann, known as Mary. August and Anna had three children, but none survived their father. Two died very young and a third, Karl, died in 1908 at the age of 26. Anna died in 1886 and the following year August married Elizabeth "Lizzie" Linhardt. By



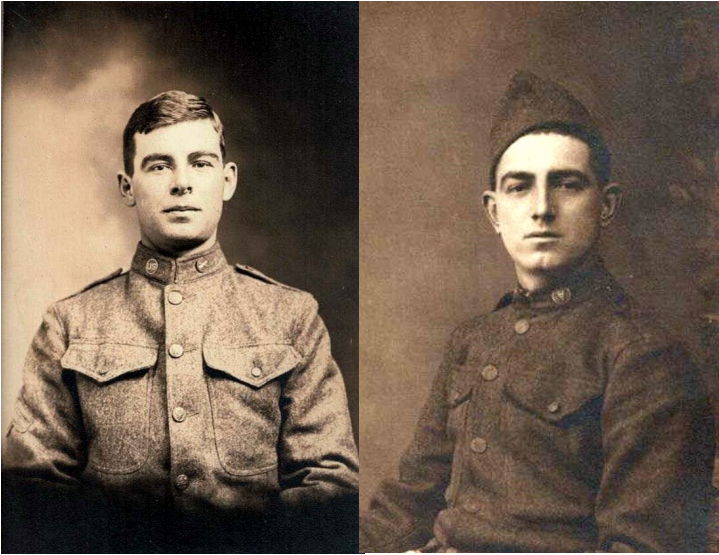
August Zippel and his first wife, Anna Pieper Linkemann Zippel (Johnson)

this time, August had purchased the Samuel Emmert farm, and the big house would be needed. In addition to his children with Anna, the Zippel family would eventually include six additional children, Dora, Anna, Edith, Fred, Helmuth (known as Reed) and Sophia.

The Zippel farm was only 86 acres, not nearly the size of William Emmert's estate, but August was a hardworking, successful farmer who leased other ground in addition to his farm. He was active in township government and, more importantly, the drainage district commission that would eventually decrease chances of flooding in the area. Even though the farm was six miles from the Mississippi River, there were times when the flooded river reached the Zippel farm.

## THE ZIPPEL FAMILY AT SIX MILE

In 1907, the Zippels did a major remodel of the house which can be seen by comparing the pictures on page seven. It was not the first, nor would it be the last, renovation of the Emmert-Zippel House, which grew along with the family that occupied it.



Left to right, Helmuth Edward (Reed) Zippel and Fred Zippel in their WW I uniforms. (Johnson)



Elizabeth Linhardt Zippel (Johnson)

Karl Zippel died in 1908, but the remaining Zippel sons, Fred and Reed, both either joined or were drafted in the military during World War I. By that time August's daughter Dora had died (1912), and his step-daughter, Mary and his daughter Anna had married and moved to Wyoming, leaving August and Lizzie with daughters Edith and Sophia to keep the farm running. In later years, Sophia reminisced about helping to bring in the wheat crop, work normally reserved for men at that time. Fortunately, the Zippel brothers both returned safely from the war.

In addition to farming, August was a director at Granite City National Bank and invested in the bank and other enterprises. He was described in his 1924 obituary as a

"well-to-do farmer" who was well-known to area residents. Preceding him in death were all the children of his marriage with Anna, as well as his daughter Dora, born to his marriage with Elizabeth.

Edith Zippel married Fred Lampe in 1920 and they would spend most of their lives in the Granite City area. The Emmert/Zippel house, after August's death, it was home to his wife and three youngest children, Fred, Reed and Sophia. Elizabeth died in 1939, and the three just named remained at the farm the rest of their lives. None of them ever married, although Reed later told a friend that he once had a girlfriend, but she died.

Since they lived the longest in the house, there are many still living with memories of the much-admired Zippel family.

The eldest of the three who stayed at the house, Fred Zippel farmed the ground and cared for the orchards with his brother Reed.

Fred was born in 1893 and Reed in 1895. Their sister, Sophia was the youngest, born in 1897. In the wills drawn by their parents, Fred and Reed were given a 10-year free lease on the farm after the death of their mother in 1939. After that, if any heir wanted their inheritance, the land had to be sold, so it was, but purchased by Fred and Reed who owned it in joint tenancy.

To the credit of August Zippel, he took in his first wife's child, Mary, and raised her as his own after Anna's death in 1886. In August and Elizabeth's probate records, Mary was included as an equal heir with the children born to August and Elizabeth.

Fred died in 1953 leaving Reed and Sophie at the house on Maryville Road. They worked well together, having many years of practice. Both were hard workers, often doing things "the old way" rather than investing in modern conveniences. They were also frugal people and both had investments in various bank and utility stocks as well as in the property where they lived.

In 1957 Reed sold all but two acres of the farm to a development company that created a number of subdivisions that now surround the house. After the sale of the bulk of the farm, Reed continued to plant wheat or soybeans in the acreage remaining.

Reed Zippel passed away in 1981 and Sophia in 1983. The farm was left to the Shriners who sold it in 1984 to the Old Six Mile Historical Society for a museum. The society owns and maintains the house today as the Old Six Mile Museum.



Sophia Zippel (Johnson)



## REMEMBERING THE ZIPPEL FAMILY

In preparing this article, a number of people who knew the Zippels were interviewed. Most remembered Reed and Sophia, since Fred died in 1953. All were, not just politely positive about the family, but emphatic that the Zippels were the "kindest, most thoughtful people" they had ever met.

Harold Rapp (97) grew up on a farm near the Zippels. He remembers driving near the farm in the evening and always seeing Fred and Reed through the kitchen window, sitting on hardback chairs in their kitchen.

In the 1950s, Reed approached Harold about their tractor. Fred and Reed had purchased a Case tractor in 1934 and just wore it out. The tractor had a crank engine and metal wheels, but it was no longer running. Reed knew Harold had some knowledge of engines, so he made him an offer he couldn't refuse. If Harold could fix it, he could have it. Harold's family still has that tractor today.

Delmar Farless (100) was a carpenter who used to do work for the Zippel family. In 1957, he bought a lot near the Zippel farm and started building his own house as he could afford it. One day Reed Zippel walked over and asked when he was going to be done, and Del told him he would be done when he could afford to finish it. Reed asked how much that would take, then went home and returned with a check for the full amount. He told Del to just give him \$50 a month until it was paid. Del was very grateful and after that never charged them for carpentry work. Del remodeled their kitchen, built the garage and did other work about the place.

Terry Schuler Mitchell, 55, was a young girl who lived in the neighborhood in the Zippels' later years. She remembers following Reed around asking questions and he would tell her about what was planted in the garden and stories of the old days. Other times they would sit at the old kitchen table. She remembers he was incredibly kind and patient to a little girl with a keen sense of curiosity.

The Schneider family moved into a house next to the Zippels in 1967, and the entire family became involved as both friends and sometimes caretakers. At one point, June Schneider, now 93, realized that Sophie was perhaps not preparing enough food for herself and Reed. That's when she began cooking extra for her family and sending one of

her kids to the Zippels with two prepared meals. Her daughter Kathy remembers Sophie's wide smile as she opened the squeaky back door to let her in with the hot plates of food.

For June's son, Dennis, Reed was a grandfather figure and mentor who once helped him build an elaborate dog house, constructing it just like a miniature house with miniature framing, a cupola, and screens at the windows. When it was done, it took three men to lift it into a truck to take it to Dennis' house. The dog never did sleep in it, but a young boy learned carpentry skills that would serve him for a lifetime. Dennis is a contractor today and says everything he knows he learned from Reed Zippel.



*Sophie and Reed Zippel (Johnson)*

Collectively, the people above describe Reed as out-going, funny, hardworking and "tight." Everyone mentioned how frugal he was, but at the same time would mention his generosity. He was a good storyteller, too, and would regale them with tales from another time.

He had a number of vehicles over the years in addition to tractors and other farm equipment, but what people remember most was his powder blue Nash Rambler which, in his later years, he would drive very slowly down the street to the bank, always hugging the curb so those travelling faster could go around him. For some reason, his sister Sophie also had a car, but she never learned to drive.

Sophie was younger than Reed by two years and not as out-going, but she could be the boss of Reed. At first glance, she may have appeared stern, but for friends, she had a hearty laugh and a wide smile.

Everyone described her as hardworking. She did most of the housework, but Reed would help her hang the laundry. She canned peaches from the orchard and vegetables from the garden. In earlier years, the family raised their own meat and smoked it in their smoke house to preserve it. When her kitchen was remodeled in the 1960s, she insisted on keeping her old wood /coal burning stove. The Schneiders remember her cinnamon-sugar topped coffee cakes which she would make in her old stove. She often made an extra for their family.

The voices of those who knew them makes us all wish we had a Reed and Sophia Zippel in our lives.



*The 1897 photo shows (from left) August Zippel, Reed Zippel, Karl Zippel (son of August and Anna Zippel), Fred Zippel and Mary Linkemann (August's step-daughter) in front of their house. Elizabeth Zippel was in the original picture to the left of her husband, but she scratched herself out of the photo because she was pregnant with her daughter Sophia. The photo on the right was taken in 1906 shortly after the house was remodeled by the Zippel family. (Johnson)*



# Madison County Historical Society

*Opening Doors to Madison County History*

801 N. Main Street  
Edwardsville, IL 62025

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## CALENDAR

**SUNDAY, AUGUST 19**  
**2 P.M.**

**LEWIS & CLARK  
EXPEDITION IN ILLINOIS**

**PRESENTER: BRAD WINN**

**SUNDAY, OCT 7**  
**2 P.M.**

**WORLD WAR I  
IN MADISON COUNTY**

**PRESENTER: EMERITUS PROFESSOR  
JAMES WEINGARTNER**

**SAVE THE DATE: SUNDAY, NOV 4**  
**DINING IN HISTORY**

**SPEAKER'S SERIES LOCATION:**  
**IMMANUEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**  
**800 N. MAIN STREET, EDWARDSVILLE,**  
**(LOWER LEVEL; ENTRANCE ON SOUTH SIDE)**

## MARY'S RESEARCH TIP

It's summer and the heat and humidity are back! Many people love the heat and enjoy time at the pool or lake. However, remember that your photos and artifacts do not like the heat and humidity. Wherever you are comfortable in your house, your artifacts are comfortable, too. Hot attics and damp basements can quickly destroy photos and documents, damage grandma's wedding dress, cause glue to leave ugly stains, and cause wooden photo frames to swell and warp. While some hard objects can handle the heat, none of them like the humidity. Humidity causes mold which is the enemy of preservation.

Still wondering how to care for some of your family heirlooms and comments? Check out your local library for books on preserving your family heirlooms or turn to a reputable source on the internet.

## VISITING THE OLD SIX MILE MUSEUM

The Old Six Mile Museum is open whenever gardeners are working or by appointment (618-225-1452). There is much to explore in the house and on the grounds where you'll find bee hives and a large garden. The garden produce is sold at a self-service produce stand that brings in much needed funds for operating expenses. Volunteers are always welcome.

The Old Six Mile Museum's big event of the year is the Fall Vendor Fair which this year will be held on September 29 from 9 a.m. - 3 p.m.



*The Old Six Mile  
Museum today.*

**Reminder : The Historical Museum Remains Closed for Renovation**