

FINAL REPORT: SURVEY OF AUGUSTA, MISSOURI

PREPARED BY: MARY M. STIRITZ

Following the end of the War of 1812 the Missouri Territory witnessed a tidal wave of settlement. Emigrants predominantly from the Upland South states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas sought new homes and opportunities in the Territory's productive lands. Some, attracted by the absence of antislavery restrictions, successfully established themselves southern style as small planters with farms and slaves. Among the postwar newcomers to St. Charles county was Augusta's founder, Leonard Harold. A Virginia-born veteran who received a land grant in 1821 (the same year Missouri achieved statehood) for his War service, Harold settled in Femme Osage Township with wife Katharine and two families of slaves. According to the 1888 county history, Harold "was for many years monarch of all he surveyed, living alone on the village site." Sometime after his arrival, he constructed a two-story log house (Inv.#) near a small creek at the northwest edge of the future town of Augusta. Reportedly, two log slave cabins also once stood on the property.

During the 1830s when heavy German immigration to Missouri prompted a flurry of town platting and promotion, Harold subdivided a portion of his tract and laid out the Town of Mt. Pleasant (1836), later renamed Augusta in 1842 when it was discovered that the name Mt. Pleasant already was registered with the Postal Service for another town. Harold's nine-block town was well-situated at a good landing on the Missouri River about forty miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, and about the same distance (by land) from St. Louis. These waterways formed a vital transportation network for commerce and settlement which gave the town an auspicious start. Later in 1836, Harold extended the original town with an adjacent fifteen-block Addition to the west which completed three tiers of blocks paralleling the river. Lots were generously sized, measuring 60 X 100 feet.

Among the first Germans to settle in the Augusta area were members of two emigration societies many of whom had been inspired by Gottfried Duden's "Report" (published in Germany in 1829) which, while mixing fact and fiction about his three-year sojourn on a Missouri River farm in Warren county, aroused great enthusiasm for settlement in Missouri. The Berlin Society, appraised the "most aristocratic" of these organizations but the least effective in attracting subsequent immigration, began arriving around Augusta in 1833. Dubbed Latin Farmers because of their greater command of the classics than farming, a few members of this loosely organized group purchased lots in Augusta, although most located outside town on farms. At least one member, miller Henry Schaaf (INV #36), moved to Augusta after settling first in adjacent Warren county where Duden had lived.

Another immigrant group of Latin Farmers, the Giessen Society, also located in Duden country in the early 1830s.

Led by former students of the German liberal movement, Frederick Muench and Paul Follenius, the group was named after the university town where Follenius lived and attended school with Muench. The composition of this group was planned with a cross section of German social classes. Perhaps the most prominent member to move to Augusta, George Muench (Frederick's brother), purchased a seven acre farm site in 1859 at the edge of town where he built a fachwerk house (INV #8), and planted vineyards which became the town's most prosperous winery, Mt. Pleasant. The majority of Augusta immigrants, however, were not members of organized groups, but were representatives of the rural peasantry who found their way there through chain migration, a personal network of family and friends which according to one authority led to a "remarkably strong and persistent ethnic identity", more resistant to the assimilation process than the educated bourgeoisie.

Walter Kamphoefner's study of 19th century German immigration to St. Charles and Warren counties revealed that the regional origins of immigrants were concentrated in northwest Germany. His 1860 census tabulations for Femme Osage Township (which included Augusta) found 40 percent of Germans were from Prussia (which usually meant Westfalia); 26 percent from Hannover; and 11 percent from other north German provinces. Similar figures were found for Germans listed under a census heading of "Augusta Post Office" in 1860. Out of 277 heads of household, 254 were German-born, and another nine from Holland, Switzerland or Austria, figures lending support to Frederick Muench's report in 1858 that Augusta was "entirely German". Consistent with the township totals, Augusta numbered 109 heads of household from Prussia; 56 from Hannover; 21 from Oldenburg; and 23 from north German Hessa.

The pre-Civil War period witnessed the most rapid rate of growth in St. Charles county. In 1860, German immigrants held the largest share of the total population they would achieve, although moderate gains in numbers of Germans continued. Effects of these population trends were evident in Augusta where in the mid-1850s Bavarian-born Christian Knoernschild opened new subdivisions comprising eighteen blocks immediately north of Leonard Harold's, indicating a demand for town lots as the population swelled. Knoernschild had purchased the land in 1854 from Harold, including the latter's farm and log house which he enlarged around 1880 with a brick addition.

By 1860, Augusta was a thriving German village, so complete that emigrants had few economic or cultural needs which could not be met within the community itself. According to the Missouri State Gazetteer and Business Directory, the town contained 350 inhabitants, "a church, a flouring and saw mill, ten stores of various kinds, distillery, and saddle tree manufactory." Among the institutions, industries, and

occupations characteristic of German settlements in Missouri, Augusta already boasted a Turnverein, a Harmonie Verein, Ebenezer Evangelical & Reformer Church (organized 1843, INV.#71), a wine garden, brickyard, and brewers. The Harmonie Verein (INV #96), in particular, held a central place in the town's cultural life providing musical entertainment and socialization following its organization in January 1856 when, it is told, charter members were forced by Missouri temperance laws to gather in a tent on the frozen Missouri River in order to enjoy wine and song. In 1858, the club expanded into literary activities with the establishment of a library which grew to 3500 volumes, most of which were in the German language. (Interestingly, among the collections were the works of Fritz Reuter (1810-74) a politically liberal German novelist from Mecklenburg who is credited with making his native Plattdeutsche (the dialect spoken by most Augustans) a literary language.) The Verein's club house and dance hall was constructed in 1869 on grounds at the northeast edge of town.

Augusta's wide range of skilled artisans corroborated the German reputation for dominance in skilled crafts. The 1860 census revealed there were eleven carpenter/cabinet makers plus six apprentices working in the Augusta area, along with three brick/stone masons, two boot and shoe makers, two wagon makers, three tailors, two dressmakers/milliners, a tin and sheet metal worker, watchmaker, gunsmith, cigar manufacturer, cooper, and harness and saddle maker. Professionals included two physicians, a druggist, and a civil engineer. When St. Louis German newspaper editor Carl Schurz (later U.S. Senator and Secretary of the Interior) visited Augusta in 1867, he was greatly impressed with the community and praised it as "conserving the best features of German life". His speeches there were all in the German language since he found that the only Americans present in Augusta were the "shoemaker's apprentice", and "several Negro families, among whom the children can already speak German".

Commercial activity was early concentrated along two axes: one at the north end of Augusta where county/state roads connected to town streets, and the other at the south end along the Missouri riverfront. Three substantial antebellum properties survive which are associated with early commercial development. The three-story frame/fachwerk building at 5543 Water (INV #2) was built circa 1860 by Hannoverian George H. Mindrup for use as a saloon/hotel to serve the river trade; it is the only historic structure remaining on the former riverfront. Standing at the northwest end of town is Hannoverian Charles F. Tiemann's general store and residence, a circa 1860 brick building (INV #63), and at the northeast end is the two-story brick commercial/residential building (INV #82) erected in 1860 by August Staudinger, an entrepreneur from Hesse Darmstadt who was identified as a mail contractor in the 1860 census and as a stock dealer in

the Missouri State Gazetteer the same year.

Slightly later, c.1865-70, John F.Schroer constructed one of the town's largest private buildings, a two-story, five-bay brick store and dwelling (INV #88) at a mid-town location on Lower Street, a north-south corridor connecting the river landing to a county road. The Missouri-born merchant and wine grower was the son of John Henry Schroer (died c.1853) who influenced immigration to Duden country from his native Tecklenburg. Schroer senior also lived in Augusta where he built a home c.1850 at 267 Lower (INV #28). By 1860, the younger Schroer had erected one of Augusta's earliest all-brick buildings (INV #29), a small shop-house in the same block as his father's house.

Missouri-Germans' strong abolitionist views led to their almost universal support of the Union cause and heavy volunteerism in the armed forces. Thirty members of the Harmonie Verein enlisted in the spring of 1861. At least 23 Augusta citizens are recorded as veterans who served in the war, including Capt.Robert Ewich (INV #76), and Assistant Surgeon Dr.Gustav Wieland (INV #42). Others such as George Muench lent support through the anti-slavery press. The Augusta area escaped battle incidents, although there is report of General Price's Confederate troops passing through, causing townspeople to take cover and hide. A German company of militia led by Capt. Maupin of Washington, Missouri was stationed at Augusta in the fall of 1864. (In 1906, the Sons of Union Veterans was organized in Augusta.)

Grape cultivation and wine making, one of the major reflections of Old World cultural patterns transplanted to Augusta, were early undertaken by local Germans. That the soil and climate of the Missouri River bluffs were well-adapted to grape growing was noted in the 1820s by Gottfried Duden who observed that "grapes from the Rhine would do very well on the Missouri". He described local hills so densely covered with grapevines that "wagonloads of grapes can be gathered in a short time", although he believed the quality of indigenous grapes "could be improved by professional culture." Nearby Hermann, Missouri is generally credited as the cradle of wine making in Missouri, apparently initiated by emigrants from the Rhineland in the early 1840s. The success of those early vineyards prompted planting in Augusta by 1847.

In many ways, grape cultivation was well-suited to conditions in Augusta and other Missouri River towns. The availability of town lots at little cost, combined with the profit potential offered by viticulture which was land intensive, (requiring only small parcels compared to other crops), tempted many town lot owners to experiment on an adjacent lot or two, or in some instances, a full city block or more. In fact there is evidence through census, tax and probate

records which suggests that many town blocks were planted with vineyards; this is supported by the 1905 Plat which graphically reveals the low building density, with numerous blocks unimproved and many others having only one building. Moreover, the German reputation for patience, tenacious labor, and scientific skill, whether real or self-imaged, were important attributes for the somewhat risky (due to the vine's vulnerability to disease and climactic changes) and demanding process of producing wine. In any event, the cultivation of the vine was confined almost exclusively to the German population who, it was hoped, would persevere in transforming "the banks of the Missouri into the Rhine of America." Wine making (and drinking) were also proudly expressive of an ethnic identity in a period when the spectre of temperance laws in Missouri ostracized Germans as a group.

Within the decade 1860-1870, Missouri wine production climbed from sixth to first place in national rank, outdistancing California, New York, and Ohio, previously the three leading states. During this period the wine industry in Augusta also exhibited significant growth and development which was notably reflected in the general increase in number of producers from five in 1860 to fourteen in 1868; in the incorporation of the Augusta Wine Co., a co-op of local growers which constructed a communal wine cellar and hall in 1867; and in the founding of the George Muench winery (later, Mt. Pleasant Winery). Emblematic of this dramatic expansion was the town's decision in 1866 to issue an official municipal seal which depicted a cluster of grapes prominently placed in the center. Figures reported for 1869 indicated that Augusta's production of 15,190 gallons of wine was about half the total for Gasconade County (largely Hermann), and somewhat less than one-fifth of the statewide total.

Per capita production of wine in Augusta varied greatly from as few as ten gallons, representative of non-commercial manufacture for private consumption, to as many as 3000 gallons by one grower in 1880. George Muench, one of the first major commercial winemakers whose success no doubt influenced other townsmen to take it up, reported 400 gallons of wine in 1860, by far the largest quantity made in Augusta that census year. Trained as a gunsmith, Muench was probably drawn to viniculture through the avid interests of his brother Frederick, who in 1859, wrote, School for American Grape Culture, a practical treatise (originally published in German and later translated) intended to instruct his Missouri-German countrymen on laying out vineyards and production of wine. By 1870, George Muench's winery had tripled production to 1200 gallons of wine, requiring the capacious vaulted brick wine cellar which was constructed circa 1865-70. The year of his death, 1879, sales totaled 2400 gallons. George, jr., who succeeded his father in operation of the winery, erected the brick winery building in 1881 (INV #9) and substantially increased production to

around 7000 gallons in 1884. The product was shipped principally to Chicago, where in 1893 samples received the highest award at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The competition presented by large wine manufacturers such as Muench who enjoyed the advantages of a commodious cellar among other things, led a group of small vintners to band together and form the Augusta Wine Company. Incorporated in 1867 with a capital stock of \$6000 (increased to \$7200 in 1869) the objectives of the co-op included, building "a spacious wine cellar... to prepare a better and uniform quality of wine; to give to those who raise grapes on a small scale an opportunity to sell the same at a good price." Stock was issued at \$100 per share. The first President was William Follenius, son of the Giessen Society leader, Paul. Growers pooled their grape product annually, and profits were divided among the members in proportion to the value of the grapes delivered by each, after deducting all cost for wine making. A brick wine hall (INV # 65) was erected above two levels of cellars. Among the stockholders listed in 1869 were Charles F. Tiemann (INV # 63); Herman Haverkamp (INV #98); and Gustav Muhm (INV #106) who reported 1000 gallons of wine in the 1868 State census, and 3000 gallons in the 1880 Federal census. Stockholder John William Koch, (the son of Berlin society member and winegrower, Ferdinand) (INV #74) was superintendent of the winery for a number of years; later he purchased the major share and conducted business on his own into the early 1890s.

During the last two decades of the 19th century Missouri placed third and fourth in national production of wine, and in both 1900 and '910 census years, the state ranked sixth. Augusta's contribution remained strong. According to the 1885 county history, the Augusta area was the premier wine-producing region of the county, with extensive vineyards covering 200 acres. The town was described as having twenty wine cellars having a total capacity of 100,000 gallons. It was estimated at that time that two-thirds of the vineyards were planted in Concord grapes, a popular variety which had taken lead over the original Catawba vines. The average yield was 500 gallons per acre, requiring about eighteen pounds of grapes to produce a gallon of wine.

In addition to Mt.Pleasant Winery and the Augusta Wine Co., the present survey identified sixteen scattered residential properties whose historic owners were associated with the wine industry in the 19th or early 20th centuries. Half of these properties feature wine cellars of varying size. (See Table 1 for listing of properties).

Following a flood in 1872, the Missouri River changed course and left Augusta without a riverfront. Although by 1874 the town was constructing a River Road to a new ferry landing up river, the loss of direct access to river trade inevitably

deterred settlement and shifted commercial activity to the north end of town which connected to county roads. The removal, circa 1881, of the Wencker General Store from its mid-19th century frame building on Water Street to a new, two-story brick commercial house at the corner of Locust and Lower (INV #77) was symbolic of the transition.

Rail connection did not reach Augusta until 1891-2 when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas line completed tracks and established a depot on Water St. at the south end of town. By that time, however, immigration had waned and the town ceased to grow. Population of 291 reported in 1890 dropped to 238 by 1900 and did not reach 300 until 1920, after which it declined to as few as 218 in 1950. As a result of this relative isolation and absence of growth, a rural conservative, immigrant culture was preserved, less compelled to adopt American customs and technologies.

Within this self-contained community, however, improvements were undertaken typical of other small towns. In 1888, sidewalks were first introduced on streets forming the north, east and west perimeter. A town hall was erected in 1892 in the Public Square (Block 31) where only five years earlier the Town Board had granted William Koch permission to erect a brick kiln, and where now a new fire house and Post Office stand. In 1891, a new public schoolhouse replaced the original 1860's structure in Block 23, and circa 1905, a small Post Office was built (INV #45). The Bank of Augusta, organized in 1902, located in a new building (now greatly altered) on the southeast corner of Walnut and Public Streets. By 1900, plans were under discussion to bring telephone service to Augusta.

Music continued to occupy an important role in the cultural life of the community as indicated by an 1898 Business Directory listing of three music teachers, along with a Cornet Band and also a String Band. The Harmonie Verein, in 1890, had erected a new bandstand on their grounds at the northeast edge of town (INV #97), and were sponsoring railroad excursions to attend their Music Festival and Fall Picnic in 1902. Overnight visitors could be accommodated at four local "hotels" (actually homes whose owners took in travelers): the Sharp Corner (INV #83); Hotel Riverside (INV #2,3); the Limberg (INV #88); and the Adam Heller (razed). In addition to the Augusta Wine Hall (INV #65), and Mt.Pleasant Winery, three saloons offered travelers native wines.

The 1880 Wencker and c. 1860 Tiemann (later Meyer & Spannaus) general stores remained the primary centers of commerce, anchoring, respectively, the east and west ends of town; each had received substantial late 19th century additions. Nonetheless, a few specialty shops had appeared by the turn of the century, including J.W.Koch's spacious frame furniture

store, originally constructed c.1893 as Hammerle's Saloon (INV #66), and Lowenhaupt's butcher shop (INV #54). Notable new occupations which appeared with increased frequency in the 1900 and 1910 censuses were laborers for the railroad and the sand crusher plant. The establishment of the Tavern Rock Sand Co. in the late 1890s at Klondike, about two miles east of Augusta, gave employment to twenty-four men from Augusta in 1910.

During the early 20th century German-Americans in Missouri witnessed the forces of prohibition and liquor control gaining strength which were especially threatening to the state's wine and beer industries. In 1904, Missouri organized a chapter of the national German-American Alliance (Deutsche-Amerikanischer National-Bund). Originally committed to preserving German identity and culture, the Alliance soon became a vocal ethnic political lobby whose efforts were directed at opposing prohibition. Not surprisingly, in 1916 Augusta organized a Stadtverband, an official branch of the State Alliance; however, most likely the town was represented earlier by individual members. For Augusta as well as other Missouri-German communities, membership in the Alliance acknowledged a sense of identity with others of German descent, a larger German culture apart from mainstream native American society.

Although the efforts of the Alliance ultimately failed when Missouri became the 37th state to ratify the 18th Amendment on January 16, 1917 (missing opportunity to be the decisive 36th vote by forty-three minutes), they did succeed in securing opposing votes of all the heavily German counties, including St.Charles county. With wineries and saloons shut down, part of Augusta's economic base was clearly diminished, and a significant aspect of German social life was eliminated, or forced underground. Fortunately, the diversified agricultural countryside which traded in Augusta remained stable and local commerce continued to be brisk.

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, another blow was struck to German ethnic identity. The former duality of cultural ties to the Old World and political ties to America was no longer compatible. German-Americans in St.Charles county provided exceptionally strong support to the Allied effort. Nonetheless, German ethnic custom and language lingered on in rural areas such as Augusta which were more insulated against native American Germanophobia. Not until the mid-1920s did Ebenezer Evangelical Church adopt English in their parish records, and German services were still offered in the mid-1930s.

In the 1941 WPA Guide to Missouri, Augusta was described as a village of 252 persons, with "low, white frame houses...scattered along the abrupt Missouri River bluffs...a small, neat trading center and shipping point for near-by

German farm families." As Walter Kamphoefner's book reveals, the persistence of ethnicity continued well into the 20th century in rural St. Charles county where Germans still dominated agriculture, and where the 1940 census "showed that third-generation Germans...were nearly five times as likely to claim German as their native tongue as their counterparts in St. Louis."

After fifty years dormancy, wine production was taken up again in 1968 by Lucian Dressel, a native of the St. Louis area, who reopened Mt. Pleasant Winery. Within about ten years, it was producing 25,000 to 30,000 gallons of wine annually, paralleling a period of growth in number of Missouri wineries statewide. In 1980, the town of Augusta and the surrounding area were designated the first official wine district in the nation, a status conferred by the U.S. Department of Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, & Firearms.

The continued growth and success of the wineries in and around Augusta, together with new recreational activities, have made the former German village one of the Missouri River valley's most popular tourist destinations. Almost a hundred years after the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad tracks were completed at Augusta in 1891, the Katy Trail, a biking/hiking path, was opened in 1990 along the former rail route. Thousands of trail users are now discovering Augusta's rich history, architectural heritage and picturesque setting which have drawn visitors to the town for many decades.

ARCHITECTURE

The architectural character of Augusta reflects the conservative values and generally limited circumstances of the German emigrant community as it evolved from a frontier settlement to a small rural town. A preponderance of unstyled, vernacular frame buildings, nearly three-fourths of the total count, distinguishes Augusta from the more familiar brick typical of German settlements in Missouri. An intimate, domestic quality pervades the town, evoked by small, unprepossessing designs which exhibit plain, but solid workmanship. Even commercial/industrial buildings share an essentially domestic form and scale. Among the physical elements which set Augusta apart from larger, more developed Missouri-German river towns are the strong presence of small to moderate-sized outbuildings, often agricultural (barns, chicken coops, tool sheds), the general absence of sidewalks, and the numerous streets which terminate in blocks of unimproved wooded or open land.

Augusta's long tradition of building in wood was initiated in both log and half-timbered (fachwerk) methods of construction. Although the first house constructed was log, (that of town founder Leonard Harold (INV #103), which local tradition dates to 1836), evidence from buildings erected after the town was platted indicate that fachwerk houses (a wooden structural frame filled-in with brick nogging) paralleled log construction. The present survey located seven half-timbered houses constructed between circa 1848-1875. As all are covered with weatherboarding, they were identified by exposed interior walls or through information given by owners; quite likely others exist. At least one example, the c.1865 house built by carpenter/wine grower Gustav Muhm (INV #106), exhibits roman numerals on the timbers, markings which were used to identify positions on the frame at the time of assembly. The tradition of fachwerk construction in northwest Germany where most townsmen originated may account for its appearance in Augusta.

The use of brick nogging indicates early manufacture of the building material, yet all-brick construction ranked a very distant second to frame. The oldest brick house dated was erected c.1855 by Prussian tanner, Robert Ewig (INV #76), a small 3-bay building displaying what is probably an original frame rear section. About half of the total nineteen brick buildings were constructed in the 1860s, and the remainder in the latter 19th century, except for two dating from around 1925-30. Three of the five brick, two-story buildings were combination shop-houses.

In the 1860 Missouri Gazetteer and Business Directory, a brickyard was listed in Augusta operated by Hannoverian Heinrich Kuper, 34, who in the 1860 census was living with (or next to) a probable brother, Bernhard Kuper, 32, also born in Hannover. Later listed as a brickmaker, Bernhard

built the 3-bay brick house (now sheathed) at 5517 Locust which features jack arches and dentilling. Another brickmason, Charles Lowenhaupt, born in Chur Hessen, built 5557-59 Walnut c.1860 (INV #67). The small number of brick buildings is consistent with the ratio of brickmasons to carpenters revealed in an examination of five census years (1860-1910) which showed carpenters outnumbered brickmasons approximately four to one. In both 1900 and 1910 census years there were four house carpenters in Augusta and no brick masons.

Brick and frame buildings share the same general plans and overall designs, differing only in detailing. Approximately seventy-five percent of all contributing buildings fall into the broad family group of side-gabled houses of which there are many subtypes. The next largest family includes front-gabled, and gabled ell which are largely late-19th and early 20th century houses, reflecting influence of the Picturesque movement; only a handful exhibit hipped or complex roof forms.

Inventoried buildings have been classified using plan-type, stylistic affinities, and historic function (with some overlapping) as diagnostic tools.

Double-Pen (c.1848-1885) Figures #1, 2.

Having a plan of two rooms of near-equal size, this type is distinguished by the use of two front doors paired in the center bays, each giving access to a room. Eight examples were identified, all of which are one-and-a-half stories high, and rise from stone foundations; all are four bays wide except for one six-bay house; all feature side-gabled roofs except a c.1885 house which is front-gabled. Porches usually cover only the center door-bays, although one house is without a porch, and another exhibits a full-facade porch formed by the extension of the house roof. One scholar associates this housetype with German ethnic patterns of diffusion and influence in the U. S., and traces its origin to a very common house found in Germany which began as a housebarn and later evolved into a two-room house only for people.

Hall-Parlor (c.1850-1895) Figure #3.

Two-rooms wide and one room deep, this plan frequently is extended to the rear with an addition, and may also include a front porch or stoop. The front door opens directly into a room. Chimneys usually appear at the gable ends, although two examples feature a center chimney. All are one or one-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide except for 5517 High, a five-bay house with center chimney.

I-House (c.1836-1900) Figure # 4.

Side-gabled, two stories high, two rooms wide, and one room

deep are characteristics shared by all I-houses. They vary, however, in number of bays wide (three to five), in presence of a center hall, in porch treatment, and in rear appendages. The earliest example is conjectured to be Leonard Hall's log house (c.1836) which is described as originally divided into two rooms.

Central-Passage (c.1855-1910) Figures # 5.

This type is represented by houses both one and two stories high, both of which feature a center hall flanked by one or two rooms. All have bilaterally symmetrical five-bay facades and all exhibit side-gabled roofs except two which employ hipped roofs.

Picturesque Styles (c.1890-1930) Figures # 6, 7.

Influence of the late 19th century Picturesque movement popularized by house pattern books can be seen in a group of buildings which depart from the vernacular standard of rectangular or squarish plan, planar facade, and side-gabled roof. These houses employ irregular plans such as the gabled ell or modified cross, and often freely incorporate varied roofs forms such as the mansard or prominent centered gable (as in the Gothic Revival cottage). Other, more elaborated houses feature composite roofs, and also exhibit wrap-around porches and decorative detailing typical of the Queen Anne style.

Revival Styles (c.1895-1940) Figures # 8, 9.

Although there is little evidence of historic styles which were prevalent nationally in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a few houses display style consciousness by the presence of Colonial Revival porches, (one on a pyramidal hipped roof 4-square); and a couple of others in the use of Tudor Revival and Dutch Colonial forms.

Bungalow/Craftsman (c.1920-40) Figure # 10.

Ten good representative bungalow designs were inventoried, all of which are of frame construction with side-gabled roofs and rest on concrete foundations. Most employ oversized front dormers, usually with gabled-roof, but occasionally with shed roofs. Typically porches extend the full width of the facade and exhibit shed-roofs supported by tapered wood piers.

Miscellaneous (c.1860-1940) Figures #11, 12.

A group of buildings, primarily small residential, defied classification either by style or plan-type, yet they retain integrity. A few were built as additions to buildings no longer standing (Figure # 11) while others are one or two story buildings which may have been built in two stages (Figure #12).

Commercial (c.1855-1940) Figures # 13, 14, 15.

The earliest buildings surveyed which served commercial purposes were combination shop-houses in which part of the building was reserved for commerce and the other as living quarters for the owner. In some cases, function was divided between floors (street level commercial, second story residential) and in others, between sides of the building, as in at least one double-pen building (INV #29) in which one room was the house and the other the store. Virtually no visual, architectural elements express different functional areas of the early buildings except for larger, double entry-doors which sometimes also occur on a side elevation in addition to the primary facade (Fig.# 13). Around 1880, however, two new buildings introduced typical street level storefronts designed with large expanses of shop windows (Fig.# 14).

Historically, one-story buildings devoted exclusively to commerce or light industry, such as blacksmith shops and a boot and shoe manufactory, were early found in Augusta; the earliest extant example appears to be a turn-of-the-century gabled ell frame butcher shop (INV #54). Good examples of single-story garages and filling stations from the 1920s and 30s remain, however, in both concrete block and brick; both exhibit prominent parapets on the facade (Figure # 15).

Agricultural (c.1860-1930) Figures # 16, 17, 18).

Numerous properties associated with agricultural activities are found on farm sites of several acres as well as on residential town lots where many homeowners kept at least a milk cow, chickens and sometimes a horse. These buildings vary considerably in size, ranging from large barns and wagon sheds typical of working farms (Figure # 16) to more modest buildings (Figure #17). An unusual board and batten example combines house-barn functions (Figure # 17-bottom). Built circa 1865 by a winegrower, the building features two-story living quarters on one side, a passage for wagons in the center bay, and storage/work space on the other side.

Two wineries, the c.1867 Augusta Wine Co. and 1881 Mt.Pleasant Wine Co. represent specialized agricultural processing functions (Figure #18). Both gabled-roof, brick superstructures are comparable in size, (the Augusta Wine Co. measures approximately 22 feet wide X 60 feet long, and Mt.Pleasant 24 feet X 64 feet, plus a 17-foot separately roofed appendage giving access to the cellars). Both are articulated with segmentally arched openings and trimmed with brick denticulation. The Augusta Wine Co. building is reported to have two levels of stone cellars but they were not open for inspection. Mt.Pleasant features two connecting vaulted stone cellar chambers which Charles van Ravenswaay dated circa 1865-70; one is located directly under the brick superstructure and the other at right angles to it. A small stone well house with an 1881 date stone stands adjacent to

the brick winery.

Institutional (1861-1939) Figures #19, 20, 21.

Four buildings and one structure reflect diversified aspects of the town's institutional history. Ebenezer Evangelical Church (now Ebenezer U.C.C.) constructed in 1861, is a brick building with 4-bay nave and projecting tower entrance-bay. It is articulated in a simple Romanesque Revival or Rundbogenstil featuring round arches and corbeled brickwork. The frame circa 1905 former Post Office takes advantage of the corner site with its angled entrance accented with a gabled roof embellished with imbricated shingles. The Harmonie Verein, constructed 1869 with a 1920s rear addition, features board and batten construction trimmed with simple curved brackets at the eaves. Located on the same site is an octagonal frame bandstand which the musical society erected in 1890. Construction began in 1939 of a large 2-story concrete public school which housed both elementary and high school. A WPA project completed in 1941, the school's streamlined design without historical references placed it in a progressive, early modernist tradition.

Non-contributing Buildings (1902-1980s) Figures 22, 23.

The vast majority of these buildings are post-World War II small, frame houses whose size, scale, and materials are in keeping with the town's historic fabric. A few examples of larger new construction are represented by buildings associated with the wine industry (Figure # 23). An example of a non-contributing historic building which has lost integrity through radical alterations is the 1902 former bank building at 5542 Walnut.

Heavy black line = Historic Town Limits
 Red line = proposed Nat'l Reg. district

c.1836 Log house of town founder, Leonard Harold + Knoenschild farm site (within current town limits)



MAP source: 1905 PLAT

11.20.12

Haverkamp
 (Accretion)
 5 1/2 ac.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

The survey evaluated all properties (about 155 buildings and a large number of outbuildings) within the present city limits of Augusta, an area of approximately 126 acres. Inventory sheets were prepared and photographs taken for 131 buildings. This total number includes non-contributing properties standing within the boundaries of a proposed National Register district (INV #108-131).

Augusta Historic District:

The proposed district encompasses most of the 53-block grid within the historic town boundaries, and also includes a few contiguous properties which are currently within the corporate limits (Mt. Pleasant Winery and Leonard Harold/Knoernschild farmsite). A comparison of the 1905 Plat of Augusta with the town today reveals a close correspondance between improved and unimproved land; the low building density found in 1905 and still evident was the result of limited town growth together with the fact that many blocks were devoted to vineyards or other small scale agricultural activities. Thus it is recommended that virtually the entire town be listed as a single district in order to preserve the integrity of the patterns of historic land use and building development which distinguish Augusta from other towns and convey its historic identity.

Single Sites

Eight properties were identified which appear to have good potential for individual listing in the National Register, although all except two, the Harmonie Verein and Robert Ewig Winery, stand within the proposed district boundaries. Five sites are associated with Augusta's wine industry in addition to being significant in other areas such as commerce or architecture:

1. Mt. Pleasant Winery & George Muench House (INV # 8,9)
2. Augusta Wine Co. Building (INV #65)
3. John F. Schroer Store-House/Winery (INV #88)
4. George Mindrup Hotel/Saloon/Winery (INV #2,3)
5. Robert Ewig House/Winery (INV #102)

The Staudinger Store-House (INV #82) is eligible for its architectural and commercial contributions; the Harold/Knoernschild (INV #103) is a significant farmsite, and the Harmonie Verein and Bandstand (INV #96, 97) played a significant role in the cultural life of the community.

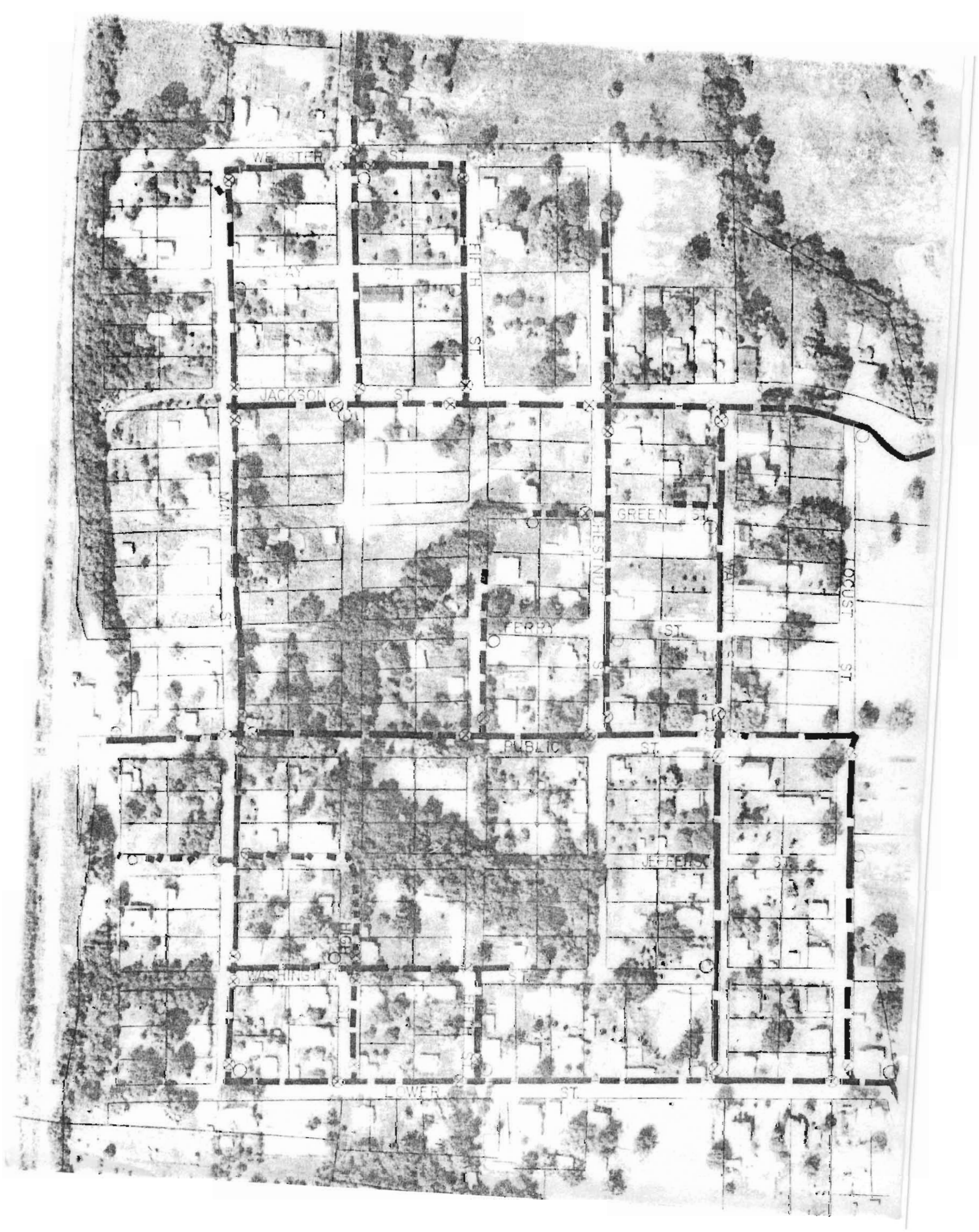




FIG 2

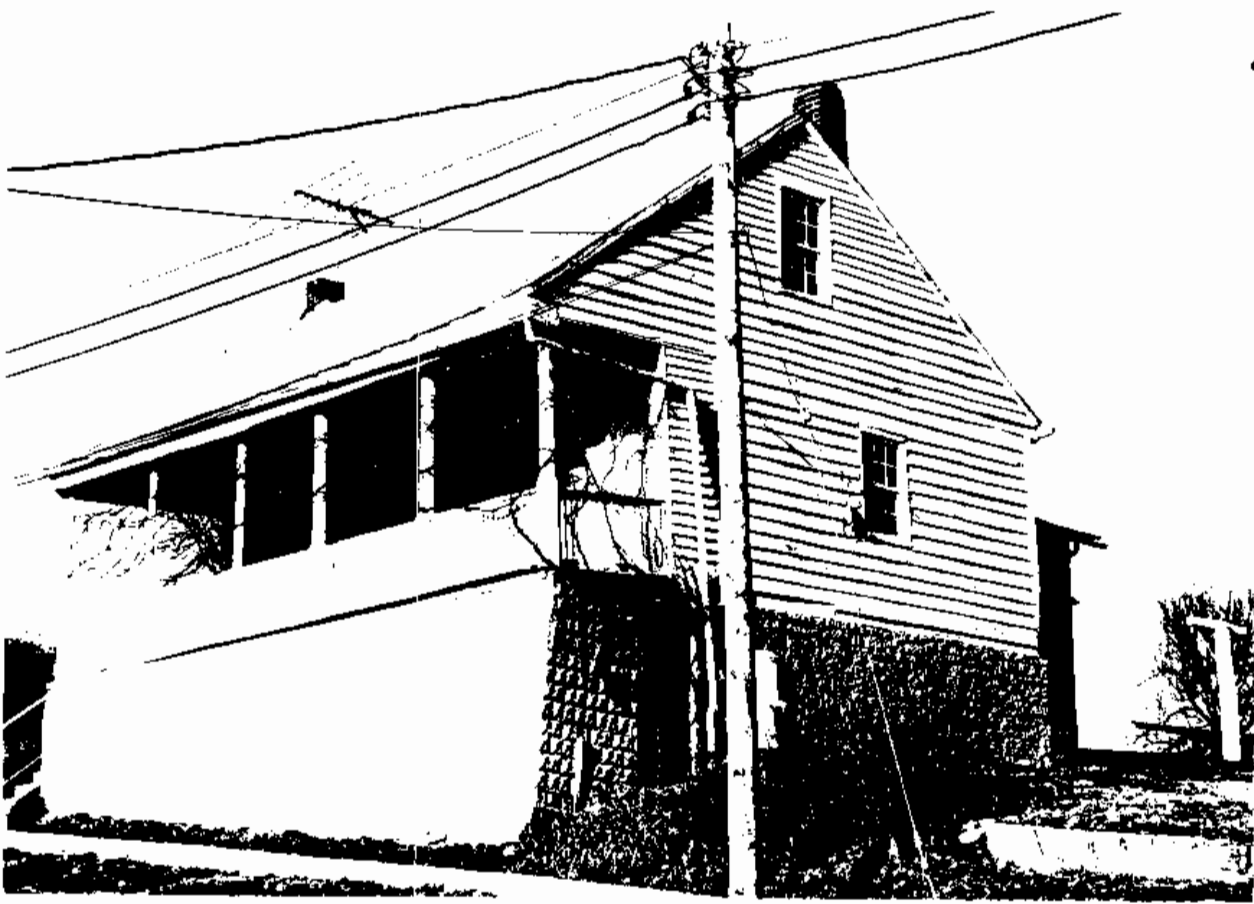


FIG 3



INV #51 - 5548 WALNUT



INV #16 - 5583 MAIN

Fig 4





(INV # 8) GEO. MUENCH HOUSE
WIT. PLEASANT WINERY



(INV #90) 296 LOCUST



(INV #41) 5548 CHESTNUT



(INV #93) 5376 CHESTNUT

FIG 7



(INV #34) 265 JACKSON



(INV #48) 5524 WALNUT

FIG 8



(INV # 83) 202 LOWER



(INV # 86) 220 LOWER

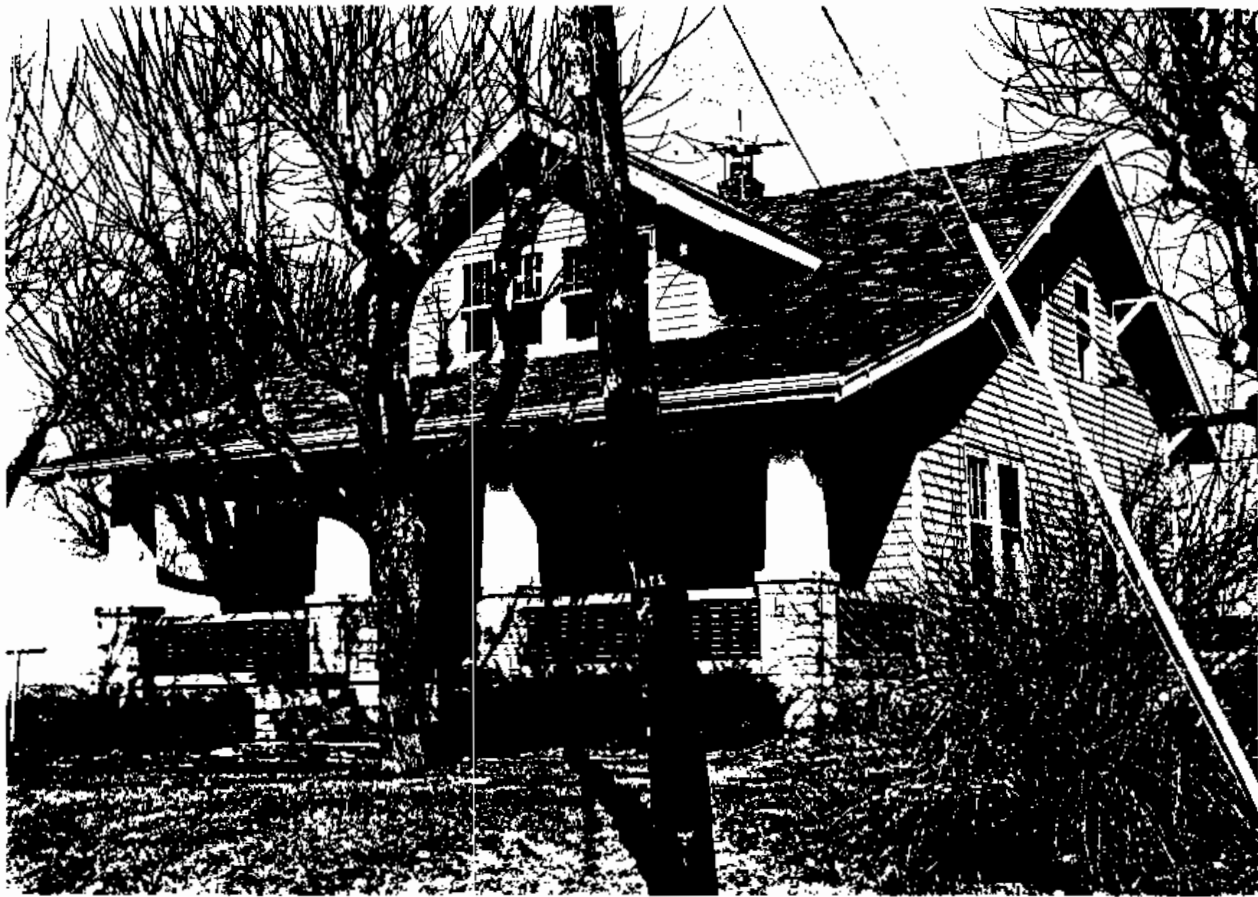


(INV #38) 5624 CHESTNUT



(INV #6) 5624 MAIN

FIG 10





(INV #89)

266 LOWER



(INV #7)

293 WEBSTER



(INV #94) 5372 HACKMAN



(INV #46) 5516 WALNUT



(INV # 82) 5503 LOCUST

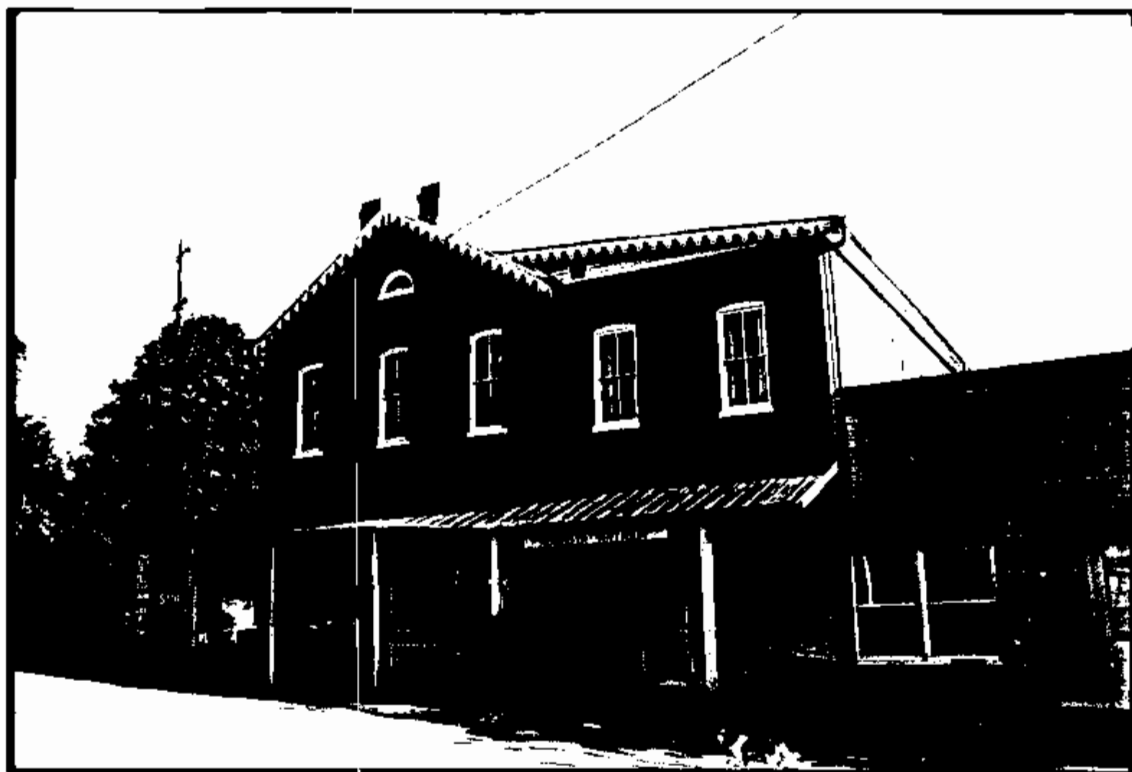


(INV # 88) 252 LOWER

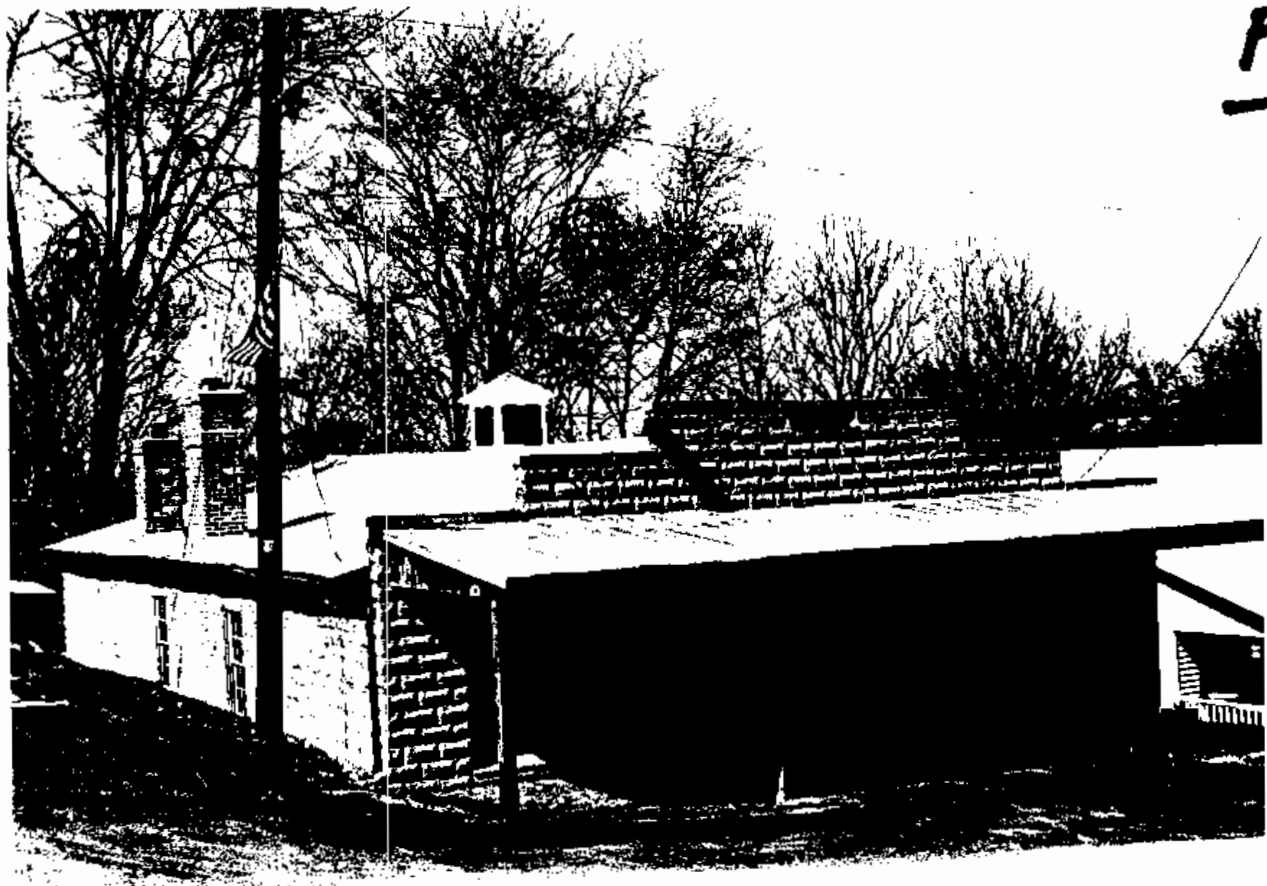
FIG 14



(INV #63) 5595 WALNUT



INV #77 5500 LOCUST



(INV #60) 219 LOCUST



(INV #78) 3508 LOCUST



(INV #95) 199 CHURCH



(INV #103) 199 JACKSON
KNOERNSCHILD FARM

FIG 17



(INV #94) 5372 HACKMAN



(INV #102) 5336 HACKMAN



(INV # 65) 5573 WALNUT (FORMER AUGUSTA WINE CO.)



(INV # 9) MT. PLEASANT WINERY
5634 HIGH

FIG 19



EBENEZER U.C.C.
5543 WALNUT
(INV #71)



(INV #45) 229 LOWER ST. (FORMER P.O.)

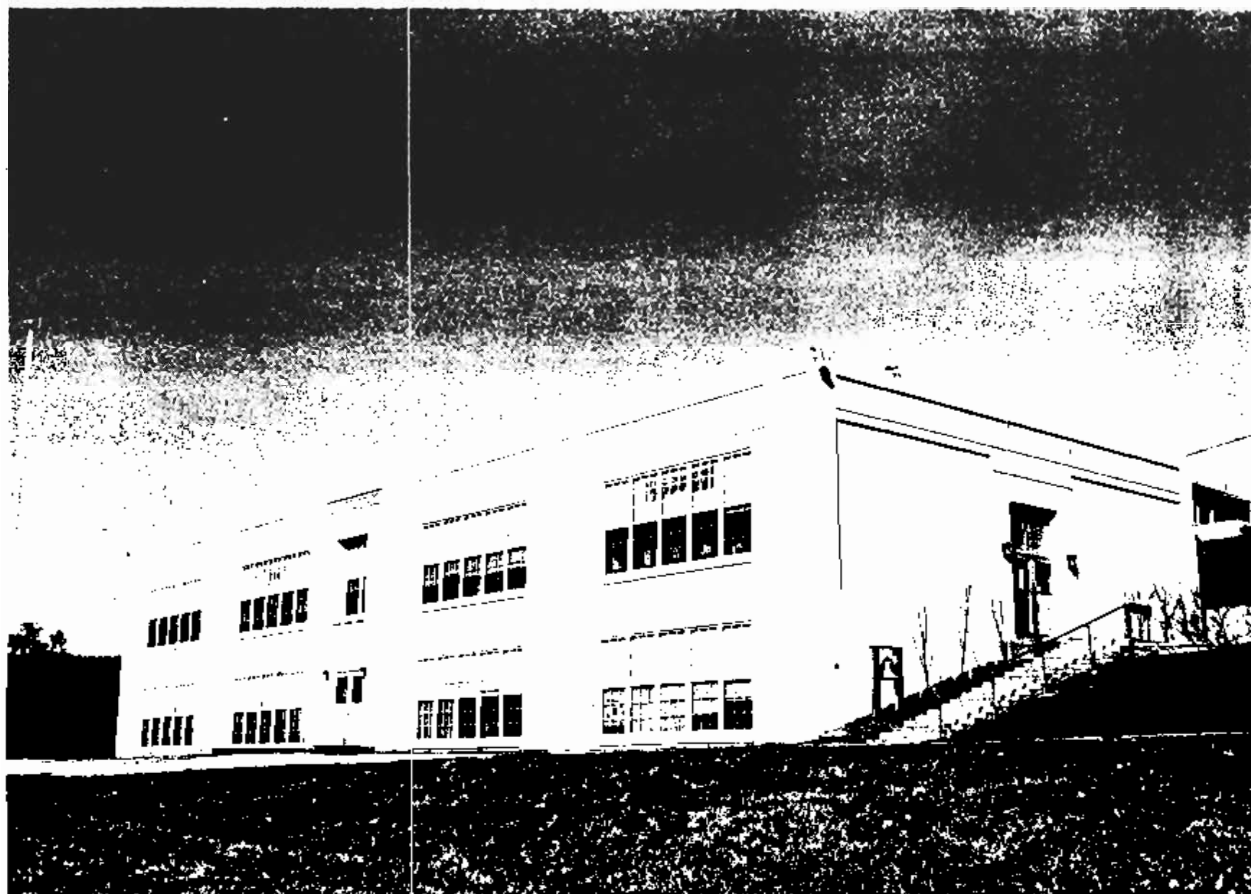


(INV #96) HARMONIE VEREIN / AMERICAN LEGION
N.W. CORNER HACKMAN & CHURCH



(INV #97) BANDSTAND
NW CORNER HACKMAN & CHURCH

FIG 21



(INV #79)

PUBLIC SCHOOL
5591 LOCUST



INV #12 - 296 WEBSTER



INV # 5576 CHESTNUT

FIG 23



INV #10 MT. PLEASANT WINERY
5634 HIGH



5610 HIGH

TABLE I : PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH WINE PRODUCTION

A number of persons were identified as wine growers through census data, probate records, Augusta Wine Co. incorporation papers, and in biographical sketches in county history books. Sixteen inventoried properties (not including Mt. Pleasant and the Augusta Wine Co. buildings) have been directly related to these vintners who usually were the original or an early owner. Out of the total sixteen, eight houses are believed to possess wine cellars identified through site inspection and newspaper articles or, in one case, only through published description. All of these cellars are integrated with the house itself: a basement room or rooms directly under the living quarters. None of the cellar ceilings are vaulted, but display exposed joists and flooring of the rooms above. Although no measurements of depth were taken, they appeared to be considerably deeper (nine or ten feet high?) than the typical house basement; they also included wider entry doors, sometimes with broad segmentally arched openings.

Although usually a wine cellar would be an expected feature of a property associated with viniculture, the Augusta Wine Co, (a co-op whose members pooled grapes and shared the corporate cellar), presents a special case. Since only a few of the Augusta Wine Co. stockholder names are known, it is likely that others identified as wine producers in the census were members.

The following list includes properties whose earliest owners were involved in the production of wine; in some cases later owners also were vintners but they are not listed. An asterisk denotes the presence of a cellar:

- * 1. George Mindrup House (INV # 2)
- * 2. Louis Bennefeld House (INV # 26)
- * 3. C.L. Gerling House (INV #44)
- * 4. J. F. Schroer House (INV #88)
- * 5. Ernst Stock House (INV #90)
- * 6. Herman Haverkamp House (INV #98)
- * 7. Robert Ewig House (INV #101)
- * 8. Gustav Muhm House (INV #106)

- 9. George Muench House (INV #8)
- 10. August Sahrt House (INV #11)
- 11. John Fuhr House (INV #21)
- 12. Julius Nill House (INV #31)
- 13. Jacob Deppeler House (INV #51)
- 14. Carl Tiemann Store-House (INV #63)
- 15. Ferdinand Koch House (INV #74)
- 16. Christian Knoernschild Farm (INV #103)

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
P.O. BOX 176
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI 65102

Ms. Mary M. Stiritz
12 Wydown Terrace
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

DATE RECEIVED

12/23/91

RE: Final Report: Survey of Augusta, St. Charles County, MO
and missing page "Table I: Properties Associated with Wine

THIS IS TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL FOR THE ABOVE
REFERENCED PROPERTY/PROJECT: Production

- REQUEST FOR ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY
- NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION
- SURVEY _____
- HPF GRANT APPLICATION
- HISTORIC PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION APPLICATION - PART 1, 2 OR 3

- OTHER _____

Gerald Lee Gilleard WILL COORDINATE REVIEW OF THIS MATERIAL AND

CAN BE REACHED AT (314) 751- 5367, IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS.

1/30/90

HABS/HAER CHECKLIST

DOCUMENTATION

LOCATION: HH LC DRWG PHOT DATA

HABS NO.:
HAER NO.: MO-35 (RMRO)
RECNAME: Mississippi River Lock & Dam No. 22
SNAMEONE: Assigned RMRO 9/16/87
SNAME TWO:
ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ralls
CITY TOWN: DOVERTON
LC SHELF CODE:
SNAME THREE:
SNAME FOUR:

0000 0000 0000

VR
HABS NO.: MO-1871
HAER NO.:
RECNAME: Garth, John, House
SNAMEONE: Woodside Place
SNAME TWO:
ADDRESS: New London Gravel Rd. (Rural Rt. 1)

COUNTY: Ralls
CITY TOWN: HANNIBAL VIC.
LC SHELF CODE: 1988(HABS):103
SNAME THREE:
SNAME FOUR:

X 0000 0013 0003

ODE
HABS NO.: MO-1209
HAER NO.:
RECNAME: Peterson, John, House
SNAMEONE:
SNAME TWO:
ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ralls
CITY TOWN: JOANNA
LC SHELF CODE: MO, 87-JOANN.V, 1-
SNAME THREE:
SNAME FOUR:

X 0001 0007 0009

VR
HABS NO.: MO-1562
HAER NO.:
RECNAME: Ralls County Courthouse
SNAMEONE:
SNAME TWO:
ADDRESS:

COUNTY: Ralls
CITY TOWN: NEW LONDON
LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124
SNAME THREE:
SNAME FOUR:

X 0000 0002 0001

HABS NO.: MO-1198 (RMRO)
HAER NO.:
RECNAME: Bruns, Norman, House
SNAMEONE:
SNAME TWO:
ADDRESS:

COUNTY: St. Charles
CITY TOWN: ???
LC SHELF CODE:
SNAME THREE:
SNAME FOUR:

0000 0000 0000

demolished
HABS NO.: MO-1773
HAER NO.:
RECNAME: American Legion Park Bandstand
SNAMEONE:
SNAME TWO:
ADDRESS:

COUNTY: St. Charles
CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA
LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124
SNAME THREE:
SNAME FOUR:

X 0000 0001 0001

county Repley
HABS NO.: MO-1576
HAER NO.:
RECNAME: Evangelical Ebenezer Kirche
SNAMEONE:
SNAME TWO:
ADDRESS:

COUNTY: St. Charles
CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA
LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124
SNAME THREE:
SNAME FOUR:

X 0000 0001 0001

HAER NO: MO-65
Current River Bridge

1/30/90

HABS/HAER CHECKLIST

DOCUMENTATION

LOCATION: HH LC DRWG PHOT DATA

HABS NO.: MO-1772 HAER NO.: RECNAME: Herold, Leonard, House SNAMEONE: SNAME TWO: ADDRESS:	COUNTY: St. Charles CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA LC SHELF CODE: SNAME THREE: SNAME FOUR:	X 0000 0004 0001
HABS NO.: MO-1577 HAER NO.: RECNAME: House, Frame SNAMEONE: SNAME TWO: ADDRESS:	COUNTY: St. Charles CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124 SNAME THREE: SNAME FOUR:	X 0000 0001 0001
HABS NO.: MO-1578 HAER NO.: RECNAME: House, Frame SNAMEONE: SNAME TWO: ADDRESS:	COUNTY: St. Charles CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124 SNAME THREE: SNAME FOUR:	X 0000 0001 0001
HABS NO.: MO-1774 HAER NO.: RECNAME: Laumeier, Charles, House SNAMEONE: SNAME TWO: ADDRESS: Rt. 1	COUNTY: St. Charles CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124 SNAME THREE: SNAME FOUR:	X 0000 0007 0001
HABS NO.: MO-1770 HAER NO.: RECNAME: Mount Pleasant SNAMEONE: Muench House SNAME TWO: ADDRESS:	COUNTY: St. Charles CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124 SNAME THREE: SNAME FOUR:	X 0000 0003 0001
HABS NO.: MO-1811 HAER NO.: RECNAME: Mt. Pleasant Wine Company Buildings SNAMEONE: SNAME TWO: ADDRESS:	COUNTY: St. Charles CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124 SNAME THREE: SNAME FOUR:	X 0000 0002 0001
HABS NO.: MO-1771 HAER NO.: RECNAME: Muhm House SNAMEONE: SNAME TWO: ADDRESS:	COUNTY: St. Charles CITY TOWN: AUGUSTA LC SHELF CODE: 86(HABS):124 SNAME THREE: SNAME FOUR:	X 0000 0001 0001