NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)	OMB No. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service	
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM	
1. Name of Property	
historic name: <u>Staudinger-Grumke Hous</u>	
other name/site number:	
Location street & number: 5503 Locust St	
,	not for publication: n/a
city/town: Augusta n/a	vicinity:
state: MO county: St. Charles co	de: 183 zip code: 63332
3. Classification Dwnership of Property: Private	
Category of Property: Buildings Number of Resources within Property:	
Contributing Noncontributing	
3 buildings sites structures objects 3_ 0_ Total	
Number of contributing resources previously 1	isted in the National
Register: n/a	

7. Description Architectural Classification:
OTHER: House-store
Other Description:
Materials: foundation Stone roof Metal walls Brick other Wood Wood
Describe present and historic physical appearanceX_ See continuation sheet.
8. Statement of Significance Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: <u>Local</u> .
, Applicable National Register Criteria: _C
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : <u>N/A</u>
Areas of Significance: ARCHITECTURE
Period(s) of Significance: c. 1859-1880
Significant Dates : c. 1859 c.1880
Significant Person(s): n/a
Cultural Affiliation: n/a
Architect/Builder: Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. \_X\_ See continuation sheet.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Staudinger-Grumke House-Store

Erected circa 1859-1880, the Staudinger-Grumke House-store is a 2 1/2 story brick building with 1-story frame additions located at 5503 Locust Street in Augusta, Missouri. The principal building as well as two c.1900 frame ancillary buildings retain, overall, a high degree of physical integrity with only minor alterations. The total building count does not include three small outbuildings of undetermined date (privy, chicken and duck houses) located at the rear of the property.

Fronting close to the street, the principal building measures approximately 46 feet wide by 43 feet deep. The original circa è 1859 brick I-house (46 X 20 feet) rests on a stone basement accessed by interior stairs located in the center hall. The circa 1880 frame addition rises from a brick foundation; a basement room is located in the center, flanked by crawl spaces. The primary facade of the five-bay, brick I-house features first-story openings headed with brick jack arches while second-story openings employ wood lintels (Photo #1). The first-story, center-bay, sash double door is transomed. Brick dentils form a cornice below the sidegabled roof which is covered with metal sheathing. A two-story, shed-roof, wood porch which spanned the center bay has been removed while renovation is in progress. This porch, however, replaced an earlier, one-story wood porch (shown in historic Photo #5) whose roof served as a balcony for the second-story door. On the east (side) elevation of the brick I-house (Photo #2) there is a transomed double door which was sheltered by a shed-roof porch which continuued the length of the frame addition (Photo #5); this porch also has been removed during renovation. A fireplace is featured on the first story of the west elevation of the I-house.

The circa 1880 one-story frame addition (covered with weatherboard) employs a shed-roof and features double doors flanked by windows on the east elevation (Photo #2 and Ground Floor Plan). Most likely when this saloon addition was made, the north (rear) wall of the east half of the I-house was removed, and the existing cast iron columns wre installed for support (Photo #4). A wood porch was constructed circa 1910 along the west wall of the addition (Photo #3), and a small frame summer kitchen was added to the addition's north wall circa 1920-30 (Photo #2 and Site Plan).

Standing west of the house-store are two frame outbuildings (Photo #1; Site Plan). Closest to the house-store is a circa 1900

### National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Staudinger-Grumke House-Store

The Staudinger-Grumke House-Store is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C and is significant in the following area: ARCHITECTURE: The building is a noteworthy example of a circa 1859 house-store constructed in a vernacular brick tradition with circa 1880 frame addition which significantly expanded the property's commercial use. The building stands out among other buildings in the town by its substantial size, the quality of its brick masonry construction, and by its unusually well-preserved exterior.

BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE:

Laid out in 1836 by Virginia-born farmer Leonard Harold, Augusta developed as a significant component of the 19th century Germanbelt which extended up both sides of the Missouri River from St.Louis. By 1860, the town, settled almost exclusively by immigrants from northwest Germany, was a self-contained community of about 300 persons. Characteristic of German settlements in Missouri, Augusta had established cultural institutions such as Turner and music societies as well as industries including brewing and winemaking which reflected Old World patterns. Commercial activity in the town 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.

In 1858, August Staudinger, born in Hesse Darmstadt circa 1810, purchased Block 48, located at the northeast edge of town where the road from St.Charles, the county seat, fed into Augusta. Although information about Staudinger is sketchy, he appears to have enjoyed some measure of prosperity as he owned other lots in Augusta in addition to rural property. As early as 1850 he was living in the Augusta area where he was listed in the 1850 census as a watchmaker. The 1860 <u>Missouri State Gazetteer & Business Directory</u> reported his occupation as "stockdealer", while the census that year listed him as a "mail contractor". After moving to St.Louis around 1865, Staudinger's entreprenurial talents led to a career in patent rights.

The 2 1/2 story brick I-house that Staudinger built c.1859 was emblematic of his economic success by its size and brick masonry construction. Utilized as a combination house-store with residential quarters above ground floor commercial use (accessed by

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Staudinger-Grumke House-Store

wide double doors on the east (side) elevation as well as on the primary facade), the building illustrates a distinct property type which became a standard form in 19th century American towns.(2) In town of predominately small, frame, vernacular houses, a Staudinger's house-store is also noteworthy as the earliest remaining two-story brick building, and one of a small number of the total count of 19th century brick buildings. For many years, the building towered over the more modest rooflines in the town, and was later matched in size by only a few other buildings. Although Augusta's building trades were heavily weighted toward carpenters (who outnumbered masons approximately four to one), immigrant German townsmen were producing locally-made brick by the 1850s. Typical of Missouri-German brick building traditions, the Staudinger building exhibits solidly-constructed, commonbond walls unadorned except for jack arched window detailing and brick denticulation.

Between 1867-1871, the building was the home and store of Prussianborn Charles D. Koch and Steven Jeude, a native of Darmstadt, who were partners in a packing business, Jeude, Koch & Co. Two years after the firm lost the building it was purchased in 1873 by George Grumke, a Missouri-born merchant of German descent, and his Bavarian-born wife, Elizabeth.

The circa 1880 frame addition to the rear of the I-house nearly doubled the size of the building and provided spacious guarters for owner George Grumke's saloon (Photo #5; Ground Floor Plan). The substantial size of the expanded building was an index of increased commercial activity on the north side of town after the Missouri River changed course in 1872 and left Augusta without a riverfront. Situated on a pivotal corner at the northeast edge of town, the Grumke saloon attracted customers with two entrances of ample double doors on the east elevation. Augusta's reputation as a wine-producing center and early tourist destination no doubt contributed to the growth of local saloons which, it is reported, at one time numbered as many as eight.(3) Among the four extant buildings identified as former saloons in the recent survey of Augusta, (4) the Grumke saloon is the most distinguished architecturally and noteworthy for its size and high level of integrity.

In 1882, Grumke purchased an additional 2.2 acres which extended

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Staudinger-Grumke House-Store

frame buildings which survive on the property (Site Plan). In the early 20th century the Grumke family was also commercially involved in the sale of ice which was stored in a snall frame building fronting on Locust Street immdeiately west of a board-and-batten building which was adapted to various uses over the years (Site Plan; Photo #1- 2nd & 3rd from right). Although the ensemble of buildings exhibits simple, straightforward designs, the house-store together with the several accessory buildings clearly expressed the Grumke family's success and place in the local economy. The property remained in the family until 1932.

In 1945, the property was purchased by Rupert W. Mallinckrodt who operated a restaurant and saloon in the principal building for many years. Recently the building has been transferred to new onwers who are sensitively rehabilitating it with plans for commercial adaptive reuse.

#### NOTES

1. See Richard Longstreth's discussion of the evolution of the house-store (or shop-house) from its origins in ancient Rome into the 19th century American two-part commercial block, the most pervasive compositional type used for moderate-sized commercial buildings nationwide. Longstreth identifies the two-part commercial block as characterized by a "horizontal division into two distinct zones" which reflects differing commercial and residential uses inside. <u>The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American</u> <u>Commercial Architecture</u>, (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), pp.24-28.

2. <u>Washington Missourian</u> 16 June 1955, "Augusta Once Had 8 Saloons".

3. Architectural/Historical Survey of Augusta, Missouri 1991-92, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_ Staudinger-Grumke House-Store

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Architectural/Historical Survey of Augusta, Missouri 1991-92". Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Program.

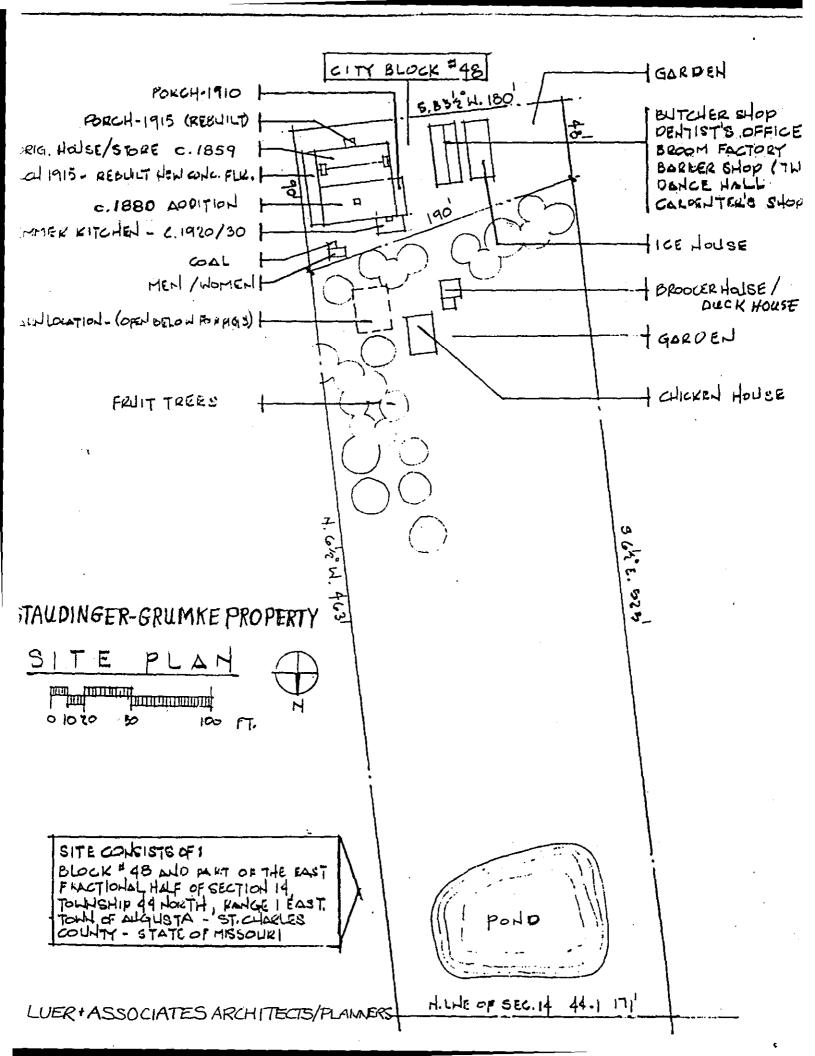
Longstreth, Richard. <u>The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to</u> <u>American Commercial Architecture.</u> Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987.

/ Missouri State Gazetteer & Business Directory 1860.

St.Charles County Recorder of Deeds. St.Charles, MO. Deed books.

United States Population Census 1850-1880. Franklin County, Femme Osage Township, Missouri.

Washington Missourian 16 June 1955. "Augusta Once Had 8 Saloons".



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

1 - 2 | 2 In-· 111 JUN 1 7 1992

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_

#### SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIB Reference Number: 92000504 Date Listed: 5/28/92

Staudinger--Grumke House--Store Property Name

St. Charles MO State County

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Beth Boland

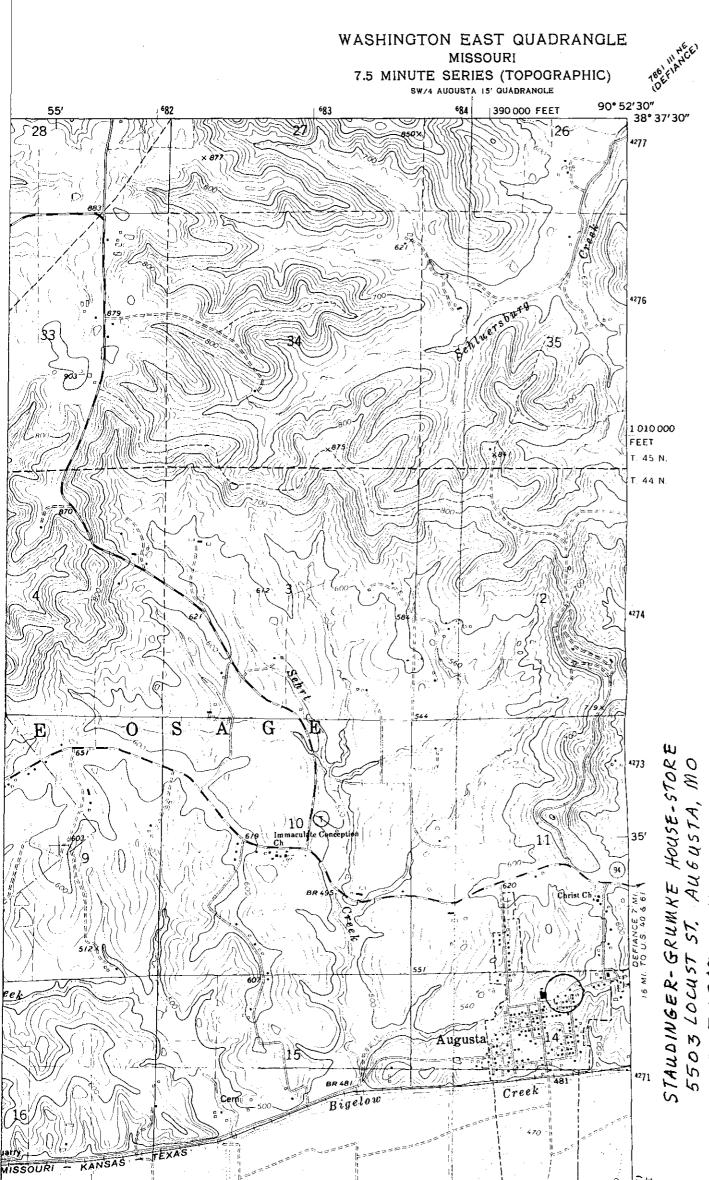
Signature of the Keeper

 $\frac{5/29/92}{\text{Date of Action}}$ 

#### Amended Items in Nomination:

The nomination categorizes as contributing two buildings that fall outside the period of significance. Because the nomination focuses on the architecture of the main house, there is no justification for architectural significance for the two buildings, and other contemporary outbuildings are not considered contributing, the State recommended that the two largest outbuildings be designated non-contributing (rather than extending the period of significance to include them. The State may amend the nomination later to document all the ancillary buildings.) Therefore, the correct resource count is 1 contributing building and 2 non-contributing buildings. This information was provided by Steve Mitchell of the Missouri SHPO staff.

DISTRIBUTION: National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

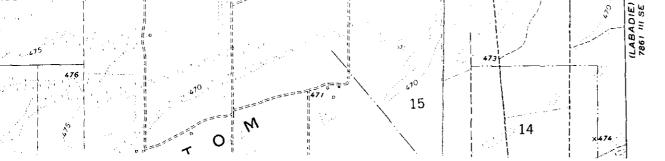


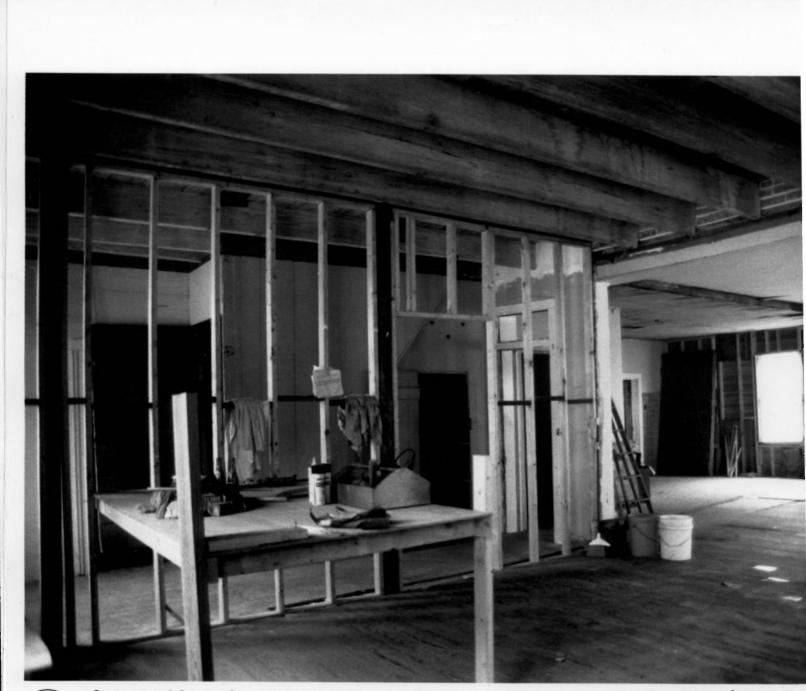
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STAUDINGER-GRUMKE HOUSE-STORE 5503 LOCUST ST. AUGUSTA, MO.

4

INTERIOR, GROUND



STAUDINGER-GRUMKE HOUSE-STORE 5503 LOCUST ST. AUGUSTA, MO.

CAMERA FACING

HISTORIC PHOTO C. 1900

5

EXTRA PHOTOS

