

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Wolf-Ruebeling House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Highway 94 not for publication

city, town Defiance vicinity of

state Missouri code 029 county St. Charles code 183

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Conservation Commission, Missouri Department of Conservation

street & number 2901 North Ten Mile Drive

city, town Jefferson City vicinity of state Missouri 65101

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Recorder of Deeds, St. Charles County Administration Building

street & number 118 North Second Street

city, town St. Charles state Missouri 63301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1) Historic Sites of St. Charles Co. has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records St. Charles County Historical Society Archives

101 South Main Street

city, town St. Charles state Missouri 63301

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Wolf-Ruebeling House of circa 1857-1859 is a brick I-house sited atop a rise overlooking Highway 94, at a distance of approximately seventy-five feet from the Missouri River bluffs of southeastern St. Charles County.

The Wolf-Ruebeling House exemplifies a vernacular building type which evolved in the lower Missouri River valley from classical residential design traditions. Referencing high style Federal and Greek Revival house types in which symmetrical compositions were formed around single, dominant design features central to both plan and elevation, the Wolf-Ruebeling House is laid out on a central hall plan, with four rooms of equal size (15' x 16') located to either side of the first and second floor hallways; the fenestration of the primary elevation reflects the bilateral symmetry of the plan.

The Wolf-Ruebeling House is constructed of red brick laid in common bond on a coursed, rock-faced stone foundation. Flues rise at either side of the windows of the side elevations to rebuilt chimneys above the gable roof. Three of the flues are worked into the masonry fabric; the fourth, which projects from the northern elevation, was probably added when the present furnace was installed.

Except at the rear elevation, the fenestration is symmetrical, with three bays at the primary elevation and one bay per side elevation. The fenestration of the rear elevation is symmetrical at the upper story, but asymmetrical at the first story. This resulted from the placement of the rear hall door off-axis in order to accommodate a stairway to the cellar and the inclusion of a second doorway which opened from the east parlor into an early but non-original frame addition that was recently demolished. In all probability, the window next to this door was moved over, toward the side elevation, when the addition was built and the parlor door was added to provide a second means of ingress and egress; there is no structural evidence to support or refute this, however.

Typical of Missouri-German construction, the windows are segmentally arched with plain wooden tympana and sills. The ground floor window openings are taller than the second floor windows; although six-over-six light sash were used throughout the first and second floors. The reduction in height of the windows from the first to the second story, an effect created by reducing the size of the panes rather than the number of panes per opening, contributes to the design's inherent sense of visual stability. Due to their smaller size, the attic windows contained four-over-four light sash; the basement windows were set in pivoting sash.

All of the exterior doors are paneled, single leaves. None are in situ, but all are stored in the house. The front door is flanked by pilastered door posts and surrounded by a transom and sidelights.

The walls and ceilings of the first floor rooms are plastered, except for the

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1857-59 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Wolf-Ruebeling House is significant according to National Register criteria A and C to wit: it is associated with German settlement of the Missouri River valley and the significant contributions these German immigrant settlements made to the broad patterns of American history; it is the last vestige of the German community of Hamburg, the fate of which was sealed in 1940 by War Department condemnation for construction of a TNT and DNT plant; and it represents a distinct type of vernacular residence which, ubiquitous to German immigrant settlements in the rural areas of the lower Missouri River valley, constitutes a regional adaption of classical design and building traditions in residential architecture. The Wolf-Ruebeling House is significant in the areas of architecture and exploration/settlement for the above enumerated reasons.

The publication in 1824 and 1835 of Gottfried Duden's idealized accounts of the Missouri River valley and their widespread distribution in Germany precipitated the first of successive waves of immigrants seeking to better their lot in Missouri's "Rhineland" in 1831. By the 1840's and 1850's, social, economic and political unrest in Germany fueled emigration to the Missouri River valley as persons desiring to maintain Old World traditions sought to transplant German culture in the United States.¹

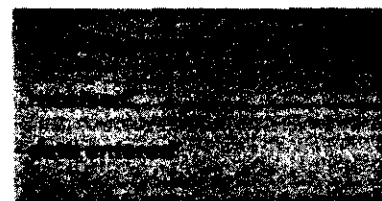
The community of Hamburg was platted on the Missouri River bluffs in 1840 by Bavarian immigrants, amid settlements of Anglo-American slaveholders who emigrated from the Upper South after the War of 1812.² A steamboat landing was established at Hamburg perhaps by the early 1840's and it quickly supplanted a landing that had been established by 1833 at the mouth of the Femme Osage Creek, about one-half mile south of the Hamburg townsite.³ Hamburg had developed as a major trading center in southeastern St. Charles County by the late 1840's; it contained a post office, a cabinetmaker's shop, a general store and several houses by this date.⁴

An increase in property valuation appearing in county tax docket from 1857 and 1859 suggests that Lorenz Wolf, a Bavarian immigrant, built the Wolf-Ruebeling House by 1859.⁵ Because Wolf's residency was brief, dating only from 1857 to 1862, county records shed little light on Wolf's circumstances and the house's construction. According to deed books, Wolf purchased a strip of land lying to the south of Hamburg's few commercial buildings from one of the original settlers and fellow Bavarian, William Koenig, on May 4, 1857.⁶ He probably began construction of the house shortly thereafter. Wolf resided there with his wife, Maria Anna Muschany, and their two infant daughters, Mary and Julia,⁷ and a young Prussian wagonmaker, Paul Bruerro.

Because of the high costs involved shipping brick from brickyards in nearby cities or manufacturing it on site, brick houses constructed in rural areas during the mid-1800's, such as the Wolf-Ruebeling House, were regarded as

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smaller structures belonging to Ruebeling, fronted on both sides of the road near the south lot line of his property.¹⁴ The structures on the south side of the road were used as a cobbler's shop and for stock; the use to which the building on the north side of the road was put is not known.¹⁵

Apparently in stages after 1905, Ruebeling built a one story frame addition at the rear of the house which contained a kitchen, a dining room, a porch and a bathroom (demolished). Pieced-together structural members and the agglutinate character of the roof suggested that the portion used as the kitchen was built first, the dining room with shed roofed porch was added on to the kitchen and, at a later date, a portion of the porch was closed in for a bathroom.

The house was sold to Adam Schneider c. 1915-25, after the deaths of Henry and Charlotte Ruebeling. It was subsequently sold to George Wilson, a St. Louis attorney, who used it as a weekend and vacation retreat possibly as late as 1940.¹⁶

During the Winter of 1940-1941, the War Department began condemnation proceedings on property in the Hamburg vicinity for the construction of an ordnance plant, about one mile northeast of the Wolf-Ruebeling House. The Weldon Spring site was selected for the production of TNT and DNT by the Federal government, which served as an arsenal for France and England before the declaration war on Germany in 1941, as it contained the desired amount of virtually unimproved land close to a major metropolitan area.¹⁷

Employees of the munitions plant lived in the Wolf-Ruebeling House and other Hamburg properties during the plant's operation. After the war, the government surplused 15,000 acres of their approximately 18,000 acres. August A. Busch, Jr., president of Anheuser-Busch Brewery, made a gift of 7,000 acres to the Missouri Department of Conservation and the University of Missouri acquired 8,000 acres, including Hamburg. The University rented Hamburg properties to employees and non-employees until about 1951, at which time non-university employees were required to vacate. About a year later, non-university employees were allowed to return.¹⁸

In 1957, the War Department transferred the munitions plant to the Atomic Energy Commission for processing uranium and thorium for atomic weapons. Ten years later, the plant was returned to the Army for producing Agent Orange; however, the buildings had become radioactive from a decade of processing uranium at triple the plant's capacity and, consequently, the production of Agent Orange was scrubbed.¹⁹

In 1974, the University surplused 700 acres. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, the Missouri Department of Conservation and the St. Louis Zoological Park considered joint acquisition of the University tract for multi-purpose recreation use, however, only the Department of Conservation had sufficient capital to acquire the Weldon Spring Tract; it did so in 1978.²⁰

According to departmental land management policy, the Department of

9. Major Bibliographical References

(see continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name "Weldon Spring, MO"

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	5	6	9	7	3	6	0	4	2	8	2	6	5
Zone				Easting				Northing					

B

Zone				Easting				Northing					

C

Zone				Easting				Northing					

D

Zone				Easting				Northing					

E

Zone				Easting				Northing					

F

Zone				Easting				Northing					

G

Zone				Easting				Northing					

H

Zone				Easting				Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Wolf-Ruebeling House is contained within a forty-two foot square centered on the above referenced UTM point; the sides of the square are parallel to the walls of the house.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jill Johnson

organization Department of Natural Resources

date November 4, 1982

street & number P.O. Box 176

telephone (314) 751-4096

city or town Jefferson City

state Missouri 65102

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
title State Historic Preservation Officer

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

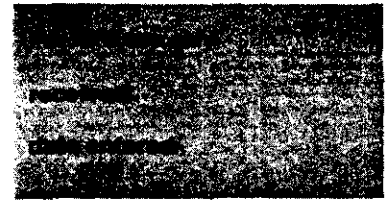
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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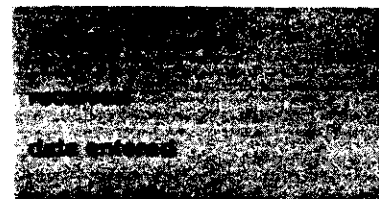
Item number 6

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- 2) Missouri Historic Sites Survey
1982
Department of Natural State Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

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lower portion of the eastern room, which is finished in a beaded pine wainscot. Beaded tongue and groove paneling was used in the hallways and on the ceilings of the second floor rooms.

Pedimented architraves surround all the first and second floor doors and windows, with the exception of the closet doors which are surrounded by trabeated frames. The surrounds of the doors between the first floor hall and the flanking rooms contain two-light transoms with hinged sash. Several of the pediments are missing.

A quarter-turn staircase with winders rises along the eastern wall of the first floor hall. The balustrade, which consisted of balusters with slight profiles and a walnut railing, was removed sometime before the late 1970's. The second floor hall contains a built-in storage cabinet opposite the staircase, below the front window.

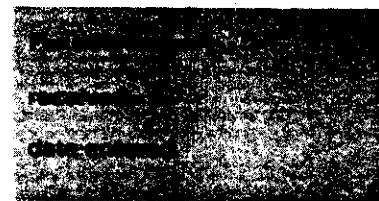
The Wolf-Ruebeling House was not altered substantially before the 1940's. Changes made to the property during or prior to the 1940's were of a reversible nature, including the rear addition (demolished in August 1981), a gable roofed front porch (added between 1941 and the mid-1940's; removed before the late 1970's) and the fading coat of white paint. Non-historic changes of a more permanent nature are relatively few, constituting the exterior chimney of the northern elevation and the asphalt roofing.

The Wolf-Ruebeling House has suffered considerably from vandalism and neglect since the 1940's, however, it appears to retain sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria of evaluation.

¹The house was heated originally with stoves and more recently with steam.

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emblems of prosperity and high social standing.⁸ Further, the Wolf-Ruebeling House's reference to high style residences provided additional symbolic legitimacy to Wolf's position in the community. Specifically, the symmetrical, central passageway plan and classicizing ornament of the Wolf-Ruebeling House established both a direct stylistic link to Missouri-Federal and Missouri-Greek Revival I-houses and a tacit comparison between Wolf's social standing and that of Anglo-Americans who owned substantial residences in the vicinity. The segmentally arched openings, the use of stoves instead of fireplaces and the use of few classically-derived details, however, point up the Wolf-Ruebeling House's affinities with local vernacular building traditions that acquired considerable popularity among German immigrants of commensurate and more modest means.

Wolf sold the property on March 13, 1862, to Henry August Ruebeling. Census data and Ruebeling's obituary in a local newspaper differ in regard to his place of birth; Ruebeling was born in Germany on June 23, 1838, either in Baumbach (Hanover) in Lower Saxony or in Hesse-Darmstadt. At the age of six, he immigrated to the United States with his parents. They settled near Augusta, Missouri, about thirteen miles west of Hamburg by 1847. On April 21, 1863, he married Charlotte Schneider (b. December 17, 1841; d. 1922), granddaughter of Henry Schneider, who founded Hamburg, and daughter of John Eusebius Schneider, who was a farmer and weaver of some repute. They resided in Hamburg with their three children who survived past infancy, Emma, Albert and August, until c. 1915-25.⁹

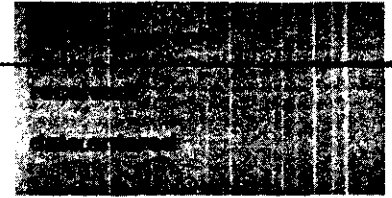
Ruebeling was a shoemaker and merchant who advertised a trade in dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, crockery, hardware and machinery.¹⁰ He conducted the mercantile business out of two adjacent frame structures that fronted on Highway 94, across from his house, and operated the cobbler shop in a structure located near the highway, to the south of the house. He kept stock and chickens in a structure to the rear of the cobbler's shop.¹¹

Hamburg was the terminus by the early 1890's for the Missouri Midland Railway, a local line.¹² During the 1880's or 1890's, after the decline of steamboat traffic on the Missouri River, a branch of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was completed through Hamburg and a depot, known as Miller's Station or Miller's Switch, was constructed on the tracks below Hamburg. A hotel, an express and telegraph office, a pipe factory and a grain elevator were built in the vicinity of the depot and were known collectively as the lower town or lower Hamburg.¹³ Consequently, Hamburg proper became known locally as upper Hamburg.

Hamburg remained relatively small. A 1905 atlas shows seven buildings and a depot in lower Hamburg and approximately twenty buildings grouped around a bend in the Marthasville Road to the north of the Wolf-Ruebeling House in upper Hamburg. About one half of these structures were commercial buildings, including two stores, a smith's shop, a warehouse, a post office and, on Ruebeling's property across from the house, Ruebeling Brothers' stores and a blacksmith's shop that presumably was built for Lorenz Wolf c. 1860. Three

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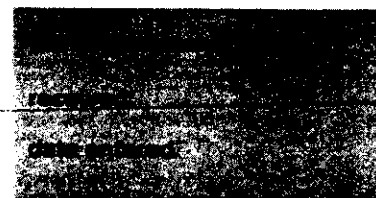
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Conservation demolished all of the properties in Hamburg, except for the Wolf-Ruebeling House which was deemed to possess sufficient architectural and historic significance to merit listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Because the Department of Conservation regards the preservation of historic properties as beyond their constitutional purview and because there are no monies in the state historic preservation revolving fund and the Historic Preservation Fund to subsidize a project such as this, the state historic preservation office and the Department of Conservation developed a long-term lease agreement designed to preserve the house by private initiative. Pursuant to this lease agreement, the Department of Conservation would lease the house and approximately ten acres to the Department of Natural Resources through the revolving fund and, in turn, the Department of Natural Resources would sublease the property, prescribing rehabilitation according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Department of Conservation would reimburse the sublessee for materials and a limited amount of contracted labor if the lease is broken under favorable terms. The sublessee's labor would be regarded as remuneration.

Despite recurring vandalism, stabilization measures have been and will continue to be taken until a sublessee can be found.

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¹Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 3-31.

²J.W. Schiermeier, Cracker Barrel Country ([Washington, Missouri:] Missourian Publishing Co., Inc., 1980), 8.1; Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 8.

³Hamburg vertical file, St. Charles County Historical Society, St. Charles, Missouri.

⁴J.W. Schiermeier, Cracker Barrel Country ([Washington, Missouri:] Missourian Publishing Co., Inc., 1980), 8.1.

⁵St. Charles County, Office of the Assessor, Records, (1857) n.p.; (1859), p. 89; (1860), p. 161; (1861), p. 204.

⁶St. Charles County, Recorder of Deeds, 4 May 1857, William Koenig and Anna Maria to Lorenz Wolf; St. Charles County, Recorder of Deeds, 13 March 1862, Lorenz Wolf and Maria Anna to Henry August Ruebeling; History of St. Charles County, Missouri (Chillicothe, Missouri: Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry, n.d.), p. 463.

⁷Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, St. Charles County, Missouri, Population Schedule: 199.

⁸Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 221.

⁹St. Charles County, Recorder of Deeds, 13 March 1862, Lorenz Wolf and Maria Anna to Henry August Ruebeling; Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, St. Charles County, Missouri, Population Schedule: 3; Interview with Fay Schlueter, Defiance, Missouri, 24 September 1982; Charles van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture (Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 448, 452.

¹⁰George B. Walker, comp., Walker's St. Charles Directory for 1891-92 (N.p.: George B. Walker, 1891), p. 210.

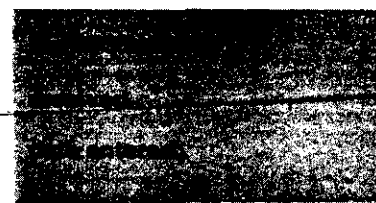
¹¹Interview with Fay Schlueter, Defiance, Missouri, 24 September 1982.

¹²George B. Walker, comp., Walker's St. Charles Directory for 1891-92 (N.p.: George B. Walker, 1891), p. 209.

¹³Hamburg vertical file, St. Charles County Historical Society, St. Charles,

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Missouri; J. W. Schiermeier, Cracker Barrel Country ([Washington, Missouri:]
Missourian Publishing Co., Inc., 1980), 8.1.

¹⁴ Plat Book of St. Charles County, Missouri (Des Moines, Iowa: North West
Publishing Co., 1905), p. 28-29; Lilian Hays Oliver, Crow's Nest (Burlington,
Vermont: Chedwato Service, 1969), n.p.

¹⁵ Plat Book of St. Charles Co., Missouri (Des Moines, Iowa: North West
Publishing Co., 1905), p. 28-29.

¹⁶ Interview with Fay Schlueter, Defiance, Missouri, 24 September 1982.

¹⁷ Don K. Muschany, The Rape of Hamburg and Howell (An American Tragedy) (St.
Louis: Don K. Muschany, 1978), p. 3.

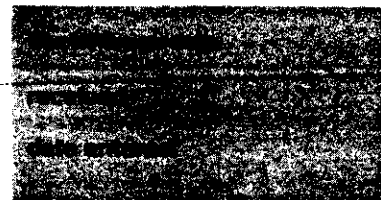
¹⁸ Ibid., p. 239; Interview with Sandra Staggs, St. Charles, Missouri, 17
September 1982.

¹⁹ Myron Levin, "Decades as a Dump Make Dilemma of Missouri Site," Kansas City
Star, 15 August 1982.

²⁰ Don K. Muschany, The Rape of Hamburg and Howell (An American Tragedy) (St.
Louis: Don K. Muschany, 1978), p. 239-40.

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Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. St. Charles County, Missouri, Population Schedule.

History of St. Charles County, Missouri. Chillicothe, Missouri: Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry, n.d.

Jefferson City, Missouri. Missouri Department of Conservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, and St. Louis Zoological Society. "An Appeal for Green Space." N.p., 1974.

Muschany, Don K. The Rape of Hamburg and Howell (An American Tragedy). St. Louis: Don K. Muschany, 1978.

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Oliver, Lilian Hays. Crow's Nest. Burlington, Vermont: Chedwato Service, 1969.

Plat Book of St. Charles Co., Missouri. Des Moines, Iowa: North West Publishing Co., 1905.

St. Charles, Missouri. St. Charles County Historical Society. Hamburg vertical file.

St. Charles, Missouri. St. Charles County Courthouse. Office of the Assessor. Records for the years 1857, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

St. Charles, Missouri. St. Charles County Courthouse. Recorder of Deeds. William Koenig and Anna Maria to Lorenz Wolf, 4 May 1857; Lorenz Wolf and Maria Anna to Henry August Ruebeling, 13 March 1862.

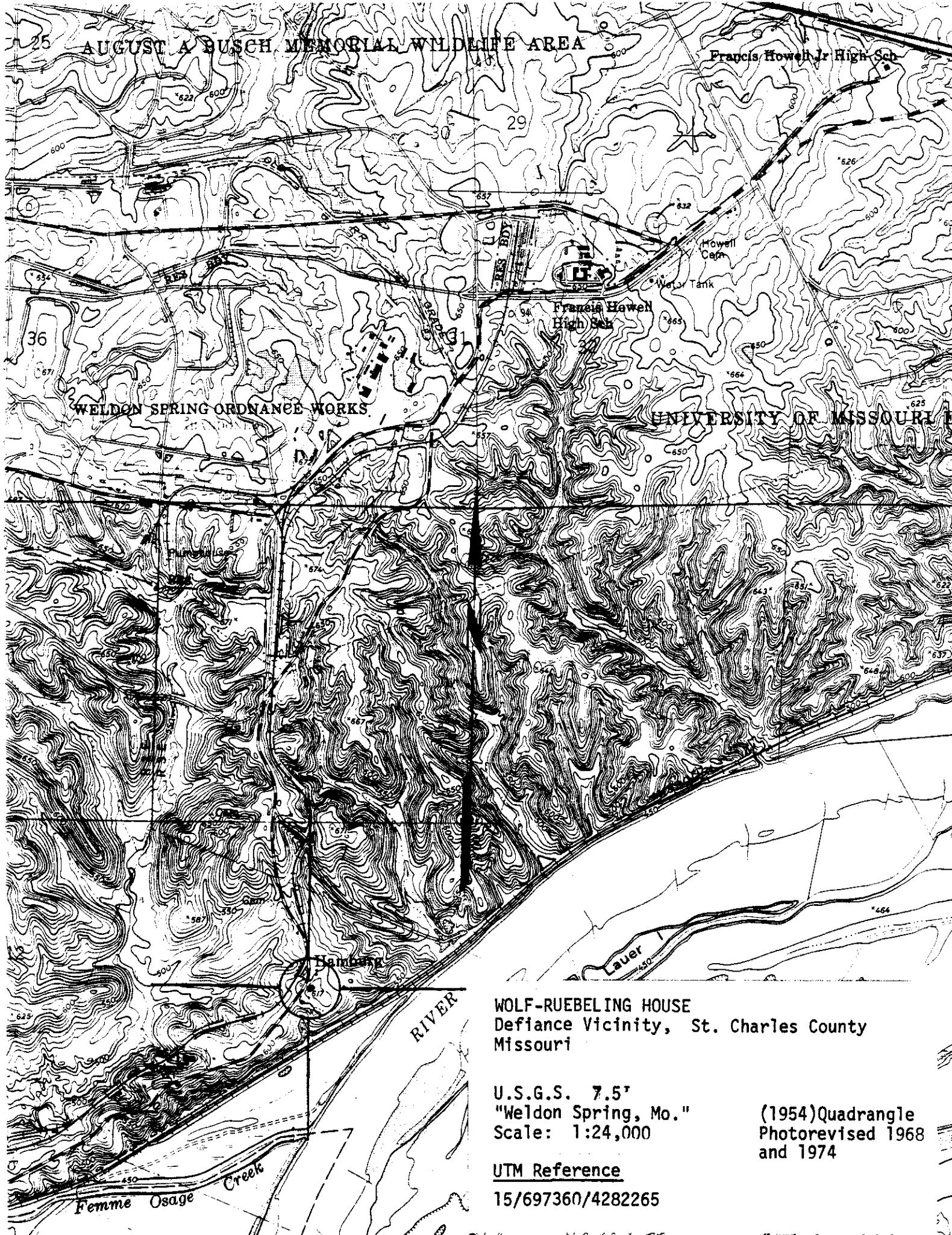
Schiermeier, J. W. Cracker Barrel Country. [Washington, Missouri:] Missourian Publishing Co., Inc., 1980.

Schlueter, Fay. Defiance, Missouri. Interview, 24 September 1982.

Staggs, Sandra. St. Charles, Missouri. Interview, 17 September 1982.

van Ravenswaay, Charles. The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1977.

Walker, George B., comp. Walker's St. Charles Directory for 1891-92. N.p.: George B. Walker, 1891.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles County
Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5"
"Weldon Spring, Mo."
Scale: 1:24,000

(1954) Quadrangle
Photorevised 1968
and 1974

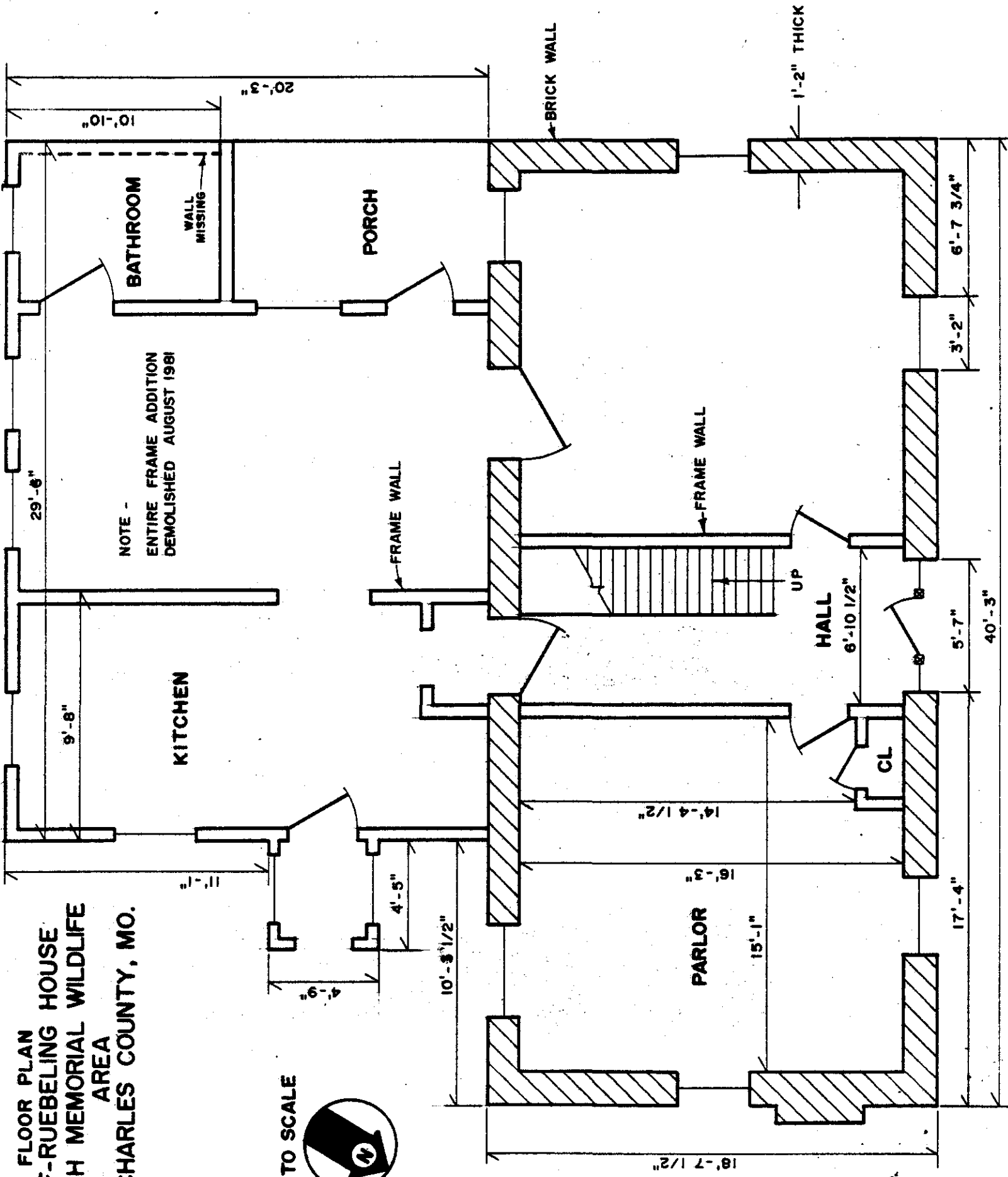
UTM Reference
15/697360/4282265

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
 BUSCH MEMORIAL WILDLIFE
 AREA
 ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MO.

NOT TO SCALE



NOTE -
 ENTIRE FRAME ADDITION
 DEMOLISHED AUGUST 1981



BATHROOM

WALL MISSING

PORCH

BRICK WALL

1'-2" THICK

FRAME WALL

FRAME WALL

UP

HALL

CL

PARLOR

KITCHEN

10'-10"

20'-3"

29'-6"

9'-8"

11'-7"

4'-9"

4'-5"

10'-5 1/2"

14'-4 1/2"

16'-3"

15'-1"

18'-7 1/2"

6'-10 1/2"

17'-4"

5'-7"

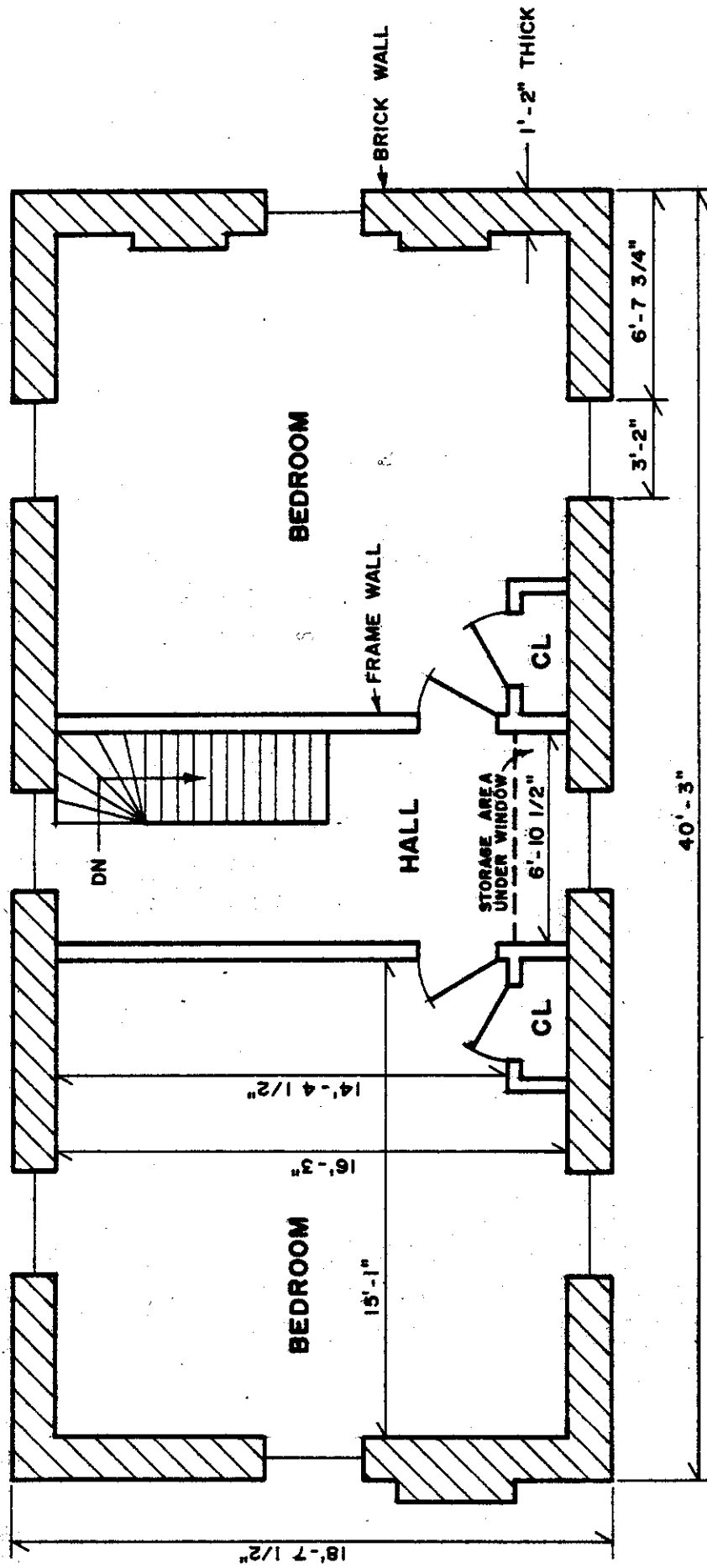
40'-3"

3'-2"

6'-7 3/4"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
 BUSCH MEMORIAL WILDLIFE AREA
 ST. CHARLES COUNTY, MO.

NOT TO SCALE



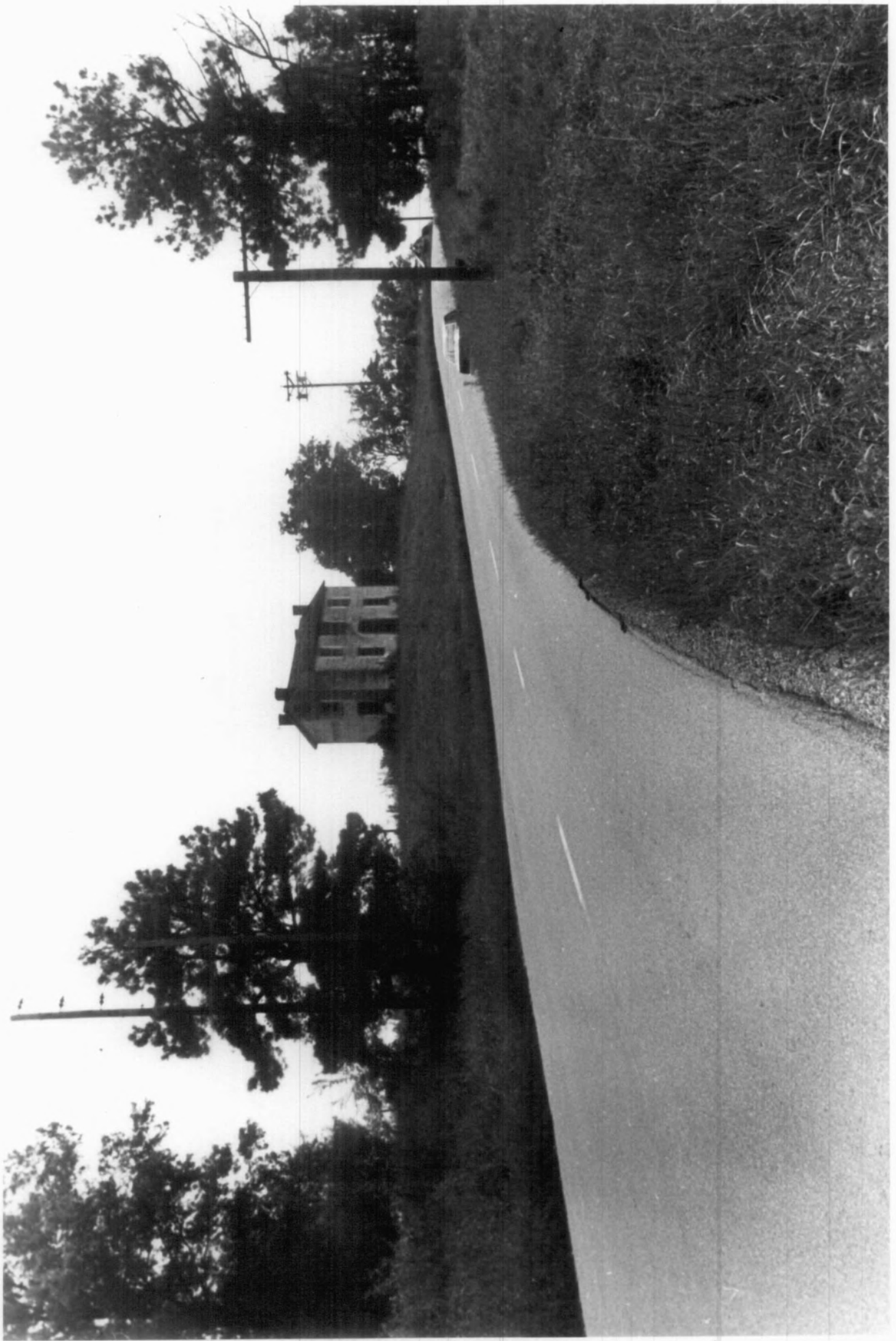
33F

WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of the Wolf-Ruebeling House, looking
south from Highway 94.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of the northwest (primary) and northeast
(side) elevations, looking south.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE 3 of 15
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982

Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of the northwest (primary) and southwest
(side) elevations, looking east.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE 4 of 15
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of the southeast (rear) and northeast
(side) elevations, looking west.

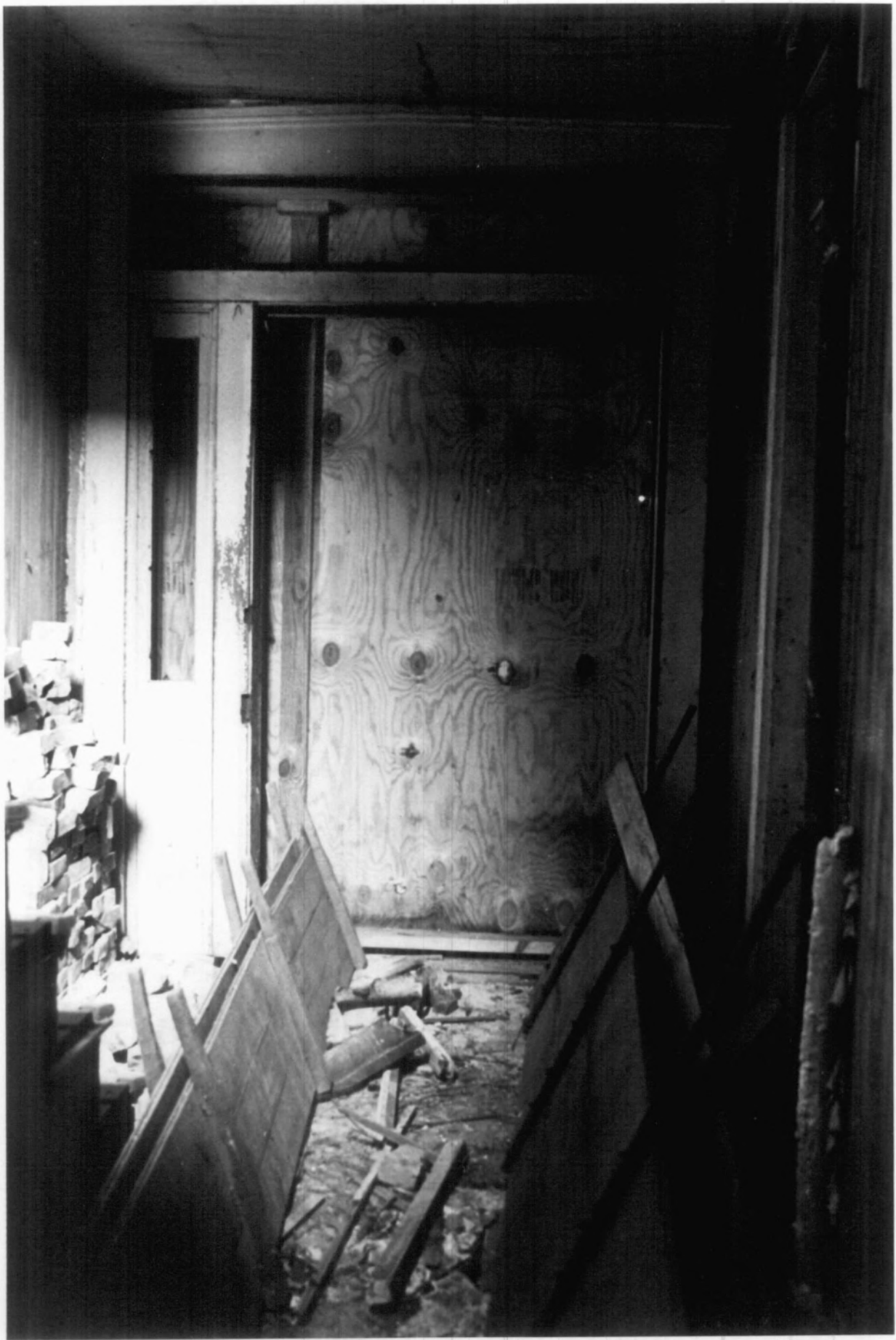


WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE 5 of 15
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of the interior detailing of the principal
entrance, taken from the rear of the first
floor hall.

101-112

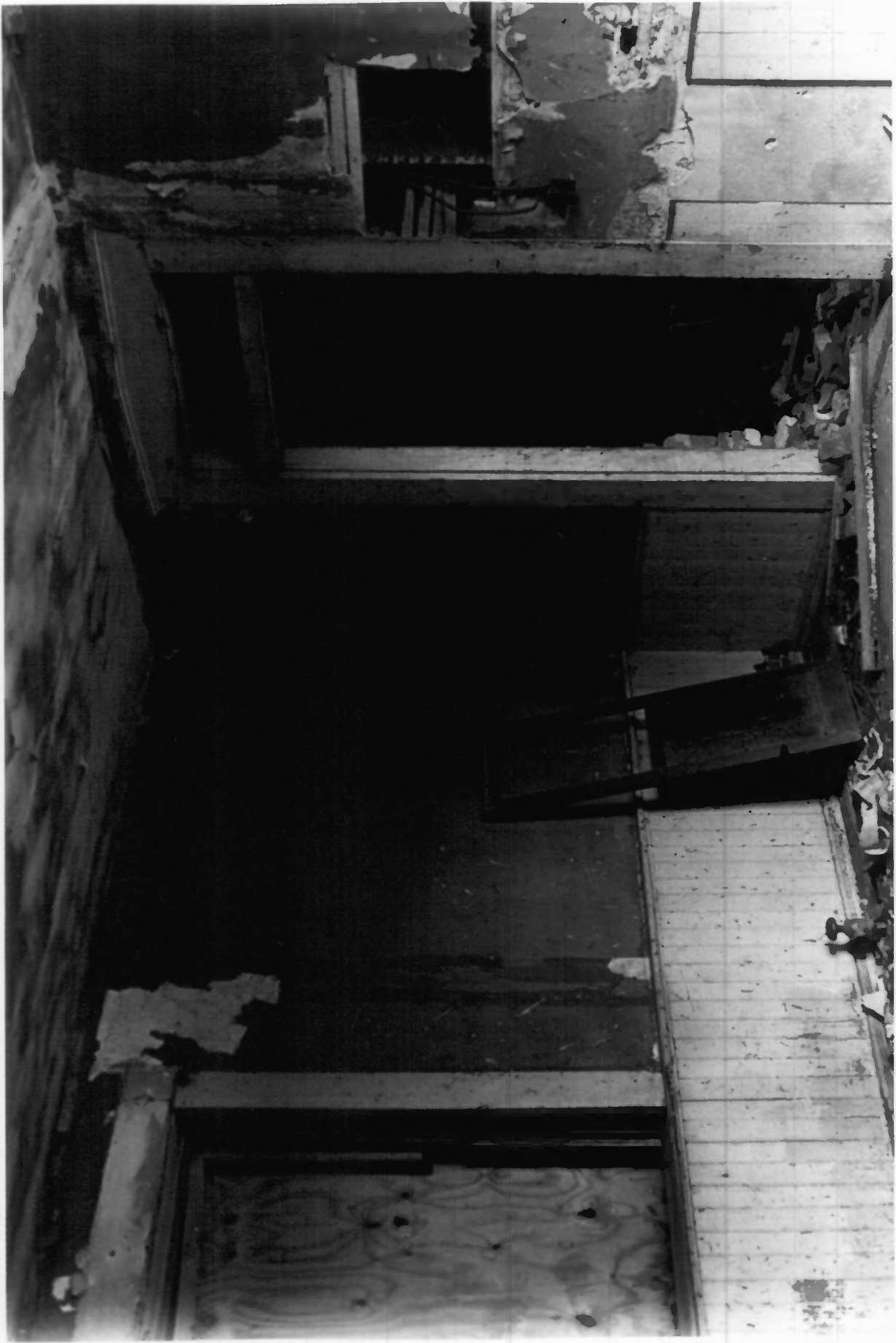


WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of the first floor dining room,
looking toward the hall.

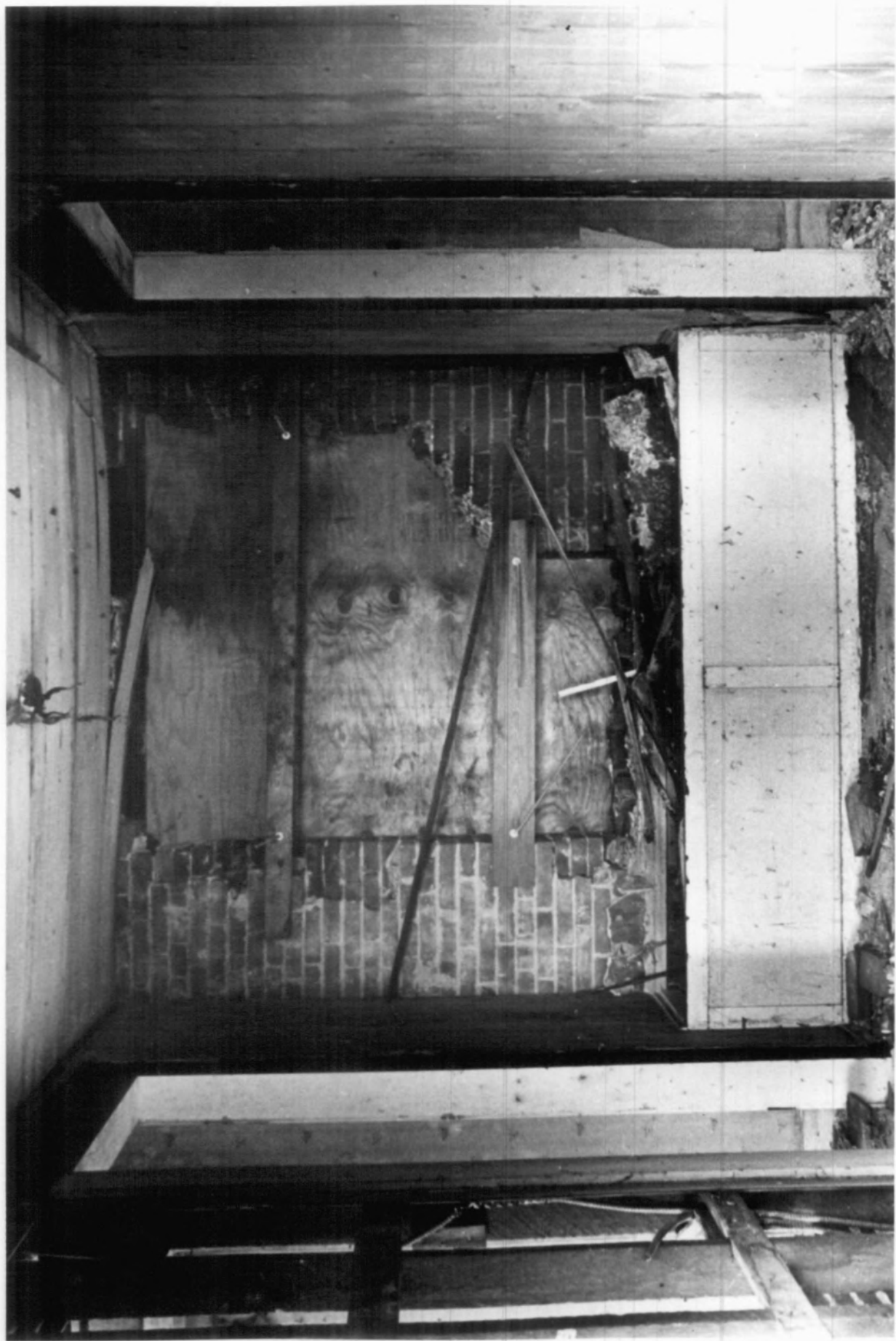


WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of the second floor hall, looking
toward the storage area below the front
window.



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WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: Jill Johnson
17 September 1982
Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Interior view of the northern bedroom, looking
toward the hall.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE

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Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

Photographer: James M. Denny
Winter 1980

Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
1980 view of the primary elevation, showing
original window sash and entrance detailing.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: James M. Denny
Winter 1980

Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

1980 view of the rear of the property, before
demolition of the addition.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: James M. Denny
Winter 1980

Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

1980 view of the rear of the property, before
demolition of the addition.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: James M. Denny
Winter 1980

Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

1980 view of the rear of the property, before
demolition of the addition.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

13 of 15

Photographer: James M. Denny
Winter 1980

Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of the primary entrance taken in 1980,
when the original detailing was still in situ.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

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Photographer: James M. Denny
Winter 1980

Neg. Loc.: Missouri Department of Natural
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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

View of the primary entrance taken in 1980,
when the original detailing was still in situ.



WOLF-RUEBELING HOUSE 15 of 15
Defiance Vicinity, St. Charles
County, Missouri

Photographer: unknown
 ca. 1940's-1950's

Ca. 1940's-1950's view of the primary
elevation of the property.



EXTRA
PHOTOS





























