

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows at Starkenburg
Starkenburg Shrine
and/or common Parish Church of St. Martin of Tours
Church of the Risen Savior

2. Location

street & number Missouri Route P _____ not for publication
city, town Rhineland _____ vicinity of congressional district #9-Hon. Harold L. Volkmer
state Missouri code 029 county Montgomery code 139

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Diocese of Jefferson City, Missouri
street & number 605 Clark Street
city, town Jefferson City _____ vicinity of state Missouri 65101

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder of Deeds
Montgomery County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Montgomery City state Missouri 63361

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title 1. Montgomery County Bicentennial Edition this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Montgomery County Historical Society

city, town Montgomery City state Missouri 63361

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date Log chapel (1906)
Mt. Olivet (1941)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows at Starkenburg is located amid the rolling, wooded countryside of Montgomery County near Rhineland, Missouri. The Shrine includes four buildings and seventeen structures scattered over forty-five acres: the Church of the Risen Savior with its neighboring cemetery; a modern Parish Hall; the Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows: a small Log Chapel; an underground replica of the Holy Sepulcher; fourteen Stations of the Cross set in a wood; the Lourdes Grotto, which recalls its French namesake; and a hillside construction, recalling the Agony in the Garden, called Mt. Olivet (see site plan). The construction dates of the buildings and shrines range from 1873 (Church of the Risen Savior) to 1950 (Holy Sepulcher). Also included with boundaries of the Shrine are two small garage-sheds west of the church. The grounds, buildings and structures are all in excellent condition. Most of the area is open to the passing traveler and special pilgrimage observances are held twice a year.

The buildings:

The Church of the Risen Savior (1873 - photos #1-6) is constructed of coursed and squared, buff limestone blocks on a coursed and squared rubble limestone foundation, with a dark slate roof. The building faces east and measures 88'9" from east to west and 46' from north to south. It is designed in a simple rendition of the Gothic Revival style with a gable corbel table, small buttresses, double and single lancet openings and quatrefoil tracery on its primary facade. The building was originally constructed with a shorter nave and without a bell tower and vestibule (photo #16). In 1891 the nave was lengthened and the bell tower and vestibule added in coursed and squared rubble limestone construction like the foundations of the building. The interior of the church is faced with plaster tinted shades of cream and turquoise blue and is surmounted by a barrel vault. The aisle windows, which are tinted in the solid colors of rose, blue, yellow and green in pairs, one to the north and one to the south, create a striking rainbow effect within the church with the passage of light. Featured within the church are several ornately carved wooden Gothic Revival alters.

The Parish Hall (1964 - photo #6) which measures 40' north to south by 128' east to west is a modern, one-storey building constructed of concrete blocks and brick with a gabled roof of asphalt shingles. It provides cooking, dining and restroom facilities for participants of pilgrimages to the Shrine.

The Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows (1910 - photos #7-9) is constructed of coursed and squared buff limestone rubble blocks over 8' thick limestone foundations with a dark grey slate roof. The building faces west and measures 50' east to west by 42'9" north to south. The Chapel is similar in appearance to the Church but the style of this building can best be characterized as Romanesque Revival due to its round arched openings, its asymmetrically placed, pyramidally roofed tower and its large and broadly mullioned rose window over the main entrance. Trim on this building is a combination of smoothed limestone, terra cotta, and buff concrete faced with a light grey rendering to give the appearance of limestone. The interior is finished in pastels much like the Church. This interior too is decorated with ornate altars, this time of

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

1

carved stone and molded plaster. The focal point of this interior is the apse which is adorned with intricate stencilled designs, stained glass windows depicting scenes from the lives of Christ and Mary and a frescoed semi-dome with a scene of adoration.

The Log Chapel (1888 - photos #10-11) was moved in 1906 from the site of the present stone chapel and given a concrete foundation. This chapel measures 12'4" east to west by 16' north to south and is constructed in the Gothic Revival style of narrow width horizontal logs, painted red, within an exposed wooden frame, painted white. It is capped by gabled and pyramidal roof sections faced with asphalt shingles and is topped by an ornate cupola. Apparently the nogging of this chapel is Portland cement. The interior of this small building is faced with vertical tongue and groove paneling painted white with blue trim, and is decorated with religious altars, objects and paintings. The two side bays of the three-bayed primary facade open outward to give a view of the interior on festival days. When arranged in this manner the building takes on the appearance of a triptych or opened reliquary.

The structures:

The Fourteen Stations of the Cross (1889 - photos #12-13) originally were only drawings of scenes from the life of Christ placed in the woods. In 1901 more permanent stations were constructed of brick on stone foundations with stone images inserted, carved by A. T. Kaletta of St. Louis, Missouri. By 1950 these stations had deteriorated and were replaced by reinforced concrete monoliths on bases of solid concrete into which Kaletta's images were inserted.

The Lourdes Grotto (ca. 1900 - photo #14) is constructed of field stones set in cement. The original Grotto was demolished in 1934 and the present Grotto constructed in the form of its predecessor. Ornamental work in fieldstones was constructed around the Grotto by Brother Michael Brown, an Oblate of Mary, who died fighting Japan in World War II. The Grotto commemorated the miracle of Lourdes, France. A freshwater well is located nearby which received, shortly after its construction, a container of water from its mother shrine.

Mt. Olivet Grotto (Grotto of Gethsemene), (1904 - photo #15) was first constructed on a hill west of the Shrine buildings to protect a statue of the Agony in the Garden which was donated by a group of pilgrims from St. Louis. This fieldstone and cement structure was demolished and reconstructed south of its original location in 1941.

The Holy Sepulcher (1950 - photo #13) was constructed of reinforced concrete imitating an underground cavern. It is the location of a reclining statue of the dying Christ and an altar for offerings.

The condition of all components of the Shrine is very good to excellent. Information on the Shrine in this section is taken from first hand inspection and from Joseph and Shirley Koenig, History of the Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows, n.p., n.d.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" 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/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates	1873, 1888, 1900, 1901, 1910	Builder/Architect	Parishioners
-----------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows at Starkenburg is significant on several levels. Architecturally, it is the location of the Church of the Risen Savior, originally called the Parish Church of St. Martin of Tours, which is the finest example of vernacular Gothic Revival style constructed by the influx of German immigrants in Montgomery County in the middle to late 19th century. In addition, the Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows is the finest surviving example of the Late Romanesque Revival in Montgomery County. Moreover, as a religious park and place of repose, the use here of rustic shrines, elements of landscape and natural terrain to heighten inspiration is unique in the county. Historically, this area has been a place of pilgrimage and religious devotion for over 100 years. Due to this, the role played by the Church of the Risen Savior and by the Shrine as a whole in the history of the county and region is held in very high regard by descendants of the original German settlers who still populate the area.

(See continuation sheets for details).

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCERS use only

received

date entered

SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

The area of Missouri known as Starkenburg is located immediately north of the Gasconade and Franklin County sections of the Missouri River Valley which is called "Missouri's Rhineland" because of the dominant German cultural element there. German immigrants spread to this area from settlements in Warren, St. Charles and Osage Counties after the popularization of the area by Gottfried Duden in his book Bericht über eine Reise nach den westlichen Staaten Nordamerika's (1829) which described his 2 year residence in Missouri.¹

The first log church of St. Martin of Tours was constructed on this spot in 1847 by these German immigrant farmers. Even at this early date, the church possessed a statue, known as the "White Lady", which was the subject of special processions and festivals of devotion.² In 1873, under the direction of Father Joseph Schaefers, a new stone church, which was to be the first phase of the present Church of the Risen Savior was begun. It was constructed in a manner characteristic of Missouri's German immigrant stone masons, in a simple vernacular form with Gothic Revival detailing recalling a style familiar from their homeland (photo #1). Other similar stone churches constructed by German immigrants survive in neighboring counties but this church is of the purest Gothic Revival design and is therefore unique.³ At the time of its construction, the original "White Lady" was stored in the attic and a new statue bought and placed in the north aisle altar.

In 1887 Father George Hoehn, a native of Heppenheim, Germany, became priest of St. Martin's after study in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Louvain, Belgium and service in St. Louis and St. Charles. Father Hoehn renamed this place, which had been known up to this date as Rhineland. In 1891 he legally changed its name to Starkenburg because he felt it was geographically reminiscent of the area of Heppenheim near the hillside Abbey of Starkenburg near Mainz in western Germany.

Accompanying Father Hoehn to Starkenburg was his nephew, August Mitsch, a Marianist brother who served as the Sacristan of St. Martin's Church. Brother Mitsch found the original "White Lady" in the attic of the church and set it up amid dogwoods in the Spring of 1888 at the site of the present Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows. A log chapel, which is currently located somewhat to the north of its original position, was constructed to protect the image. Slowly a cult, with a festival during the month of May, grew up around the "White Lady" and the statue became known by the epithet "Our Lady of the Woods". The cult which developed probably had its foundations in a similar cult known to Father Hoehn from his youth near Starkenburg Abbey in Germany.

In 1890 it was decided to replace the "White Lady" with a new statue, a replica of the Pieta of Achterman in the Cathedral of Muenster, known as the "Mater Dolorosa" (Sorrowful Mother), and the original statue was again stored away.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only

received

date entered

SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

The cult continued and in 1891 when a period of severe storms and flooding prevented the harvest and the construction of additions of St. Martin's Church, the parishioners made a solemn promise to build a new, larger Chapel to the Sorrowful Mother if their prayers for relief from the rain were answered. The rain stopped and to fulfill a part of their bargain the first public pilgrimage was held in September of that year. In 1892 the first pilgrimage was held to this Shrine from another town when 40 Catholics crossed the Missouri River by ferry from Hermann, Missouri. In following years processions and festivals held at the Shrine became more popular and elaborate. In 1897 Pope Leo XIII granted Plenary Indulgences to pilgrim visitors to the Shrine at certain times of the year. This had the effect of greatly increasing the popularity of the Shrine.⁴ In 1899, as an outgrowth of this popularity, the Confraternity of the Seven Dolours was founded here whereby, during the feast of the Seven Dolours in September, special additional Indulgences were granted to pilgrims.

As the years progressed the new Romanesque Revival stone Chapel to the Sorrowful Mother was constructed where today rest the newly polychromed "White Lady" on the main altar and the "Mater Dolorosa" on an altar in the north aisle. In addition several other shrines were built to the several aspects of Mary and Christ (see Section #7). All of these later structures and buildings are constructed to take the best advantage of the hilly wooded landscape of the area. For example, the Lourdes Grotto has been constructed near a stream named Cedron after its Biblical counterpart and surrounded with rustic bridges and walkways. The Mt. Olivet Grotto (Grotto of Gethsemene) has been constructed on a hill in solitude to recall the solitude of Christ in The Garden. The fourteen Stations of the Cross begin and end across the valley near the summit of another hill, the location of the Holy Sepulcher and a representation of the Crucifixion. All of these examples illustrate that landscape was an important consideration in the design of the area.

Footnotes

1. Charles Van Ravenswaay, The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977), p. 8.
2. The facts in this historical discussion of the Shrine are taken from Joseph and Shirley Koenig, History of the Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows, n.p., n.d. and History of the Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows (St. Louis: Pischel Publishing, Inc., 1948).
3. Other similar churches include:
St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church at Westphalia, Missouri (facade - 1883) and Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Rich Fountain, Missouri (1879-1880).
See Van Ravenswaay, pp. 203-213, figs. 8-44 and 8-47.
4. During the succeeding years many auxiliary buildings which no longer exist were constructed around the Shrine - a Pilgrim House (1898), rectory (1902, replacing earlier building) convent, schoolhouse and St. Mary's Home.

9. Major Bibliographical References

1. History of the Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows. St. Louis: Pischel Publishing, Inc., 1948.
2. Koenig, Joseph and Shirley. History of the Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows. N.P., N.D.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 40

Quadrangle name "Gasconade, Missouri"

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	B	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>7</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>	D	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u>
E	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	F	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	H	<u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, Montgomery County, Missouri

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 Noelle Soren
Historic Architecture Specialist

organization Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks & Historic Preservation date August 3, 1981

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

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

For HCRS 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

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

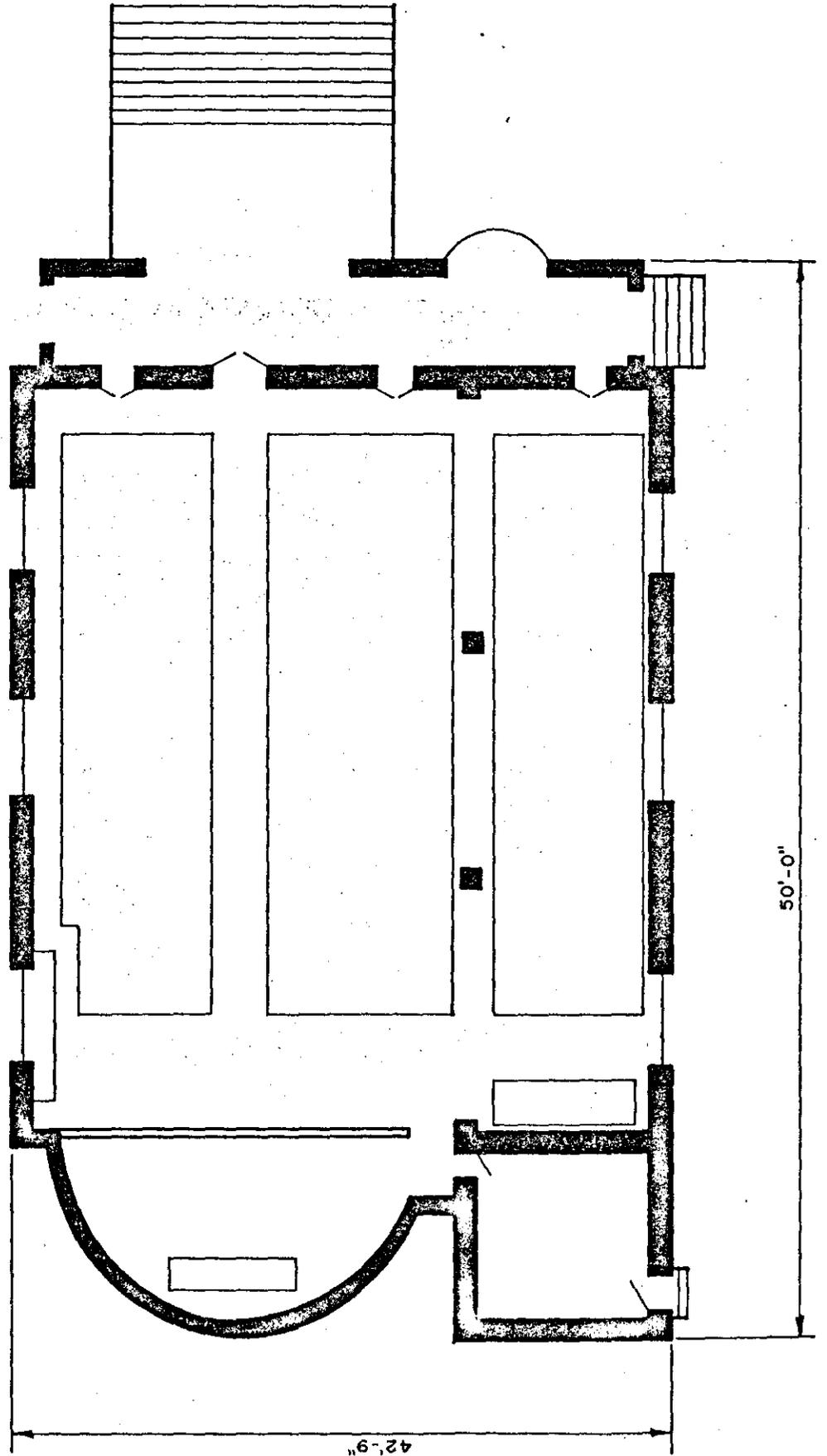
Item number 9

Page 1

3. Van Ravenswaay, Charles. The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri. Columbia, University of Missouri Press, 1977.

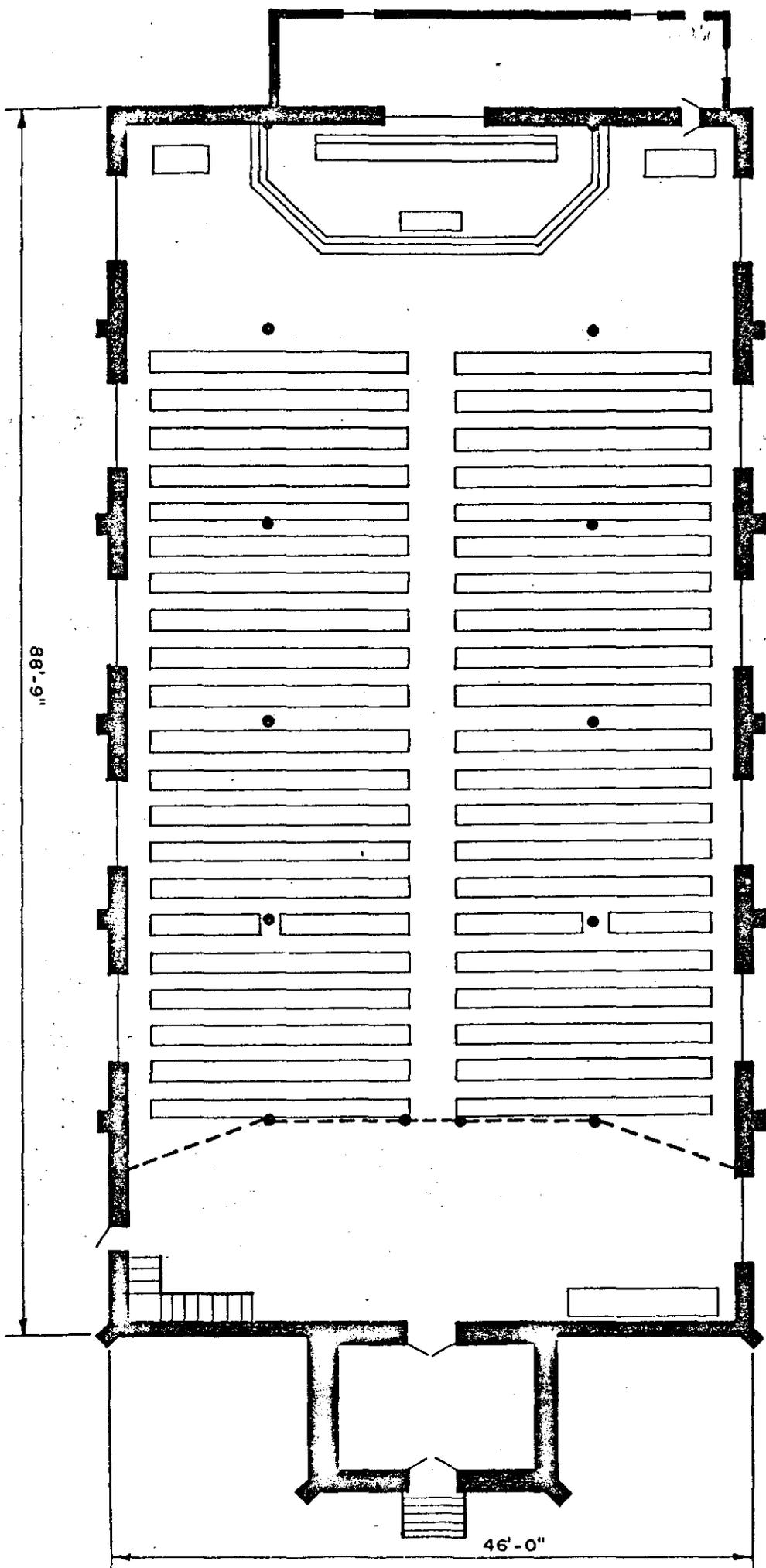
FLOOR PLAN SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS
OUR LADY OF SORROWS STONE CHAPEL
STARKENBURG, MISSOURI

NOT TO SCALE



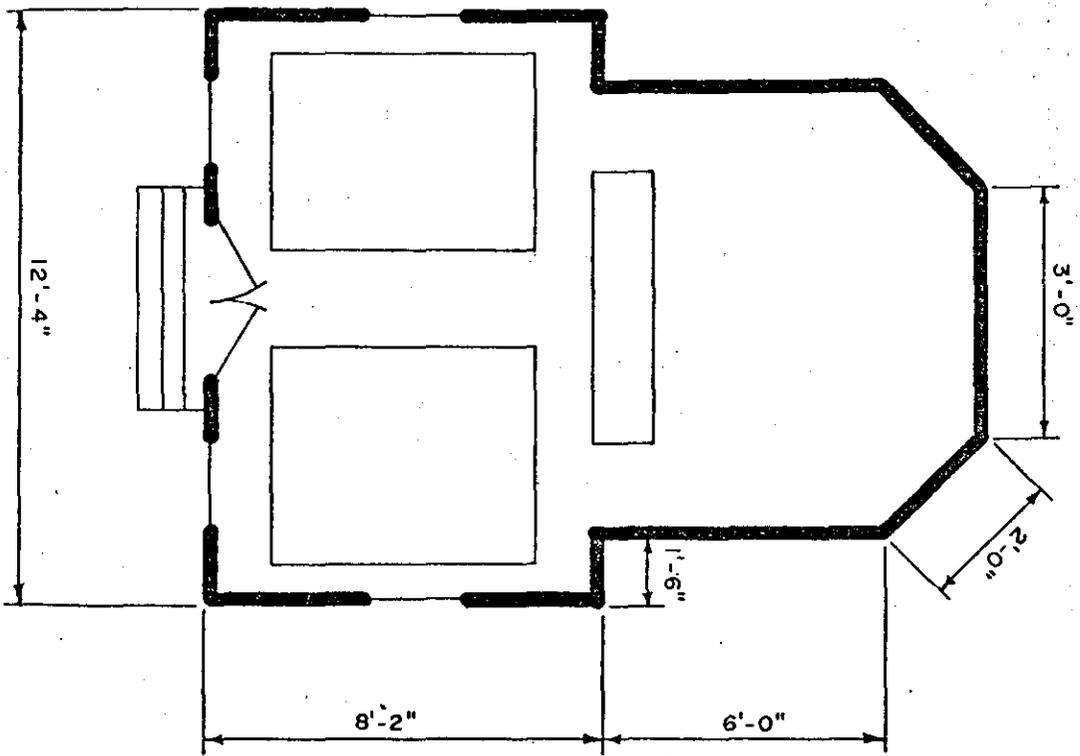
FLOOR PLAN SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS
CHURCH OF THE RISEN SAVIOR
STARKENBURG, MISSOURI

NOT TO SCALE

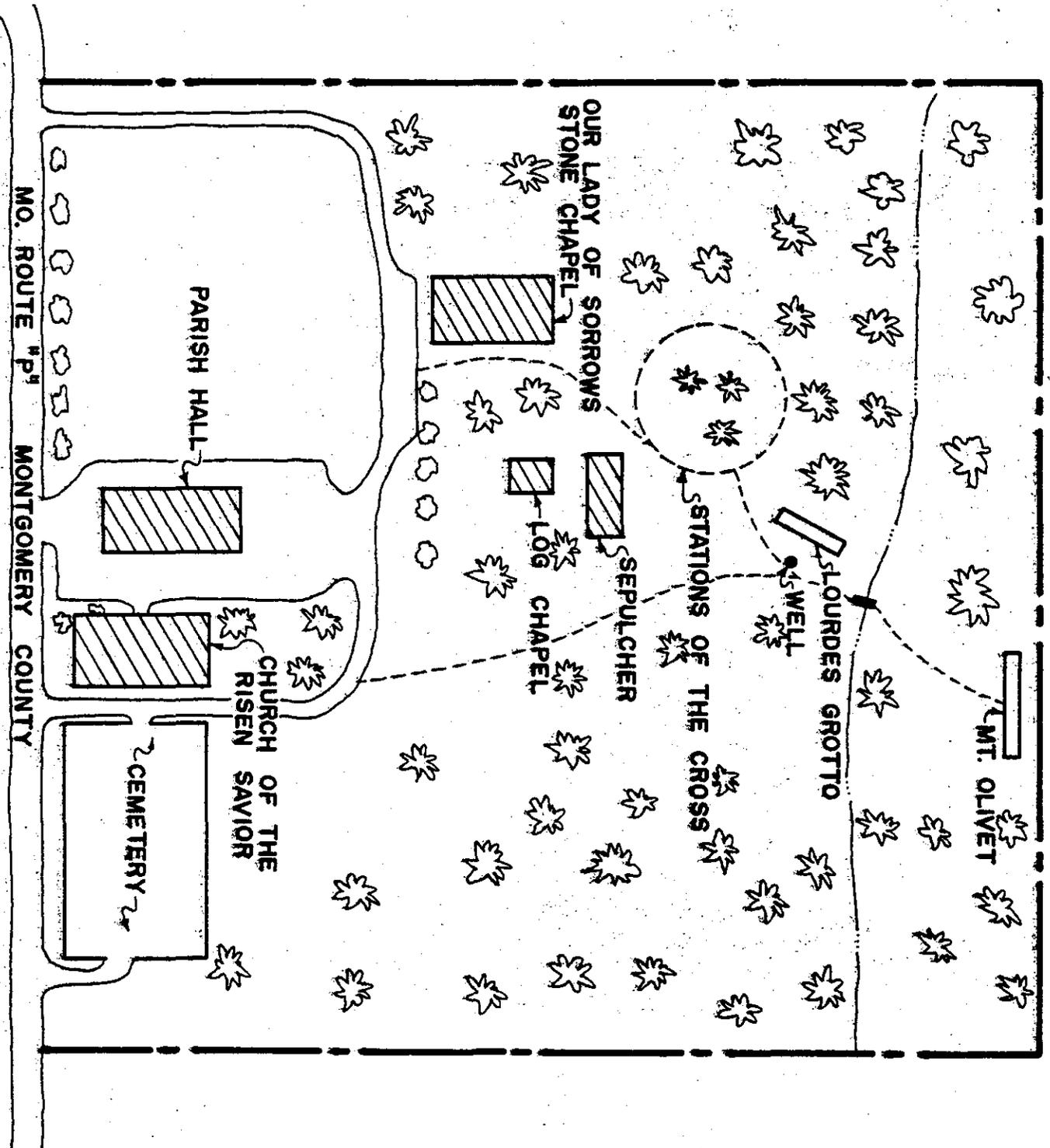


FLOOR PLAN SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS
LOG CHAPEL
STARKENBURG, MISSOURI

NOT TO SCALE



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS STARKENBURG, MISSOURI



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS

#542

COUNTY:

Montgomery

LOCATION:

Starkenburg

OWNER:
ADDRESS:

Diocese of Jefferson City, Missouri
605 Clark St., Jefferson City, MO 65101

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.:

June 25-26, 1982

DATE SENT TO D.C.:

July 17, 1982

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.:

July 28, 1982

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER:

September 9, 1982

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR):

April 20, 1983
Mailed from Central Office

DATE FILE REVIEWED:

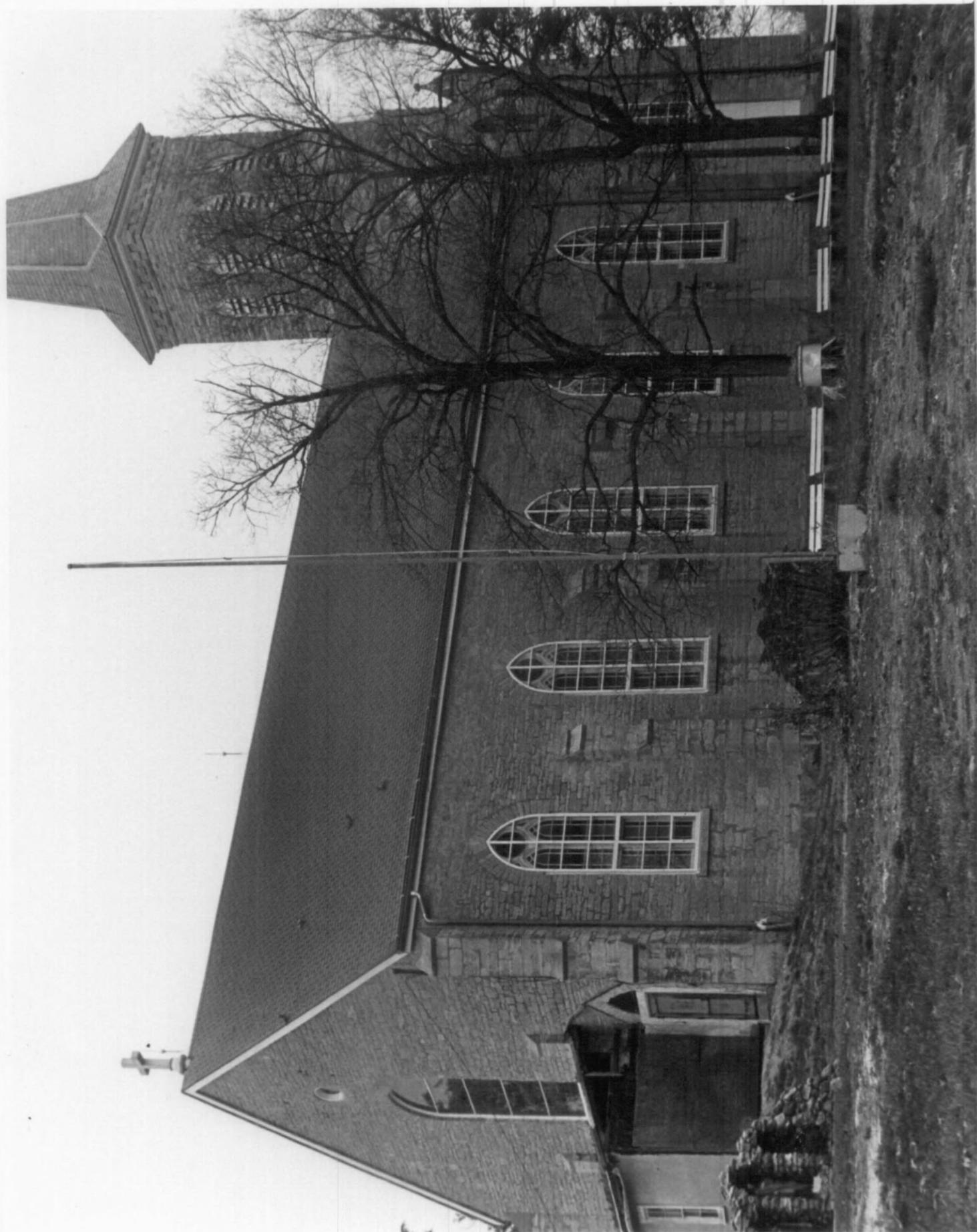
The Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows at Starkenburg is significant architecturally as the location of the Church of the Risen Savior, originally called the Parish Church of St. Martin of Tours, which is the finest example of vernacular Gothic Revival style constructed by the influx of German immigrants in Montgomery County. It is significant historically as a place of pilgrimage and religious devotion for over 100 years.

SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #1 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Noelle Soren
September, 1980
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Church of the Risen Savior, view to west of
primary (east) facade. Note cemetery to north.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #2 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Parishioners

December, 1979
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources, P.
O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Church of the Risen Savior, view to northeast
of south side.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #3 of 17
Starckenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Jill Johnson
Summer, 1980
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Church of the Risen Savior, view to southeast
of west side.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #4 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Noelle Soren
September, 1980

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Church of the Risen Savior, view to southeast
of north side.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #5 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Noelle Soren
September, 1980

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Church of the Risen Savior, interior, view to
west.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #6 of 17

Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Noelle Soren

September, 1980

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101

View to northeast showing Church of the Risen
Savior and Parish House taken from a point just
northeast of the apse of the stone Chapel of
Our Lady of Sorrows.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #7 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Jill Johnson
Summer, 1980
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows, view to east of
west (primary) facade.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #8 of 17

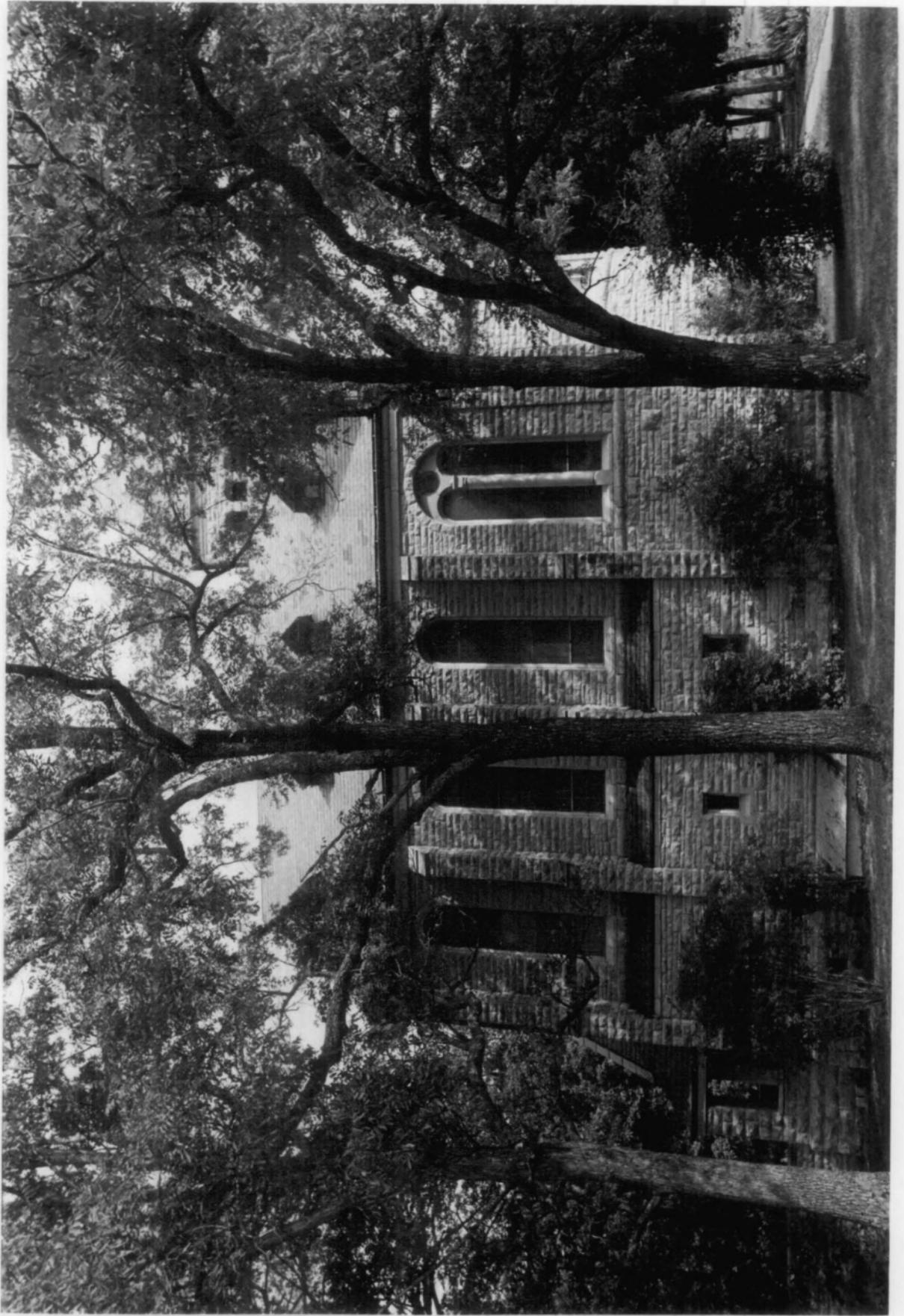
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Noelle Soren

September, 1980

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101

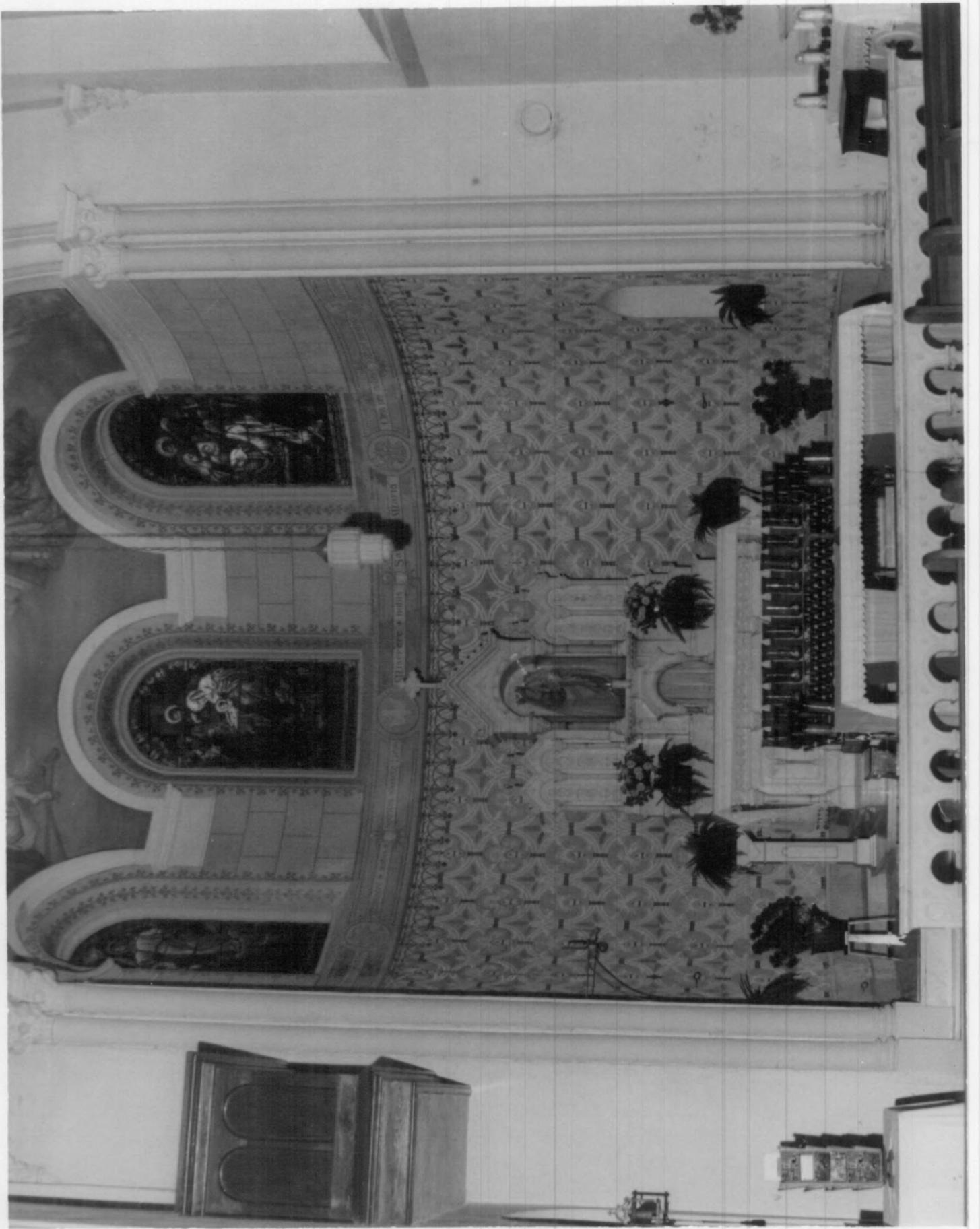
Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows, view to north of
south side. Note apse to left.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #9 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Parishioners

December, 1979

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources, P.
O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows, interior, view
to east showing altar, polychromed "White
Lady" and the stencil work and stained glass
in the apse.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #10 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Parishioners
December, 1979
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Log Chapel, view to east of west (primary)
facade.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #11 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Parishioners
December, 1979
Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources, P.
O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Log Chapel, view to west of east (rear) side.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #12 of 17

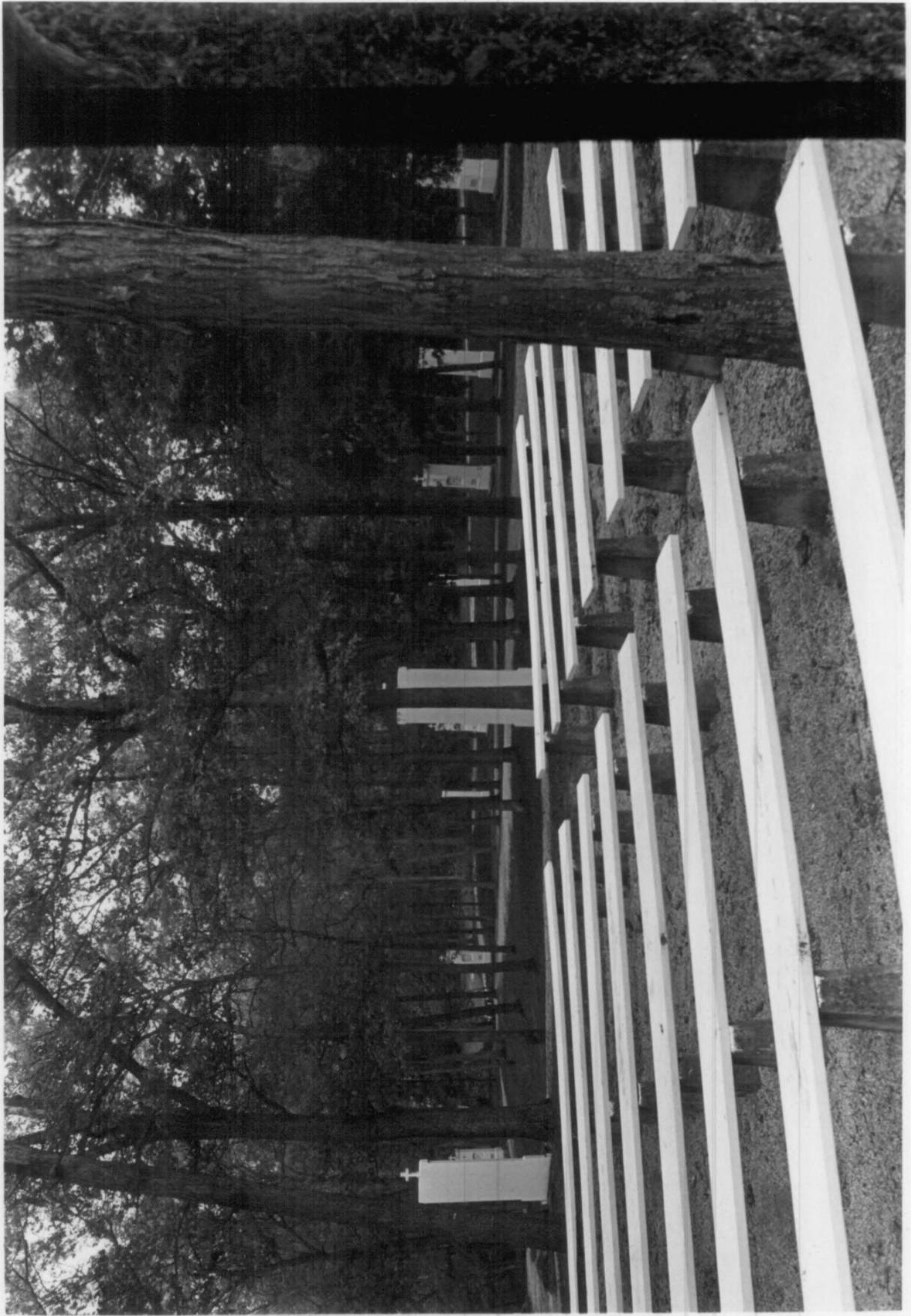
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Noelle Soren

September, 1980

Department of Natural Resources, P. O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101

Stations of the Cross set in the woods as seen
from a point directly in front of the stone
Chapel. View to northwest.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #13 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Noelle Soren

September, 1980

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101

View to east from amidst the Stations of the
Cross with the stone Chapel to the right and
the Log Chapel and the Holy Sepulcher to the
left.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #14 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Parishioners
December, 1979

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources, P.
O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Lourdes Grotto, view to southeast.



SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #15 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Parishioners

December, 1979

Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural Resources, P.
O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Mount Olivet Grotto (Grotto of Gethsemane),
view to west.

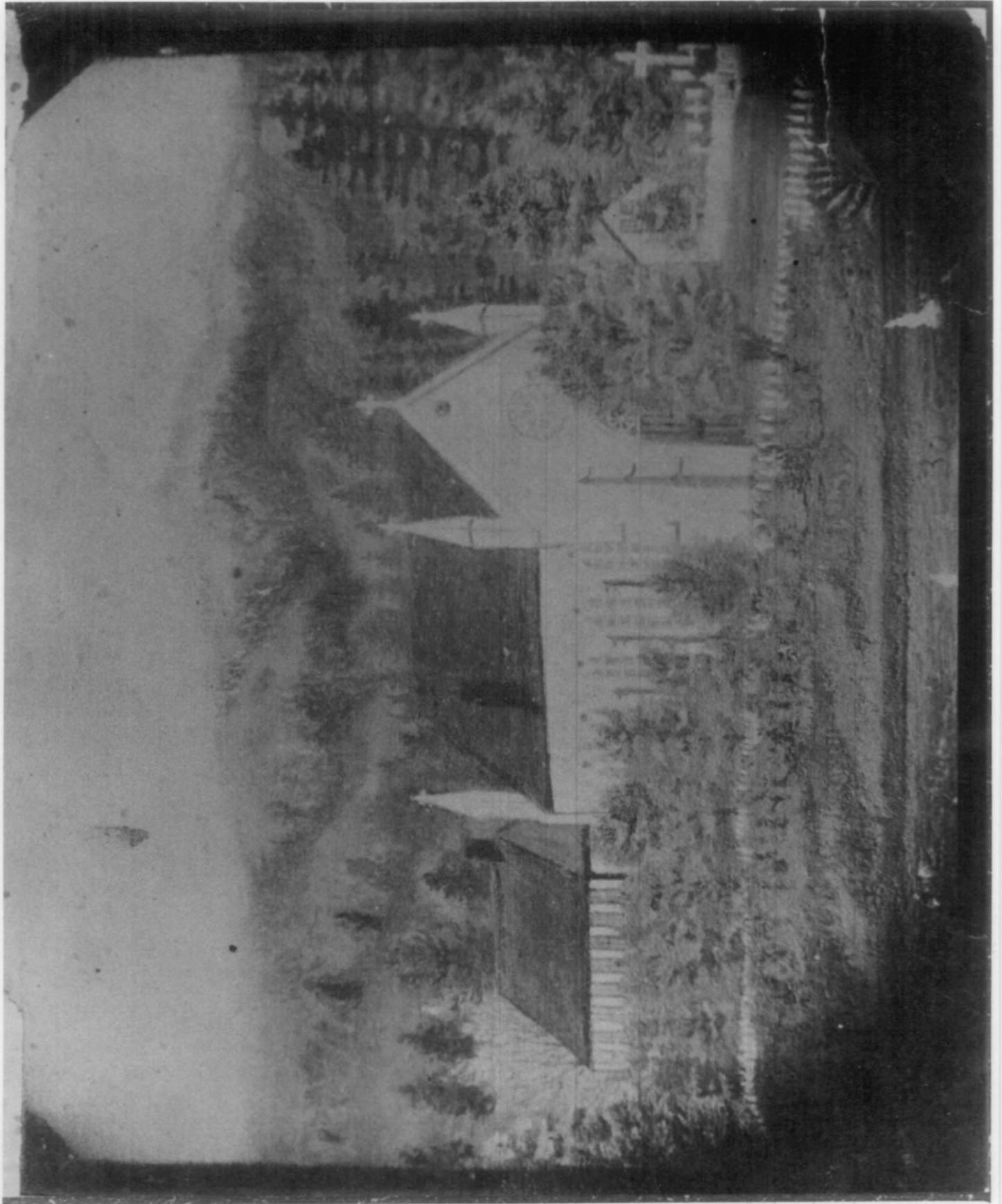


SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #16 of 17
Starkenburg, Montgomery County, MO.

Photographer: Parishioners

Date of drawing between 1873 and
1891.

Neg, Loc.: Department of Natural Resources. P.
O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO. 65101
Drawing showing the church as originally
constructed with a shorter nave and without a
bell tower and vestibule. Original in church
archives.



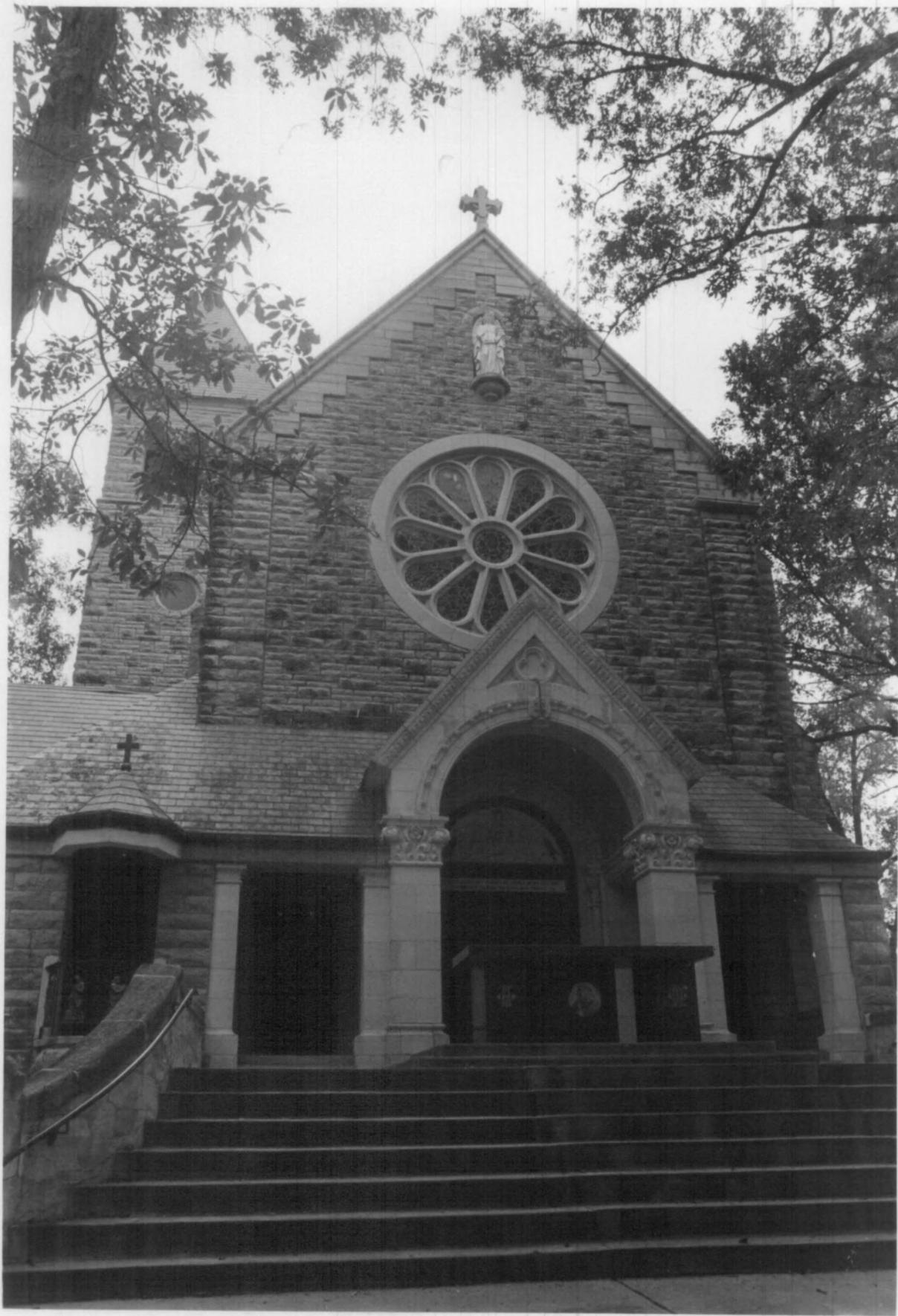
SHRINE OF OUR LADY OF SORROWS #17 of 17
Starckenburg, Montgomery County, MO.
Photographer: Unknown
circa 1892

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, MO. 65101

View to northwest of church shortly after the
addition of the tower and the lengthening of
the nave. The building in the background is
probably the rectory which no longer exists.



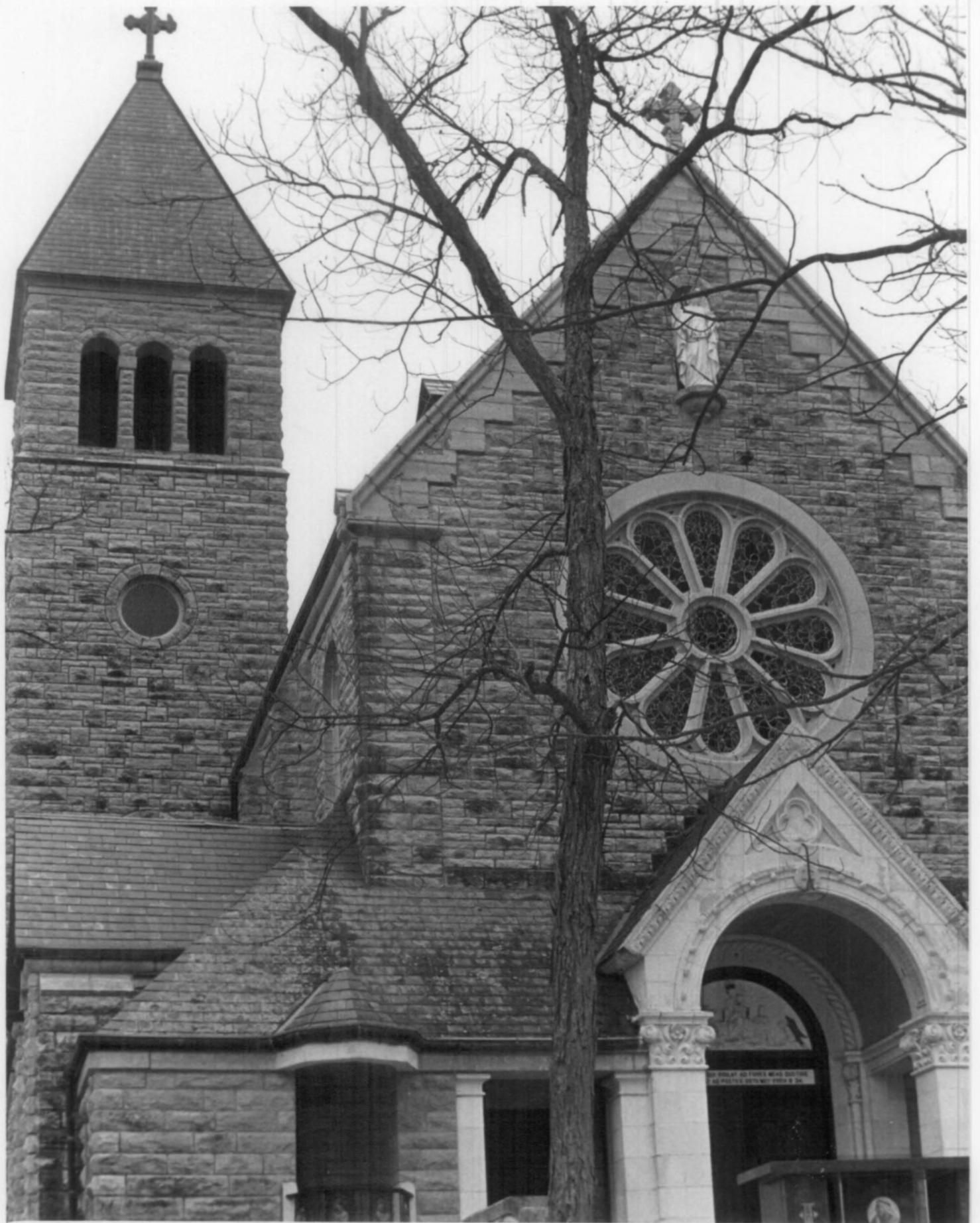
EXTRA
PHOTOS

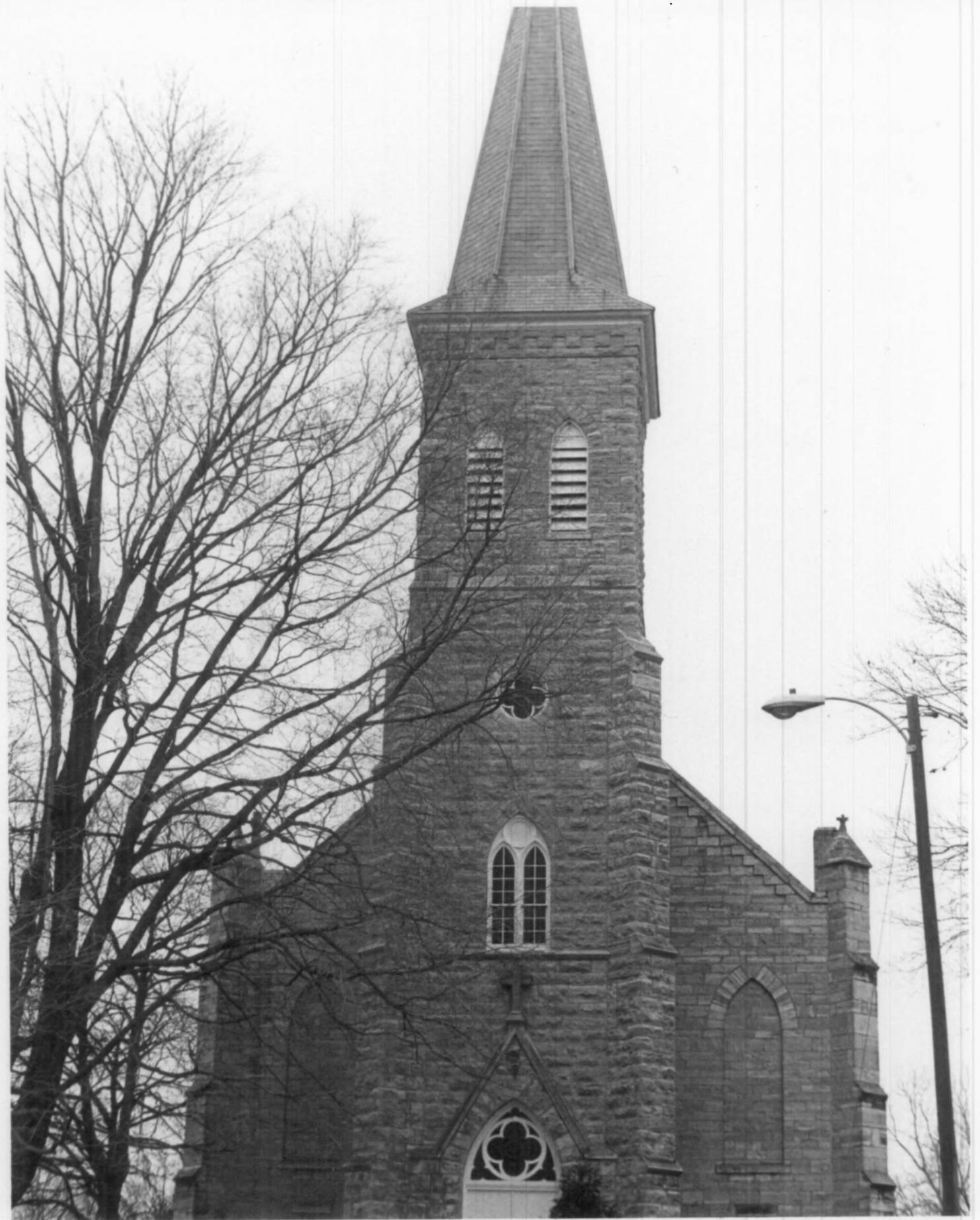




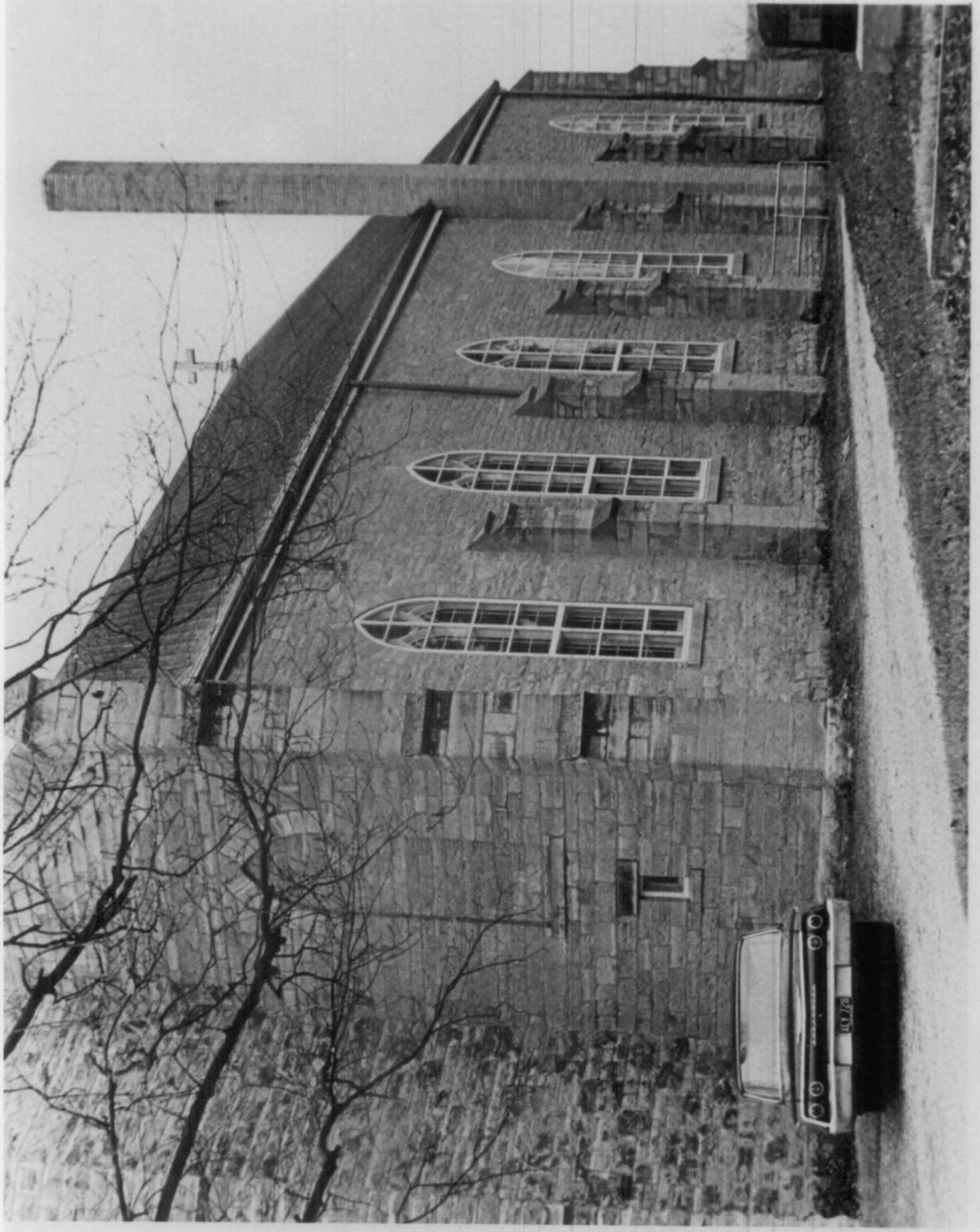


ES MEAS QUOTID







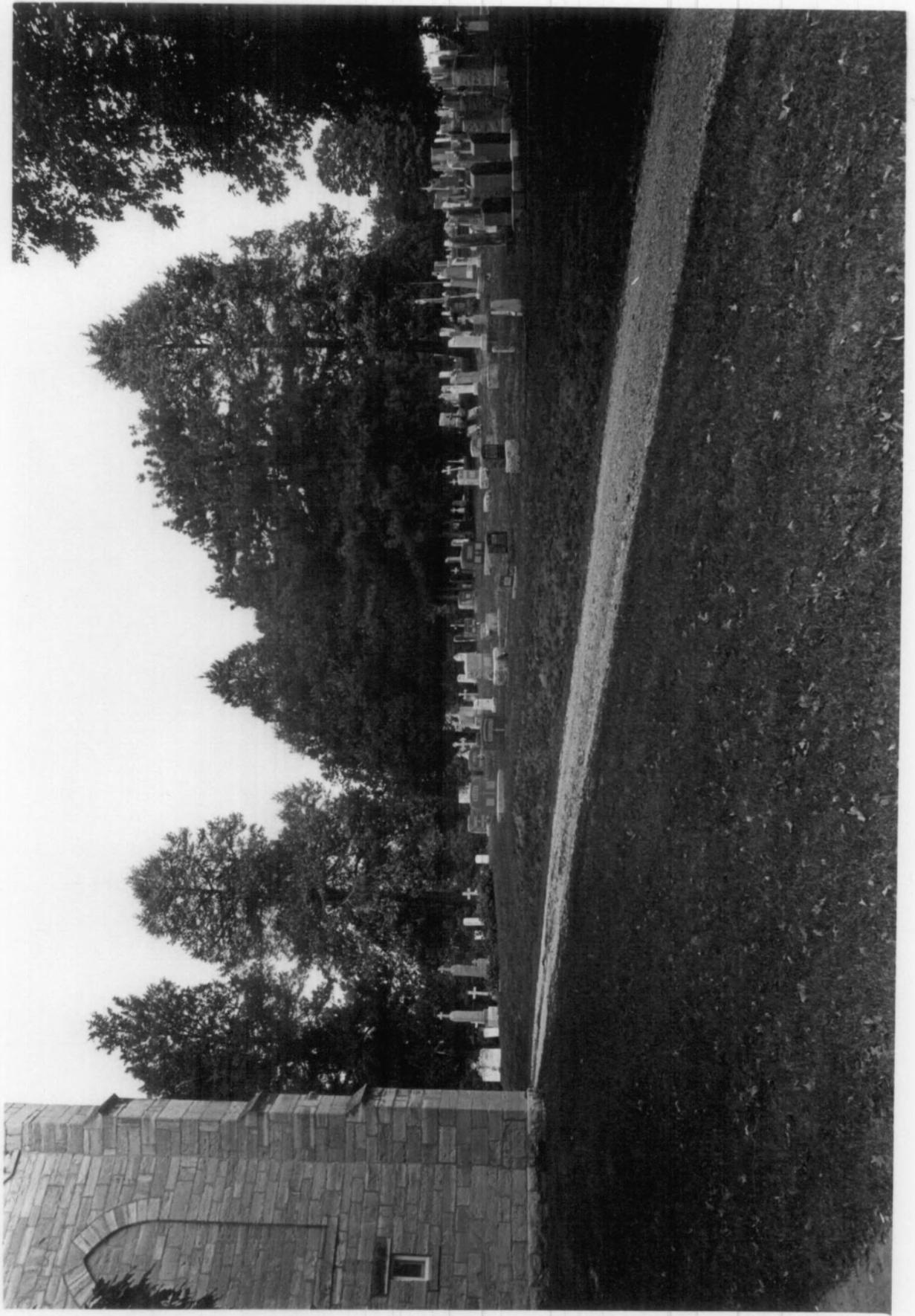














HIER RUHT
DIE SEEL
VON
JHANN BUGKING
VON
WILHELM

JOHANN BUGKING

GES.
29. März 1528

GES.
13. Dec. 1526

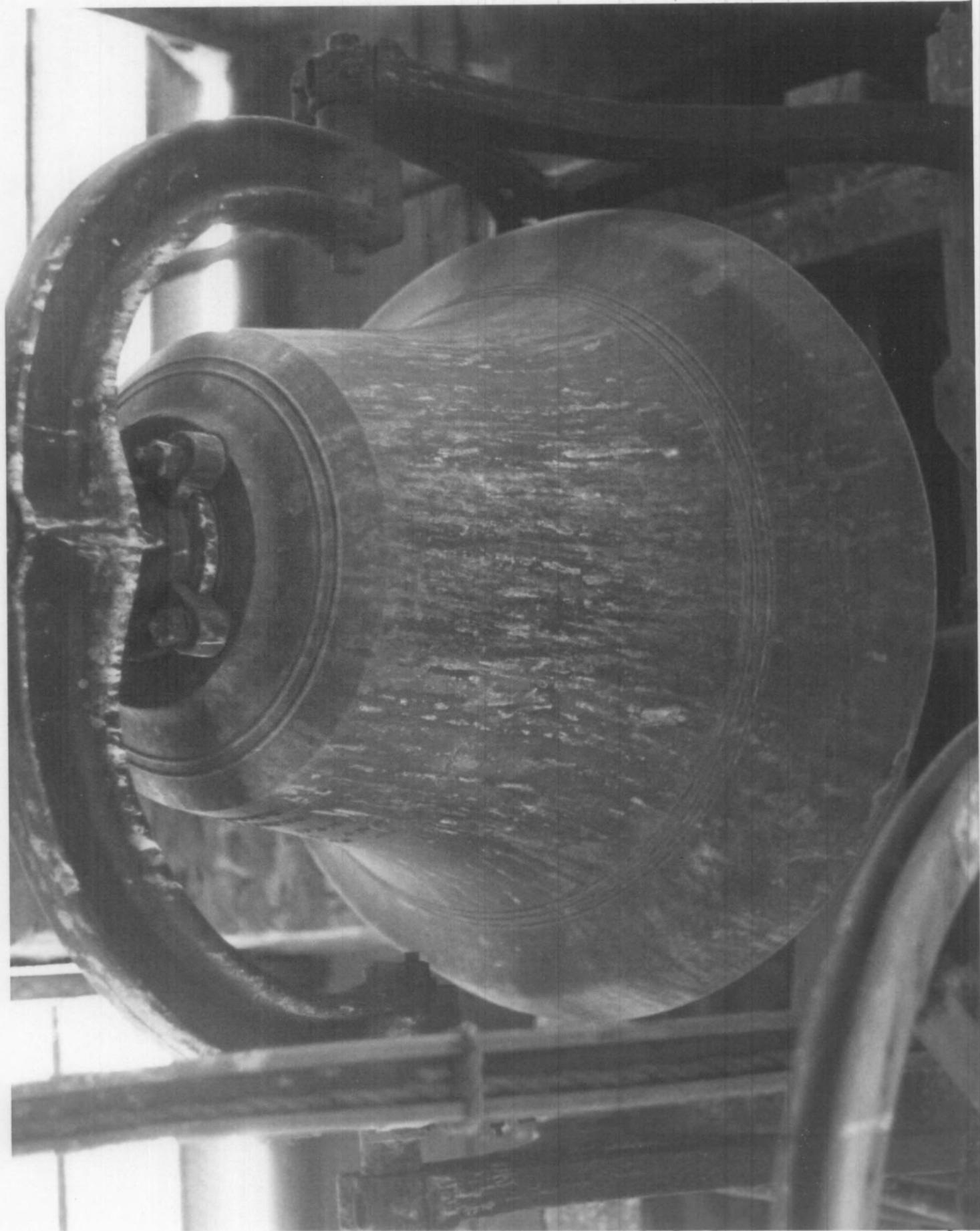
[Faint, illegible inscription]

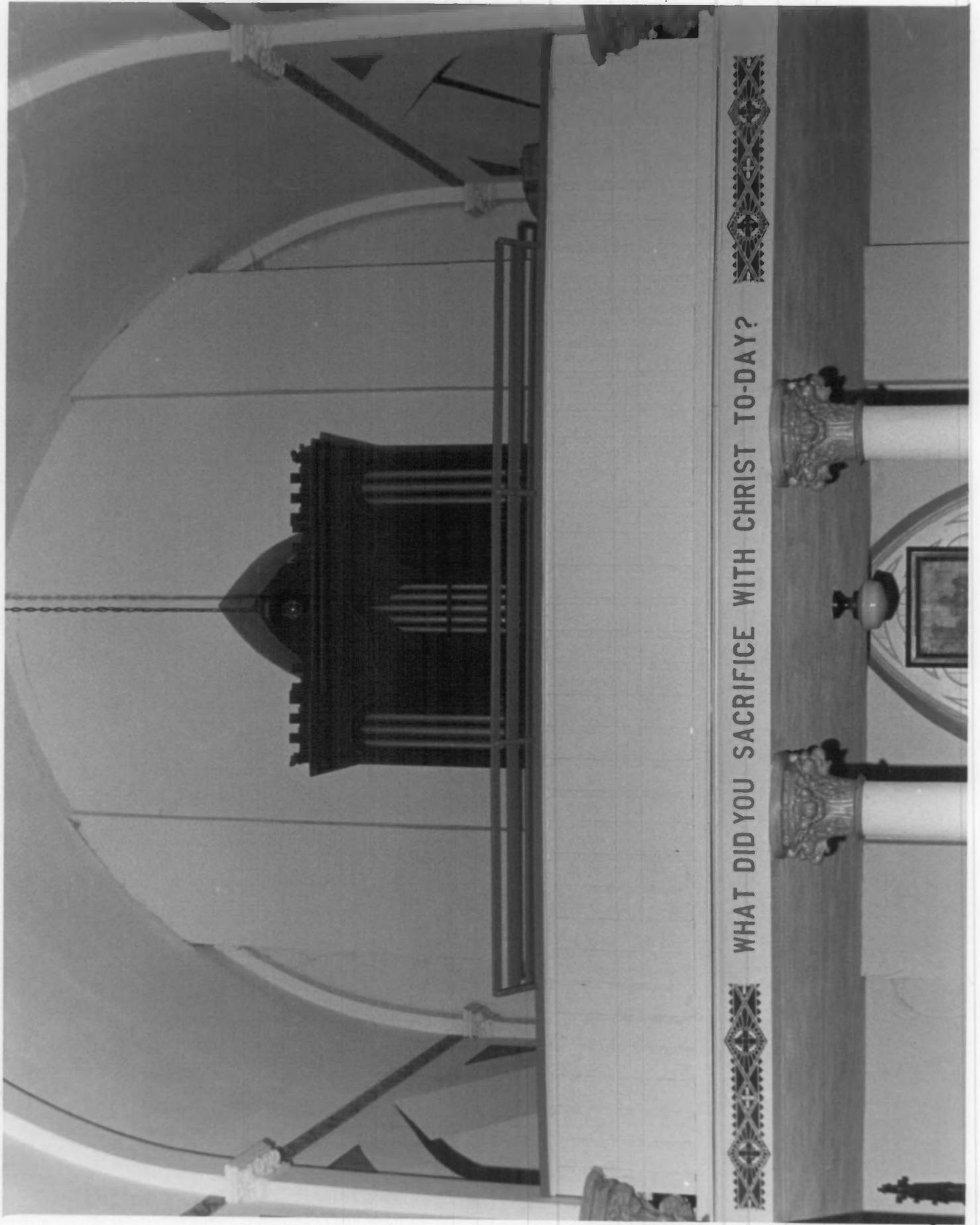












WHAT DID YOU SACRIFICE WITH CHRIST TO-DAY?



