

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg
AND/OR COMMON Confession
Immanuel Lutheran Church, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Pine and Zeigler Streets

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Pilot Knob

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#10- Hon. Bill Burlison

STATE

Missouri

CODE
29

COUNTY
Iron

CODE
093

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Immanuel Lutheran Church

STREET & NUMBER

Pine and Zeigler Streets

CITY, TOWN

Pilot Knob

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 63663

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Iron County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Ironton

STATE

Missouri 63621

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

1. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue

DATE

1963

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Historical Society of Missouri

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE

Missouri 65201

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2. Missouri State Historical Survey
1978
Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

state

ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 1

2. Gerhardt Kramer
Kramer and Harms, Architects
2322 South Brentwood Boulevard
St. Louis, Missouri 63114
3. Mr. and Mrs. E.G. Hollie
P.O. Box 35
College Street
Arcadia, Missouri 63621

314/962-4700

314/546-2373

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" 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 Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession of Pilot Knob, Missouri is a simple, rectangular, frame building which measures 30'7" along the northeast and southwest and 45'7" along the northwest and southeast.¹ It is capped by a roof of wooden shakes and it sits on a random limestone rubble foundation.² The spaces between the studs in the walls of the sanctuary are closed with brick nogging. The church is three by three bays, and its single story at the northeast end becomes two on the southwest. It sits on a slope and is level with grade on the northwest and approximately 2' above grade on the southeast. The church faces northeast.

EXTERIOR

The exterior of the church is faced with clapboards, painted white, with approximately 5" exposed to the weather. Exterior design features include slightly pedimented, wooden lintels over the main and rear entrances and the nine, original, double-hung, 16 over 16 light windows. Three of these windows are located on each of the northwest and southeast sides of the church. In addition, two are located on the northeast side and one on the southwest. Two additional windows are located on the rear at the upstairs level. Their lack of pedimented lintels and their asymmetrical placement indicate that they are later additions. Above the northeast entrance, an hexagonal cupola sits which features a steep, pyramidal roof and apron, and four pairs of round-arched, louvered vents. Additional design features include the molded and boxed cornice which is pedimented on the northeast and the large, double-leaf, multi-paneled and molded doors at the main entrance. Over this entrance two plaques are located. One reads, "Der Gerechte wird seines Glaubens Leben Rom. 1.17." and the other "Immanuel Ev. Lutheran Church U.A.C. 1861."

INTERIOR

The interior of the church is divided lengthwise into two bays by two 6" X 6" chamfered, wooden columns. A partition across the entire width of the interior, which includes one of these columns, divides the interior space into the sanctuary in the northeast two-thirds and two, smaller rooms, the Sunday School and sacristy, in the southwest one-third. Originally, these two rooms served as the living quarters for the pastor.

The generous ceiling height within the church, which in the sanctuary has been lowered with a modern facing of acoustical tile, permits an elevation of two floors on the southwest end of the building. A narrow stair in the northwest corner of the church leads to the upper floor which originally served as the location of an elementary, subscription day school for non-Lutherans as well as Lutherans. The original furniture, blackboards and many of the books are still in place.

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All original ceilings inside the church are flat and are finished like the walls with 1" tongue and groove boards. The floor in the upstairs classroom still shows its original wide tongue and groove planking, but the first floor was given a hardwood floor about twenty five years ago.

The roof is framed with full 2" X 6" ceiling joists and 2" X 4" roof rafters braced vertically at about the one-third point at a later date. When the structure was reroofed with wooden shakes about ten years ago, all previous material was removed which allowed for open sheathing. Unfortunately, because an inferior grade of shakes was used in the reroofing, the roof now requires replacement.

Most of the original furnishings and accessories survive, including the silver altar cross, candle holders and communion set. Inside the cupola, the bell, which was installed in 1887, is inscribed: "H. Stuckstede Co., St. Louis. Evangelical Lutheran Gemeinde U.A.C., KOMMET DEN ES IST ALLES BEREIT." In the sanctuary two brass chandeliers and six wall sconces, which are formed from intricate floral and geometric patterns, are original but have been electrified. The original reed organ is stored in the sacristy; the present oak organ with its colorfully painted pipes is located in the northwest corner of the sanctuary. It dates from 1889 and has also been electrified, though its hand pump is still operable.

The altar and pulpit of the Immanuel Lutheran Church were designed all in one by the founder and architect of the church, August Gockel, who was a carpenter and cabinetmaker. The design is simple: the hexagonal pulpit, which is reached atop a short balustraded stairway, forms the reredos of the altar. The whole is painted white with gold trim.

The present chimney was added when the gas-fired heating system was installed, but an earlier flu was located in the same place. It served a pot-bellied stove which was located in front of the altar and which is now stored in the sacristy. The exposed, sheet metal stove pipe extended from this stove, first vertically, and then horizontally, to the wall behind the pulpit, high enough to clear the head of the preacher.

PRESENT STATUS AND CONDITION

The building is well maintained and is used regularly for worship services. It is the only structure on the entire area of Block 16, which is located in a residential district of Pilot Knob. Several trees surround the church to the northeast and northwest, but to the southwest, the remainder of Block 16 is grassy and open. The congregation of Immanuel Lutheran is loyal, but aging and few in number. Consequently, they are concerned about the future of the building after they are gone.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Much of the description and measurements in this section are taken from a written description of the church made by Gerhardt Kramer of Kramer and Harms, Architects, St. Louis, which was submitted with the draft nomination for the Immanuel Lutheran Church.
2. The foundation originally was of lime and rock. This was replaced in recent years by the present one of rock and concrete. Clyde Duncan, "Pipe Organ Still Used in Lutheran Church", Iron County [Missouri] Mountain Echo, February 18, 1971, p. 2.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
100-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
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	1864	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	August Gockel
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Pilot Knob, Missouri is significant due to its basically unaltered structure and to the survival of its original furnishings and accessories which make the building a time capsule, locked in the later nineteenth century. In addition, it is of considerable historical importance since all of its records, which cover the lives of the church members and the development of the church from 1861 to the present, survive intact. Moreover, the church and its history are held in esteem within the local community, and it is remembered for its role in the Battle of Pilot Knob on September 27, 1864, during the Civil War.

The events which culminated in the foundation of Immanuel Lutheran Church in Pilot Knob began in November of 1838 when Martin Stephan, leader of the Lutheran Bohemian Congregation of St. John's Church in Dresden, Germany, left his homeland due to the growth there of rationalistic religious thinking which ran counter to his own orthodox beliefs. Stephan and about 700 of his followers, who came to be called Stephanites, sailed from Bremen. About 600 survived the hazardous journey and landed in New Orleans on December 31. Their goal was St. Louis where they planned to settle temporarily while attempting to purchase land in Missouri, Illinois or Indiana. To that end, the Lutherans steamed up the Mississippi to St. Louis. During the journey the group elected Stephan their bishop and signed a declaration that they thereby put themselves under his direction. Since the greeting in St. Louis was cool on the part of the German community, the group sought to find land quickly. Slightly less than 4,500 acres of land were purchased in April, 1839 in Perry County, Missouri, an area appealing to the immigrants due to its similarity to the terrain of their native Saxony and to its isolation. The Lutherans, with the exception of a few who wished to stay in St. Louis, settled in Perry County in May of 1839 in towns which they named after those of the native soil - Frohna, Dresden, Altenberg and Wittenberg. Immediately, however, they were confronted with a conflict which nearly destroyed the cohesion of the group. Their leader, Martin Stephan, was accused of extraordinary spending and other more serious excesses while residing in St. Louis. By June, Stephan had been expelled and exiled to Illinois; C.F.W. Walther replaced him as leader of the group.

Among the followers of Stephan who helped to hold the group together after his expulsion was Johann Fredrich Buenger (Bünger), a close friend of C.F.W. Walther. Buenger, who had studied theology at Leipzig, had come under the influence of Stephan while residing in Dresden, Germany. In 1839 he came to America with a second group of Lutheran immigrants headed by F. Spröde. This group landed in New York, and most

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of its members moved on to Missouri to join the Stephanites. Buenger came to Perry County in May, 1839. There, in the town of Dresden in that year, he was part of a group which began the construction of a log cabin college which was to provide a Classical education in the wilderness in classes headed by the many highly trained and well educated immigrants in the group. The building was completed by December of that year.² Buenger later moved to St. Louis where he served as pastor of the Immanuel Lutheran Church there and as President of the Western District of the Missouri Synod. In addition, he founded the St. Louis Lutheran Hospital and the Lutheran Orphans' and Old Folks' Homes.³

In 1861, Buenger was asked by a former member of his congregation at Immanuel Lutheran in St. Louis who had moved to Pilot Knob to come there and preach because there was no organized Lutheran congregation there. He did so, and he eventually organized in the same year the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession in Pilot Knob.⁴

The congregation grew rapidly and was soon large enough to require a resident pastor, though the members were still meeting in their own homes due to the lack of a church building. Candidate Carl Graeber, a graduate of Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis, accepted this call and was installed as the first Lutheran pastor in southeast Missouri in 1864. He served until 1866.⁵

It was not only due to this acquisition of a resident pastor that the year 1864 was a momentous one for Immanuel Lutheran Church. On January 14 the Pilot Knob Iron Company deeded lots 7 and 8 in City Block 16 to three trustees, August Gockel, David Weiss and William Schweider on the condition that the land be used forever afterward as church property only. Later that year August Gockel, a cabinet maker and carpenter, designed and served as chief carpenter in the construction of the building to house the Immanuel Lutheran congregation.⁶

August Gockel was born in Germany in 1828. There he married Henriette Huss and left for America soon thereafter. After landing at New Orleans, they steamed up the Mississippi to St. Louis where they settled for a time, becoming members of the Immanuel Lutheran Church there. In 1858, the Gockels moved to Pilot Knob. Since August was a deeply religious man, he was unhappy due to the lack of an organized Lutheran congregation in this town. Consequently, he contacted Concordia Seminary in St. Louis asking for professors or students to spend their weekends in Pilot Knob preaching to the Lutherans there. It was at his request that J.F. Buenger, his former pastor, came to Pilot Knob and organized the Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church there in 1861. In addition, as well as acting as chief carpenter and architect in the construction of the church building, August Gockel designed and built the altar-pulpit and the church benches, all of which are still in use.⁷

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The year 1864 was an important one in Pilot Knob for other than religious reasons. By the summer of this year the Confederate States of America were in serious trouble. In the east, continuing battle threatened; in the west, confusion reigned. The only avenue of action which promised results was an attack on the Union's exposed west flank which bordered on the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy. This plan of action was envisioned with the intention of insuring a pull-back of Sherman's troops from Georgia and a diversion of them and Grant's reinforcements westward. Fate insured the implementation of this plan when President Jefferson Davis ordered Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith, Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy, to send his best infantry units to relieve others in Georgia and Alabama. General Smith grasped the only opportunity he could see to keep his infantry together and claimed a planned invasion north to Missouri and Arkansas which would necessitate all the men he could muster. President Davis then rescinded his order and the way was open for General Smith to act. Indeed, the time seemed right for an invasion because guerilla resistance to the Union was growing in the persons of "bloody Bill" Anderson and William C. Quantrill. And Missouri was vulnerable in 1864. General Grant had accepted the risk of an open west flank because there had been no indication that the Confederacy was interested in the area since Missouri had fallen quickly to the Union in 1861. In addition, General William S. Rosencrans, a man of questionable military ability, had been left in command of the Department of Missouri because Grant felt that he could do little harm there.

Major General Sterling Price, a former governor of Missouri, Congressman and hero of the Mexican War, was chosen to lead the raid north with troops composed of three skeletal cavalry divisions led by Major General James F. Fagan of Arkansas, Major General John S. Marmaduke of Missouri and Brigadier General Joseph O. Shelby of Missouri. Though the condition of the troops, horses and equipment was deplorable and though deserters had to be rounded up and pressed into service along the way to fill out the ranks, the Confederate Army crossed the Arkansas River on September 6, 1864 and entered Union territory on their way toward St. Louis. Since Pilot Knob was the only fortified point in south central Missouri, General Rosencrans, who had heard of Price's advance but who knew not where he was headed, sent the District Commandant, Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, and Colonel Thomas C. Fletcher there to scout any advance of Price in that area.

Meanwhile, Price had heard exaggerated reports of large troop build-ups in St. Louis and changed his plans. Instead of advancing on that city, he decided to move against Jefferson City, the state capitol, through Pilot Knob in Iron County and on through Franklin, Gasconade and Osage Counties.

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In September, 1864 Pilot Knob was a small mining town of about 200 people at the terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad from St. Louis in a geographical area called the Arcadia Valley. Since 1835, immigrants of German and Italian descent had been drawn there to settle by the iron mining activity in the area.⁹ Its location on a plain of a thousand acres, circled by Cedar and Rock Mountains to the north, Pilot Knob Mountain on the east and Shepherd's Mountain on the east and west, which joined another neighboring valley to the south where the town of Ironton was located, made it a natural pass which required surveillance during the war. In fact, the northern pass of the Arcadia Valley was guarded by Fort Davidson, a hexagonal dirt and sandbag earthwork, the ruins of which still can be seen in Pilot Knob.¹⁰

General Ewing arrived in Pilot Knob on September 26, 1864 with orders to hold the fort against any detachment of Price's men but to pull out should the whole army move against him. At this time there were approximately 886 effective soldiers in the Arcadia Valley. Ewing had no knowledge of the 9,000 man force which was moving in on him from the east.

After some initial skirmishing, the Battle of Pilot Knob began on the afternoon of September 27 (see Photo #6). At first it seemed that the sea of Confederate troops would take over the fort, but as they closed in around three sides of the earthwork they were easily shot down by Ewing's men from the parapet. In twenty minutes, over 1,000 officers and men were killed or wounded. Price's army withdrew and Ewing and his men evacuated the fort during the night. During this battle, which has been termed the Thermopylae of the West because so few men stood against so many, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church served as a hospital for Union troops.¹¹

After the Civil War the Iron Mountain Railroad was rebuilt to the south (1871) and the iron mines closed (ca. 1890), causing the town to dwindle in size.¹² Immanuel Lutheran, however, continued on, joining the Missouri Synod, which was to become the primary doctrinal organ of American Lutheranism, in 1874.¹³ In the late nineteenth century its membership remained between 50 to 80 Lutherans. During this period the present pipe organ was purchased for \$600 (1884) and the 2,500 pound cast bronze bell was installed in the cupola (1887).

From the beginning, sermons at Immanuel Lutheran had been presented in the native German of the congregation. This practice ceased on April 12, 1918 and from then onward all have been delivered in English.¹⁴ As the twentieth century has progressed, the size of the congregation has decreased somewhat, but all remain loyal to the church and anxious about its future.

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The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on their selection as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Society" and "Military Affairs".

FOOTNOTES

1. This account of the Saxon immigration is based on the information in P.E. Kretzmann, "The Saxon Immigration to Missouri 1838-1839", Missouri Historical Review, XXXIII (January, 1939), 157-170.
2. This building, the Concordia Log Cabin College, is the subject of a pending National Register nomination from this office.
3. Facts concerning the life of J.F. Buenger are taken from Walter O. Forster, Zion on the Mississippi (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1953), pp. 405-408, L. Fuerbringer, ed., The Concordia Cyclopedia (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1927), p. 101 and Carl S. Meyer, Moving Frontiers: Readings in the History of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1964), p. 188.
4. Record Book, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Augsburg Confession of Faith was formulated in 1530 as a result of the desire of Emperor Charles V to show a united front against the Turks and to end the disunity in Germany which resulted from the Reformation. The doctrine given form at Augsburg, Germany was based on the Schwabach and Torgau Articles, two earlier Lutheran doctrinal statements, and embraced the doctrines of original sin, Christ's two natures in one person, justification by faith, institution of the ministry, infant and adult baptism, absolution and repentance, and transubstantiation, among others. Ten years later, Philip Melancthon, who prepared the original Augsburg Confession, instituted some alterations to it under pressure from the Papacy and the German court. These alterations, however, were not accepted by orthodox Lutherans. Theodore G. Tappert, ed., The Book of Concord (Philadelphia: Muhlenberg Press, 1959), pp. 23-96 and L. Fuerbringer, ed., The Concordia Cyclopedia, p. 47. An understanding of the Augsburg Confession helps to explain the inscription over the front door of the church, "Der Gerechte wird seines Glaubens Leben", which translates as "the just shall live by faith".
5. Record Book, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.

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8. The following account is based on the research of Dr. Richard S. Brownlee, The Battle of Pilot Knob (Columbia: State Historical Society of Missouri, n.d.).
9. Mrs. E.G. Hollie, Personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, September 1, 1978.
10. These ruins were placed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 26, 1970.
11. References to a church building in the area of the battle, north of the fort, are recorded in letters published in Cyrus A. Peterson and Joseph Mills Hanson, Pilot Knob: The Thermopylae of the West (New York: Neale Publishing Co., 1914), pp. 203 and 218-219. In addition, a letter in the genealogical notes of the Carpenter family, now in the estate of Dorothy Reese of Iron County, mentions the use of a church building in that vicinity as a hospital. The letter, from Seymour Carpenter to Mrs. Thomas Ewing, dated October 4, 1864, reads: "I ordered my surgeons outside of the fort to fix the hospital in a church about 150 yards distant...I was to take charge of the telegraph, see that his messages were sent as to advise General Rosencrant (sic) of the progress of events from time to time..." A lithograph of a drawing made at the time of the battle shows two buildings in the lower right corner which appear to be churches. Immanuel Lutheran is the one pictured in the foreground, though there are differences in the actual design of the building and the way in which it is depicted (see Photo #6). The identity of the other building has eluded the efforts of research. Tradition supports the claim that it was Immanuel Lutheran which was used as a hospital during this famous battle. In addition, surviving among the church records, is a book which was used to record telegrams which were sent and received by soldiers residing there as patients.
12. Mrs. E.G. Hollie, personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, September 6, 1978.
13. August R. Suelflow, The Heart of Missouri: A History of the Western District of the Lutheran Church (St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1954), p. 170.
14. Record Book, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Brownlee, Dr. Richard S. The Battle of Pilot Knob. Columbia: State Historical Society of Missouri, n.d.
2. Carpenter, Seymour. Personal correspondence with Mrs. Thomas Ewing, October 4, 1864. From the genealogical records of the Carpenter family, now in the estate of Dorothy Reese of Iron County, Missouri.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approximately 1/3 (16,000 square feet)

QUADRANGLE NAME "Ironton, Mo."

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1, 5 7, 0, 9 1, 5, 0 4, 1, 9, 4 7, 5, 0

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 7 and 8, Block 16, Town of Pilot Knob

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

1. Noelle Soren, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION Office of Historic Preservation
Department of Natural Resources

DATE

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 X

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

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

DATE

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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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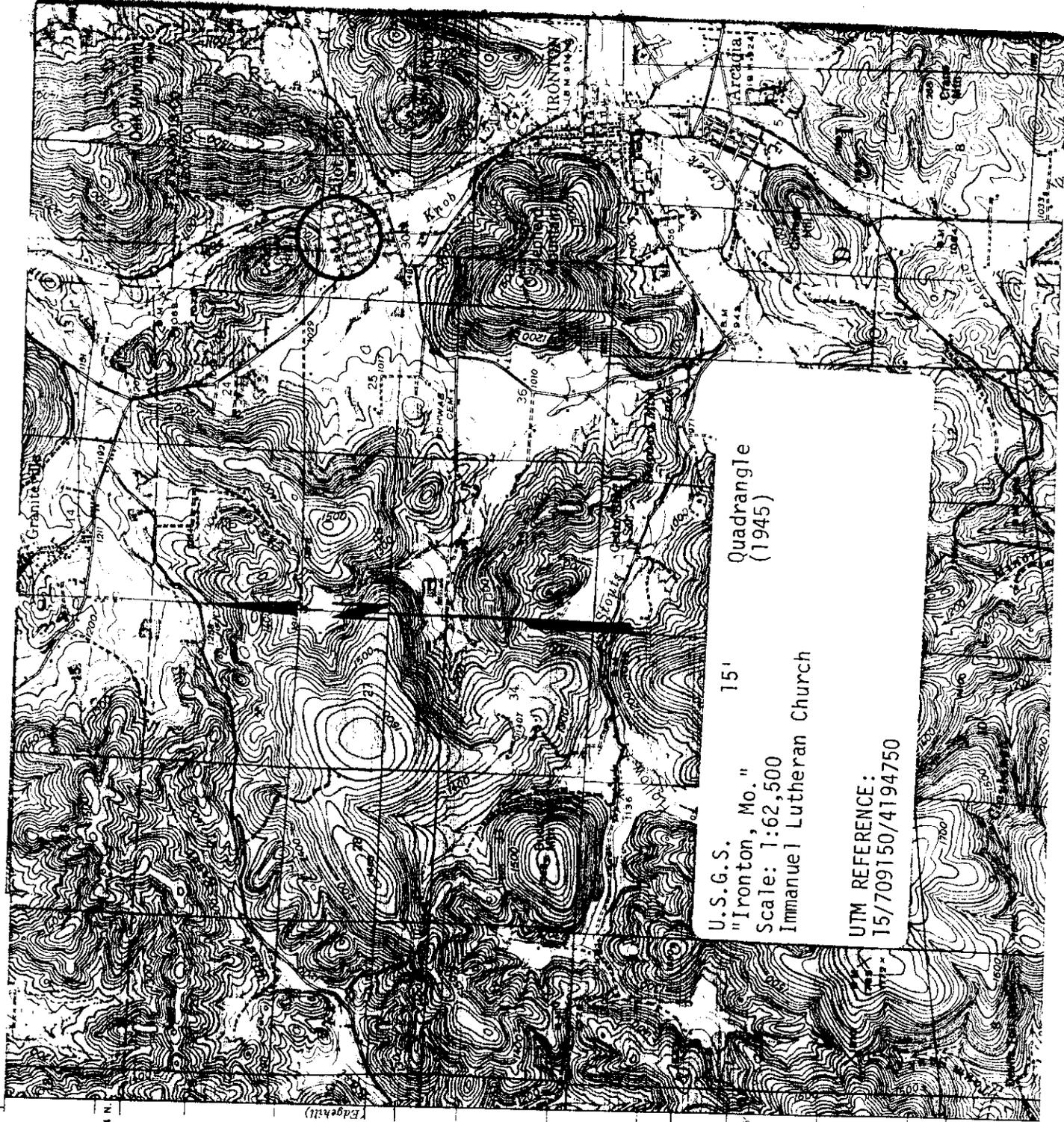
DATE ENTERED

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3. Draft nomination of the Immanuel Lutheran Church to the National Register of Historic Places, prepared by Mrs. E.G. Hollie of Arcadia, Missouri, with an architectural description by Mr. Gerhardt Kramer of Kramer and Harms, Architects, St. Louis.
4. Duncan, Clyde. "Pipe Organ Still Used in Lutheran Church", Iron County [Missouri] Mountain Echo, February 18, 1971, p. 2.
5. Forster, Walter O. Zion on the Mississippi. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1953.
6. Fuerbringer, L., ed. The Concordia Cyclopedia. St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1927.
7. Hollie, Mrs. E.G. Personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources, September 6, 1978.
8. Kretzmann, P.E. "The Saxon Immigration to Missouri 1838-1839", Missouri Historical Review XXXIII (January, 1939), 157-170.
9. Meyer, Carl S. Moving Frontiers: Readings in the History of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1964.
10. Peterson, Cyrus A. and Hanson, Joseph Mills. Pilot Knob: The Thermopylae of the West. New York: Neale Publishing Co., 1914.
11. Record Book, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church.
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U.S.G.S. 15'
"Ironton, Mo."
Scale: 1:62,500
Immanuel Lutheran Church

Quadrangle
(1945)

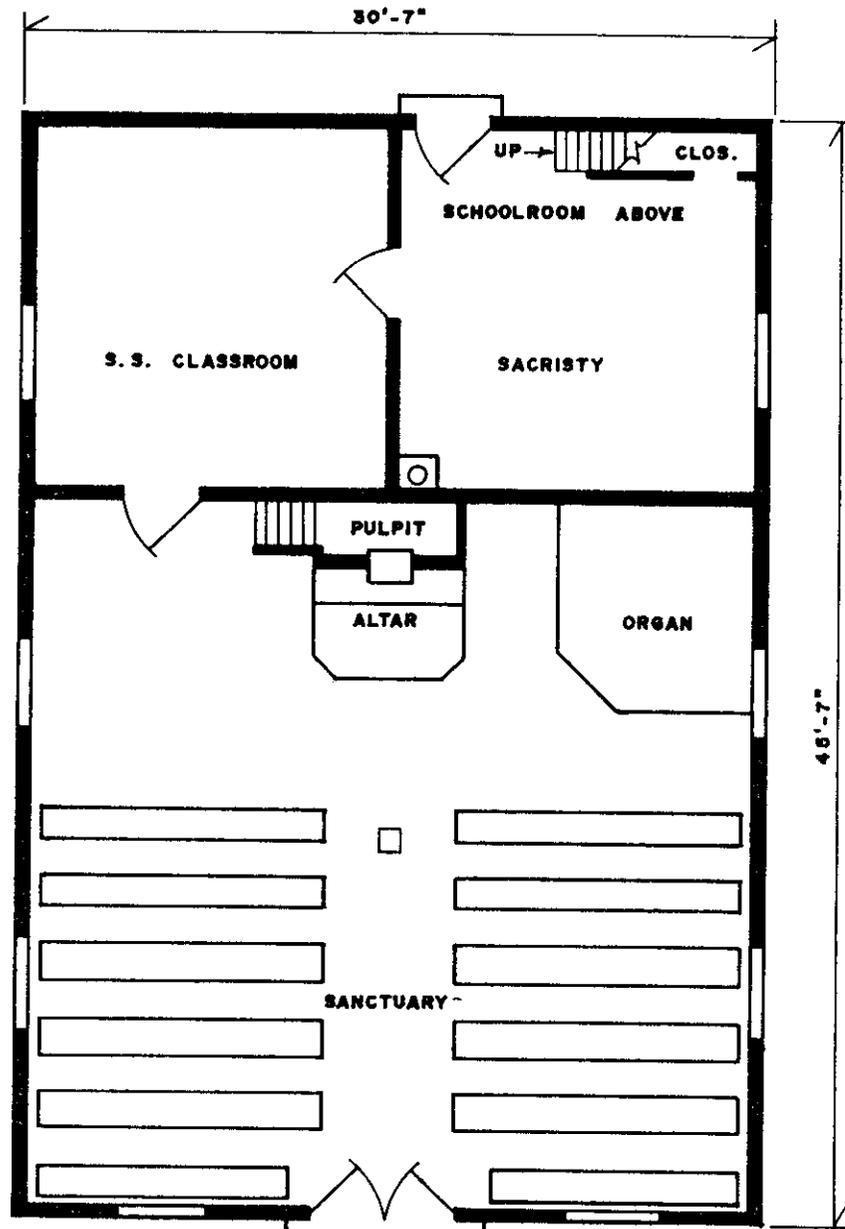
UTM REFERENCE:
15/709150/4194750

T. 34 N

Edge Mills

35

© 1945



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN
 IMMANUEL LUTHERAN
 PILOT KNOB, MISSOURI

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH #1

Pilot Knob, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren

August, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

View to northeast. Note asymmetrically placed
windows on the west side and their lack of
decorative lintel.



IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH #2
Pilot Knob, Missouri
Photographer: Noelle Soren
August, 1978
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
View to southwest.



IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

#3

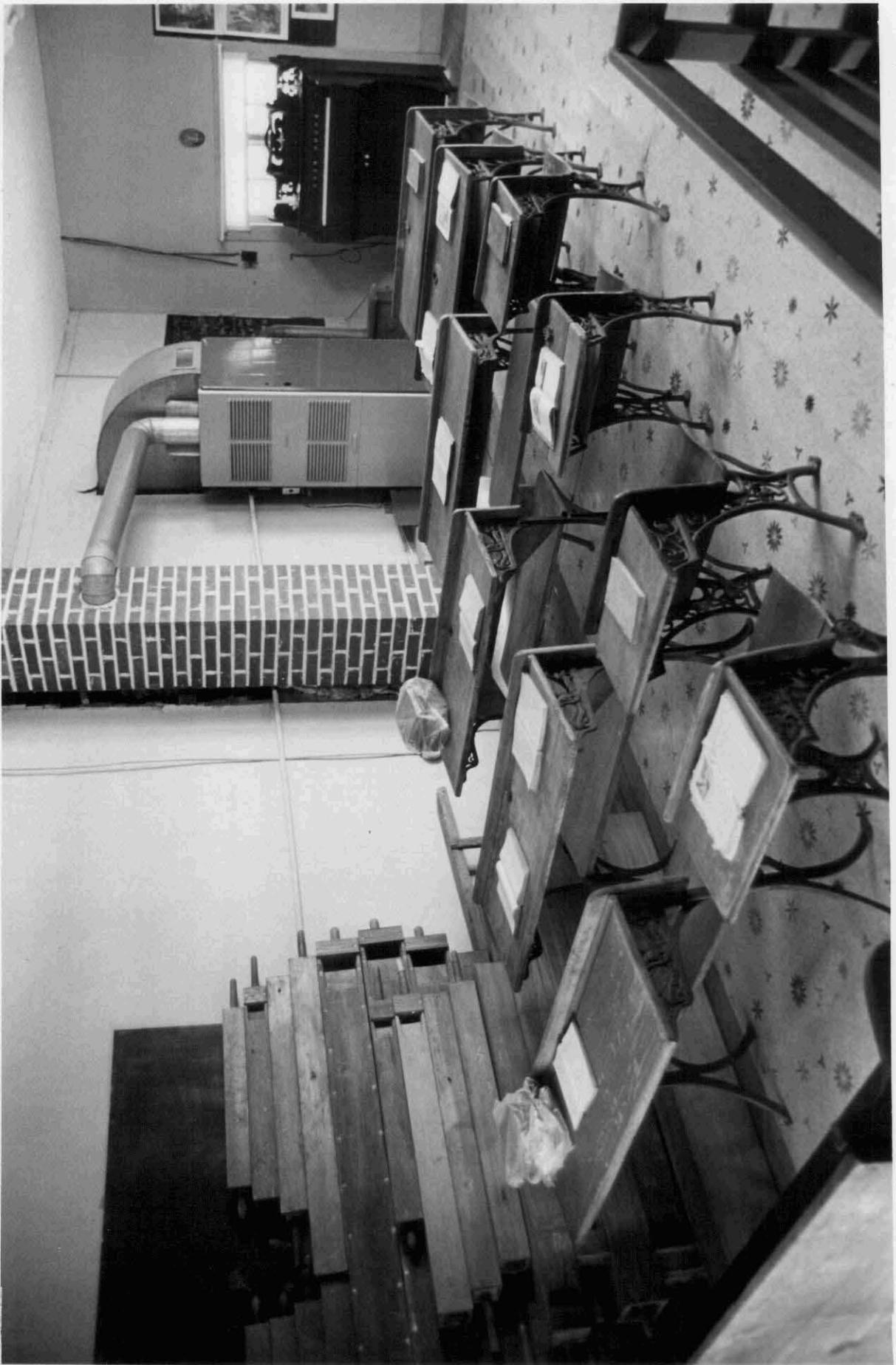
Pilot Knob, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren

August, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

Interior, second floor school room, view to
southeast. Note original furniture, including
the organ to right.





IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH #4

Pilot Knob, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren

August, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102

Interior, sanctuary, southwest wall. This is
the combination altar-pulpit designed and
built by the architect of the church, Auguste
Gockel.



IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH #5
Pilot Knob, Missouri
Photographer: Noelle Soren
August, 1978
Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
Interior, sanctuary, one of the original
lighting fixtures of the church which has been
electrified in recent years.

