

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name Zion Lutheran Church
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2346 Zion Road [n/a] not for publication
city or town Jefferson City [X] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Cole code 051 zip code 65109

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

11 October 2008

Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date

entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet [].

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register

other, explain see continuation sheet [].

5. Classification

| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | contributing | noncontributing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | 1 | 0 building |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | 0 | 0 sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-state | <input type="checkbox"/> site | 0 | 0 structures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | 0 | 0 objects |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | 1 | 0 total |

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20
CENTURY REVIVALS:
Late Gothic Revival

see continuation sheet [].

Materials

foundation STONE/limestone
walls BRICK
roof METAL
other

see continuation sheet [].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet [x]

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1906

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one (1) acre

UTM References

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| A. Zone | Easting | Northing | B. Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 15 | 565090 | 4265360 | | | |
| C. Zone | Easting | Northing | D. Zone | Easting | Northing |

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See Continuation Sheet
organization _____ date _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Joseph M. Page and Elizabeth Strolberg Page
street & number 2346 Zion Road telephone 573-735-4585
city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65109

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Zion Lutheran Church
Cole County, Missouri

SUMMARY: Zion Lutheran Church, 2346 Zion Road, near Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri is a symmetrical one-story Gothic Revival building constructed of brick with a limestone foundation. Built in 1906, the church is an example of the Late Victorian Gothic Revival modified by vernacular Missouri German characteristics. Rectangular in form, the building has a tall front tower with a spire and a polygonal apse in the rear. Gothic Revival details on this building include a tower, Gothic arched (lancet) fenestration, and buttresses. This small church is located in a rural setting with mixed forest and agricultural land approximately four miles south of Jefferson City, Missouri. The building is in good condition and the integrity of the setting and building has been retained with little change since its construction.

ELABORATION:

Facing south on Zion Road, the church is part of a small settlement. The whole complex was once owned by the church and included a parsonage, parish hall, and school building (non-extant), in addition to the church and cemetery. In the time since the Zion congregation disbanded, the buildings have been sold or modified and are no longer related to the church building. Set apart from the other buildings in the clearing by a picket fence, the church yard is informally landscaped with scattered trees and bushes.

Zion Lutheran Church has changed little since its construction in 1906. The brick building sits on a limestone foundation and measures approximately 28' x 50'. The building's steeply pitched metal roof gives the building a sense of height and size. The roof is a combination of hipped and gabled. The north end of the roof is gabled while the front has been hipped so that the roof angles away from the tower to emphasize its importance. The building is dominated by the projecting front tower. The foot print of the tower is only 10' x 10', but appears larger due to its height. Capped by a metal spire, the tower reaches a height of 75 feet.

The primary (south) facade is three bay and displays many architectural details that are repeated throughout the church. The tower is the center bay and is the tallest part of the church, rising several feet above the ridge of the building's main roof. The tower is flanked by the exposed south wall of the church sanctuary. Buttresses with limestone coping mark the corners of the sanctuary wall and extend to the building's roofline. Centered on the walls on either side of the tower are lancet windows. These double-hung arched windows have one over one sashes glazed with blue and green glass. The windows have limestone sills and the curve and point of the arches are outlined by soldier bricks. The lancet windows seen on the south facade characterize those seen throughout the church and are repeated on the tower and east and west facades of the building. Above the windows are simple brick cornices consisting of four straight rows of corbeled brick that terminate at the buttress.

The projecting tower dominates the south facade and the entire church. The three story tower serves multiple purposes and these uses are reflected in the design. The first floor acts as the entrance foyer. Four steps lead up to the large pointed arched doorway. The point of the arch is filled by glass divided by curved mullions, creating the effect of paired lancet windows within a larger arch. This design effect is repeated in the shaped panels of the double doors. Brick buttresses flank the entrance at the two corners of the tower. These buttresses reach the top of the tower's second floor and terminate in triangular limestone caps. Two closely spaced lancet windows mark the second floor of the tower. Centered above these windows is a small limestone block carved with the name of the church written in German. There are two more pointed arched windows at the second floor level on the east and west side of the tower. These windows illuminate the stairway and the access to the balcony. There is an open air belfry on the tower's third floor. The belfry is denoted by wide lancet openings with limestone sills. Above the belfry fenestration is a corbeled brick cornice designed to look like stylized versions of crenellations (castellations) found in Gothic era castles and fortresses. A steeply pitched, metal-clad spire tops the tower. The eight sided spire comes to a point and is capped by a Celtic cross.

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Zion Lutheran Church
Cole County, Missouri

The east and west facades are nearly identical and carry out several of the design characteristics seen on the south (primary) facade. The walls are divided into three bays by four evenly spaced buttresses. As on the front facade, the buttresses extend to the roofline of the church and are divided roughly in half by limestone coping. These buttresses segment the plain, corbeled brick cornice. Centered in each bay is a double hung, 1/1 lancet window with green and blue glazing. The only noticeable difference between the east and west facades is the location of a small chimney on the northwest corner of the building.

The dominant elements of the rear (north) elevation are the intersecting apse and sacristy. Roughly centered in the back is a polygonal apse with a medium pitched five sided roof. The northern most wall of the apse has a small, round stained glass communion window. On the angled walls on either side of the round window are stained glass, double-hung, lancet windows. The sacristy connects to the east side of the apse. The small rectangular room has a lancet window on the east side and an entrance in the north wall. The entrance is reached by a set of concrete steps.

The church is laid out in a simple longitudinal plan. The tower acts as a vestibule through which the nave/sanctuary is entered. The nave is an open rectangle with a balcony at the rear. Recessed into the apse is a raised chancel where the altar and pulpit would be located. The decoration in the interior of the church is as simple as its layout, yet basic Gothic design motifs are carried out throughout the interior.

The church is entered through a vestibule in the base of the tower. The tower also acts as a stair well which accesses the balcony and belfry. The staircase runs along the east wall of the tower and turns at the corner to angle over the entry door. An angled wall separates the stair from the rest of the vestibule. This wall, as well as the west wall are both covered in bead board. A pair of paneled doors decorated with a dentiled cap molding lead to the nave.

The two most prominent features of the nave are the ceiling and balcony. The ceiling is elliptical with pressed tin panels. The panels have circular rosette medallion designs on a checked background. The balcony is accessed through the tower. The pine floor of the balcony extends past the first set of windows and has a semi circular extension in the middle. A wood rail, decorated with a Gothic blind arcade, runs along the edge of the balcony. The balcony is supported by two square Tuscan columns.

Other than the pressed metal panels on the ceiling and under the balcony, there is little decoration in the nave. The floor is wood and the walls are plain plaster. Six Art Deco milk glass light fixtures hang from the ceiling, two over the balcony and four over the main seating area. The light fixtures hang from chains and have a reverse waterfall design with three tiers that taper as they go down. Two small light fixtures under the balcony are of similar design.

A large Gothic arch opens into the apse. The apse holds the raised chancel and a replica of the original altar. Also located in the apse are the three stained glass windows previously mentioned. The round communion window has a central panel decorated with slices of bread circled by wheat stalks and grape vines. A wider boarder around the window has an organic design with "Das ist mein [?] Das ist mein blut" written around the parameter. The lancet windows mix organic design with geometric patterns. A paneled wood door on the east side of the apse leads into the sacristy.

Since the church closed its doors in 1975, the original furnishings have been removed. The building itself, though retains a high degree of integrity. Other than maintenance and minor repairs, the church has not changed since its construction in 1906. The building is currently a work in progress. Future plans for the church include rental for weddings and receptions.

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Zion Lutheran Church
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SUMMARY: The Zion Lutheran Church, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE with local significance. Built in 1906, the congregation of the church supplied the craftsmen and laborers to design and construct the building. Using brick, limestone, and woodwork milled on site, the builders created a church that displayed a mix of high style elements of the Late Gothic Revival applied to a building constructed in the Missouri-German building tradition. Characteristics of the Gothic Revival can be seen in the tower with steeply pitched spire, lancet windows and stylized buttresses. The Missouri German building tradition is not as well defined, but has influenced the form, massing, and brick-work of the church. The period of significance for the building is defined by its date of construction, 1906. There have been no major changes to the building since its construction, giving it a high degree of integrity. While the building was constructed as a religious facility, it is being nominated for its architectural significance as a well-defined example of the Gothic Revival Style as applied a vernacular building form. The style has its roots in medieval church architecture and many buildings that define both the Gothic and Gothic Revival style are owned by or used as religious institutions.

ELABORATION: The history of the Zion Lutheran Church started long before the construction of the current building in 1906. Established by a group of German emigrants in the 1840s, the church became the heart of the small Zion community and would remained closely linked with the religious practice, social life and education of the original German settlers and their families.

The German emigrants who established Zion Lutheran came to Missouri from Saxony and Bavaria.¹ The specific reasons behind the emigration of the charter members of the church is unknown. Neither is it know if they came separately or if they were members of an emigration society or group that came to the area together. Like other Germans, they may have left their homelands to escape economic hardship and were drawn to Missouri by accounts of the Missouri River valley's fertile lands and the opportunity for economic prosperity.

The most famous account of the wonders of Missouri was Godfried Duden's *Report of Journey to the Western States of North America*.² A native German and Proctor of State for Mühlheim, Germany, Duden blamed poverty and overpopulation for many of the social problems in his homeland and saw emigration as an solution for many ills.³ To study his theory Duden spent two years living on a farm in Warren County, Missouri. After returning to his homeland in 1827, Duden published his book. Writing of fertile lands, thick forests and the economic opportunities to be found in urban areas, the book painted an attractive picture for a people who were facing economic depression and political oppression. Published in 1829 and reprinted twice in the 1830s, the book was a factor in encouraging thousands of Germans to the United States, and notably Missouri.

The high tide of German emigration to Missouri occurred between 1830 and 1850. By the 1860s German families could be found in most counties in Missouri. However, the major population centers were St. Louis and the counties of the lower Missouri River Valley.⁴ St. Louis offered a variety of economic opportunities for new emigrants, and was especially attractive to merchants and skilled or semi-skilled laborers. Germans who settled in

¹ *One Hundredth Anniversary Zion Lutheran Church, 1843-1943: A Brief History*. (July 25, 1943), 3.

² Charles van Ravenswaay, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977), 23.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., 28.

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rural areas of Missouri usually went in groups that were banded together by common religious beliefs.⁵ A group such as this came to Cole County around 1840 and settled on farms southwest of Jefferson City.

Establishing homes and farms took time, but soon after coming to central Missouri these German emigrants met to establish a place of worship and place to bury their dead. On July 19, 1843, thirty-seven men met to organize a new Lutheran Church and four days later met again to discuss purchasing property to locate a church and cemetery.

Over the next two years, this group and their families met in homes as land was found and a new church constructed to house their congregation. The congregation built their first church of hewn log. The building, which opened its doors in 1845, measured approximately 28' x 3' and had a balcony along three walls of the exterior.⁶ This building served the new congregation until 1879 when the congregation moved to a new building.

The second church reflected a community that was better established. The new building was larger and shared characteristics with what would become the third church building. Built of brick with a stone foundation, the building had a steeply pitched roof and lancet windows. The building reflected the architectural style popular for religious buildings at the time, Gothic Revival.

The second church served a dual purpose and housed not only the congregation on Sunday, but also a small parochial school during the week. Established in 1865 by one of the pastors of the Zion Church, the school would continue in operation until the 1940s. After the second church was torn down due to structural deficiencies, a separate school building was erected on the same site.⁷

Around 1900 the size of the membership as well as structural deficiencies in the old building compelled the congregation to begin raising funds for a new church building. Raising \$3000.00 and salvaging parts of the old building, the congregation was able to construct the current edifice in 1906. According to church history, the craftsmen and laborers were supplied by the congregation and a small mill was set up on site to supply the wood for the building.⁸ Constructed with brick on a limestone foundation, the building shared common elements with its predecessor. As with the second church, the builders used Gothic design elements on the new building. The new church took the style further by adding an elaborate front tower and spire.

In the years after its construction, the services provided by the church grew and expanded into adjacent buildings. As mentioned previously a new schoolhouse was constructed on the old church site near the entrance of the cemetery. The pastor moved into the new parsonage about 1910, and in 1940 the parish hall opened for church and community events.⁹ During the expansion and eventual disbanding of the church, the 1906 edifice remained

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *One Hundredth Anniversary*, 6.

⁷ Kelly Warman-Stallings. *The Ghost Towns of Central Missouri: Cole, Miller & Moniteau Counties*. Vol. I. (Jefferson City: Ketch Printing), 41.

⁸ *One Hundredth Anniversary*, 11.

⁹ Ibid.

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Zion Lutheran Church
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the focal point of the small cluster of buildings along Zion Road. Its design and location reflect the period in which it was built, and the people who built it.

The current Zion Lutheran Church building shows characteristics of both high style Gothic Revival design and vernacular Missouri-German building traditions. At first glance, the Gothic design details are easily recognizable. The pointed-arched fenestration and buttresses are characteristic of Gothic architecture and are used throughout the church. Other characteristics like the stylized crenellation on the tower's cornice and the steeply pitched roof and spire enforce the impression that the church is of high style design. However, on closer study and with knowledge of the building's history, the characteristics of the Missouri-German vernacular come forward. In the end, the building appears as it is, a traditional Missouri-German church with applied high-style design elements.

The idea that the high-style architectural details are simply applied to a vernacular base does not negate the importance of the Gothic details. By 1906, when the church was constructed, the Gothic Revival was well past its high point in popularity for all building types. However, the style was entrenched in church design as being the "proper" style for religious buildings.

The Gothic Revival developed in Europe in the late 18th century in an era when medieval history was viewed with romanticism both in popular culture and among the Christian religious community. Designers, philosophers and theologians promoted design characteristics from Gothic churches and fortresses for new construction and the renovation of older buildings. Gothic designs were popular for their picturesque nature as well as for their ties to a time in European religious history that many perceived as very moral and devout.

Designers using Gothic details to remodel older buildings or to design new ones did not always apply the designs in a scholarly or studied manner. In many cases designers used great artistic license in the application of the style to create picturesque buildings and settings. However, several proponents, especially Christian religious groups and organizations, touted strict use of Gothic style and design in new construction. The Cambridge Camden Society (later known as the Ecclesiological Society) promoted medieval church design, most notably the Gothic, as the style most appropriate for liturgical worship.¹⁰ Through their newsletter, The Ecclesiologist, the Society spread their ideas on proper church design throughout England and North America.

The first examples of the Gothic Revival style appeared in the United States in the late 18th Century. However, the style did not become widespread until the late 1830s. The zenith of the movement ran from c. 1840 to 1870, but lingered on, especially in religious and institutional architecture, well into the 20th Century.

Richard Upjohn is credited with popularizing the style in the United States. An immigrant from England, Upjohn settled in Massachusetts in 1829 and began his work as an architect. Upjohn employed many architectural styles, but used the Gothic Revival style almost exclusively for his church designs. More than 150 churches throughout the East and Midwest are credited to him.¹¹ Upjohn is known for his high style churches that stood up to standards of archaeological and liturgical correctness promoted by groups such as the Cambridge Camden Society. Trinity Church in New York (1839-1946) is one of his more famous, high-style, designs. Yet Upjohn also planned many small, frame adaptations of the Gothic Revival style appropriate for mission and rural churches. Upjohn distributed his adapted Gothic designs (often referred to as "Carpenter Gothic") through his plan book Rural Architecture.

¹⁰ Peter W. Williams. *American Religion: Traditions and Cultures*. (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1998), 250.

¹¹ Carole Rifkind. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. (New York: New American Library, 1980), 137.

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Zion Lutheran Church
Cole County, Missouri

As previously stated, the Gothic features of Zion Lutheran are easily recognized, and calling the style of the building "Gothic Revival" would be simple and true. However, it would not be wholly true and would ignore significant characteristics of the building and its history.

The Germans who came to Missouri brought with them the regional building traditions of their homeland and adapted those traditions to meet the needs they met in their new home. Germans constructed buildings of all sizes, shapes and styles but all of them have common elements that identify them as being in the Missouri-German tradition.

Missouri-German buildings are not as easily definable as the Gothic Revival or other styles. All German buildings do not have all the characteristics, and the building tradition can often be overlooked in favor of identifying the architectural style. Charles van Ravenswaay, who studied German communities and buildings throughout Missouri, pieced together characteristics of the building tradition. In general, the buildings have conservative massing similar to what would be seen in log or heavy timbered buildings. Buildings usually are rectangular or L-shaped and almost invariably have gable roofs. Brick buildings use variations of the common bond and have cornices with localized or individualized brickwork patterns.¹²

Missouri-German churches are more easily recognizable. Urban and rural Missouri-German churches of all religious affiliations and building materials almost consistently use the same basic form and massing. Van Ravenswaay, who surveyed hundreds of buildings in Missouri's German communities, described churches as "barnlike structures with gable roofs and, generally, a bell tower--rustic descendants of earlier designs with details similar to those used on other vernacular buildings in the area."¹³ Later, as popular building styles influenced traditional building methods, new churches were built based on Gothic chapels of rural England. While many Catholic and Protestant congregations designed buildings based on scholarly study of the style, German Protestants preferred to add a "frosting" of Gothic details to traditionally shaped buildings.¹⁴ This is the case for Zion Lutheran Church. Zion's barnlike massing, bell tower, and elaborate brick cornice on the tower speak of traditional vernacular church design. The Gothic architectural details are simply applied to this traditional building.

While the building still stands and is in good condition, the building is no longer used as a religious facility. The Zion Lutheran congregation closed the doors of the building in 1975 and officially disbanded in July of 1977. Since that time, the building has been used for several enterprises including a Baptist Church and antique store.¹⁵ Despite the variety of uses and periods of abandonment over the last several years, no major changes have been made in the building. The original furniture has been removed, but the structure, building material and interior finishes have remained unchanged since 1906. The building is still within a largely rural setting and the building itself retains a high degree of integrity.

¹²van Ravenswaay, p. 225-226.

¹³ Ibid., p. 236

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 239.

¹⁵ Warman-Stallings., p. 41.

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Zion Lutheran Church
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Section 9 Continuation: Major Bibliographic References

- Marshal, H. And Goodrich M., eds. *German American Experience in Missouri*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1986.
- One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Year Anniversary: 1843 to 1968*. St. Louis: Concordia Historical Institute, 1968.
- One Hundredth Anniversary Zion Lutheran Church, 1843-1943: A Brief History*. Jefferson City: The New Day Press, 1943.
- Renken, A. "Reminiscing: Rich Memories Coming to End," *Jefferson City Post Tribune*, 8 October, 1975.
- Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: New American Library, 1980.
- van Ravenswaay, Charles. *The Art and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1977.
- Warman-Stallings, Kelly. *The Ghost Towns of Central Missouri: Cole, Miller & Moniteau Counties*. Vol. I. Jefferson City: Ketch Printing.
- Williams, Peter W. *American Religion: Traditions and Cultures*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1998.

Section 10 Continuation: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at the south east corner of the intersection of Cedar Bend Road and Zion Road, go west 126 feet to the starting point. The starting point is marked by the corner of a fence that runs along the north and west sides of the church property. From the starting point proceed south for 96 feet to the southeast corner of the property. From the southeast corner turn west going 58 feet to the southwest corner. Turning north, Proceed 96 feet the property's northwest corner. Continue east along Zion Road and go 58 feet back to the starting point.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary encompasses the church as well as the small church yard along the east, west, and north sides of the property. The boundary is marked on two sides by an existing wood and chain link fence.

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Zion Lutheran Church
Cole County, Missouri

Section 11 Continuation: Form Prepared By

Elizabeth Strolberg Page
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Date: April 2000
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Date: April 2000
Original preparer

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DNR/DSP/Historic Preservation Program
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Editor and revisions

List of Photographs

Photo 1: Oblique Exterior View: North facade and west side elevation, looking southeast

Photo 2: Exterior View: North facade, looking south

Photo 3: Exterior View: East facade, looking west

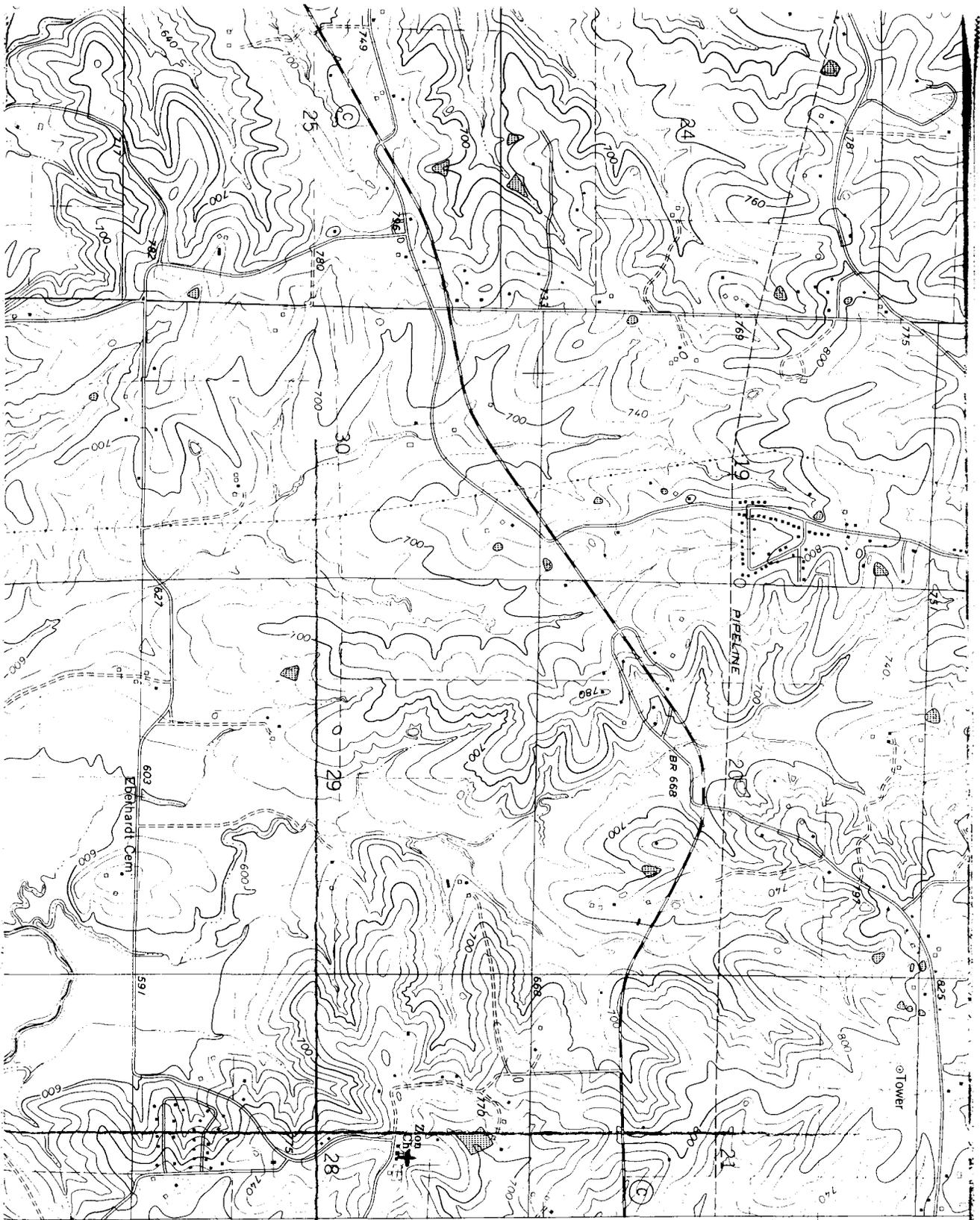
Photo 4: Exterior View: South facade, apse and vestry, looking northeast

Photo 5: Exterior View: North facade, entrance detail, looking south

Photo 6: Interior View: Looking south toward altar

Photo 7: Interior View: Looking north toward entrance and balcony

Photo 8: Interior View: Communion window detail, in apse, looking south



ZION CHURCH AND
CEMETERY.

4264

4265

32'30"

4267

