



St. Louis County Library

German Churches in St. Louis 1830 – 1900

By: **Scott Holl**

From The: **ST. LOUIS COUNTY LIBRARY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY DEPARTMENT**

The following pages were extracted from the March 2015 edition of the St. Louis County Library PastPorts. The article was written by Scott Holl who is the head of the History and Genealogy Department of the St. Louis County Library. Mr. Holl originally gave this as presentation at a St. Louis Genealogical Society general meeting on July 8, 2014.

This is a valued article that details the history of German Churches in the St. Louis area including locations of the churches, their address movements, the status of them, and where church records can be found. It is believed that this is a valuable tool in locating church records of German ancestors.

Permission was obtained from the author and the St. Louis County Library to extract the pages of the article and publish it with this lead page.

March 2015

FOR THE RECORDS

German churches in St. Louis, 1830 – 1900

In 1830, St. Louis had a population of 4977 and had no specifically German congregations. By 1900, it was the fourth largest U.S. city with a population of 575,238 and had more than 100 churches serving German-speaking citizens. This article will explore the European background of German denominations, the development of German congregations in St. Louis, and tips for finding records.

The Protestant Reformation

To Roman Catholics, the Reformation can seem like a minor disturbance on an otherwise unbroken line beginning with early Christianity and continuing to the present. For Protestants, however, the Reformation was a tumultuous event resulting in competing denominations that continued to splinter and sometimes merge again (see chart on page 4). In Germany, Protestantism has been dominated by Lutheran, Reformed, and United denominations.

History books commonly date the beginning of the Reformation to Oct. 31, 1517, when Martin Luther nailed Ninety-Five Theses to the door of the castle church in Wittenberg, Germany. History shows, however, that critical voices emerged much earlier, and Luther's theses were hardly new ideas. What differed in Luther's time was the alignment of economic, political, and religious factors permitting a reformation movement to take root. By the time Luther was excommunicated from the Catholic Church in 1521, the church that would bear his name was beginning to take on the form of a separate denomination.

The Reformed branch of German Protestantism, on the other



WIKIMEDIA

Reforms introduced by Jean Calvin, right, and Martin Luther formed much of the basis of German Protestantism.

hand, had no central personality. The two most influential reformers were Swiss. Ulrich Zwingli (1484 – 1546) was active in Zürich, and Jean Calvin (1509 – 1564), a French exile, in Geneva. Zwingli was the more radical of the two, but Calvin's ideas would gain wider influence as Protestants in Switzerland, Holland, and several German territories formed churches based on Calvinist doctrine. Calvinism also had a deep impact in the British isles, where it influenced developments in the Church of England and formed the basis of Presbyterianism in Scotland. Lutheran and Reformed Protestants agreed on many issues, but they diverged on key points, most notably on the nature of the sacraments.

Religious motives aside, many German rulers found it advantageous to be politically and economically independent of the Catholic Church. Princes who supported the Reformation took a stance against the Catholic Holy Roman Emperor and his allies, leading to religious warfare. The 1555 Peace of Augsburg instituted the principle of *cuius region, eius religio*, which allowed a ruler to decide whether Catholicism or Lutheranism would be practiced in his realm. The treaty failed to resolve the underlying conflict, leading to the Thirty-Year's War (1618 – 1648). That conflict ended with the Peace of Westphalia,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 3

which also gave official recognition to the Reformed branch of Protestantism and solidified the basic Catholic / Protestant regional divisions that still exist in Germany.

Pietism and Rationalism

Two further movements had an impact on the development of German Protestantism. Pietism, a renewal movement within Lutheranism, began to appear in 1622. It emphasized personal religious experience in reaction to what was considered the over-intellectualized practices of the official Church. The emphasis on faith and conversion led Protestants to seek common ground with others whose doctrinal viewpoints differed. Rationalism, a movement created by the European Enlightenment, emphasized human reason over divine revelation. Its influence on German Protestantism was established by the late 18th century, as clergymen began emphasizing morality over religious mystery. Although Pietism and Rationalism were fundamentally opposed to each other, they both had the affect of diminishing and dismissing doctrinal differences between Lutheran and

Reformed Protestants. Orthodox Protestants reacted strongly to Rationalism's influence in the state Lutheran Church in the early 19th century.

United Protestants

By the early 19th century, Rationalism and Pietism had softened the divisions between German Protestants and opened the way for a united denomination. Political will for this development came from King Friedrich Wilhelm, III, who ascended the Prussian throne in 1797. The Prussian ruling family converted to the Reformed faith in 1617, although its subjects were primarily Lutheran. Friedrich Wilhelm's wife was a Lutheran, and it distressed him that he could not receive communion when he attended church with her. In 1817, the united Evangelical Church of the Prussian Union was created by royal decree.

Although Reformed churches tended to accept the union, many Lutherans continued to oppose it. Some Lutherans managed to secede from the Church of the Prussian Union in 1841 to form an independent Lutheran denomination.

The religious situation in Germany at the beginning of German emigration

People are accustomed to referring to "Germany" as if it were always a unified country. Actually, a collection of independent duchies, principalities and kingdoms existed under various alliances and confederations. In 1870, the German Empire was created under Prussian leadership. Each kingdom or principality had its own officially sanctioned denomination: Catholic, Lutheran, Reformed, or United Protestant. This extreme regional character meant that the Protestant Church in one state could be quite different from state to state. Each German immigrant brought the customs of his or her local church tradition to the U.S.

Developments in St. Louis prior to 1840

Although St. Louis was founded in 1764 by French Catholics, the first resident priest, the Rev. Bernard de Limpach, was a German, who came from the Rhineland in 1776. The first person with a German surname baptized was Joseph Eberlein in 1791. The Diocese of St. Louis was formed in 1827, but no specifically German congregations, Catholic or otherwise had yet been established.

PastPorts is published by the St. Louis County Library History and Genealogy Department, located on Tier 5 of the library headquarters.

[Current and past issues can be downloaded from the web <http://www.slcl.org/pastports>.](http://www.slcl.org/pastports)

Contact us:

History and Genealogy Department
St. Louis County Library
1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd
St. Louis, MO 63131

Phone: 314-994-3300, ext. 2070
Email: genealogy@slcl.org
Website: <http://www.slcl.org>

Tours

Tours of the department are conducted on the first Wednesday and third Saturday of the month at 10:30 a.m. No registration is required. Group tours are gladly arranged with advance notice by calling 314-994-3300, ext. 2070.

That quickly changed as the pace of immigration increased after 1830. The Rev. Joseph Lutz, born in Baden, began ministering to German-speaking Catholics. Holy Ghost German Evangelical Church, the first German Protestant Church in St. Louis, was founded in 1834. By 1835, Mass was held regularly for German Catholics at St. Louis University Chapel. By 1836, German missionaries arrived to organize Protestant congregations in St. Louis County. A large group of Saxon Lutherans arrived in 1839 and organized Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.

By 1840, St. Louis's population was 16,469—more than triple what it had been in 1830. No German Catholic congregations had yet been established. Among German Protestants, Evangelical congregations were organized in

St. Louis, Mehlville, and Des Peres, and one Lutheran congregation in St. Louis.

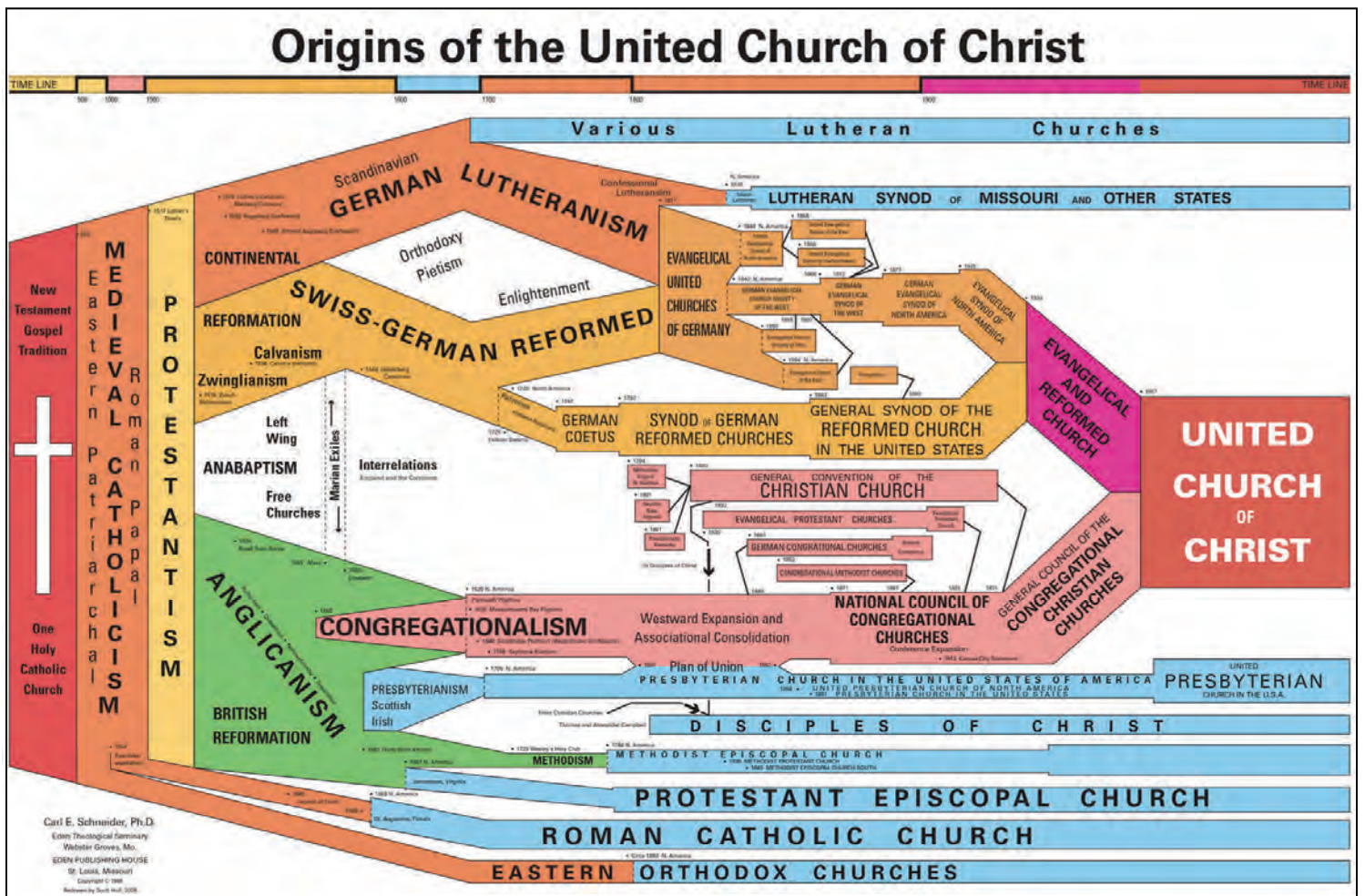
German Catholic churches

The first parishes created specifically for German Catholics were St. Mary of Victories at 3rd and Gratiot and St. Joseph's at 11th and Biddle, both in 1844. That year, the Rev. J.G. Euland began serving St. Vincent de Paul at 9th and Park as the pastor to the parish's German members.

German Evangelical Churches

The German reformers used "Evangelical" (*evangelisch*) to differentiate their congregations from those that were "*katolisch*," that is, loyal to the Roman Catholic Church. The term took on the generic meaning of "Protestant." In

This chart depicting the origins of the United Church of Christ shows denominational development from a Protestant perspective. [The chart can be downloaded as a PDF from the Eden Seminary Archives website](http://tinyurl.com/q6n8bxc) <<http://tinyurl.com/q6n8bxc>>.



USED BY PERMISSION OF EDEN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

this general sense, every German Protestant Church, regardless of denomination, is “Evangelical.” More specifically, “German Evangelical” refers to congregations belonging to the German Evangelical Synod of North America denomination. Its founders actively worked to overcome differences between Lutheran and Reformed churches by creating one united denomination, as had been done in Prussia beginning in 1817. The denomination employed the generic term “Evangelical,” which could apply to either Reformed or Lutheran Protestant traditions.

The denomination was organized in 1840 by the Rev. Louis Nollau, and five other German Protestant clergymen meeting at St. John’s Church in Mehlville. It merged with the (German) Reformed Church in 1934 to form the Evangelical and Reformed Church. A further merger with the Congregational Christian Churches in 1957 created the present-day United Church of Christ. The earliest congregation related to the denomination is Evangelical United Church of Christ in Femme Osage, St. Charles County, organized in 1833. St. John’s United Church of Christ in Mehlville, Parkway United Church of Christ in Des Peres, St. Peter’s United Church of Christ in Ferguson, and St. Marcus United Church of Christ in St. Louis City were the earliest St. Louis congregations.

Independent German Evangelical congregations

Independent German congregations attempted to overcome denominational differences by creating united congregations. More rationalistic than the German Evangelical Synod, independent German Protestant congregations also shared an aversion to denominational bureaucracy. Holy Ghost Church, founded in 1834 as the first German Protestant congregation in St. Louis, remained a prominent independent congregation until affiliating with the Evangelical and Reformed Church in 1943. A division in Holy Ghost Church in 1856 created the Independent German Evangelical Protestant Congregation, now known as Christ the King United Church of Christ in Florissant.

German Reformed congregations

The (German) Reformed Church in the United States dates from 1747, when clergymen organized a ministerial association in Pennsylvania. Only two Reformed congregations

are known to have existed in St. Louis. Salem Reformed Church at 18th and Sullivan Streets was established in 1888 and merged with Faith Evangelical and Reformed Church in Jennings in 1949 to form Faith-Salem (closed in 2000). Maple Avenue Reformed Church was organized in 1899 at Maple and Clarendon Avenues and last listed in the 1915 St. Louis city directory.

Lutheran congregations

Most—if not all—German speaking Lutheran congregations in the St. Louis area were related to the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod denomination. The Lutheran faith was established in the area by 700 German immigrants from Saxony, who had separated from the state Lutheran Church over the introduction of rationalistic elements. The immigrants arrived in St. Louis in 1839, with the majority continuing on to Perry County, Missouri. The remaining group founded Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, which has been located at 8th and Souldard since 1864. The Saxon Lutherans’ opposition to union with the Reformed Church isolated them other German Protestants in the area.

The Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of the United States of North America established St. Mark’s English Lutheran Church at Wash and Elliott Streets in 1867. This denomination had its beginnings in Pennsylvania in the 1700s with the first wave of German immigration. Although the denomination had been Americanized and St. Mark’s was English speaking, the congregation might have attracted some German immigrants. St. Mark’s is now located on Clayton Road just west of Skinker Boulevard and is a congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America denomination.

German Methodists

Methodism began as a renewal movement within the Church of England led by John Wesley (1703 – 1791) and his brother Charles (1707 – 1788). The denomination resulting from their activity takes its name from the brothers’ “methodical” approach to Christian devotional practice. It became a separate denomination from the Church of England when John Wesley, a priest, defied church law and ordained pastors to serve American congregations.

German Methodism dates from 1835, when German-born William Nast converted to Methodism in Cincinnati. After establishing the first Methodist mission in 1837, Nast sent the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby to St. Louis as a missionary in 1841. His work resulted in the organization of First German Methodist Church, now Salem United Methodist Church in Ladue. Seven other German Methodist congregations were established in St. Louis.

German Presbyterians

Presbyterianism was established in Scotland by Calvinists who rejected church government based on the authority of bishops. Its similarity in doctrine to the German Reformed Church attracted German immigrants. German-speaking

members of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States established the German Synod of the West with a college and seminary in Dubuque, Iowa. At least two congregations were organized in St. Louis: First German Presbyterian Church (Peters Memorial) at 10th and Rutger Streets in 1847, and Second German Presbyterian Church (East Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church), in 1878.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a revival-oriented denomination originally established in the Cumberland River Valley of Kentucky and Tennessee, established two German speaking congregations in St. Louis: First German Cumberland Presbyterian at 14th and Chambers Streets in 1857, at and Second German Cumberland Presbyterian at 18th and Market Streets in 1867.

German Congregationalists

Congregationalism was brought to America by the Pilgrims, who asserted that the Church should be a non-hierarchical association of individual congregations. The denomination established First German Congregational Church (later known as Garfield Congregational) at Garfield and Spring Avenues in 1885.

German Baptists

German Baptists in St. Louis were affiliated with what is now known as the North American Baptist Conference, first established in Philadelphia in 1843. First German Baptist Church was organized at 14th and Carr Streets in 1849 and later relocated to 2629 Rauschenbusch Ave. South Jefferson Avenue German Baptist Church was founded in 1892.

Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)

Congregations of the Church of the New Jerusalem follow the teachings of Emmanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), a Swedish scientist, theologian, and mystic. St. Louis had two congregations. First German Church of the New Jerusalem was established at 12th and Webster Streets in 1842, which continues as Church of the Open Word in Creve Coeur. Second German Church of the New Jerusalem, established 1879, was located at 2126 St. Louis Ave.

Church of Divine Science

Divine Science was established in 1898 by former

Denominational archives pertaining to St. Louis German congregations

Catholic

Office of Archives and Records
Archdiocese of St. Louis
20 Archbishop May Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63119
(314) 793-7020
archives@archstl.org
www.archstl.org/archives

Lutheran

Concordia Historical Institute
804 Seminary Pl.
St. Louis, MO 63105
(314) 505-7900
chi@lutheranhistory.org
www.lutheranhistory.org

German Baptist

Heritage Commission
North American Baptist Conference
2100 Summit Ave.
Sioux Falls, SD 57105
(605) 274-2731
nabarchives@sfseminary.edu
www.nabarchives.org

Methodist

Missouri United Methodist Archives
Central Methodist University
411 Central Methodist Square
Fayette, MO 65248
(660) 248-6271
muma@centralmethodist.edu
www.centralmethodist.edu/library

German Evangelical and German Congregational

Eden Theological Seminary Archives
475 E. Lockwood Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63119
(314) 252-3141
sholl@eden.edu
www.eden.edu

Presbyterian

Charles C. Myers Library
University of Dubuque
2000 University Ave.
Dubuque, IA 52001
(563) 589-3100
archives@dbq.edu
www.dbq.edu/library



St. Joseph's Church as depicted in *Pictorial St. Louis, the Great Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley*, 1875.

Christian Scientists. The German Society of Divine Science was established in St. Louis in 1892 and purchased its first building at 18th and Pestalozzi Streets in 1898. The congregation is now known as First Divine Science Church of St. Louis located at 3617 Wyoming.

Records of St. Louis German churches

Catholic Churches keep records of baptisms, first communions, confirmations, and marriages. Death records are also usually available, but some parishes did not initially keep such information. Baptismal records usually include the name of the child's parents and godparents. Marriage records include names of parents and witnesses. Catholic recordkeeping is regulated by church law, so data and format varies depending on regulations in force at the time.

Lutheran and German Evangelical churches recorded baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths. The type and amount of detail depended upon the pastor's background and recordkeeping style. Early records were often written in narrative paragraphs, but tabular formats with columnar headings came into use by the mid-19th century. Baptisms usually include the names of parents and godparents, and marriages include the names of parents and witnesses. Maiden names are usually noted for married women. Early-to-mid 19th century marriage records sometimes include the places of birth of the bride and groom. Record books occasionally include "*Familienregister*," which present data by family group. Other common records can include communion attendance lists and records of financial contributions by name of donor.

Records kept by other Protestants usually include baptisms, marriages, and deaths, although they commonly include less detail than those of Lutheran and German Evangelical congregations. More emphasis was laid on membership lists, which sometimes included baptism and death information. Early records of Congregational and Baptist churches were commonly kept in the form of minutes, which could include mention of baptisms, marriages, and deaths. Discrete lists of pastoral acts can also be found, however, especially in later records.

Records at St. Louis County Library

The History and Genealogy Department has microfilm copies of most church records held by the three major St. Louis-area religious archives: the Archives of the Catholic Archdiocese of St. Louis, Concordia Historical Institute (Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod), and Eden Theological Seminary Archives (United Church of Christ).

Catholic records

The library's holdings include all parish records for the St. Louis Catholic Archdiocese available on microfilm. Baptisms are generally available up to 1923, with more recent coverage available for other records. A finding aid is available in the department. Note: The Archives of the Catholic Archdiocese will provide copies of records up to 1930 if they are not available on microfilm at St. Louis County Library.

Protestant records

The department has records on microfilm for many St. Louis German Protestant congregations. See the online finding aids for records of [Lutheran](http://tinyurl.com/no8u7dd) <<http://tinyurl.com/no8u7dd>> and [German Evangelical \(United Church of Christ\) congregations](http://tinyurl.com/npmzca8) <<http://tinyurl.com/npmzca8>>.

Finding records not held at the library

If a congregation's records are not available on microfilm, contact the church directly if it is still in existence. If the congregation is closed, the History and Genealogy Department might be able to offer some clues to the location of records. Denominational archives commonly hold records of closed congregations or might otherwise be able to offer suggestions (see contact information on page 6).

Timeline of German churches in St. Louis, 1766 – 1900

The following timeline lists religious developments and the founding dates of congregations. An asterisk (*) indicates that records are available in the St. Louis County Library History and Genealogy Department.

1766 – 1829

- 1766 Father Bernard De Limpach arrives from the Rhineland as priest to the Catholic congregation in St. Louis
- 1791 First person with German surname baptized
- 1827 Diocese of St. Louis created

1830 – 1839

- 1830s Father Joseph Anthony Lutz, born in Baden, begins ministering to German Catholics
Germans begin arriving in St. Louis in numbers
- 1833 German Evangelical Church, Femme Osage, St. Charles County, the first German Protestant Church west of the Mississippi, is founded
- 1834 Holy Ghost German Evangelical, met at Benton School; 7th & Walnut in 1840; 8th & Walnut in 1858; Grand & Page in 1895; Spring & Flad, 1923; 4916 Mardel Ave. in 1938; closed 2007*
- 1835 Mass held for north-side Germans in the chapel of St. Louis University at 9th St. & Washington Ave.
- 1836 First missionaries sent by German mission societies arrive in St. Louis
- 1837 William Nast establishes first German Methodist Mission in Cincinnati
- 1838 St. John's German Evangelical, Mehlville*
German Evangelical Congregation, Des Peres; later divided into St. Paul's Lutheran*,
St. Paul's German Evangelical, Zions German Evangelical (now Parkway United Church of Christ*)
- 1839 Saxon Old Lutherans arrive in St. Louis and establish Trinity Lutheran; met at Christ Episcopal Church; built a chapel at 3rd & Lombard in 1842; located 1805 S. 8th St. since 1864*

1840 – 1849

- 1840 Evangelischer Kirchenverein des Westens (predecessor of the German Evangelical Synod of North America) founded at St. John's, Mehlville
- 1841 First German Methodist established by missionary Ludwig S. Jacoby, 10th & Wash Streets, later at Kingshighway & Cote Brillante, now Salem United



Holy Ghost German Evangelical Church at its 7th & Walnut location, 1840–1858.

- Methodist at 1200 S. Lindbergh Blvd, Ladue
- 1842 First German Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 12th & Webster Streets; now Church of the Open Word, 1040 Dautel Lane, Creve Coeur. Ivy Chapel United Church of Christ, 620 Woods Mill Rd, Chesterfield, is also related.
German Methodist Mission, Columbus St.; at 8th & Souldard Streets in 1858 as Eighth Street German Methodist, at Jefferson & Accomac in 1892 as Memorial German Methodist. Closed about 1981
- 1843 German Evangelical Congregation of St. Louis; established as a single corporation with two congregations: North Church (St. Peter's German Evangelical), 14th & Carr (later at St. Louis & Warne Avenues, at West Florissant & Stein Roads since 1972)* and South Church (St. Marcus German Evangelical) 3rd & Jackson Streets, now at Russell Blvd. & McNair Ave.*
St. Paul's German Evangelical, Stratman (Creve Coeur), now St. Paul's Evangelical Free Church, Olive & Warson.
- 1844 St. Paul's German Evangelical, Oakville*
St. Vincent de Paul Catholic, 9th St. & Park Ave.*
St. Mary of Victories Catholic, Gratiot & 3rd Streets*

- 1844 Immanuel Lutheran, Olivette
St. Joseph's Catholic (now St. Joseph's Shrine),
11th & Biddle Streets*
- 1846 Salem Methodist, Ballwin
- 1848 St. Paul's German Evangelical, 9th St. between
Lafayette & Soulard Streets, now at Giles &
Potomac*
East St. Louis Mission, later known as Eden Meth-
odist; St. Louis Ave. & Montgomery St., at 13th &
Benton Streets beginning 1852; at 2601 Warren St.
in 1883; later at 5987 Wabada Ave. Closed 1935
Immanuel Lutheran, 11th St. & Franklin Ave., later
at 3540 Marcus Ave.; closed 2011*
Holy Trinity Catholic, 3519 N. 14th St.*
Zion German Evangelical, Ballas Road between
Clayton and Manchester Roads, now known as
Parkway United Church of Christ, 2841 N. Ballas
Road, Des Peres*
- 1849 Salem Lutheran, Black Jack (Florissant)*
Bethlehem Lutheran, 2153 Salisbury St.*
Sts. Peter & Paul Catholic, Allen Ave. & 8th St.*
- 1849 First German Baptist, 14th & Carr Streets; later at
2629 Rauschenbusch Ave.; changed name to
St. Louis Park Baptist during WWI. The congrega-
tion continues to operate at the same location under
the name New St. Louis Park Baptist Church.
St. Paul's Lutheran, Manchester & Ballas Roads,
Des Peres; reorganized after a group left the Man-
chester Road German Evangelical Congregation to
form Zions German Evangelical Church (now
Parkway United Church of Christ).*

1850 – 1859

- 1851 St. John's Lutheran, Ellisville*
- 1852 St. John's German Evangelical, 14th & Madison;
now at Grand Blvd. & Lee Ave.*
St. Mary's Catholic, Bridgeton. Closed 2001*
- 1855 St. Liborius Catholic, 19th & Monroe Streets.
Closed 1992*
- 1856 Independent German Evangelical Protestant, 8th &
Mound Streets; later at 13th & Webster Streets, Fair
& Margaretta Avenues; now at 11370 Old Halls
Ferry Rd., Florissant as Christ the King United
Church of Christ*
- 1857 Friedens German Evangelical, 19th & Newhouse

Streets. Closed 2008*

First German Cumberland Presbyterian, also known
as Gethsemane; 14th & Chambers Streets, later at
Jefferson & Wash Streets, Sullivan & 25th Streets.
Last listed in 1899 city directory

- 1858 Holy Cross Lutheran, 2650 Miami*
1859 Zion Lutheran, 1426 Warren St., now at 2500
N. 21st St.*
1859 St. Trinity Lutheran, 7404 Vermont (Carondelet)*

1860 – 1869

- 1860 St. John's German Evangelical, Manchester*
Concordia German Evangelical, later St. Peter's; St.
Charles Rock Road & Lucas & Hunt Road, Wells-
ton; later at St. Louis Ave. & Lucas & Hunt Rd.,
Normandy. Closed 1980 (records extant for 1941–
1980 only)*
St. Boniface Catholic, 4th & Schirmer Streets,
Carondelet. Closed 2000*
- 1862 St. Paul's, Desoto Ave. & Benedict, now at 2137 E.
John Ave.*
- 1863 First German Presbyterian, 10th & Autumn (now
Rutger) Streets, later at Sidney St. & Minnesota
Ave. as Peters Memorial Presbyterian. Closed 1996;
disposition of records unknown
St. Peter's Lutheran, 1120 Trampe Ave., Spanish
Lake
Holy Cross Catholic, 8115 Church Rd.; merged with
Our Lady of Mt. Carmel in 1993 to form Our Lady
of the Holy Cross*
- 1863 St. Anthony of Padua Catholic, 3140 Meramec St.*
- 1865 St. John's Lutheran, 3738 Morganford Rd.
- 1866 St. Nicholas Catholic, 20th St. & Lucas Ave.*
Sacred Heart Catholic, Florissant*
- 1867 Bethany German Evangelical, 22nd & Franklin
Streets, later at 23rd & Carr Streets, 23rd & Wash
(now Cole) Streets, Red Bud & Rosalie Avenues,
now at 11936 Bellefontaine Rd., Bellefontaine
Neighbors as Bethany-Peace UCC*
Second German Cumberland Presbyterian, 18th &
Market Streets, later at 18th & Montgomery Streets;
last listed in 1899 city directory; address listed as
Presbyterian Mission in 1900 city directory but ab-
sent in later editions.
St. Francis de Sales Catholic, Gravois & Ohio
Avenues*

CLASSES

Classes are free and open to the public. Registration is required. Call (314) 994-3300 to register. Space is limited.

MARCH

Introduction to Fold3 and HeritageQuest

Thursday, March 5 | 2 p.m.
Headquarters Computer Lab
Larry Franke, instructor
Registration is now open.

History and Genealogy in Newspapers

Thursday, March 12 | 2 p.m.
Headquarters Computer Lab
Larry Franke, instructor
Registration is now open.

Beginning a Genealogical Research Project

Tuesday, March 17 | 2 p.m.
Headquarters East Room
Larry Franke, instructor
Registration is now open.

APRIL

Introduction to Ancestry Library Edition Database

Tuesday, April 7 | 2 p.m.
Headquarters Computer Lab
Larry Franke, instructor
Registration opens March 10

Introduction to Fold3 and HeritageQuest

Thursday, April 16 | 2 p.m.
Headquarters Computer Lab
Larry Franke, instructor
Registration opens March 19.

History and Genealogy in Newspapers

Wednesday, April 22 | 2 p.m.
Headquarters Computer Lab
Larry Franke, instructor
Registration opens March 25.

St. Mark's English Lutheran, Wash (now Cole) & Elliott Streets, later at Bell St. & Cardinal Ave., now at 6337 Clayton Rd., Clayton

- 1868 Zion German Evangelical, 23rd & Montgomery Streets, later at 25th & Benton, at 5710 N. U.S. Highway 67, Florissant since 1971*
Christ Lutheran, 3504 Caroline St., now known as Christ in the City*
- 1869 Carondelet German Evangelical, Michigan & Koeln Avenues*
Ebenezer Lutheran, 1011 Theobald St.*
Zion Lutheran, 12075 Dorsett Rd., Maryland Heights
St. James German Evangelical, 1507 College Ave. Closed 1979*

1870 – 1879

- 1870 St. Luke's German Evangelical, Scott St. & Jefferson Ave., later at 2336 Tennessee Ave., reorganized as Garden Light UCC in 2008. Closed 2011*
- 1871 St. Agatha's Catholic, 8th & Utah Streets*
- 1872 Grace Lutheran, 6406 Easton Ave. (now Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive), Wellston, now at 1425 Ferguson Ave., Pagedale
St. Paul's Lutheran, DeSoto Ave. & Benedict St., now at 2137 John Ave.*
Bethania (Bethany) Lutheran, Natural Bridge Rd. near Spring Ave.; at Natural Bridge & Clay Ave. in 1879. Closed 1984
- 1873 Our Lady of Perpetual Help Catholic, 2011 Linten Ave. Closed 1992*
- 1874 Concordia Lutheran, Kirkwood
St. Augustine's Catholic, 22nd & Herbert Streets, later at 3114 Lismore. Closed 1982*
St. Bernard's Catholic, 4019 Gratiot St. Closed 1973*
- 1875 St. Matthew's German Evangelical, 7th & Cave Streets; since 1876 at Jefferson Ave. and Potomac St.*
- 1878 Bethlehem German Evangelical (Independent), Morgan & Beaumont Streets, later at Elliott Ave. and Wash (now Cole) St. in building formerly occupied by St. Mark's English Lutheran. Last listed in 1903 city directory; disposition of records unknown
Second German Presbyterian, 1524 E. Grand Ave., later at 4524 N. 19th St. as East Grand Avenue Presbyterian. Closed 1984

1879 Holy Ghost Catholic, 1901 N. Taylor Ave. Closed 1961*

Second German Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian), 2126 St. Louis Ave.; became Third German Church of the New Jerusalem in 1899 and was later known as Church of the Glorification. Closed

1880 – 1889

1880 St. Lucas German Evangelical, Sappington*

1882 St. Pauls-Friedens Lutheran (later German Evangelical), 13th St. & Allen Ave., merged with Jesus German Evangelical in 1913 (closed 2000)*

1885 Salem German Evangelical, Shreve & Margareta Avenues; now at New Halls Ferry & Pohlman Road, Florissant as Salem Evangelical Free Church.

Ebenezer German Methodist, 2600 N. Taylor Street, later known as Elmbank Avenue German Methodist, 4433 Elmbank Ave. Closed 1937; disposition of records unknown

1885 First German Congregational, Garfield & Spring Avenues; later known as Garfield Congregational; lasted listed in the 1926 Congregational Year Book.

St. Henry's Catholic, California Ave. & Hickory St.; merged in 1972 with Immaculate Conception to become Immaculate Conception-St. Henry at Lafayette Ave. & Longfellow Pl. Closed 2005*

1886 Ebenezer German Evangelical, 2921 McNair Ave., merged with St. Andrew German Evangelical in 1964 to form Epiphany UCC at same address*

1888 Immanuel German Evangelical, Ferguson*

Salem Reformed, 18th & Sullivan Streets, merged in 1949 with Faith Evangelical & Reformed Church to form Faith-Salem. Closed 2000

Gano Avenue German Methodist, later known as Zoar; Gano & Carter Avenues. Closed

1889 Grace Chapel Lutheran, St. Louis & Garrison Avenues, now at 10015 Lance Dr., Bellefontaine Neighbors*

1890 – 1899

1890 Bethlehem German Evangelical (German Evangelical Synod), Herford St. & Shaw Ave., later at Southwest Ave. & Reber Place, merged with Messiah German Evangelical in 1927 to form Mt. Tabor, 6520 Arsenal

Zion German Methodist, Pennsylvania & Upton

Ave, later at Virginia and Koeln Avenues, Carondelet; now at 1603 Union Road, St. Louis County

1891 St. Engelbert's Catholic, 4330 Shreve Ave.; closed 1994*

1892 St. John's German Evangelical, Chesterfield Immanuel German Evangelical, Euclid & Maple Avenues, merged with Eden in 1919 to form Eden-Immanuel. Closed 1971*

St. Aloysius Gonzaga Catholic, 5608 N. Magnolia. Closed 2005*

Concordia Lutheran, Maplewood; met at Masonic Hall at Forest & Bruno; first building 2201 Forest in 1905; at 7291 Sarah, Maplewood, since 1953

South Jefferson Avenue German Baptist Church, 2141 Jefferson Ave. Closed

German Society of Divine Science; located at 18th & Pestalozzi in 1898; at 3617 Wyoming since 1915; now known as First Divine Science Church of St. Louis

1893 Trinity German Evangelical, Mt. Pleasant St. & Michigan Ave., later at Grand Blvd. & Itaska St.; at 5200 Hilda Ave. since 2005*

St. Barbara's Catholic, 1371 Hamilton Blvd. Closed 1992

1894 Eden German Evangelical, Hamilton (merged with Eden in 1919 to form Eden-Immanuel (closed 1971)*

Jesus German Evangelical, 12th & Victor. Closed 2000*

St. Peter's Lutheran, Vista & Newstead, now at 1126 S. Kingshighway*

Emmaus Lutheran, 2241 S. Jefferson Ave.

Our Redeemer Lutheran (English), met at Anchor Hall at Park and Jefferson Avenues; at California Ave. & Juniata St. in 1897; at Utah St. & Oregon Ave. in 1901. Closed 2010

1895 St. Michael's Catholic, 7622 Sutherland Ave., Shrewsbury*

1896 St. Stephen's German Evangelical, Halls Ferry Rd. & Gamblin St., later at Halls Ferry Rd. and McLaren Ave. Closed 2011*

Emmaus German Evangelical, Tower Grove & Chouteau Avenues. Closed 1976*

St. Luke's Lutheran, 3415 Taft Ave.

1898 Holy Family Catholic, 4125 Humphrey. Closed 2005*

1899 St. Andrew's German Evangelical, California Ave. and Juniata St., merged with Ebenezer German Evangelical in 1964 to form Epiphany UCC at 2921 McNair Ave.*

Maple Avenue Reformed Church, Maple & Clarendon Avenues. Last listed in 1915 city directory; disposition of records unknown

Sources

Electronic sources

"Congregation Index." St. Louis Genealogical Society, <http://stlgs.org/research-2/congregations/congregation-index>, accessed Feb. 25, 2015.

"History of First Divine Science Church of St. Louis." Society for Practical Christianity, http://www.practicalchristianitystlouis.com/history_citychurch.html, accessed Feb. 26, 2015.

Mihelic, Joseph. "Summary History of the Synod of the West." PDF online, Dubuque University, <http://www.dbq.edu/media/library/collections/Summary-History-of-the-Synod-of-the-West.pdf>, accessed Feb. 25, 2015.

"Office of Archives and Records." Archdiocese of St. Louis, <http://www.archstl.org/archives>, accessed Feb. 27, 2015.

Ramaker, Albert John. "The German Baptists in North America: An Outline of Their Heritage." CB Library, http://www.cblibrary.net/history/german_baptists/ram_contents.htm, accessed Feb. 26, 2015.

"St. Louis Neighborhood History." City of St. Louis Missouri, <https://www.stlouis-mo.gov/government/departments/planning/cultural-resources/neighborhood-histories.cfm>, accessed Feb. 25, 2015.

"Two Hundred Years of St. Louis Places of Worship, 1770 – 1970." St. Louis Public Library, <http://previous.slpl.org/libsrc/s-stlworship.htm>, accessed Feb. 25, 2015.

Print publications

Faherty, William B. *The St. Louis German Catholics*. St. Louis: Reedy Press, 2004. R 977.866 F157S and circulating copy

Forster, Walter O. *Zion on the Mississippi: The Settlement of the Saxon Lutherans in Missouri, 1839 – 1841*.

St. Louis: Concordia Publishing House, 1953.

R 977.8 F734Z and circulating copy

Holl, Scott. *The Stones Cry Out: Congregations of the Evangelical Synod of North America in the City of Saint Louis, 1834 – 2005*. St. Louis: Eden Theological Seminary, 2005. R 977.866 H191S

Hughes, Christine Human. *Guide to St. Louis Catholic Archdiocesan Parish Records*. St. Louis: Friends of the St. Louis County Library, 2001. R 977.86 H893G.

A copy is shelved with finding aids.

Margaret, E.C., Friedrich Munz, and Geo. B. Addicks. *Jubiläumsbuch der St. Louis Deutschen Konferenz*. Cincinnati: Jennings and Graham, 1903. R 287.6 J91

Mead, Frank S. Mead. *Handbook of Denominations in the United States*, 10th Ed. Nashville: Abingdon, 1995. R 280.973 M479H

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of St. Louis City and County From the Earliest Periods to the Present Day*. 2 vols. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts, 1883. R 977.866 S311H

Schneider, Carl E. *The German Church on the American Frontier*. St. Louis: Eden Publishing House, 1939. R 284.173 S358G

Witness in the County: The German Evangelical Legacy in Saint Louis County, 1838 – 1957. St. Louis: Eden Theological Seminary, 2012. R 977.865 W825, shelved with finding aids

Directories

The Blue Book: The Church Manual of Greater St. Louis. St. Louis: Metropolitan Church Federation. Available volumes cover 1926 – 1932. R 977.866 B658

St. Louis City Directories. See the Fold3 database for directories covering 1863 to 1923. The History and Genealogy Department has directories on microfilm and paper formats. A finding aid in the History and Genealogy Department lists exact holdings.

Published church histories

Published histories for many congregations are available. Search the [library catalog](http://webpac.slpl.org) <<http://webpac.slpl.org>> for holdings. The department also has jubilee histories on microfilm for congregations in the Archdiocese of St. Louis. [See the online finding aid for holdings](http://tinyurl.com/eduqq) <<http://tinyurl.com/eduqq>>.