

ARCHIVES

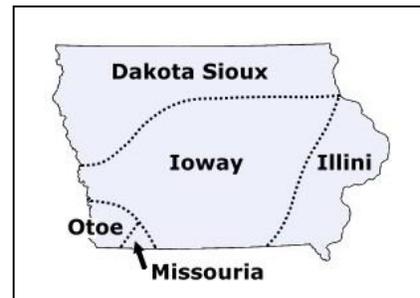
IOWA DISTRICT EAST

A History of Redeemer Lutheran—Rudd, Iowa

It all started when someone contacted the LCMS—Iowa District East office to find out what information our church had on the existence of a Lutheran congregation in Rudd, Floyd County, Iowa. Going through the files in the IDE Archives, the folder about Rudd had hardly anything in it. So the archivist began searching other IDE records, contacted the ELCA Archives in Dubuque, and made a visit to Rudd to come up with an answer for the person making the inquiry. Out of the information gathered, this is now an attempt to put together a brief history of the congregation that is no longer in existence; known as Redeemer Lutheran Church at the time it was disbanded. It had its beginnings in the 1850s and ceased to exist around 1969.

Time Before the Church

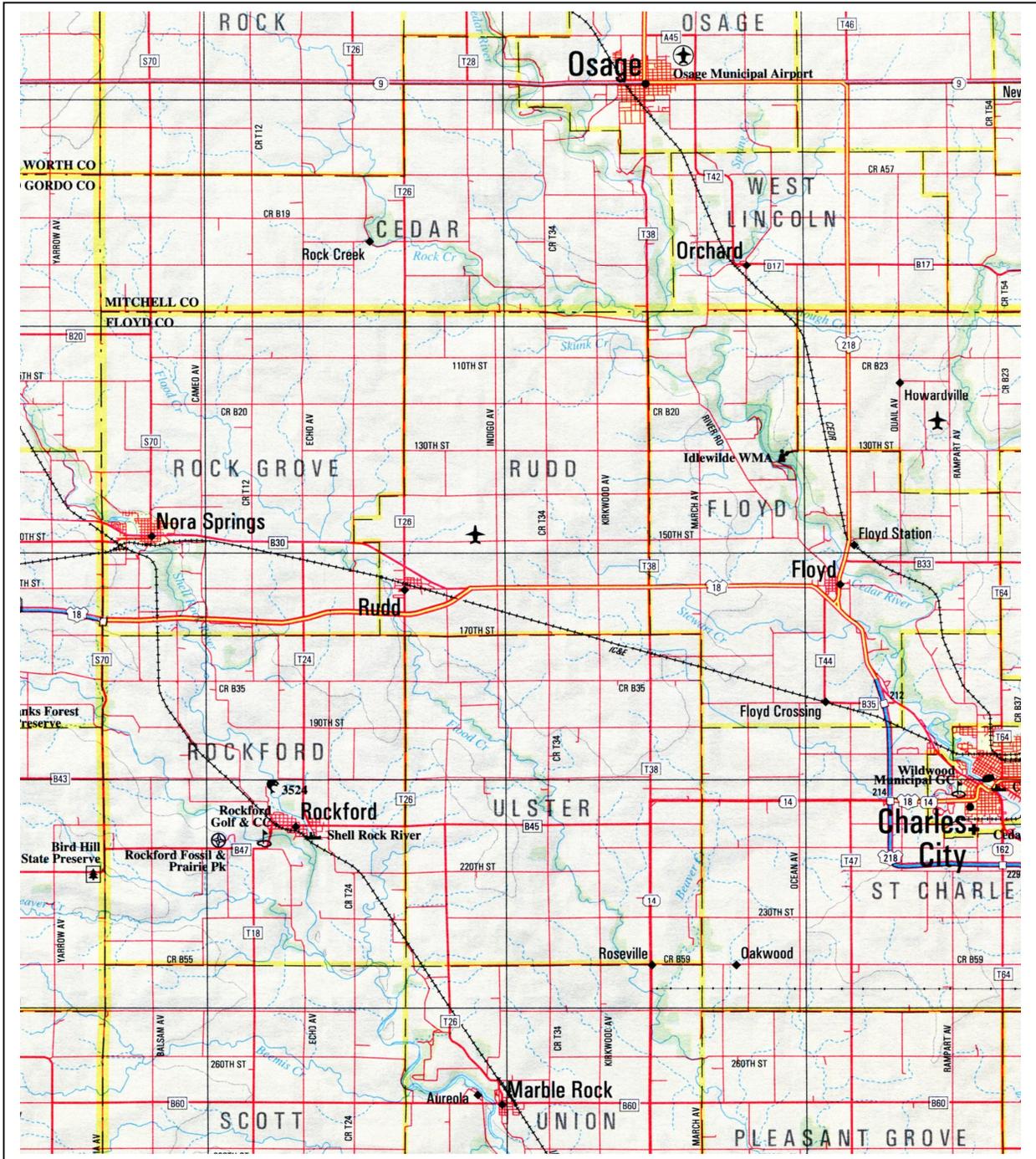
While European settlers were working their way westward from the east coast of early America, there were people already moving around on the land we today call Iowa. In a manner of speaking, their map of the region had its own counties. Unlike the Iowa of our time, with its 99 demarcated counties, the Indian Nations saw this land between the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers as a land occupied by five people groups: Dakota Sioux, Illini, Ioway, Missouriia, and Otoe. Each nation had its own village centers and the vast open spaces were their hunting grounds to provide food for their people.¹



As European settlers continued to push further west, the Indian Nations before them either resisted, or moved out of the way. Their resistance was met with warring conflict most of the time, and their getting out of the way put them in conflict with other Indian nations living on the land the dispossessed entered. The Sioux were ever in conflict with their Indian neighbors to the south of them. In 1825, the U.S. government stepped in and boundaries were fixed. The Sioux to stay north of a line from the mouth of upper Iowa River through the upper fork of the Des Moines River. This did not last long. Skirmishes continued, so, in 1830, the government once again stepped in and declared a line from the Mississippi River to the Des Moines River, twenty miles on the north side and twenty miles on the south side to be Neutral Ground. The various tribes could hunt and fish there but were not to live within the Neutral Ground. In 1841, the government broke its own rules by removing the Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin and settling them in the Neutral Ground. A village was established on the Cedar River, near what today is Charles City² and their hunting grounds were along the upper Iowa, Turkey, Cedar and the Wapsipinicon Rivers. However, in 1846, the government made them move into Minnesota, but they kept coming back. And this created a problem in the area where Redeemer Lutheran

Church eventually established itself. A conflict between the Indian, who believed this territory was his land because the government gave it to him, and the Settler, who believed it was his because the government had sold it to him.

Map of Floyd County, Iowa³



Arrival of the Settlers

The early highways into the interior were the rivers. European settlers began to work their way northward on the Cedar River. In 1852, before the land was surveyed west of Floyd Township, the first settler showed up on prairie land where Indians, buffaloes, elk, deer and bears were roaming.⁴ Around 1859, the first wagon road into the area was from Cedar Falls, up the Cedar River, on the west side, to Floyd and Osage.⁵ Looking at the biographical sketches of Rudd Township citizens in an old history book, it appears that the early settlers were people who were born in New York, relocated to Wisconsin and then came to Rudd Township. One came from Pennsylvania and another from Illinois. A number of them had their origin in Germany.

With the wide open prairie, the nearest neighbor for one settler was five miles away. He took his wheat to McGregor, 100 miles away, and sold it for less than half a dollar per bushel.⁶ Another settler and family, while building a cabin, all lived in their wagon for three weeks until the cabin was finished.⁷

In 1854, there was an Indian scare in Floyd County as Indians showed up in their old hunting grounds to find game for food. Indians were frustrated with the arrangements the government had made with them. Not only did they lose so much of their homeland, but the provisions promised to them by the government either did not show up, showed up so late, or, when it showed up, was inferior food. So the Indians ventured out to hunt on the land they had previously occupied. This created tension between Indian and settler. In 1857, some Indians became hostile and raided European settlements in the Spirit Lake area and killed 35-40 settlers and took four young women captive.⁸ One can only imagine what fear must have come over the widely separated farm settlements in Floyd County.

Arrival of the Church

As settlers began showing up in what is now called Floyd County, the Christian church followed. Work was begun in Rockford by the Methodist (1856), Congregational (1857), and Baptist (1858) churches.⁹ Rock Grove Springs area experienced missionary outreach by the Baptist (1854), Methodist Episcopal (1870), German Evangelical Association (1872), and Congregationalist (1874) churches.¹⁰ In Nora Springs, one could find Baptist, Congregational, German Evangelical, German Methodist Episcopal (1869), United Brethren, and even Dunkard assemblies.¹¹

Village of Rudd and its Churches

The village of Rudd (formerly Danville) was laid out and platted in the fall of 1869, by James Swartwood, who built the Swartwood House and a warehouse the same fall...Basset & Hunting also erected a warehouse in '69, and George Hall erected one in the spring of 1870. The first store was erected and kept by A. L. Plummer, in the fall of 1869. In February, 1870, N. Nienstedt built and established a store of general merchandising...The first blacksmith shop was built by A. J. Brundage, in the spring of 1870. The railroad depot was erected in the fall of 1869. The first elevator in Rudd was erected in the spring of 1878, by J. W. Dawson. Its dimensions were 24 x 34 feet, 34 feet high, and had a capacity of 20,000 bushels. Basset, Hunting & Co.

built an elevator in July, 1878; on the 11th of March, 1880, it burned, also the other warehouse burned. Basset & Hunting rebuilt in July of the same year. In 1882, Rudd contained two general stores, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a hotel, a harness shop, two meat markets, a physician, a shoe shop, a barber shop and a saloon. It was situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. The post office was established at Rudd soon after the laying out of the town, the one at Flood Creek having been discontinued in 1850.¹²

The First Baptist Church of Rudd was organized in 1878, with nine constituent members, by Rev. Dr. M. E. Arkills. Services were held twice each month in the Rudd school hall. The Methodist Episcopal class at Rudd was organized in 1869. They also worshipped in the Rudd school hall.¹³

It might also be noted that just about every town nearby Rudd had various societies with connections to lodges of a religious nature. Charles City had the following: Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Ancient Order of United Workers; Order of the Eastern Star; and Royal Arch Masons.¹⁴ Nora Springs had the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.¹⁵ Rockford had Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; Fidelity Chapter-Masonic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the International Organization of Good Templars.¹⁶

Pre-LCMS History of Rudd Lutherans

The history of Redeemer Lutheran Church in Rudd, Iowa has its source in Lutheran efforts long before the arrival of LCMS pastors. The following information is gleaned from the Zion-Rockford Centennial History.¹⁷ and the St Luke-Nora Springs Centennial History.¹⁸ Rudd Lutheran history goes back to the Lutheran settlers living in and east of the town of Rockford, and Pastor E. Caselmann of Charles City and Pastor Heinrich Schlutz of Greene trying to determine if worship services ought to be held alternately between Rockford and Flood Creek. A settlement of Lutherans existed along Flood Creek, which flows between the Cedar River at Charles City and the Shell Rock River flowing through Rockford. When Pastor Herman Baumbach became pastor of the Greene Lutheran congregation, he continued to serve the Lutherans at Rockford and Flood Creek. A Lutheran congregation, which was gathering for worship at the Old High School building in Rockford, was officially organized 10 October, 1886 and identified itself as a member of the Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other States. Pastor Baumbach served them out of Greene until 1896. Eventually, the Greene congregation requested the Rockford congregation to allow their pastor to serve only Greene. Having met in the high school building for some 10 years, the Rockford Lutherans then built their own church building in 1896.

In July of 1897, Pastor Lawrence Westenberger, a graduate from Wartburg Seminary in Dubuque, Iowa, was called to serve Rockford. He served the congregations of Rockford, Nora Springs, Rock Grove, and Rudd until 1904. At first, the Lutherans in Rudd met in a school house; then they rented the Baptist Church.¹⁹

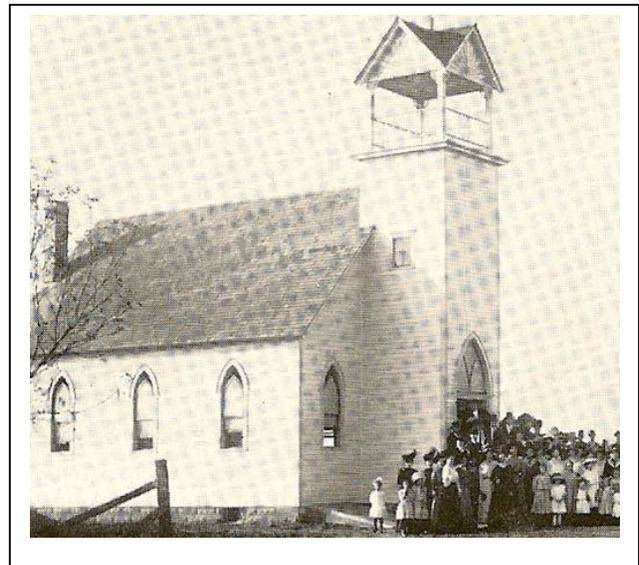
Next to serve the German Lutheran Church in Rudd was Pastor C.E. Peschel (1904-1906). He was followed by Pastor F. Schuchard (1906-1913). It was during his time that the congregation

built their own church building and dedicated it in 1910.²⁰ The altar was a gift from the Rock Springs church.²¹

Pastor F. Pirner (1914-1917) and Pastor William Freytag (1917-1924) were the next to serve Rudd. In January of 1923, Pastor Freytag suggested that Nora Springs hold worship service every other Sunday. However, if the Lutherans at Rudd were in agreement, they could attend the services at Nora Springs, and then there would be a service weekly. The offer was accepted and this may have impacted the viability of the Rudd congregation. The multi-parish continued to be served by Pastor E. Gillmann (1924-1926), Pastor F. Roloff (called in 1927, but served only ten months), and Student/Pastor M.S. Bredow (1929-1933). The Rockford congregation re-organized in 1930 under the support of the American Lutheran Church Mission Board and conducted services only in English.

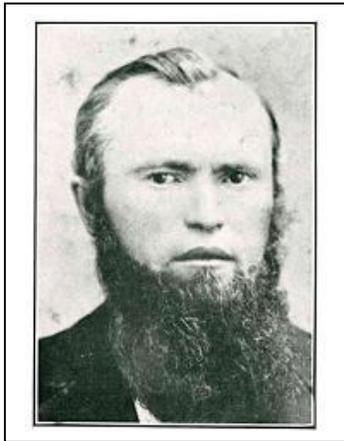


Rudd Baptist Church rented by the German Lutheran Church²²

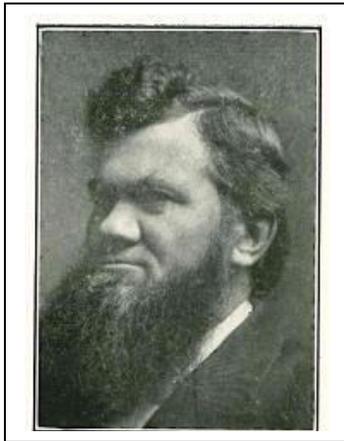


German Lutheran Church on Dedication day September, 1910 with those who attended on the front steps²³

Iowa Synod Pastors Who Served Rudd Area Lutherans²⁴



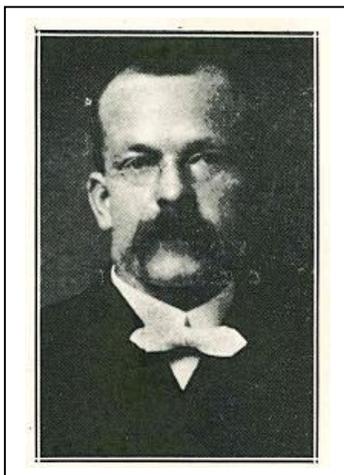
H. Schlutz, (1876-????)



H. Baumbach (1886-1897)



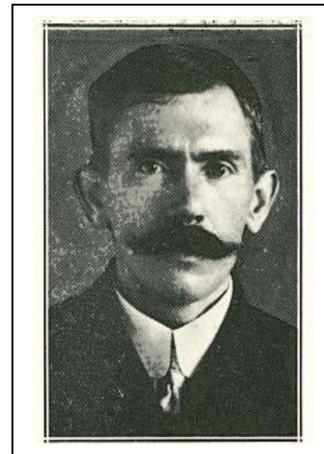
L. Westenberger (1897-1904)



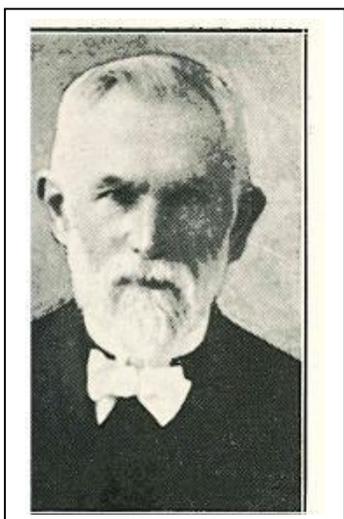
C.E. Peschel (1904-1906)



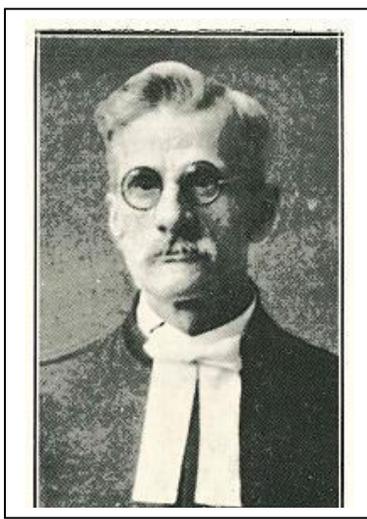
F. Schuchard (1907-1913)



F. Pirner (1915-1917)



W. Freytag (1917-1924)



E. Gillmann (1925-1926)



M. Bredow (1929-1933)

Lutherans in Rudd Join LCMS

Why the members of the Lutheran congregation in Rudd ended up joining the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod is open to speculation due to the absence of their church records, or any kind of records that might have been kept by pastors serving them. The German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa was organized in 1854. Doctrinal difference concerning predestination and conversion were tensions between the Iowa and Missouri Synods. In 1930, the Iowa Synod was partner to organizing the American Lutheran Church. One can only guess that doctrinal differences may have played a part in the Lutherans of the Rudd area eventually opting to look to the Missouri Synod to serve them. Language may also have played a major part as their association with Rockford was challenged by Rockford's decision to move to English only services. Some German Lutherans around Rudd may have wanted to stay with their mother tongue.

Historical Notes About Redeemer Lutheran

News Item: "Osage. Friday noon, Dec. 13, [1946] fire of undetermined origin completely destroyed the parsonage of St. John's [Lutheran]. Pastor and Mrs. Kitzmanns are temporarily occupying the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Troge, about two miles from the church. We sympathize with St. John's over the loss of their parsonage and with the Kitzmanns over the loss they have sustained. But we thank the Lord for protecting the pastor and family from injury and loss of life.²⁵ One would not think that news about a country church fire 8 miles north of Rudd would have affected the Lutherans in Rudd; however, this notice did.

Pastor Immanuel G. Kitzmann writes on the first page of a copy of some reconstructed Redeemer Lutheran Church Records of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials: "Records of Redeemer, Rudd from the beginning 1935 to Dec. 1946 were destroyed in fire of the St. John's parsonage house. These records herein are for the most part of official acts thereafter. The communion record goes back to 1945 since that could be entered from the pastor's entry book from that date. I have made some entries of official acts performed by me before Dec. 1946 as I recalled them or could trace them. Also some others of previous times. Students or candidates who served from 1935 to 1940 were E. Frese, P. Stephen, E. Dohrmann, V. Koepke, W. Gienapp, R. Schliepsiek."²⁶ The copy of reconstructed records which Pastor Kitzmann refers to are held by the IDE Archives, but are far from complete and contain very few entries considering that Redeemer Lutheran was active for over a decade before the fire which destroyed their records.

A letter from Rev. A.R. Allmann to Rev. Walter Wendt dated 31 July, 1954 reads: "Redeemer Lutheran at Rudd, Iowa was organized as a preaching station in 1933 by Candidate Ed. Frese, who held services in a privately owned church building in Rudd. The following year the church building was purchased by the newly organized congregation. From 1934-1941 the congregation was served by the following students and candidates: 1934-1935 Paul Steffen; 1935-1937 Edmund Dohrman; 1937-1938 Victor Koepke; 1938-1939 Walter Gienapp; 1939-1941 Carl Schliepzig. Since 1941 the pastors of St. John's, Osage have served the congregation. The congregation consists of 28 baptized members, 19 communicants, and 7 voting members. The Rev. A.R. Allmann is the present pastor."²⁷

Redeemer-Rudd in Statistical Year Book of the LCMS

For years, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod issued a Statistical Year Book (SYB) annually which listed information of its member districts and their congregations for a specific year, such as: Baptized Membership [**B**]; Communicant Membership [**C**]; Voting Membership [**V**]; Sunday School Enrollment [**S**]; Property Valuation [**P**]; Mission Giving [**M**]; Funds for Home Purposes [**H**]. Redeemer Lutheran of Rudd shows up for the first time in the 1935 SYB with a note that it was organized in 1935 and being served by Rev. F.A. Brauer. In 1950, it is noted that Redeemer is not yet a voting member of the LCMS. There are no more statistics for Rudd after 1969.

YEAR	B	C	V	S	P	M	H
1935	63	40	07	12	---	---	\$150
1936	55	30	09	09	---	\$37	88
1937	89	49	10	18	\$400	82	260
1938	90	53	10	13	400	36	232
1939	59	36	10	12	400	68	285
1940	51	41	12	10	400	50	295
1941	45	37	12	07	400	47	325
1942	48	28	09	10	400	79	318
1943	54	40	11	07	400	105	424
1944	56	41	11	07	400	132	473
1945	39	26	09	08	400	215	442
1946	34	27	07	08	1000	122	410
1947	34	26	07	06	1500	63	365
1948	34	25	08	06	1500	124	396
1949	34	25	08	06	-----	-----	395
1950	35	25	na	09	1500	54	416
1951	25	18	na	04	1500	146	473
1952	25	18	na	04	-----	125	470
1953	27	20	na	08	2000	107	412
1954	28	19	na	03	3000	163	407
1955	25	20	na	06	3000	175	533
1956	29	21	na	07	na	191	564
1957	31	25	na	10	na	203	633
1958	32	26	na	06	na	177	681
1959	32	26	na	18	na	249	795
1960	48	35	na	16	na	230	1351
1961	41	29	na	08	na	349	1018
1962	41	29	na	08	na	350	1000
1963	31	21	na	09	na	143	1160
1964	28	21	na	11	na	120	250
1965	28	21	na	11	na	120	250
1966	28	18	na	10	na	183	1125
1967	28	18	na	10	na	183	1125
1968	27	20	na	08	na	183	971
1969	28	21	na	07	na	275	1023

Redeemer-Rudd in District Convention Proceedings

Before a District Convention was held, the District Mission Secretary would file a report which was entered into the official Convention Proceedings.²⁸ Some information about Redeemer Lutheran—Rudd has been gleaned from those Proceedings. No mention of the congregation was observed in any Proceedings after 1960.

1936—Rudd gets \$600 mission support from the Iowa District.

1937 (p.70)—Serving the mission is Pastor F.A. Brauer, with Seminary Candidate E.F. Dohrmann in charge. The salary is \$600.00 (rent included) a year. Prospects for growth is fine. Pastor also conducts services regularly at Floyd with an average attendance of 3. Subsidy of \$600.00 allowed by the district.

1938 (p.58)—Walter Gienapp serving as seminary student pastor. Congregation receiving a district subsidy of \$540.00.

1940 (p.62)—Karl Richard Schliepsiek serving as seminary student pastor. The mission in Rudd was organized by the pastor of Osage. Because of distance it can hardly be served adequately from Osage. Though there has been some growth the congregation is still comparatively small. A constant change of men has not always worked for the best interest of the congregation either. Still the Board feels that it does not warrant the placing of a permanent man. In July of this year the congregation reduced the subsidy by five dollars per month. The total of all contributions came to \$354.68; Subsidy received: \$460.00.

1945 (p.46)—With regard to the request of Redeemer congregation of Rudd for a full time man the Convention passed the following resolution: RESOLVED, due to prevailing conditions to deny the request of the Rudd congregation, but ask the congregation to be served in the future as in the past. St. John's congregation, Osage, I.G. Kitzmann, pastor, was commended for permitting its pastor to serve the brethren at Rudd.

1960 (p.04)—Congregation's delegate to the 16th District Convention at Lowden was Donald LaCoste.

Redeemer-Rudd in Iowa District Board of Directors Minutes

The Lutherans in Rudd receive attention in the Minutes of the Iowa District East Board of Directors beginning in 1934. After 1950, there is no more mention of the congregation as it ended up being in what might be called a dual-parish setting with St. John Lutheran, rural Osage.

[24-25 Apr 1934]—Rudd. The mission secretary is to take the matter of the temporary call under advisement and then act according to best judgment.

[18-19 Sep 1934]—Regarding the mission at Rudd it was resolved in the first place that Cand[idate] E. Fress, who has been canvassing there be dismissed from service, then, that the visitor be asked for his suggestion regarding the future of this particular field. The secretary of the Board is to notify Cand[idate] Frese, Vis[itor] P. Brammer, and Rev. F. Brauer of the above resolution.

[23-24 Jan 1935]—Rudd-Floyd: It was resolved not to allow Money of the District to be spent on improving rented property as was requested by this mission.

[30 Apr-01 May 1935]—Rudd-Floyd: Work is progressing nicely at these two stations. The question of organization was left to the discretion of the Mission Secretary.

[22-23 Oct 1935]—Rudd-Floyd: Congregation organized with 7 voting members. Candidate Ed. Dohrmann is now serving this field. The congregation feels that it is able to buy a church at Rudd at a reasonable price, for this reason the Sec. of Missions granted this congregation a subsidy of \$50 per month. This action of the Mis[sion] Sec[retary] was sanctioned.

[19 Jan 1937]—Rudd-Floyd. The candidate's appeal for \$180 to be used toward the price of a car already purchased, and a request for and increased subsidy were dis-allowed. The Mis[sion] Secretary was instructed to visit this field to gain first hand information and was given full power to act.

[20 Apr 1937]—Rudd: This parish is to be encouraged to raise \$200 and take advantage of an opportunity to procure a vacated church and lot at this price.

[21 Oct 1937]—Rudd: Since Candidate Dohrmann has accepted a call to Victor, Student Victor Koepke has been temporarily employed to serve Rudd. The action of the Mission Secretary in making this arrangement was approved.

[25 Apr 1938]—Rudd-Floyd: Student Victor Koepke is to receive \$60 for transportation expenses incurred while serving his parish. The Board also wishes to encourage him to return for another year.

[26 Jul 1938]—Rudd-Floyd: The matter of arranging for the service of this parish was turned over to the Secretary of Missions for action.

[18 Oct 1938]—Rudd-Subsidy of \$600 granted.

[25 Apr 1939]—Rudd: The Board suggests that the Rudd congregation seriously endeavor, either to raise 50% of its subsidy or else stand ready to be served by a neighboring pastor.

[25 Jul 1939]—It was left to the secretary of missions to appoint a man for Rudd.

[23 Jan 1940]—Rudd: Student Schliepsieck. \$35 per month subsidy granted.

[23 Jul 1940]—Rudd: It is the sense of the Board that Rudd be served from St. John's Osage if such an arrangement can be made. Vice President Brammer was delegated to confer with the vacancy pastor of St. John's with the end in view of bringing about such an arrangement.

[30 Jul 1945]—Rudd: A letter was read in which the congregation at Rudd appeals to the district to aid them in securing a full time missionary. The board resolved to refer this matter to the convention. [The 1945 Convention Proceedings above indicate that the request was denied.]

[25 Apr 1950]—Rudd: The Visitor of the St. Ansgar Circuit shall inquire into the matter of serving Rudd and report to the next Board meeting.

Redeemer Lutheran in the Press

[October 1937] “The Redeemer evangelical Lutheran congregation of Rudd dedicated their recently purchased and redecorated church on Sunday. The two former missionaries of this charge, the Rev. Edmond Frese of Gresham and the Rev. Paul Stephan of Newell, delivered sermons. The missionary to succeed Missionary E. F. Dohrmann will be appointed soon.”²⁹ According to the LCMS statistics, this building was bought for \$400.

[October 1937] “The Rev. Victor Koepke has come from State Center to serve the Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran congregation, succeeding the Rev. E. F. Dohrmann, who has moved to Victor, Iowa. The Rev. Koepke will live at the William Hans home. He conducted services Sunday.”³⁰

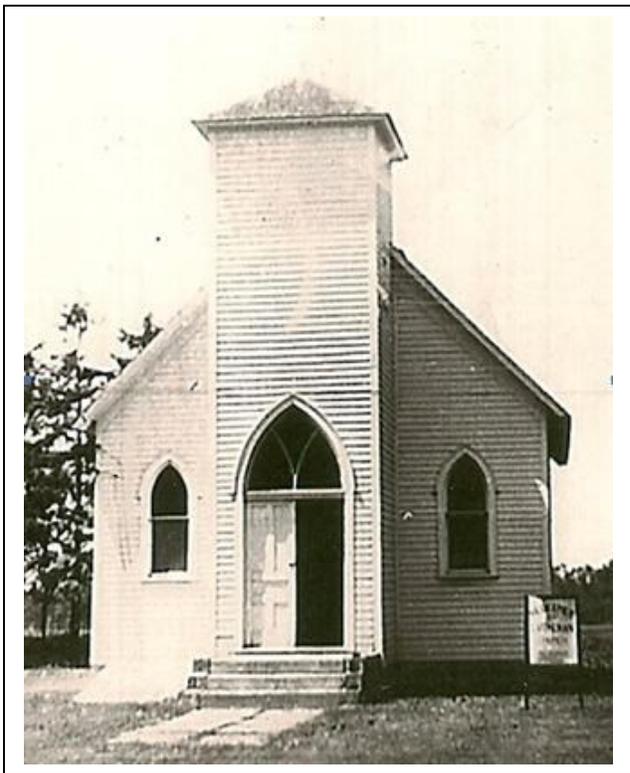
[December 1939] “The Redeemer Lutheran Church has been wired for lights.”³¹

Redeemer Lutheran Disbands

The congregation of 21 adult members and 7 children arrived at a point where they no longer wanted to continue their existence as a congregation. The exact date has not been determined, but they agreed to disband sometime around 1969. The church building was sold to the American Legion Post 637. The veterans gave it a new entrance and it was used by them until the following notice was printed in an area newspaper in June of 2002:

Legion Post 637 & AmVet Post Building—For Sale by Sealed Bids Notice: “The following described real estate is for public sale. PT lot 1 NE COR SE 13-96-18. Lot size 117’ x 132’. North edge of Rudd on 6th Street, West side of road. Building 41’ x 38½”, built 1940. This parcel of property has an assessed value of \$36,000.”³²

The building and land were sold and, before the end of 2002, the church building was demolished. This brought to an end a visible Lutheran presence in Rudd by a congregation that had its history in two different Lutheran Synods. Its beginning was connected to the Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States and its later years connected to the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, although the congregation never officially joined the LCMS, but was served by LCMS pastors out of St. John Lutheran in rural Osage until its doors were finally closed.



Redeemer Lutheran 1935-1969³⁴



Redeemer Lutheran Baptismal Font
on display at the
House of History
Rudd, Iowa³³



Redeemer as the Veterans Hall in 1973³⁶

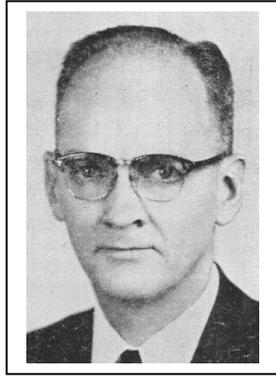


Rudd--Veterans Hall in 1996³⁵

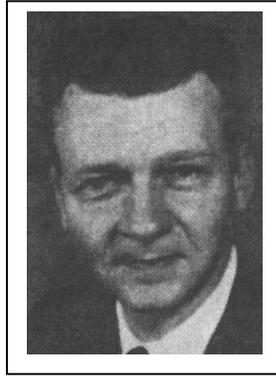
LCMS Pastors Who Served Redeemer Lutheran—Rudd



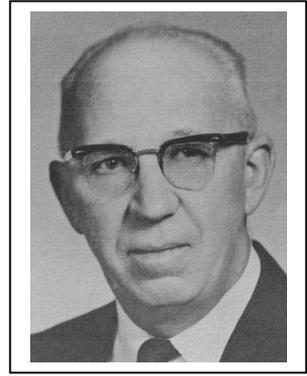
F.A. Brauer (1937)



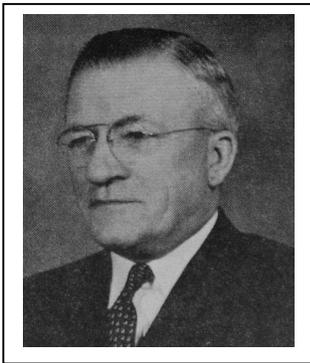
E.F. Dohrmann (1937)



K.R. Schliepsiek (1939)



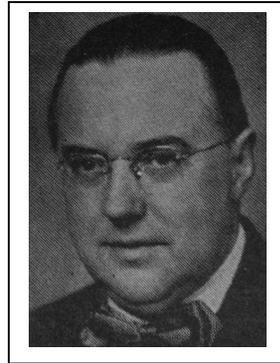
I.G. Kitzmann (1940)



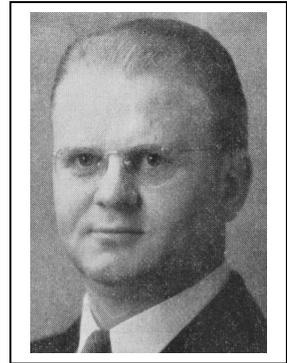
G. Kupke (1950)



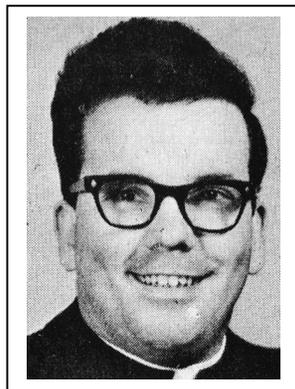
A.R. Allman (1953)



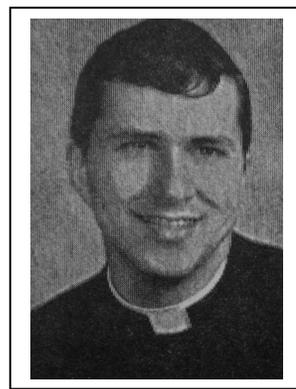
W. Chellew (1958)



T.C. Wuerffel (1958)



G.L. Petsch (1963)



S. Funck (1968)

Written by: Rev. Allen E. Konrad
LCMS-Iowa District East Archivist
April 2015

End Notes

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- ¹ Map of Indian Tribes in Iowa—<http://www.native-languages.org/iowa.htm>
- ² *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—Illustrated—Chicago, Inter-State Publishing Co, 1882, p.820
- ³ Map of Floyd County—*Iowa Atlas & Gazetteer*, DeLorme, Yarmouth, Maine, 3rd Edition, 2004
- ⁴ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.820
- ⁵ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.660
- ⁶ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.988
- ⁷ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.912
- ⁸ Spirit Lake Massacre—http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirit_Lake_Massacre
- ⁹ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.895, 899
- ¹⁰ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.942-945
- ¹¹ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.933
- ¹² *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.983
- ¹³ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.985
- ¹⁴ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—pp.706-708
- ¹⁵ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.945
- ¹⁶ *History of Floyd County, Iowa*—p.899
- ¹⁷ *Golden Jubilee 1836-1936* Zion American Lutheran Church, Rockford, Iowa, October 25, 1936
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- ²⁰ *Rockford Register* October 13, 1910 as provided by Joyce Navratil [hermitlane62@yahoo.com] 06 September, 2014
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- ²² Photo provided by Joyce Navratil [hermitlane62@yahoo.com] 06 September, 2014
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- ²⁴ *The Fiftieth Anniversary 1879-1929*, St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, Greene, Iowa
- ²⁵ *The Lutheran Witness—Iowa District East Edition*, Part II, Vol. 46, No. 1—14 January, 1947
- ²⁶ LCMS-Iowa District East Archives—Redeemer Lutheran-Rudd Congregation Folder, 1100 Blairs Ferry Rd., Marion, Iowa
- ²⁷ LCMS-Iowa District East Archives—Redeemer Lutheran-Rudd Congregation Folder, 1100 Blairs Ferry Rd., Marion, Iowa
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