

PHI SIGMA ETA FRATERNITY



A PETITION

to

The International Fraternity

of

DELTA SIGMA PI

by

Phi Sigma Eta Fraternity

St. Louis University

ACTIVE CHAPTER OFFICERS

President or Grand Accountant	Joseph F. Duepner
Vice-President or Senior Accountant	Herschel Sanner
Treasurer	Eugene Zieha
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Master of the Ritual	Mike Cantoni
Day Pledge Master	To be appointed
Night Pledge Master	To be appointed
Publicity Committee	John Dipple
Social Committee Chairman	Ralph Bauer
Finance Committee Chairman	Harry Cervenka

Name of Petitioning Group.

The name of the group presenting this petition is Phi Sigma Eta Fraternity.

Purpose

The purpose of Phi Sigma Eta Fraternity as set out in the Constitution is, "To always protect, defend, and advance the interest of every true and loyal brother; to lead them and their fellow students to high scholarship and learning; and to cherish and nature the friendship of every true and loyal brother and to unite with them in furthering the interests of Phi Sigma Eta, so that we might better uphold the standards and ideals of our chosen profession."

To the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi:

We, the undersigned, members of Phi Sigma Eta Fraternity, understanding fully well the advantages and benefits of a national affiliation, and being fully cognizant of the position and standing of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi, and further, being in full accord with the aims, ideals and aspirations of said fraternity, have by unanimous vote at our national convention decided to petition the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi for a charter so that we might establish a chapter at St. Louis University.

We agree to abide by the Constitution, By-Laws, rules and regulations of Delta Sigma Pi, which are now in force or which may be enacted at any time in the future.

HISTORY OF ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

The Society of Jesus has a claim on St. Louis, second to none. It is not exotic, but native of the soil. A Jesuit, James Marquette, S. J., the intrepid explorer, in 1673 first viewed the site of our future city. When Pierre Laclede founded St. Louis in 1764, it was another Jesuit, Fr. Sebastian Meurin, S. J., who first ministered to the spiritual wants of the colonists. Moreover, the first name entered on the rolls of the University was a Laclede, the great-grandson of the founder of St. Louis. But at the early date of which we are speaking, the Jesuits could not think of establishing a great institution of learning. That had to be left to later times. On September 24, 1815, in Rome, Rt. Rev. William Louis Dubourg was consecrated Bishop of Upper and Lower Louisiana, which included the present state of Missouri, and in January, 1818, he began a temporary residence in St. Louis, then a struggling frontier town. On November 16th, 1818, he opened a Latin Academy connected with his humble Cathedral Church, which became St. Louis College in 1820. It was conducted by the diocesan clergy. Their clerical duties, however, absorbed so much of their time that the College was finally discontinued by them in 1827. However, successors in their work were at hand.

Early in 1823, Bishop Dubourg had visited Washington City, for the purpose of interesting President James Monroe and the Secretary of War, Mr. John C. Calhoun, in a project for educating the children of Indian tribes roaming through his vast diocese. His views met with the most courteous acceptance. Mr. Calhoun informed the bishop of the presence at Georgetown College of a group of Belgian Missionaries, recently arrived who might be interested in the project to settle in Missouri and found missions and schools among the Indians. As a result of Mr. Calhoun's suggestion, a band of 12 Jesuits (2 priests, 7 scholastics or candidates for the priesthood, and 3 lay brothers) set out on April 11, 1823, from

the Jesuit house at Whitemarsh, in Maryland, 15 miles from Annapolis, and, after an adventurous journey, reached the Mississippi River, just opposite St. Louis, about noon on the 31st of May. The travelers were profoundly impressed by the magnificent spectacle presented by the "great river," then at flood height, the yellow waters level with the banks, the main channel dark with vast quantities of driftwood hurrying down to the sea in the mighty current.

A day or two later they established themselves in three log cabins situated on a farm donated by Bishop Dubourg, and lying about 17 miles northwest of St. Louis, near the present town of Florissant. Here they opened a school for Indian boys, receiving their first pupils in 1824. Four years later, a few of the most respectable white families of St. Louis sent their sons to the "Indian Seminary," for want of better school accommodations. About the same time a desire was generally expressed among the people of St. Louis and throughout the State of Missouri that the Jesuit Fathers should not confine their efforts to the Indians, among whom little permanent good was likely to be effected, but should open a college in St. Louis. Bishop Rosati, who had succeeded Bishop Dubourg, concurring in this view, transferred to the Jesuits a lot on Ninth street and Christy (now Lucas) avenue, which had been donated by a Catholic gentleman, then deceased, toward the establishment of a college. Adjoining property was bought, and in the autumn of 1828, ground was broken for a building 50 feet in length by 40 feet in width, and three stories high. The building fronted south toward the high road leading to St. Charles, looking out upon a vista of weedy ponds, groves of scrub oak, and suburban farms. St. Louis was a flourishing town of about 5,000 inhabitants, even then exhibiting signs of its future splendid development, but scarcely extending, at that remote period, beyond Third Street, the "Rue des Granges" or Barn street, of those primitive days.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop... anxious to promote, as much as possible, the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the numerous savage tribes inhabiting the shores of the Missouri and its tributary streams, by conferring on them the benefits and comforts of civilization and at the same time instructing them in the ways of God... cedes and surrenders to the Society of Jesus for ever, as soon and in proportion as its increase in members enables it to undertake the same, the absolute and exclusive care of all the missions already established and which shall hereafter be established on the Missouri River and its tributary streams; comprising within the above grant and cession the spiritual direction, agreeably to their Holy Institute, as well of all the white population as of the various Indian tribes inhabiting the above mentioned district of country, together with all the churches, chapels, colleges and seminaries of learning already erected and which shall hereafter be erected, in full conviction of the blessed advantages his diocese will derive from the piety, the learning and the zeal of the members of the said religious Society... The Bishop furthermore pledges and hereby binds himself and his successors to support, encourage and promote to the best of his ability... the missions herein ceded to the Society and their respective establishments, colleges, seminaries, churches, etc. ~~~

EXTRACT FROM A CONCORDAT BETWEEN THE
RIGHT REVEREND LOUIS DU BOURG, BISHOP
OF LOUISIANA AND THE FLORIDAS, AND THE
SOCIETY OF JESUS; MARCH 19, 1823 ~~~~~

The new building was not quite completed when its doors were opened and classes begun in it on November 2, 1829. Its first students were the white boys from St. Louis, to whom allusion has been made above as pupils at the "Indian Seminary" in 1828. As most of their names are historical in St. Louis, they are here subjoined: Charles P. Chouteau, great-grandson of Pierre Laclède, then follow Francis Cabanne, Julius Cabanne, Du Thil Cabanne, John Shannon, William Boilvin, Bryan Mullanphy, Francis Bosseron, Julius Clark, Howard Christy, Alexander La Force Papin, Edmund Paul, Edward Chouteau, Thomas Forsyth, and Paul A. F. DuBouffray.

The general assembly of Missouri, in 1832, granted the new institution a not very liberal charter, and its name was changed to the "St. Louis University."

The first president and the actual founder of the St. Louis University was the Rev. P. J. Verhaegen, who had a principal part in planning the institution and arranging its system of studies. As he continued in office until 1836, the division of classes and studies made by him, as also his theory of collegiate education, were firmly established before the close of his term. When he was elevated to a higher position in 1836, being appointed superior of the Jesuit Mission in Missouri, he still continued to exercise a directive and controlling influence over the University, and it thus happened that he left his impression on the institution, which was discernible long after he ceased to exercise any positive duties. His very successful and highly meritorious and honorable life ended at a good old age on July 21, 1868, in the town of St. Charles, Mo.

President Verhaegen had as assistants in beginning the college the Rev. P. J. DeSmet, whose missionary labors among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and Oregon have made his name illustrious in American history; the accomplished and amiable Rev. J. A. Elet, subsequently vice-provincial of the Jesuits in Missouri; and the Rev. J. F. Van Assche. In 1831 the faculty

was reinforced by the very scholarly Rev. James Van de Velde who, at a later date, became Bishop of Natchez, Miss., and then of Chicago, Ill.

Classes were opened at the College as before stated, on November 2, 1829, and during that month 30 boarders and 120 nonboarders were registered. Thenceforth the number of students, especially boarders, steadily increased, and when the institution became known in the South, the sons of rich planters, especially in Louisiana, and of wealthy families in New Orleans, largely increased the number of students. At the beginning of the session, September 1831, it became manifest that additional room was indispensably necessary, and consequently the east wing, 40 by 49 feet, three stories with basement and attic, was begun and it was completed in the summer of 1832. The west wing was begun in 1833 and was finished in 1834. In 1832 the Asiatic cholera broke out in St. Louis, returning in a still more virulent type in 1833. During the period of its greatest violence the students were removed to St. Stanislaus Seminary, near Florissant, Mo. on the site of the old "Indian Seminary."

During the year 1834 the British Government donated to the library of the St. Louis University nearly a hundred large folio volumes, containing the ancient statutes of the realm, various state papers, the famous Doomsday Book, in four volumes, with its index, all reprinted from their originals by order of the Government.

Kind benefactors of St. Louis contributed nearly \$5,000 toward erecting the first college building in 1829, a large sum of money in that day. In erecting the two wings they received some help from the Association for the Propagation of Faith, then recently established at Lyons, in France, and from friends of the faculty in Belgium. But the University possessed no revenue except from the stipends of its pupils.

The college library contained 36,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and unbound periodicals. The theological library contains 5,000 volumes and

a students' library of 4,000. There is also a chaplain's library of 2,000 volumes.

The charter of the St. Louis University granted by the general assembly of Missouri was signed by the governor December 28, 1832; the faculty was organized May 3, 1833, with Rev. P. J. Verhaegen as president, and the first board of trustees contained the following names: P. J. Verhaegen, Theodore De Theux, P. W. Walsh, C. F. Van Quickenborne, and James Van de Velde. The charter, which is printed in the "Historical Sketch of the St. Louis University, 1879, by Walter H. Hill, S. J.," and also in "Laws of Missouri from 1824 to 1836, "Vol. II., p. 298, may possess historical interest at this period, when all such charters in all the States of the Union are provided for only by a general law and are seldom conceded by a special act of the legislature.

The trustees of the University, at a meeting which was held on May 6, 1837, appointed a committee to specify what studies and acquirements shall henceforth be deemed necessary for finishing the classical course, and receiving the degree of A.B. in the St. Louis University. After long deliberation the report as finally adopted by the trustees was as follows: "The classical course shall comprehend a complete knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and English languages; of geography, use of globes, ancient and modern history, logic and principles of moral philosophy, including ethics and metaphysics; of rhetoric and mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, plane and solid geometry, trigonometry, surveying, mensuration, conic sections, and the principles of natural philosophy."

In 1835 Rev. P. J. Verhaegen held a consultation with the Medical Society of St. Louis, represented by Messrs. B. G. Farrar, H. Lane, and B. B. Brown, relative to the establishing of a medical faculty. It was not till October 5, 1836, that they finally came to an agreement that there should be a medical faculty of the University. A constitution was drawn up and sanctioned by both parties, after which the medical society selected the



Desloge Hospital is an illustration of the immense good that results from gifts to St. Louis University. Firmin Desloge and his heirs acted very wisely in choosing this University to be the steward of their benefaction. For St. Louis University because so many of its teaching and nursing staff dedicate their lives to service without any financial remuneration, surpasses all other in its power to achieve the greatest possible good for mankind with the financial means placed at its disposal.

following eminent physicians as its first faculty: C. J. Carpenter, M.D., J. Johnson, M.D., E. H. McCabe, M.D., H. Lane, M.D., H. King, M.D.; and William Beaumont, M.D. whose studies of digestion are the basis of all modern work. Though the medical faculty was appointed and the prospectus of their lectures was published annually, with that of the University, for the literary department, the design was not carried into execution until the autumn of 1842, when the medical department inaugurated its first course of lectures in a building erected for its use on Washington Avenue west of Tenth Street.

The first lecture was given to a large class of medical students and a numerous audience of the public by Prof. Joseph W. Hall. Augustus Prout, James V. Prather, Joseph J. Norwood, Daniel Brainard, Alvin Litton, and Moses L. Linton, with Prof. Joseph W. Hall, composed the new medical faculty, but it was perhaps mainly through the influence of the gifted and learned Dr. Moses L. Linton and the eminent surgeon, Dr. Charles Pope, that the medical college became so successful, attracting numerous students from all the Western States.

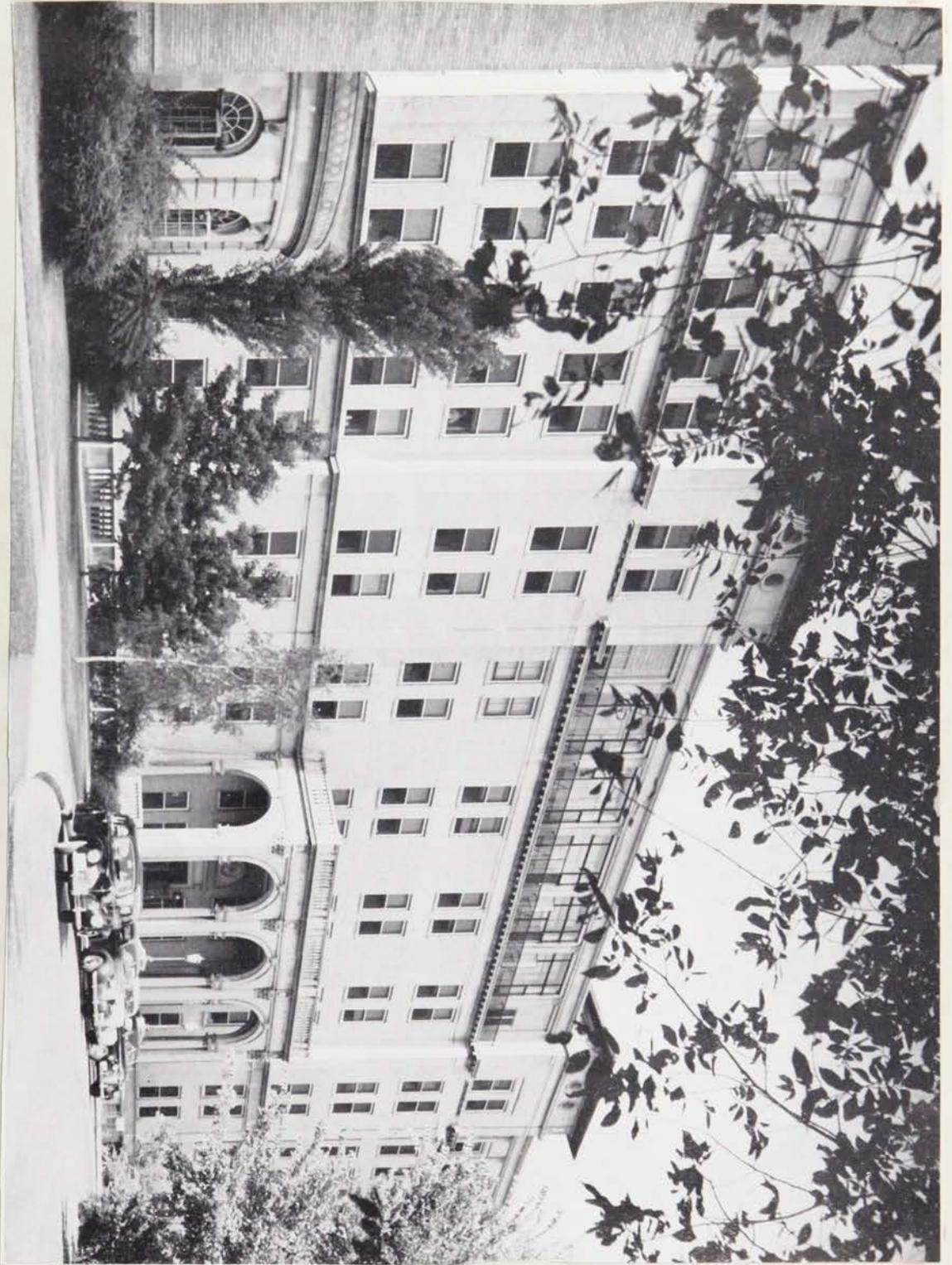
Many of its graduates became eminent in their profession in St. Louis and in the Western and Southern States, some of them being distinguished professors of other medical colleges, including the St. Louis Medical College, formerly annexed to the St. Louis University. Dr. Elisha Gregory, Dr. Ellsworth Smith, Dr. Louis Boisliniere, Dr. T. L. Papin, were educated in this medical college, and Dr. Smith, Dr. Gregory, and Dr. Boisliniere, after the separation, were among its most distinguished professors. Dr. Papin was equally prominent in the Missouri Medical College.

The law department of the St. Louis University began its first session in November, 1843; but despite the efforts made by Hon. Richard A. Buckner to sustain it, the law school met with only limited success, and upon recommendation of Judge Buckner, was discontinued.

In the spring of 1836 the trustees purchased 300 acres of land three and one-half miles north of the then limits of St. Louis, with a view of moving the institution to that place. They prepared the plans of their proposed building, and let out the contract to a mason for constructing the basement. Owing to the death of the contractor the work was postponed to a future year, and at a later date the project was abandoned altogether. The place was long known under the name of "College Hill," but it is now a built-up part of the city, whose limits extend far beyond it.

In the primitive years of the St. Louis University its buildings were among the most prominent objects of the city, and the institution exercised a great moral influence over society in the town. Distinguished visitors who came to the city usually were given a reception at the college, by request of prominent citizens. Thus, in 1836, Daniel Webster had a formal reception at the institution, and on the occasion made an eloquent speech, which those who heard him were never weary of praising. Again, a similar reception was tendered Vice-President Richard M. Johnson, who at the time was an honored guest of the city. In 1842 Charles Dickens visited the University. Dickens was said to have been embarrassed and unhappy in his remarks, and it is possible that his auditors became still less disposed to speak favorably of his performance after reading his "American Notes." In 1842 also, ex-President Van Buren, accompanied by J. K. Paulding and other distinguished gentlemen, was given a reception at the University, the officers, professors, and students showing him special marks of honor.

In 1836, Rev. P. J. Verhaegen was appointed superior of the Jesuit Mission of Missouri, and the vacancy thereby caused in the office of president or rector of the University was filled by Rev. J. A. Elet, who entered upon the duties of his new position in September, 1836. The number of students registered for the session of 1836-37 was 146. At the opening of the session Rev. George A. Carrell became a member of the faculty and



The Saint Mary's Hospital group, important unit in the University's Medical Center. The Sisters of St. Mary nurse its patients, inspire the University by their lives of heroic sacrifice.

was made professor of English literature. Subsequently he became professor of mental and moral philosophy.

The register of the students for the years of 1837 and 1838 shows that more than half of the entire number at the institution were from the State of Louisiana; and during the first ten years, dating from the beginning in 1839, there were 12 graduates. At this time the faculty numbered 19 members.

A suite of class rooms were erected on Christy avenue in 1839, to accommodate the increased number of students; the building consisted of two stories, the second one being used temporarily as a dormitory.

In 1840 Rev. James Van de Velde succeeded to the presidency of the St. Louis University, remaining in office till 1843. The literary culture of the higher classes in the University had never risen to so high a standard as it did during his term of office. Besides being thorough master of the Greek and Latin classics, he was able to speak and write several modern languages with elegance. But it was said that the best efforts of his life as a student has been spent in acquiring the English language, by the study of its recognized models of taste and style. His few published essays and lectures might be proposed as samples of purity and elegance of language, as well as of good taste, beauty, and refinement in the art of composition.

The corner stone of St. Xavier Church, St. Louis, or as it was better known to the public, the "College Church," was laid in the spring of 1840, and its final dedication, on Palm Sunday, 1843, greatly augmented the moral power of the University. Additional ties were formed, more closely binding to the establishment the affection of the older families in the city and the country.

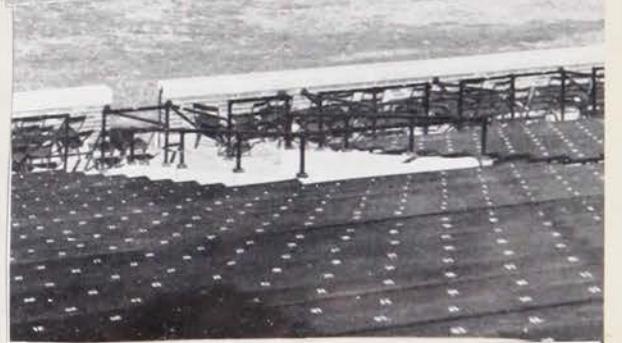
At the close of the scholastic year in July, 1847, Rev. John B. Druyts was appointed President of the St. Louis University. The Institution had then recovered entirely from the depression brought on it by the financial

troubles of the country beginning in 1842. Rev. George Carrell was elevated to the rank of bishop of the new diocese of Covington, Ky., in 1853, and he died there in 1868. The entrance of the Rev. John B. Druyts into the office of president gave a new impulse to the institution, and it then began that career of genuine and solidly founded prosperity which down to the present day has met with no serious reverse. His term in office lasted till the autumn of 1854, and though he had then almost entirely lost his hearing, his resignation was accepted with reluctance.

In 1847 the larger and smaller students were separated from each other and assigned distinct playgrounds, study halls, and dining rooms. This separation was made possible by the purchase in 1849 of the building on Washington avenue, west of Tenth street, previously used by the medical department. This arrangement proved to be of the very greatest benefit to the students.

Rev. J. A. Elet, vice-provincial, who came to Missouri in 1823, and was president of the St. Louis University from 1836 to 1840, died October 2, 1851. His death, just when he had reached the most useful period of his life, was deeply regretted by all who knew him, and his amiable manners, his superior accomplishments, and his affability made every acquaintance a devoted friend. His successor in office was Rev. William Stack Murphy, who assumed the duties of his position August 15, 1851. Extensive and varied learning had cultivated his taste and stored his naturally gifted mind with a fund of information and anecdote which made his conversation peculiarly instructive and interesting. His term in office extended from 1851 to 1856, but his influence over higher literary culture among both students and professors of the St. Louis University and the connected colleges was felt for years.

In the year 1853 Rev. J. B. Druyts decided to begin the erection of ample and commodious buildings fronting on Washington Ave. These buildings



The Edward J. Walsh Memorial Stadium was given to the University by Mrs. Julia M. Walsh.

were to furnish all necessary room and at the same time possess a becoming style of beauty and grandeur. They were to have a front on Washington Ave. of 475 feet. The east wing, 60 feet by 130 feet, was begun in 1853 and finished in 1855. It furnished many conveniences and was imposing in its style. It is fortunate that the magnificent design, of which the east wing formed only a part, was not afterwards carried out, as at a subsequent date the college was moved to a site on Grand Avenue, between Lindell and West Pine boulevards.

The progress made by the St. Louis University in the number of students, exclusive of the medical and theological departments, during the last few years of the period which this narration has reached is indicated by 321 students in 1856, as against 218 in 1851.

The average number of students remaining at college long enough to complete a classical course was small; a much great number finished the commercial and English course.

The University never adopted or followed any of the new theories of education which periodically succeed one another in many institutions of learning; it has always adhered substantially to the system devised and prescribed at the beginning of the Jesuit Order. To the objection sometimes made to the system, that it is narrow and one-sided, since it gives supreme attention, in the colleges, to the ancient classical tongues it may be replied that the actual results of the system are a sufficient answer. As a fact, no other method of education surpasses it in giving it well balanced mental training, refinement of literary taste, and thorough preparation for reaching the highest scholarship in any professional walk of life.

At the beginning of the session, 1854-1855, Rev. J. B. Druyts was succeeded in the office of President by Rev. John S. Verdin. During his time in office, which lasted till the year 1859, the institution made rapid progress. The Rev. John S. Verdin, while firm in maintaining discipline, was affable and kind to all, and thus won the esteem and confidence

both of students and professors.

In November of 1855, the "Students Library Society" was instituted with the view of securing a collection of standard works best adapted for cultivating taste and literary style. The "Philalethic Literary and Debating Society" was first organized in 1832. This society has always proved to be an efficient means of developing and cultivating in the more advanced students ease and fluency in speaking and arguing. During the intervening period from 1832 to the present time various other societies were started at different dates among the students, and had a temporary existence; but because they supplied only an accidental want, they ceased to exist when the reason or the necessity for beginning them had passed away.

In early times when the population of St. Louis was largely of French descent, all students of the St. Louis University studied French, and at certain stated hours conversation in that language was obligatory, though English was always the ordinary language of the institution. There were, also, classes of Spanish attended by a number of students desirous of acquiring the language for commercial reasons. The modern languages, excepting English, were elective. At a later date the German language came into requisition, the number who studied it gradually increasing as the German population in the city and vicinity became more numerous.

As already stated in a previous part of this sketch, a farm of 300 acres was bought by the University in 1836 with a view of moving the institution to that locality, and after the foundation had been dug, the project had been abandoned. Amid the groves which then covered a portion of this land, a brick house was erected in 1858, and in the autumn of that year occupied by the theological department of the St. Louis University. At the beginning of September, 1860, this department of the University was transferred to Woodstock, Md.

On March 19, 1859, Rev. Ferdinand Coosemans was installed presi-



This is where the Jesuit faculty live. Windows are unscreened, furnishings not quite old enough to be antiques. Floors are of splintery yellow pine and no pictures decorate the walls. Each room (including the President's) contains a bed, a desk, two chairs, a wardrobe, a pitcher of water, a tin washbasin and several bookcases.

dent of the St. Louis University, succeeding Rev. John Verdin, who was afterwards stationed at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky.

The outbreak of the civil war made its influence felt on the fortunes of St. Louis University. Many of the students were from the Southern States, chiefly from Louisiana, and when the Federal authorities, on May 10, 1861, seized upon a recruiting camp for the Confederate army, known as Camp Jackson, which had been established in the western part of the city, the excitement among the Southern students became so intense, and they were so impatient to go South before communication should be cut off, that it was judged expedient to allow them to depart. The session, therefore, was closed prematurely on May 24, 1861, and when classes were resumed in the following September, the number of students fell much below what it had been during previous years, only nine being registered as coming from the Southern States, several of whom had remained throughout the summer months only because unable to communicate with their parents. At all times anterior to the civil war a large proportion of the boarders was from the South; and this was true of most similar boarding schools, both male and female.

The war feeling was very pronounced in St. Louis at this period. The city was placed under the government of provost-marshals, and defenses were built to command the main approaches to the city. When, at a later date, a large Federal army was encamped near St. Louis, and conscription was resorted to for the purpose of obtaining recruits, several of the priest professors of the University were notified that the lot had fallen on them for service in the army; but the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, so far respected their status and their motives in objecting to military service as to grant them indefinite furloughs.

July 16th, 1862, Rev. Thomas O'Neil succeeded Rev. Ferdinand Coosemans as president. The session of 1862-63 opened with an increased number of

students despite the evils and disasters of the times, which had cost the institution the loss of all its Southern patronage. The annual commencement which had terminated that session took place July 2, 1863. On that occasion three students received the degree of A.B., and four received honorary certificates for the completion of the commercial course. The total number of students registered for that scholastic year was 290.

In 1865 a State convention, holding its meetings in St. Louis, drew up a new constitution for the State of Missouri, which was afterwards adopted by a vote of the people. This constitution, which vitally affected the St. Louis University, was subsequently called among the people the "Drake Constitution," from the circumstance that its most remarkable provisions were originated by Charles D. Drake, who was a prominent member of the convention that framed it. Under this constitution the tax assessed on the buildings, church, and grounds of the St. Louis University for one year reached the total sum of \$10,000. The State legislature having in its next session empowered the city of St. Louis to remit general municipal taxes on all such property, the University was at once relieved of a burden under whose weight it must otherwise have sunk. This constitution was finally abolished altogether, by a large popular vote, on October 30, 1875.

Property on Grand avenue, between Lindell and West Pine boulevards, was purchased by the University May 25, 1867, for the purpose of removing the institution to that locality. In dimensions, this property is 446 feet on the west side of Grand avenue by 360 feet on Lindell boulevard, and the price paid for it was \$52,600. The University was transferred to this site in 1888; an account of the change will be given in the sequel.

For the session terminating June 25, 1868, there were registered 346 students, and the register contained the same number -- 346 -- for the session terminating in June, 1869.

In 1871 a farm of 376 acres of land was purchased at a point near

Jennings Station, on the Wabash Railroad. The University's aim was to erect at that place a boarding college, to be a branch of the University, and the locality was named "College View"; but as the Wabash Railroad subsequently deflected its main line at Ferguson, two miles west of "College View," in order to reach the Union Station in St. Louis, this new undertaking was abandoned, although the plans for the buildings had been completed.

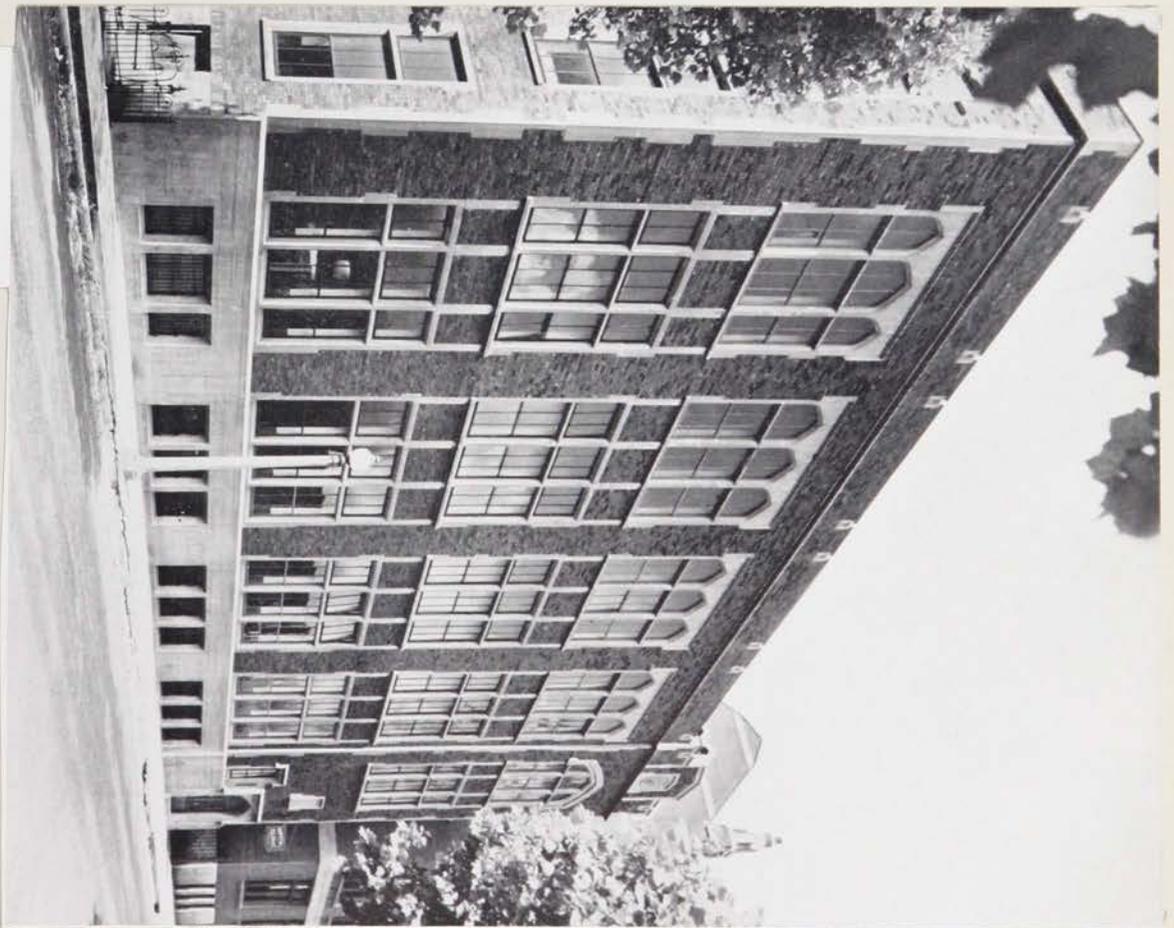
Rev. Joseph Zealand was installed president August 8, 1871, succeeding Rev. F. H. Stuntebeck, who had occupied the position since July, 1868. The number of students registered for the session ending June 27, 1872, was 402. At that time five young gentlemen received the degree of A.B., and seventeen received diplomas in the commercial department.

At the annual commencement held June 25, 1873, three young gentlemen received the degree of A.M., and three received that of A.B.; twenty-three candidates received diplomas in the commercial department. The total number of students registered for the scholastic year then ending was 413. The record shows that the number of students varied with increasing and waning prosperity among the general public in commercial and industrial pursuits, but it was influenced also by the coming or going of officers and professors of greater or less celebrity or popularity, as would be naturally expected. The financial crisis of 1873 produced depressing effects which were felt by educational institutions, and business disasters were of frequent occurrence during a number of years afterwards.

The completion of the Eads bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and of the tunnel under the city, during the summer of 1874, together with the opening of other commercial avenues to and from St. Louis, served to check the rapidity with which all business was hastening downward into confusion. The change for the better was noticeable at the University in September, 1874, especially through the increased number of students from St. Louis then registered.



This is the School of Law. In it are also the studios of Radio Station WEW and the entrance to the Auditorium.



The School of Dentistry has clinics which give special attention to the children of St. Louis.

On August 2, 1877, Rev. L. Bushart was succeeded in the office of president by Rev. Joseph E. Keller. During Rev. L. Bushart's term of office the University had passed safely and prosperously through the most critical financial and business troubles of the country, which began with Jay Cooke's disastrous failure in 1873.

In 1879 the University celebrated its "golden jubilee," that being the fiftieth year since its opening by the Jesuits, in 1829. During that long period it was never under any dark cloud; it never forfeited the confidence or lost the esteem of its friends; it was never, even for one session, bereft of substantial prosperity, the number of its students being always relatively large. Though possessing no endowment, or other revenue except what it derived from the moderate fees of students for board and tuition, it had erected and paid for buildings at a total cost of more than \$250,000; it had a select and valuable library of 25,000 volumes, a museum of natural history including many curious and costly objects, together with an extensive collection of instruments for the classes of physics and chemistry. The total number of students who, at the end of fifty years, had received degrees in the literary and scientific department was: M.D., 311; A.B., 138; A.M., 81; LL.D., 17; B.S., 5; diplomas given to candidates completing the commercial course, 217. Many among the most eminent and useful citizens of St. Louis, and of a large district around it in Missouri, Illinois, and other Western States, as well as many in the Southern States, received their collegiate education either wholly or in part at the St. Louis University. Not a few physicians subsequently at the head of their profession in St. Louis received their degree of M.D. at the University, as did many others who became eminently successful in other localities.

In June, 1881, the University ceased to be a boarding school. There was a gradual increase of externs, or day scholars, and the number of students soon equaled the total number, externs and boarders, of former years. The

project of moving the college to another site was discussed for a number of years -- as far back as the year 1836 -- owing to the extension of the city, the bustle and the noise of business in the central position occupied by the college -- though that position was a suburban one when the college was started in the year 1829. Property fronting on Grand avenue and extending from Lindell boulevard to Pine boulevard was purchased in 1867, with a view of transferring the college to that place at some future time. Action was first taken toward moving into new quarters in 1884, when, on June 8 of that year, the corner stone of a new college church was laid with solemn ceremony at the corner of Grand avenue and Lindell boulevard. The new collegiate and academic buildings were begun in 1886; they front eastward, and the total length on Grand avenue is 270 feet. The old college premises, fronting on Washington avenue and extending from Ninth street westward 475 feet, were sold May 24, 1886. The alumni of the college had a reunion and a farewell banquet in the study hall of their old alma mater on June 25, 1888, when interesting speeches narrating reminiscences of its past history were delivered by Dr. Smith Alleyne, Rev. John Verdin, S.J., Dr. Elisha Gregory, Hon. Shepard Barclay, Rev. M. McLaughlin, Mr. Theophile Papin, Rev. Walter H. Hill, S.J., Rev. Rudolph Meyer, S.J., and Mr. Walter Blakely. Public services were held in the "old college church" for the last time August 6, 1888.

In 1889 a post-graduate school of philosophy and science was added to the curriculum of the University, and, in 1899, the school of divinity was reopened, extensive halls being erected for their accommodation. These stately halls, in the English Gothic style and fronting on two of the principal boulevards of the West End, present a most imposing and attractive appearance, contributing much to the beauty of this part of the city. They contain spacious lecture rooms, and serve also as houses of residence for the students of philosophy and divinity, and for several professors in these faculties. In January, 1898, a magnificent college church, fronting on



Each year about 100 doctors take degrees from the Medical School (left). Competent, high principled, they represent modern medicine at its best. The faculty carry on medical research that alleviates suffering and saves many lives.

Grand avenue, on a line with the collegiate and academic buildings, was dedicated to the divine worship with very solemn and impressive ceremonies. This superb edifice of stone, in the pure English Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century, is 210 feet in length, with 120 feet of width in the transept. It combines grandeur of proportion with exquisite beauty of ornamental finish, making it one of the finest churches in the country. The buildings of the college premises represent a total value of about \$1,000,000.

Just beyond the college grounds is a handsome edifice of stone, built for and, until recently, occupied by the Marquette Club, a social organization which was the outgrowth of St. Mark's Academy, a literary association established at the "old college" in 1876. For a number of years it was the leading Catholic club of St. Louis, but latterly, severed from all connection with the St. Louis University, it has moved into other quarters and been merged into the "Kenrick Club," with aims and methods very different from those of the original society. The building, which was the property of the Marquette Club, has passed into private hands.

Facing Grand avenue, a short distance to the south of the Marquette Club, is a commodious society building of large dimensions and handsome architecture. Besides society rooms, with libraries, etc., it contains a fine auditorium, used frequently for religious services and society meetings, and occasionally for public lectures.

For a number of years winter courses of post-graduate or university extension lectures on logic, psychology, ethics, physical science, etc., were given in various lecture rooms of the collegiate and academic departments. These lectures, open to gentlemen only, were attended by a considerable number of young men engaged in business or professional pursuits. After the conclusion of a course degrees were conferred on those who presented themselves for examination or offered written theses for the purpose.

Modern St. Louis University is largely the work of the Rev. U. Bank Rogers, S.J., president from to . The modern schools of law,

medicine, and dentistry were either opened or projected under his administration. The entire organization was more firmly oriented toward university functions. The difficulties which had hampered the growth of professional departments - during the 19th century were fully overcome. Only three major developments in the university have taken place since his administration:

1. School of Commerce & Finance was opened in 1910 fully in keeping with Father Rogers' projects.

2. School of Social Work was organized as a separate unit in 1937.

3. Finally in 1945 the institute of geophysical technology was opened as a special venture in technical education.

All of these projects fall within the framework of the university as projected by Father Rogers.

AND SO ON THROUGH THE AGES St. Louis University went from Schoolhouse to Skyscraper. St. Louis University began as an "Academy for Young Gentlemen" in a one-story stone house near the riverfront. Two years later, in 1820, it moved to a two story brick building beside the Cathedral (predecessor of the present "Old Cathedral") and became a college of arts and sciences. In 1823 Bishop DuBourg, realizing that the men and means at his disposal were unequal to the task of both staffing this college and attending to the spiritual needs of his vast diocese, entered into a Concordat with the Jesuits whereby he surrendered to their care all the colleges, seminaries, churches, missions and other establishments which already existed or might later be established in a region which constituted about two-thirds of the Louisiana Purchase.

Carrying out their part of the Concordat, a group of Jesuits from Belgium opened an establishment at Florissant near St. Louis in 1823. From these two institutions, the St. Louis College and the Florissant College, St. Louis University is descended.

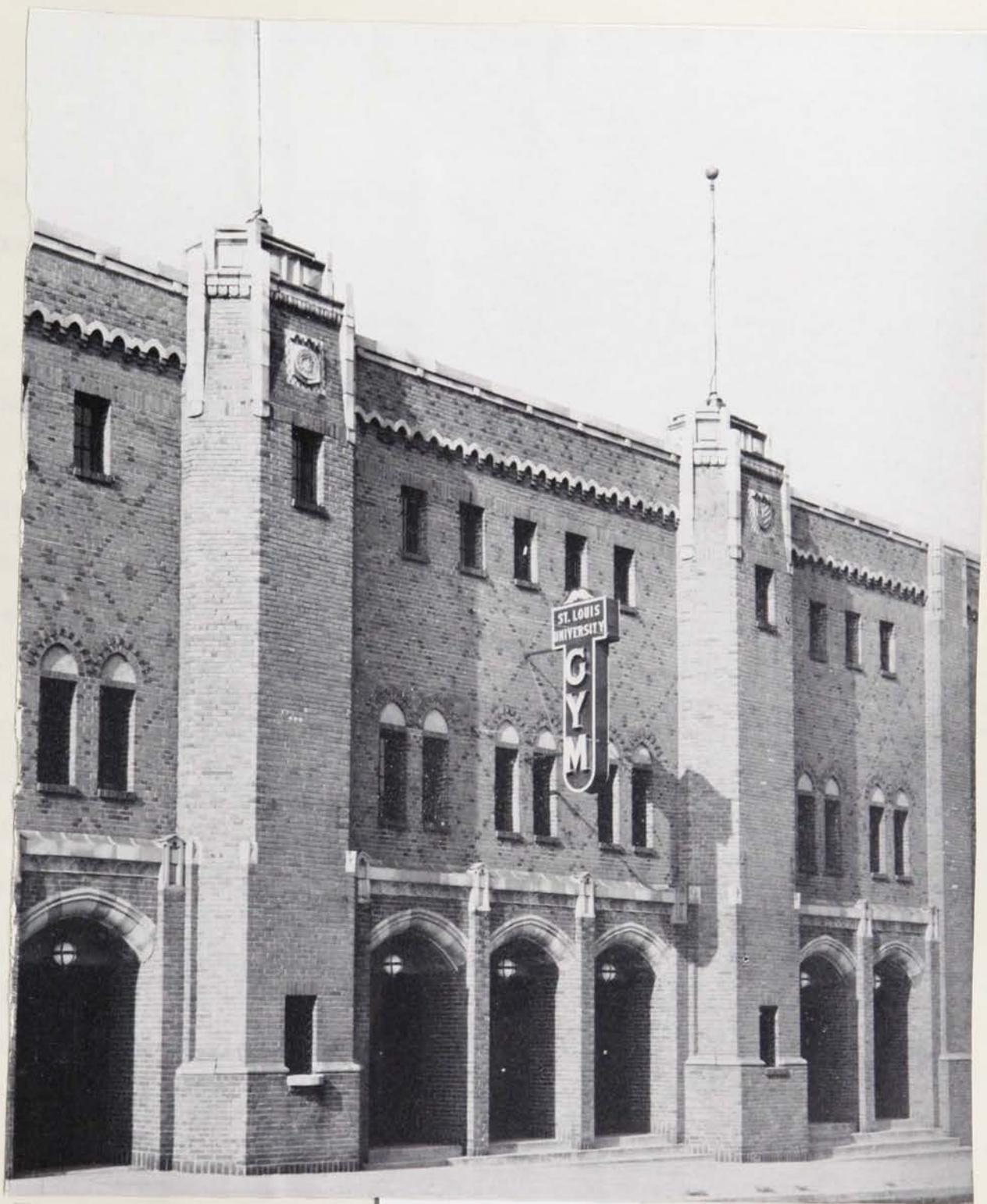


The College at Florissant. In its garden is situated the burial ground of the Jesuit pioneers. Here lies De Smet.

The school of philosophy and science of St. Louis University began to function in 1823, and its school of divinity a year later. It was chartered as a university by the State Legislature in 1832, and began its graduate school in that same year. In 1836 it began a school of medicine, a school of commerce and finance and a department of fine arts. By 1843 it had a school of law. Further developments came in the present century. It acquired a school of dentistry in 1903, and founded its school of education and social sciences in 1925, its school of nursing in 1928, and its school of social service in 1930.

It has grown from an academy with fifteen students to a university with more than seven thousand students. Its teaching staff has grown from five professors to nearly eight hundred. From a one-story schoolhouse it has expanded into a mighty university comprising a graduate school, schools of philosophy and science, divinity, law, medicine, dentistry, commerce and finance, education and social sciences, nursing, and social service; seven colleges of arts and sciences; three university hospitals, three affiliated hospitals and five staff-related hospitals; a radio station and five seismological stations; a university church, an auditorium, a gymnasium and an athletic stadium.

The University has never wavered in its determination to maintain the highest possible standards in everything that it undertakes. It goes without saying that it is on the approved list of all the important educational agencies and associations and its professional schools are rated in the highest category by their respective educational bodies.



The gymnasium is the center of a wisely planned physical training program which is of obligation for all Freshmen. The University knows the importance of good health.

HISTORY OF
THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

- - -

The School of Commerce and Finance was established in 1910, as a special and distinct unit of St. Louis University. It was one of the first schools in the West to provide business education of a university grade.

Its purpose was to meet the demand for scientific training in business which had begun to manifest itself strongly in all centers of industry.

This demand is almost universal today and is expressed in every field of commercial endeavor. The School of Commerce, in its efforts to answer this growing demand, has steadily improved and extended its courses of study and has expanded its facilities and faculty.

The School of Commerce and Finance, St. Louis University, is located in a great commercial and industrial center. This means easy access to the actual operation of every form of commercial enterprise. It means likewise splendid opportunities to obtain the aid and instruction of the men who direct these operations.

Moreover, friendships and acquaintances are readily formed here at the University with those connected with prominent business firms, which often result in giving the young graduate a good start in life.

While always mindful of sound theory, the School of Commerce and Finance has never failed to emphasize the practical features of commercial work. Its texts are practical; its methods of instruction are practical; its professors are men who have had years of experience in the particular subjects which they teach. It aims to give that kind of training which engenders confidence in one's ability to succeed, after a brief experience

in actual business. However, a sufficient number of cultural subjects is included to preserve a broad educational effect.

The School, in keeping the practical steadily in view, does not lose sight of those ethical principles which in the end prove to be the soundest basis of true business success.

Day and evening courses are offered by the School of Commerce and Finance. Both types are complete courses, consisting of selected subjects, which require four years of study during the day, and two, four, or more years of study during the evening. Virtually the same subjects are offered in the evening sessions as in the day sessions.

The day courses are intended for graduates of accredited high schools who are in a position to devote all of their time to their studies during four years.

The evening courses are offered to young men and women, who are engaged in business during the day, to enable them to secure the advantages of a university training. These courses parallel the regular day courses both in treatment and in organization.

The Committee on Business Research of the School of Commerce and Finance recently undertook a survey of the occupations, earning power, and further educational needs of the graduates of its evening courses. Its findings are significant. Almost without exception, the School's alumni are enjoying substantially larger incomes than when they graduated. From an average salary of \$1750 a year at graduation, the present salaries range as high as \$25,000 a year. The average alumnus increases his salary at the rate of \$289 per year, and doubles his income within six years after graduation.

Admission to the School of Commerce and Finance, St. Louis University, is subject to the following entrance requirements:

DAY DIVISION - Applicants for the day division of the School of Commerce and Finance must be graduates of an accredited four years' high school course. An official transcript showing sixteen units of preparatory work, including required subjects, must be presented before registration.

EVENING DIVISION - Applicants for the evening division must be at least twenty-one years of age and give evidence of ability to follow the courses with profit. Admission of such applicants will depend largely on the character and extent of their experience in actual business.

GRADUATE DIVISION - Applicants for the Graduate Division must comply with the requirements for entrance as outlined in the regular Bulletin of the School.

The Degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science (B.C.S.) will be conferred upon all regular day school students who have successfully completed a four years' schedule of courses, as prescribed.

The same degree will be conferred on regular students in the evening courses who have had a high school education and who have successfully completed at least 128 semester hours of prescribed work.

A General Certificate will be conferred upon those students who are not candidates for a degree, but who have successfully completed the four years' course as prescribed in the regular evening curriculum.

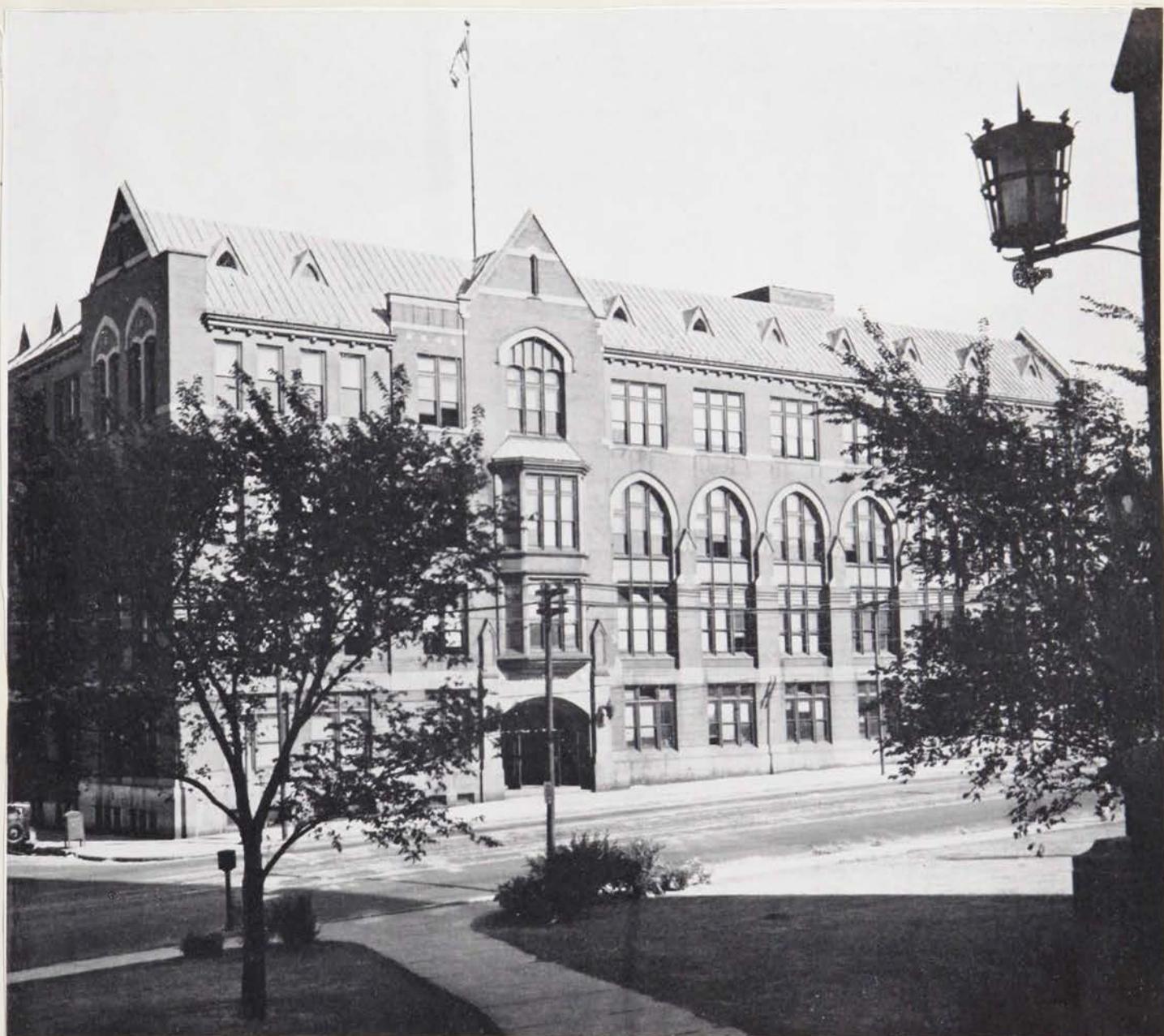
A Special Certificate will be conferred upon those students who have successfully completed any one of the regular two-year evening curricula.

The courses in Accountancy are so arranged as to thoroughly prepare the student to pass the examination required under the laws of the State of Missouri for the issuance of a Certified Public Accountant's Certificate.

The degrees of Master of Science in Commerce (M.S. in C.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) will be conferred upon students who have

successfully completed the requirements for such degrees, as outlined in the regular catalog of the School.

Under the inspiring and unselfish leadership of Francis A. Thornton, George Wade Wilson, and Joseph L. Davis, S.J., Regent of the school from its first days until his death 29 years later, the school has developed to its present position in the university organization in the community.



The School of
Dentistry has
clinics which
give special
attention to
the children
of St. Louis.

HISTORY OF PHI SIGMA ETA FRATERNITY

Phi Sigma Eta Fraternity was founded on March 16, 1924. On that date several men who had been meeting regularly for the purpose of establishing some unified coordination among the students formally founded an organization and called it the Mercury Club. "Mercury" after the Greek God of Commerce.

Prior to the founding of the Mercury Club there had been no organization at the Commerce School of St. Louis University. The club from the outset was never a social organization. The founders of the club and its first officers were:

T. P. Anth	President
J. J. Brinkman	Vice-President
J. M. Burns	Treasurer
H. Foerstner	Secretary

The club was founded solely as a night school organization. In the fall of 1924 it was decided to take the day classes into the organization. This action took place formally on January 7, 1926, and the merged club became Phi Sigma Eta Professional Commerce and Finance Fraternity.

In September 1926 a fraternity house was acquired. The house was at 3833 West Pine Street. Members and pledges resided there, and meetings and informal dances were held at the house throughout the year.

Due to the rapid expansion of the fraternity, the house soon became inadequate and in June 1930, a new house was acquired at 4259 Westminster. Members and pledges resided there, and all informal affairs were held at the house. Additional furniture was acquired and with the installation of a bar the house became a true home to the members of the fraternity. Throughout the year several informal affairs were held at the house. Pledges who were students at St. Louis University School of Commerce and Finance resided there.

During the school year 1931 to 1932 attendance at fraternity dances was so great that it became necessary to hold some of the larger traditional affairs in the various hotels and country clubs in St. Louis.

The fraternity has by custom held four dances each year. The Harvest Dance in October, the Pledge Dance in December, the St. Pat's Dance in March, and the Annual Formal Dinner Dance in April.

The final home of Phi Sigma Eta was located at 3708 West Pine. The Past Presidents or Grand Accountants of the active chapter throughout the years have been as follows:

1924 - 1925	Brother T. P. Anth
1925 - 1926	Brother A. Peters
1926 - 1927	Brother Clarence J. Kerber
1927 - 1928	Brother John E. Rohan
1928 - 1929	Brother George S. Chapman
1929 - 1930	Brother E. R. Skinner
1930 - 1931	Brother S. Leopold
1931 - 1932	Brother J. Sullivan
1932 - 1933	Brother Narcissi Edward Fuchs
1933 - 1934	Brother Alfred E. Grunzinger
1934 - 1935	Brother Emil Mosheim
1935 - 1936	Brother Peter J. Wilder, Jr.
1936 - 1937	Brother Henry
1937 - 1938	Brother John Bruen
1938 - 1939	Brother Ted Brucker
1939 - 1940	Brother Vic. Jacquemin
1940 - 1941	Brother John Bauer
1941 - 1942	Brother Dan Fuller
1942 - 1943	Brother Ed. Lambur
1943 - 1944	Brother Carl Reither
1944 - 1945	Brother Larry Gill
1945 - 1946	Brother Anthony Berne - called to Army taken over by Brother Glenn Sahrman
1946 - 1947	Brother Joseph F. Duepner

Phi Sigma Eta was originally founded as the Alpha Chapter. The founders and succeeding officers and members of the fraternity had in mind moulding Phi Sigma Eta into a national fraternity.

The government of the fraternity was set up as follows:

The Supreme Council was the actual governing body. Other chapters were: Subordinate Chapters, Alumni Chapters and National Chapter.

The Supreme Council consists of a Supreme Grand Accountant, a Supreme Senior Accountant, a Supreme Treasurer, a Supreme Auditor, a Supreme Scholar, a Supreme Alumnus and a Marshal.

The National Chapter was to be composed of members of the Supreme Council, the Grand Comptrollers of the Subordinate Chapters and Alumni Chapters and all past Supreme Grand Accountants.

Each Subordinate Chapter was to consist of all those active members that are enrolled as undergraduate or postgraduate students in the College of Commerce and Finance in which the Subordinate Chapter was located.

Each Alumni Chapter was to consist of those Alumni members of the fraternity who had been elected to membership.

A fraternity newspaper titled, "The Mercury" was placed under the supervision of the Supreme Council.

The progress of Phi Sigma Eta as a national fraternity, however, did not materialize as anticipated. We learned somewhat belatedly of the competition in the field of professional and commerce fraternities.

The Supreme Council began to cast about to seek some plan by which we might have a national affiliation that would really be national in scope, in ideals and in aims.

The leading commerce and finance fraternities were contacted and at that time the constitutions of these fraternities would not provide for the acceptance of all members of Phi Sigma Eta as a body. For sentimental reasons Alpha Chapter voted that until all members including those deceased could be admitted to a national fraternity in a body, we would table the matter of nationalization until some future date.

Our membership grew and at the present writing we have better than 450 members of Alpha Chapter.

At the beginning of World War II Phi Sigma Eta had a large percentage of its members either drafted or who volunteered to serve in the Armed forces of our nation. This, of course, necessitated disposal of our fraternity house, and the fraternity transferred its quarters to Campion Hall on West Pine Blvd.

The fine spirit of the very few members who were left behind during the war was responsible for our weathering a very serious storm. Alumni members who had been inactive for years heard the call of the active chapter and assisted them in conducting meetings, pledges, social affairs, etc.

About September of 1945 the members of Phi Sigma Eta began thinking of nationalization again. Our boys were rapidly returning from the service. Our social affairs showed new faces and enthusiasm.

The amount of men of the calibre regularly chosen as pledges to Phi Sigma Eta increased at St. Louis University and at a joint meeting of the active and Alumni chapters at which members of the supreme council were present, the assembly unanimously voted that Brother Brinkman the founder of Phi Sigma Eta be delegated to investigate the possibilities of affiliation of Phi Sigma Eta with the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. Brother Brinkman lost no time. He contacted the grand secretary treasurer of the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi. Brother Brinkman and Brother McKenzie met with representatives of Delta Sigma Pi and reported favorably at our next joint meeting.

At this meeting a resolution was adopted authorizing Brother Brinkman to take the necessary steps to call a national convention at which time we were to vote on a petition to become the Beta Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Pi.

One hundred and one fraternity brothers attended the convention at the Mark Twain Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 31, 1946.



This building houses University College and the central offices of St. Louis University.

The main order of business of the convention was to vote on the following resolution: Be it resolved that the Phi Sigma Eta Fraternity a corporation hereby elects to merge or affiliate itself with the International Fraternity of Delta Sigma Pi as the Beta Sigma Chapter of said fraternity, and that the supreme council of the Phi Sigma Eta Fraternity is hereby authorized and empowered to do all things which they in their discretion deem necessary to consummate such merger or affiliation.

Upon calling for a vote the supreme grand accountant determined that the fraternity unanimously in favor of adopting the aforesaid resolution.

Phi Sigma Eta has had a long and honorable history, organized under opposition and in most humble circumstances. It has grown until with more than 450 members it wields a strong influence at St. Louis University, and in the business life of St. Louis, Missouri. We have been noted for our participation in extra-curricular activities and our Alumni members are carving niches for themselves not only in the St. Louis commercial "Hall of Fame", but in many other states. A few citations will show how true this last statement is.

The following are members of the faculty at St. Louis University:

M. Cantwell, Dean	Lee Muren
W. Breaeckel	H. J. O'Neill
J. Lang	Ed. Skinner
R. Coleman	Chas. Mueller
G. Klausner	E. Zieha

SIGNATURE OF ACTIVE CHAPTER MEMBERS

Joseph F. Duymond

Theo F. Reich Jr.

Redmond H. Cleary

Robert F. Hart

Norm Cibulka

Glenn F. Sakrman

Carl A. Bauer

W. F. Knapp

Clarence Schramm

Russell A. Schroeder Jr.

Friedrich H. Bremer

Harry J. Awinka

Charles Rump

Aubrey G. Swan

Elmer H. Blankmann

Richard J. Braucher

W. B. Rindley

MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATION

Active Chapter Members -----	32
Alumni Members -----	421
Honorary Members -----	<u>9</u>
TOTAL -----	462

ALUMNI CHAPTER OFFICERS

To be elected May 2, 1946 ----- Grand Accountant
Bernard Nordmann ----- Senior Accountant
Fred Massa ----- Secretary
Frank Becker ----- Treasurer
Edward Groppe ----- Comptroller

1. X	J. Jules Brinkman	8525 Colonial Lane	Clayton, Mo.
2.	Tobias P. Anth	4242 Flora Blvd.	St. Louis, Mo.
3.	Clarence J. Kerber (Deceased)		
4. X	Walter E. Braeckel	7736 Gissler Ave.,	Richmond Hts, Mo.
5. X	Louis J. Kerber	8523 Colonial Lane	Clayton, Mo.
6. X	Max L. Bramer	3956 W. North Ave.-	Chicago, Ill.
7. X	Lawrence Brennan	1304 Hawthorne Pl	Richmond Hts, Mo.
8. X	Albert Brinkman	Portageville, Mo.	
9. X	Leo. G. Brown	7307 Hoover Ave.	Richmond Hts, Mo.
10. X	J. Gregory Driscoll	7309 Teasdale Ave.	University City, Mo.
11.	Albert O. Eck	1040 N. Fifth	Springfield, Ill.
12.	Roland W. Ellis	39 West View	White Plains, N. Y.
13.	William P. Fitzgerald	3704 Penrose	St. Louis, Mo.
14. X	Harry L. Foerstner	c/o S. W. Bell Tel. Co.	Dallas, Texas
15. X	Joseph A. Hammond	3017 Lafayette Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
16. X	William Healy	6322 Pernod Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
17.	Frank J. Kahle	Ottawa, Ohio.	
18.	Paul Moreau	St. Genevieve, Mo.	
19.	August E. Peters	Route #1, Marion, Ill.	
20. X	Walter ^{L.} Pope	7032 Dale Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
21.	Joseph F. Schuette	6436 Lansdowne	St. Louis, Mo.
22.	William J. Sertl,	5068 Oleatha	St. Louis, Mo.
23.	Otto J. White	5934 Marwinette	St. Louis, Mo.
24.	Harold Zeppenfeld	14 Westwood Forest	Kirkwood, Mo.
25. X	Maurice S. Murray	7210 Arlington Dr.-	Richmond Hts, Mo.

26.	Paul L. Rotermond	4124 Oregon Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
27.	Victor J. Wieland	9915 Berwick Dr.	St. Louis, Mo.
28.	Lawrence J. Torres	Tampa, Florida.	
29.	James A. Holland		St. Louis, Mo.
30.	XHerman F. Kriehauser	114 Lake Forest	Richmond Hts, Mo.
31.	Carl W. Sydow	6131 Simpson	St. Louis, Mo.
32.	XC. Wilfred Buschman	3 Wakefield Rd.	St. Louis Co., Mo.
33.	Glennon Martin	5563 Palm	St. Louis, Mo.
34.	John C. Schierman (Deceased)		
35.	Willis D. Hadley	Weber Hill Rd.,	St. Louis Co., Mo.
36.	Francis I. McInerny	2821 N. Grand	St. Louis, Mo.
37.	Edmund F. Schneiders	10530 Kinward Ave.,	W. Los Angeles, Calif
38.	Gregory J. Nooney	406 Hawthorne	Webster Groves, Mo.
39.	B. L. Sterbenz	3626 McRee Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
40.	Eugene W. Koch	5737 Winona	St. Louis, Mo.
41.	Allen E. Howard	Virden, Ill.	
42.	John E. Rohan	5737 McPherson	St. Louis, Mo.
43.	XWilliam C. Brennan	4525a Arco Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
44.	Jewell A. Browning	4512 Chouteau Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
45.	T. L. Casey	Potosi, Mo.	
46.	Robert M. Conlon		St. Louis, Mo.
47.	XGeorge S. Chapman	3705a Dunnica Ave.,	St. Louis, Mo.
48.	Sylvester A. Dirnberger,	New Hamberg, Mo.	
49.	Leo. W. Dustmann	604 No. Buchanan Ave.	Edwardsville, Ill.
50.	XT. Edward Flanigan	5826 Maple Ave.,	St. Louis, Mo.

51. George J. Gilmore	6950 Hillsland Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
52. Mark R. Holloran	1515 Clark Ave.,	St. Louis, Mo.
53. Raymond Hamel	East St. Louis, Ill.	
54. Glen J. Hendry	614 N. 24th St.	E. St. Louis, Ill.
55. Joseph F. Holland		St. Louis, Mo.
56. Dee Selkirk Kelley c/o W.C.McBride Inc.,	210 N. 13th St.,	St. Louis, Mo.
57. William L. Kelly	5600 Nottingham	St. Louis, Mo.
58. X Omar C. Kleinschmidt	1218 Arcade Bldg.,	St. Louis, Mo.
59. X Russell L. Klingel	3912a Wilmington	St. Louis, Mo.
60. William T. Lestman, Jr.	3008 Douglas St.	E. St. Louis, Ill.
61. Karl O. Linhoff, c/o Shell Oil Co.,		Indianapolis, Ind.
62. Ralph McNamara	1048 N. Geyer Rd.,	Kirkwood, Mo.
63. X Hugh R. Mug	5875 Clemens Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
64. X John W. Mug	5875 Clemens Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
65. Wm. J. Pate	6224 Berthold Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
66. Richard Quigley	3005 Lafayette	St. Louis, Mo.
67. X Walter V. Rohan	6924 Pershing Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
68. Lucien T. Roy	5912 McPherson	St. Louis, Mo.
69. Bruce A. Saxe	7215a Natural Bridge Rd.	St. Louis, Mo.
70. Stephen A. Sweetin	6940 Bradley	St. Louis, Mo.
71. Ray N. Temme	3863 S. Grand Blvd.	St. Louis, Mo.
72. David W. Walsh	5939 Theodosia Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
73. X Clem J. Wibbelsman	Milltown, New Jersey.	
74. John B. Young	3735 Salome	Pine Lawn, Mo.
75. Wm. A. Baumgartner, c/o	Republic Ins. Co. 1921 Boatmens Bk. Bldg.,	St. Louis, Mo.

76. Gerald Browning	630 Forest Ave.,	Ferguson, Mo.
77. Louis B. Cahill	33 S. Laclede Rd.	Webster Groves, Mo.
78. X George Carmody	615 S. 1st St.-	St. Louis, Mo.
79. James F. Casey	223 W. Cedar	Webster Groves, Mo.
80. Charles H. Condren	6050 Westminster Pl.	St. Louis, Mo.
81. William Conway, 848 E. Lake Forest,	White Fish Bay,	Milwaukee, Wisc.
82. Harry M. D'Arcy	7250 Lindell	St. Louis, Mo.
83. Victor Daubner	229 S. Garland	Youngstown, Ohio.
84. X Henry R. Franz	7740 Gissler Ave.	Richmond Hts, Mo.
85. Thomas J. Griffith	2410 Grand Ave.	Granite City, Ill.
86. G. H. Hunter	113 St. Clair Ave.	E. St. Louis, Ill.
87. X Stephen L. Kelly	3323 Itaska	St. Louis, Mo.
88. X Lee A. Kretchmar	400 E. 2nd St.	Little Rock, Ark.
89. Roland H. Kolman	7308 Winchester Dr.	St. Louis, Mo.
90. Robert J. Lubbe	734 Frederica St., N.E.,	Atlanta, Ga.
91. X Alfred F. McKenzie	7246 St. Andrews Rd.,	Normandy, Mo.
92. James McNary	3933 Beachwood,	Pine Lawn, Mo.
93. Ferdinand P. Meyer	6115 McPherson	St. Louis, Mo.
94. Rev. Leonard M. Murray, S.J.,	St. Stanislaus Seminary, Howdershell Road.,	Florissant, Mo.
95. X William J. Mitchell	7324 Pershing	St. Louis, Mo.
96. X John E. O'Connor	5874 Cates Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
97. Francis I. O'Leary	7334 Forsythe	St. Louis, Mo.
98. Arthur F. Rapp	710 Lake Shore Dr.	Chicago, Ill.
99. Henry F. Reis	3626a Montana Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
100. Edgar R. Skinner, Jr.	1027 Wood	Kirkwood, Mo.

101.	X Louis J. Thomas	2820 Dalton St.	St. Louis, Mo.
102.	Myles D. Thurston	13 Dromara Rd.	Clayton, Mo.
103.	X Walter W. Weigers	3833 Blow St.	St. Louis, Mo.
104.	John R Wrape	---	Paragould, Ark.
105.	Robert L. Wrape	---	" "
106.	X Gustave Klausner	5601 Washington Ct.	St. Louis, Mo.
107.	X Edward T. Blackwell	734 N. 37th St.	East St. Louis, Ill.
108.	George Cahill	---	Gideon, Ark.
109.	X Russel W. Coleman	7250 Maryland Ave.	Clayton, Mo.
110.	/ Edward F. Daly	c/o Shell Pet. Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
111.	Walter Hacker	5364 West Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
112.	X Harold F. Kimmel	c/o Vane Calvert Paint Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
113.	Sam H Leopold	1005 Hipointe Place	"
114.	Robert E. McDonald		
115.	Joseph Malacek Jr.	2829 Sidney St.	St. Louis, Mo.
116.	Glenn F. Monnig		
117.	C.J. Nolan	7428 Bruno	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
118.	James D. O'Hara	6675 Delmar	University City, Mo.
119.	Daniel D. O'Neill	535 Westview Ave.,	"
120.	John T. Plunkert	2032 Bland Ave	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
121.	Roy Reeb	531 N 46th St.	East St. Louis, Ill.
122.	Leonard A. Robey		
123.	X John W. Snider	#3 Lindworth Lane	Webster Groves, Mo.
124.	Bernard P Stephans	8215 Church Rd.	St. Louis, Mo.
125.	James Stringfellow	c/o Allied Purchasing Dept., 1440 Broadway,	New York N.Y.

126.	Edward J. Sweeney	6155 W. Park	St. Louis, Mo.
127.	Frank A. Wagenfuehr	6211 Tholozan	"
128.	X Alfred J. Wetzel	#1 Lamertin Lane	St. Louis Cty. Mo.
129.	Joseph C. Wotowa	4702 Arsenal St.	St. Louis, Mo.
130	James Brennan	9012 Moritz	Brentwood Mo.
131.	Rev. Wm. L Burke	St. Columbkille Church 8200 Michigan Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
132.	Michael A. DeGuire		
133.	X Francis C. Flynn	512 West Drive	University City, Mo.
134.	X Narcisse E. Fuchs Jr.	572 Park Ave	Sikeston, Mo.
135.	Phillip J. Galbraeth	2514 Switzer Ave.	St. Louis, Mo
136.	Horner E. Gorsuch	1723 Shepley St.	New Albany Ind.
137.	Cornelius J. Hester		
138	Edward J. Kavanaugh		
139.	Ben E. Lukefahr	1739 Pennsylvania Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
140.	John LeMar		
141.	Leonard E. Littlejohn		
142.	Charles E. Lotterer	1248a Moorlands Drive	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
143.	Lee J. Muren	44 Picardy Lane	Clayton, Mo.
144.	Ray A. Moran	1023 Curran Ave.	Kirkwood, Mo.
145.	Michael Manestar		
146.	Wm. J. Nuelle	674 Amelia Ave..	Webster Groves, Mo.
147.	Thomas J. Neimann	8726 Radley Ct.	"
148.	X Canice P. Rice	5562 Clemens Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
149.	Joseph P. Sullivan		Washington, D.C.
150.	James M. Shields	8616 Mora Lane	St. Louis, Mo.

151. Lawrence M. Schwartz		Paola, Kansas
152. James D. Shea Jr.	3528 Halliday	St. Louis, Mo.
153. Sylvester Eaton		
154. Julius E. Kern	7649 Carrswold	Clayton, Mo.
155. George J. Thomas		
156. Robert J. Walsh	5107 Minerva	St. Louis, Mo.
157. Harry F. Weinberger	8777 E. Pine St.	Brentwood, Mo.
158. Al E. Wildt	9336 Rambler Drive	St. Louis City, Mo.
159. John Anson	5512 Maple Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
160. Cornelius Chapman	3910 Botanical	"
161. Edward Coffey	c/o Benckley Coal Col Ry. Exch. Bldg.,	"
162. Jean N. Coleman		"
163. Charles J. Denny	4968a Eichelberger	"
164. James P Trihey	5414 Delmar	"
165. Harry J. Frauenfelder	1715 Edison	Granite City, Ill.
166. Eugene Gooch Jr.		Yazoo City, Miss.
167. James F. Golden	890 Sappington Rd.	Kirkwood, Mo.
168. Joseph Flood	7369 Pershing	St. Louis, Mo.
169. Ernest F. Halamicek	5863 Loran Ave.,	"
170. George L. Holmes	329 Belt Ave.	"
171. Michael J. Higgins		
172. Francis E. Judd	2772 <i>Grand Ave</i>	Granite City, Ill.
173. Wilson P. Jeanelle	c/o Boatmen's Nat'l Bank 300 N. Broadway	St. Louis, Mo.
174. Benjamin F. Lamb Jr.	4951 Warwick	"
175. Wm. Maag	205 Newport	Webster Groves, Mo.

176.	Joseph P Murphy	4000 Kennerly Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
177.	X Cecil Mullerleile	5738 Maple Ave	"
178.	John A. Nooney	4539a Queens Ave	"
179.	Arthur A. O'Brock	8670 Rosalie	Brentwood, Mo.
180.	X John J. O'Connor	1007a Claytonia Terr.	Richmond Hgts. Mo.
181.	Wm. J. Ruddy	823 N. 4th St., 946 Greeley	St. Louis, Mo. Webster Groves, Mo.
182.	Bernard W. Schrand	c/o Tower Grove Bank 3134 S. Grand Ave.	St. Louis, Mo
183.	X Bart Dale Simms	6000--O'Fallon 3003 Watson Rd.	"
184.	X Walter H. Stempelmueller	7308 Burwood Dr.	"
185.	Bernard V. Schroeder	4238a Lawn Ave.	"
186.	George M. Stetzen	121 Hazel	East St. Louis, Ill.
187.	X Eugene Thomas	2836 Minnesota Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
188.	X Leroy A. Waring	Rt 4, Box 68 St. Cyr Rd	St. Louis Cty, Mo.
189.	X Armand F. Zingsheim	6014 Cleatha	St. Louis, Mo.
190.	Eugene Ash	3524 Paris Ave.	"
191.	Arnold H. Arenz		"
192.	Frank Bottini	2511 Sublette	"
193.	Norman J. Broadwell	5441 Delor	"
194.	Eugene Brauner	8663 Oriole	"
195.	John G Barbaglia	1801 Ella	Jefferson City, Mo.
196.	Eugene B. Collins		
197.	Lee C. Dever	deceased	
198.	Carl J. Foerstner	6410 Devonshire	St. Louis, Mo.
199.	X Al J. Grunzinger	1111 Boland Pl.	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
200.	X Eugene F. Kane	c/o American Cred. Indemnity Co.	Baltimore, Md.

201.	Jack P. Lane	6114a Watermann	St. Louis, Mo.
202.	X Edward T. Mug	5826 Watermann	"
203.	X Wm. O. Offerman	642 N. 80th St.,	East St. Louis, Ill.
204.	X Wm. H. Perkinson Jr.	430 West Point Ct.,	University City, Mo.
205.	X Virgil P. Rothermich	3124 Geyer Ave	St. Louis, Mo.
206.	Edward J. Snow	3718a Winnebago	"
207.	X Otto F. Sherman	2562 Estes Ave.	Chicago, Ill.
208.	Thomas L. Skinner	6060 Pershing Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
209.	Lambert W. Schene	Moody Field	Valdosta Ga.
210.	Arnold J. Uelk	c/o Shell Oil Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.
211.	Walter B. Wegman	4551a Queens	St. Louis, Mo.
212.	T. Hardy Whalen	4923 Murdock	"
213.	Jack M. Bachman	7032 Dale Ave.	"
214.	X Harold W. Dodge	3330a Cambridge	Maplewood, Mo.
215.	Joseph P. Harbacek	7220 W. Park	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
216.	X John H. Herye	3632 Winnebago	St. Louis, Mo.
217.	Vincent J. Leonard	340 Hillside	Webster Groves, Mo.
218.	L.R. McDowell	4917 Lexington	St. Louis, Mo.
219.	Emil Mosheim		Seguin, Tex.
220.	X Bernard Nordman	3900 S. Broadway	St. Louis, Mo.
221.	X Harry J. O'Neill	507 Newport	Webster Groves, Mo.
222.	X Charles J. Picek	404 Fort Sill Blvd.	Lawton, Okla.
223.	John H. Poelker	5427a Plover Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
224.	Nugent Weis	941 Zeota Dr.	"
225.	Al Banfield	113 S. Stevens St.,	South Amboy, N.J.

226.	Herman A. Buss	911 S. Pittsburgh St.	Tulsa, Okla.
227.	XFerd. G. Classe	7712 Snowden Ave.	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
228.	Leroy W. Dews	4655 Penrose St.	St. Louis, Mo.
229.	XCharles J. Dirksen	Santa Clara University	Santa Clara, Calif
230.	H. Choteau Dyer	506 Olive St.	St. Louis, Mo.
231.	Joseph F. Duddy	4953 Reber Pl.	"
232.	Jack J. Glynn	5208 Ashland	"
233.	Farrington T. Hall	Naval Air Station	Moffat Field, Calif.
234.	Wm. T. Heckart	136 Dougless, Denny Terr.	Columbia, S.C.
235.	XFrancis J. Hess		Crystal City, Mo.
236.	Leonard F. Hoffman	1128 N. Rutledge	Springfield, Ill.
237.	XShelby F. James	5029 Mardel	St. Louis, Mo.
238.	Richard J. Lancaster	4468 Forest Park Blvd.	"
239.	John J. Long	deceased	"
240.	XKenneth J Marischen	4935a Magnolia	"
241.	XRobert Meier	3920 Bowen	"
242.	Francis Schreff	4846 Margaretta	"
243.	Joseph B. Schweitzer	5376 Emerson Ave.	"
244.	XHenry G. Stahl	5042a Lindenwood	"
245.	XPeter J. Wilder	6418 West Ct.	"
246.	Ray P. Walton		Vernon, Ill.
247.	J.E. Becherer	4471 Olive St.,	St. Louis, Mo.
248.	Phillip Brinkman	8525 Colonial Lane	Clayton, Mo.
249.	XJohn Bruen Jr.	4232 Flad Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
250.	Aloyisius Clooney	3635 Lee Ave.	"

251. Harrison F. Coerver	9709 Greenwood	Kirkwood, Mo.
252. Jerry Donovan	1742 College Ave,	East St. Louis, Ill.
253. Elmer Gierer	4233 Warne Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
254. Maurice Graham		
255. X Edward Hoffman	7630 Forest View Dr.	"
256. E.V. Miles Jr.	908 S. Illinois Ave.	Carbondale, Ill.
257. Raymond Phelan		Boston, Mass.
258. X Charles Bennett	7290 Maryland Ave.	University City, MO.
259. Joseph McConnell	1021 Grandview Pl.	St. Louis, Mo.
260. X John J. Lang	7418 Somerset Dr.	Clayton, Mo.
261. Frank Cowling	302 Cherry	Mt. Carmel, Ill.
262. X Francis O'Connor	6036 Horton Pl	St. Louis, Mo.
263. Edward Oswald S.J.	St. Stanilaus Seminary	Florissant, Mo.
264. William Sanborn	6038 Pershing	St. Louis, Mo.
265. Mayo P. Smith	3800 Lafayette	"
266. Joseph Groom	407 N. Washington	Jerseyville, Ill.
267. Archie K. Smith	3517 Connecticut	St. Louis, Mo.
268. X Walter Stork	3210 Greer Ave.	"
269. X Richard Seibel	3949 Magnolia	"
270. Thomas Tierney	c/o Shell Oil Co. 13th & Locust	"
271. Charles M. Winsby	c/o Shell Oil Co	Greenwick, Kansas.
272. George H. Woods	c/o W.F. Woods #28 Aberdeen	Clayton, Mo.
273. X CHARLES E. WULLER Francis Mueller	2111 A. WEST MAIN ST.	BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS
274. X Paul W. Bode	1130 Childress	St. Louis, Mo.
275. X William Brown	7309 Doncaster	"

276.	Joseph D. Brumm	1824 N. 9th St.	St. Louis, Mo.
277.	Wm. Bushell	2201 Delmar	Granite City, Ill.
278.	Vincent J. Collins	4919 Terry A ^v e.	St. Louis, Mo.
279.	John C. Gastorf	4209 Warne Ave.	"
280.	X Wm. A. Heyward	3223 Portis	"
281.	X Raymond Horner	4434 Laclede	"
282.	Henry L. Hunt	deceased	"
283.	X Thomas S. Marks	3626 Humphrey St.,	"
284.	X Paul A. Mattingly	c/o Levingston Shipbldg. Co.	Orange, Tex.
285.	Joseph Scannel	3521 Commonwealth	Maplewood, Mo.
286.	Herbert F. Merklin	3340 Oxford	"
287.	Walter W. Mitchell		
288.	X Ted O'Neill	3853 Lindell	St. Louis, Mo.
289.	James O'Neill	1220 Midland Blvd.	University City, Mo.
290.	Donald Sanders	deceased	
291.	X Sydney M. Scherstuhl	3712a Keokuk St.	St. Louis, Mo.
292.	X Francis X Stolte	4248 N. Euclid	"
293.	Rudolph Webber	909 Brearton Dr.	"
294.	X Bernard R. Winkler	4681 Kossuth Ave.	"
295.	X Eugene J Woelfle	5705 Terry Ave.	"
296.	X Ted J Brucker	3660a Arsenal	"
297.	Charles J. Brysen	616 Oakland St.	Hendersonville, N. C.
298.	Russell Bull	9021 Eager Rd.	Webster Groves, Mo.
299.	X Bernard J. Cullen	c/o S.W. Bell Tel. Co.	Sedalia, Mo.
300.	Leonard Duerbeck	3202 Sullivan Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.

301.	Frank Enger	3407 Halliday	St. Louis, Mo.
302.	X John Feltman	105 S. 9th St.	"
303.	Steven Ferguson	1220 Woodland	Richmond Hgts. Mo.
304.	Ralph Filipezak ✓	3652 Cleveland	St. Louis, Mo.
305.	X Edward T. Groppel	6724 Clayton Ave.	"
306.	John D. Hummel	4981 Theckla	"
307.	X Victor Jacquemin	319 N. Sappington	Glendale, Mo.
308.	X Russel Johnson	1226 Victory St.	Alton, Ill.
309.	William Jordan	8704 Windom Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
310.	X Gerald Koetting 5119	Wabada	"
311.	X James Leahy	c/o Wahl Shoe Co. 1601 Washington	"
312.	X Paul Marx	5255 Dunnica	"
313.	X Ferd. W. Meyer	2008 Virginia	"
314.	X Richard Neenan	125 26th St. Dr. S.E.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
315.	Charles Parks	3810 Keokuk	St. Louis, Mo.
316.	X Marvin W. Rogers	c/o H. B. Zachry Co. Box 596,	Laredo, Tex.
317.	X Leland Scoffield	421 Alma Ave.	Webster Groves, Mo.
318.	Robert Specking	4922 Claxton	St. Louis, Mo.
319.	Lester Wright		
320.	J. Barry	5011 Murdoch	"
321.	X R. Murray Cantwell	5149 Westminster	"
322.	John B. Conners	1752 Autumn Ave.	Memphis, Tenn.
323.	John F. Corkery	4205 Flad Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
324.	X Joseph P. Freeman	4251 Cleveland	"
325.	X Robert F. Hellrung	8343 Washington	University City, Mo.

301.	Frank Enger	3407 Halliday	St. Louis, Mo.
302.	X John Feltman	105 S. 9th St.	"
303.	Steven Ferguson	1220 Woodland	Richmond Hgts. Mo.
304.	Ralph Filipezak ✓	3652 Cleveland	St. Louis, Mo.
305.	X Edward T. Groppel	6724 Clayton Ave.	"
306.	John D. Hummel	4981 Theckla	"
307.	X Victor Jacquemin	319 N. Sappington	Glendale, Mo.
308.	X Russel Johnson	1226 Victory St.	Alton, Ill.
309.	William Jordan	8704 Windom Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
310.	X Gerald Koetting	5119 Wabada	"
311.	X James Leahy	c/o Wahl Shoe Co. 1601 Washington	"
312.	X Paul Marx	3255 Dunnica	"
313.	X Ferd. W. Meyer	2008 Virginia	"
314.	X Richard Neenan	125 26th St. Dr. S.E.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
315.	Charles Parks	3810 Keokuk	St. Louis, Mo.
316.	X Marvin W. Rogers	c/o H. B. Zachry Co.	Box 596, Laredo, Tex.
317.	X Leland Scoffield	421 Alma Ave.	Webster Groves, Mo.
318.	Robert Specking	4922 Claxton	St. Louis, Mo.
319.	Lester Wright		
320.	J. Barry	5011 Murdoch	"
321.	X R. Murray Cantwell	5149 Westminster	"
322.	John B. Connors	1752 Autumn Ave.	Memphis, Tenn.
323.	John F. Corkery	4205 Flad Ave.	St. Louis, Mo.
324.	X Joseph P. Freeman	4251 Cleveland	"
325.	X Robert F. Hellrung	8343 Washington	University City, Mo.

326. X Ervin L. Heyde	5023 ^a Jamison 3255 San Bonita	St. Louis, Mo. University City, Mo.
327. Ralph G. Hoffman	Rt #4 Box 66	Waterloo, Ill.
328. X Raymond E. Jaas	5226 Ashland	St. Louis, Mo.
329. Fred J. Knepper	7515 Drexel Dr.	University City, Mo.
330. Stanley D. Kuizin		Waverly, Ill.
331. X Albert A. Lanahan	2035 Delmar Ave.	Granite City, Ill.
332. X Albert H. Krekel	4157 Lafayette	St. Louis, Mo.
333. Arthur E. Poth	2019 Princeton	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
334. X Herman Reuter	3258 Delor	St. Louis, Mo.
335. Harold M. Winter	2925 Meremac St.	"
336. Emmanuel Zerega Jr.	11080 Riviera St,	Seattle, Wash.
337. X Robert Barrett	3883 Connecticut	St. Louis, Mo.
338. John Bauer	1413 28th S. N.	Birmingham, Ala.
339. X Joseph Sharp	#9 Benton Place	St. Louis, Mo.
340. Gerald P. Branson	4844 Hammett Pl.	"
341. X Edward Brown	3852 Wyoming	"
342. Gerald F. Conners		"
343. X Robert G. Gibling	6507 Hoffman	"
344. Robert Griffin	6925 Berthold	"
345. X Joseph A. Heckemeyer	4535 Gibson Ave.	"
346. X Eugene Zieha	5275 Northland	"
347. Robert C. Jasper	1737 Marcus	"
348. Henry J. Krapf	3214 Taft	"
349. X Joseph E. Lynch	4668 Greer	"
350. Malachi Hogan	3535 Wyandotte St. Westport Station	Kansas City, Mo.

351. Patrick J. Manley	3519 Kossuth	St. Louis, Mo.
352. X Fred Massa	5344 Landsdowne	"
353. John P. McGrath	5151 Northland	"
354. Lloyd Kyprie	5959 Lucille	"
355. James E. Powers	#27 Wydown Terr.	"
356. X Robert M. Schaller	6939 Pershing	"
357. Wm. A. Piesker	5166 Minerva	"
358. Raymond A. Stockman	5504 Tennessee	"
359. X Albert G. Norfleet	641 Tuxedo	Webster Groves, Mo.
360. X Alfred Oppliger	6211 Cleatha	St. Louis, Mo.
361. X George L. Arendes	5016a Murdoch	"
362. X Kenneth Bauer	8578 Drury Lane	"
363. Joseph Beck	4931 Genevieve	"
364. X Elmer Blankman	4538 Minnesota	"
365. X Richard Braeckel	7736 Gissler	Richmond Hgts, Mo.
366. Emmanuel Cassimatis	1142 Lawn A ^v e.	St. Louis, Mo.
367. X Gerard Cleary	4165a Shenandoah	"
368. James Corrigan	1022 Commodore D _r .	Richmond Hgts. Mo.
369. X Robert Fechner	Rt. 1 Box 126	Lemay, Mo.
370. X Curt Friehs	6623 Leona	St. Louis, Mo.
371. Daniel E. Griffiths	450 Fairview	Webster Groves, Mo.
372. X John Hagan	445 Georgia	Ferguson, Mo.
373. X Daniel A. Hogan	7468 Warner	Richmond Hgts. Mo.
374. Albert Hopman	5348 Bancroft	St. Louis, Mo.
375. Wm. Kelly		

376.	X	Warren Knapp	4332a Gibson	St. Louis, Mo.
377.	X	James McCarthy	412 State St.	Beardstown, Ill.
378.		John McKinney	3869 Flad	St. Louis, Mo.
379.	X	Howard Maloney	4848 Sacramento	"
380.		Lawrence Miller	4726a Lee Ave.	"
381.	X	Henry Mollman	4945 Sutherland	"
382.	X	Vincent O'Connell	15078 Minerva	"
383.		Phillip O'Dea	2649 January	"
384.	X	Carl Reither Jr.	4605 Mc Pherson	"
385.	X	John Robb	4946 Tholozan	"
386.		Ernest REuter	5533 Cates	"
387.		Wm. Townsend	1529 Hanley Rd.	"
388.		Vincent Herbers	5519 Milentz	"
389.	X	Manley Rice Jr.	5795 Pershing	"
390.		William Watt		Winchester, Ill.
391.	X	Eugene Murray	3164 Fortis	St. Louis, Mo.
391.				
392.	X	Norval Murray	"	"
393.		George Augustine	3315 Minneaota	"
394.	X	Ralph Bauer	8578 Drury Lane	"
395.	X	Fred Brenner	6016 W. Main	"
396.		Russell Burlemann	4416 Wallace A. e.	"
397.	X	John Cummings	1902 Victor S. +.	"
398.	X	Danford Fuller	5522 Tennessee	"
399.	X	Eugene Kerber	2842 Hampton	"
4000	X	Edward J. Lambur	4316 Toenges	"

*Ellis Apt - 3 H
2940 Grand Concourse
Bronx, New York
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo*

401.	X John ^{E.} Neukum	6936 W. Park	
402.	X Raymond Oppliger	6610 Oakland	
403.	X Herschel Sanner	5811 Pershing	"
404.	Charles Schultz	deceased	
405.	X Joseph Walsh		
406.	X Frank Becker	5814 Maple Ave.	"
407.	Harold Beibel	241 Lebanon Ave.	Belleville, Ill.
408.	Henry Bromschwig	4141 Flora	St. Louis, Mo.
409.	X Wm. Bruen	4232 Flad	"
410.	Robert Carmody	4069 Ashland	"
411.	X John Dippel	4120 Castleman	"
412.	X Lewis Frey	7024 Edison Ave.	Normandy, Mo.
413.	Andrew Gitchoff	825 Madison Ave.	Madison, Ill.
414.	Charles Langdon	4930 Lindell	St. Louis
415.	X Robert Litke	415 Bates	"
416.	X Francis Marin	3617 Tennessee	"
417.	Richard Miller	4136 Michigan	"
418.	X Wm. Neukum	6936 W. Park	"
419.	X Dennis Niemeyer		Breese, Ill.
420.	X Anthony Piasecki	2808 Osage	St. Louis
421.	X Al Woelfle	1916 Linton	"
422.	X Lee Young	6940 Pernod	"
423.	Joseph Schoenoff	7431 Lyndover	Maplewood, Mo.
424.	X Michael Cantoni	5342 Magnolia	St. Louis
425.	X Lawrence Gill	5523 Milentz	"

426.	X August Giordano	3320 York Ct.	St. Louis, Mo.
427.	Joseph W. Harris	1349 McCutcheon Ave.	"
428.	X Wm. Fenimore	3320-Ye	"
429.	X Clarence Lerch	1919 Agnes 4030 Green Lea Pl.	"
430.	X Hillary Mattingly Jr.	1029 Goodfellow	"
431.	Wm. Mecker	2831 Texas	"
432.	X Michael J. Mohan Jr.	1805 O'Connell Ave.	St. Louis Cty, Mo.
433.	Francis A. Mueller	3940 Lindell	St. Louis
434.	X Charles Putnam	1234 Temple	"
435.	X Joseph Rehme	6811 Watermann	"
436.	X Edward Scally	4061 Humphrey	"
437.	X Russel Schroeder	3125 Rolla Pl.	"
438.	X Fred Weber	2324 Park Ave.	"
439.	X Anthony Berne	4624 Loughborough	"
440.	X Leon DuBois	3628a Hartford	"
441.	Barrett Gourley	4406 W. Florissant	"
442.	Robert Harte	3841a Greer	"
443.	X Glennon F. Sahrman	5704 Rosa	"
444.	X Thomas Sudholt	114 E. Lincoln	Belleville, Ill.
445.	X Robert Walsh	5935 Theodosia	St. Louis
446.	X John Bodenmiller	4355 Ellenwood	"
447.	X Joseph F. Duepner	c/o Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks, 3600 N. 2nd	"
448.	X Daniel L. McDermott	3970 Hartford	"
449.	X Theo. R. Reich	c/o Edw. D. Jones Co. 300 N. 4th St.	"
450.	X Charles M. Rempe	5862 Delor	"

451. X Wm. C. Ruppert	4018 Wyoming	St. Louis
452. X Wm. A Behr	4133 Michigan	"
453. X Harry Cervenka	17 N. Dade	Ferguson, Mo.
454. X Norman Cibulka	3625a Phillips	St. Louis
455. X Redmond Cleary	5626 Julian	"
456. X Clem Hoffman	6211 Murdoch	"
457. X Henry Moravek	5749 Degiverville	"
458. X Daniel Prindible	428 Hazelgreen	Webster Groves, Mo.
459. X Clarence Schramel	3946 Fairview	St. Louis
460. X Joseph Speiser	4528 Fair	"
461. X Aubrey Swann		"
462. John Roebke	4535 Dryden	"