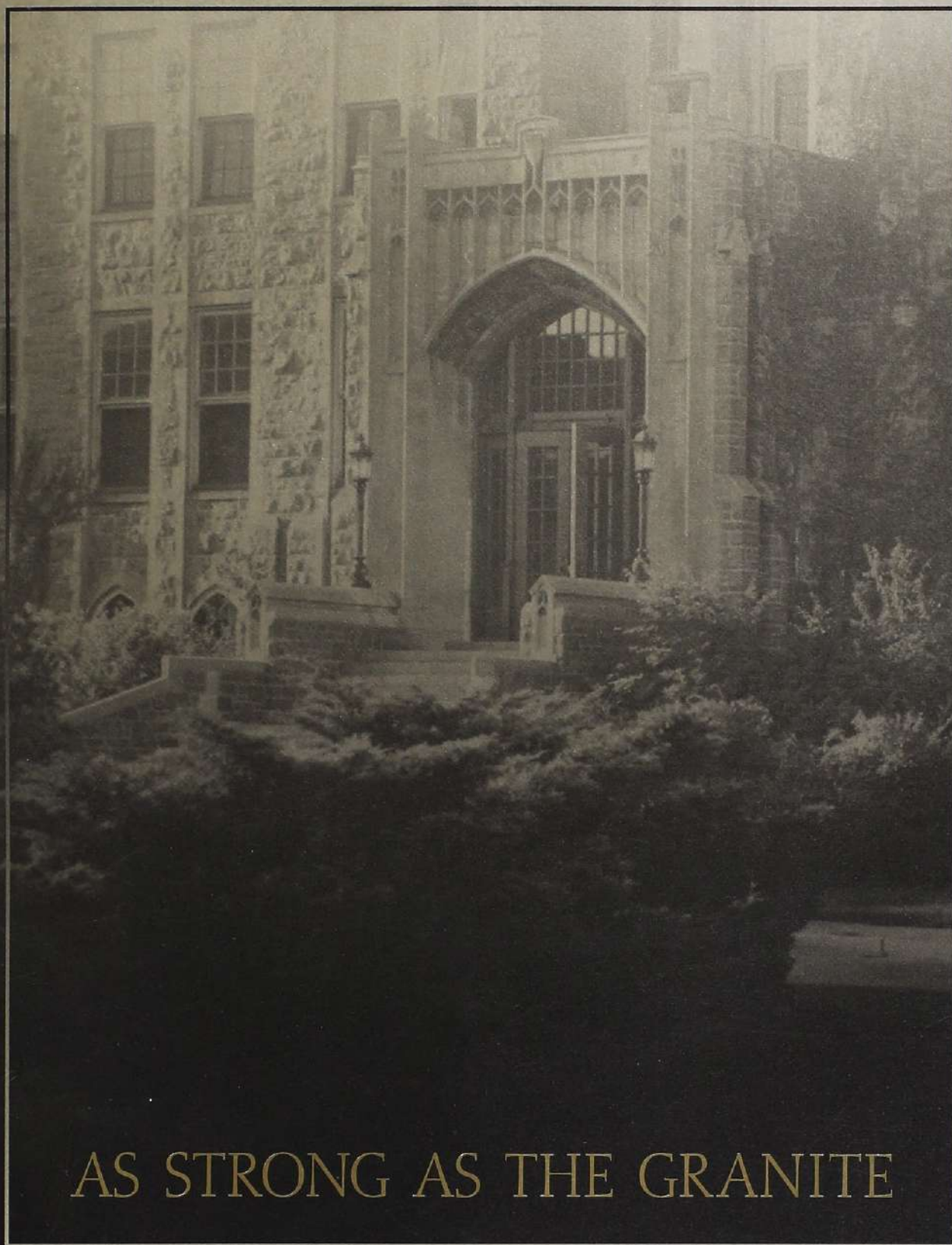


Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ



AS STRONG AS THE GRANITE

Vitality and Vision: Fontbonne at 75



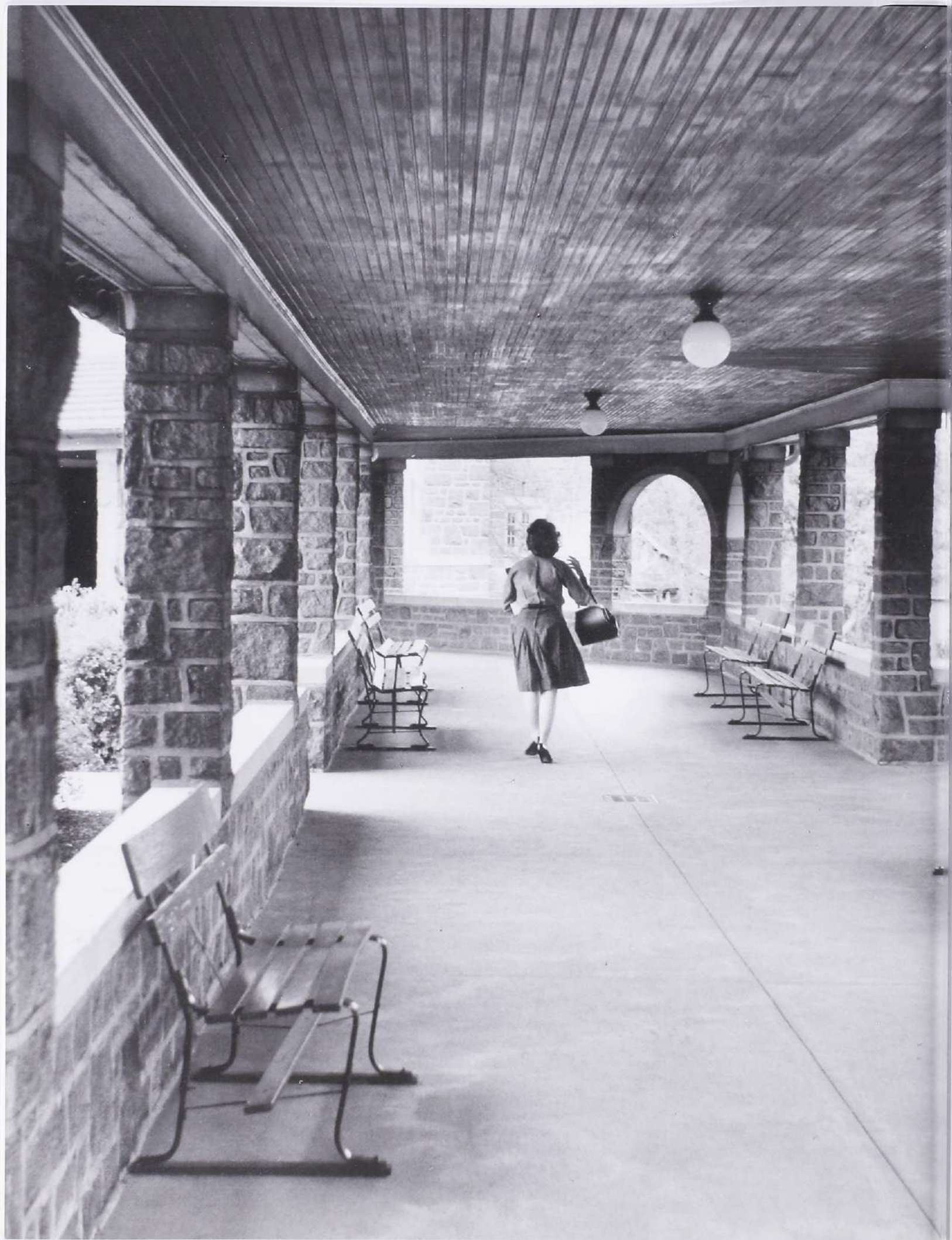


This book is made possible through a generous gift from
Claire Roach, a devoted Fonthonne alumna.

Fontbonne College

ST · LOUIS · MISSOURI





AS STRONG AS THE GRANITE

Vitality and Vision: Fontbonne at 75

by Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ, PhD





Dedication

For my parents — they emphasized the value of education and led me to an appreciation of learning, of a sense of humor and of good storytelling;

For the Sisters of St. Joseph — they provide a community of love, respect and encouragement;

For my Fontbonne College colleagues — they continue to be an inspiration by their loyalty, scholarship and dedication to the essence of education.

Foreword



The history and heritage of fine institutions are priceless. That is one reason why it is a great honor for me to write the foreword for this history commemorating the 75th anniversary of Fontbonne College. As former dean and president of Saint Louis University, I have known Fontbonne and its outstanding programs for many years. When I came to Saint Louis University in 1944, Fontbonne was one of three Catholic four-year colleges for women in St. Louis. As regent of the Corporate Colleges, I attended the Fontbonne commencement ceremonies each year and mutually profited by the strong professional relationships that were created.

From the college's earliest days, administrators, faculty and staff have based programs and services on a series of enduring values which permeate everything they do. The Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Fontbonne's founders, live by and teach the values of

quality, respect, diversity, community, justice, service, faith and Catholic presence. That is a unique and wonderful heritage Fontbonne has given those whose lives it touches!

I am very pleased that my good friend, Jane Hassett, CSJ, is author of this special project. As presidents of two Catholic institutions of higher education, we often worked together. She continues to serve Fontbonne well and I commend her accomplishment.

Fontbonne's history is an enduring testament to the will and foresight of the courageous Sisters of St. Joseph. "Meeting the needs of the times" has always been their motto and that is why Fontbonne is celebrating 75 years of academic excellence. Their heritage is still present at Fontbonne, making this institution "As Strong as the Granite."

Paul C. Reinert, SJ

Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ, PhD

Sister Jane Hassett's contagious laughter and great wit have made her one of Fontbonne's favorite presidents. Serving as Fontbonne's 11th and longest-tenured president from 1972-1985, Sister Jane has gathered great insight into the history of Fontbonne. With her background in history and her interest in writing, Sister Jane seemed the perfect choice to author Fontbonne's 75th anniversary commemorative book.

Sister Jane graduated from Maryville College (now University) and received her master's degree and doctorate in modern European history from Saint Louis University. She took her final vows as a Sister of St. Joseph of Carondelet in 1959. Her background is varied. She was an elementary and secondary school teacher, a Title III program specialist for the United States Office of Education in Washington

D.C., and a professor and chairperson of history at Fontbonne before becoming president. She has also served as executive director of the Sisters' Energy Conservation Program and was administrator of Our Lady of Life Apartments, Inc.

A native of St. Louis, Sister Jane was familiar with Fontbonne as a child. Her mother's aunts and uncles, coincidentally, lived in what is now Wydown House, the president's residence.

Sister Jane serves on the boards of Avila College in Kansas City and Nazareth Living Center, a retirement and nursing facility in St. Louis. She has traveled extensively and enjoys zoos and art museums. Her favorite animals are the big cats and her favorite artists are the French Impressionists.

About the Author



Table of Contents

Foreword	10
About the Author	11
Introduction and Acknowledgments	13
Chapter 1 The Foundation is Laid	15
Chapter 2 Cornerstone and Bricks	23
Chapter 3 The Mortar is Set	31
Chapter 4 Among the Arches	37
Chapter 5 Granite and the Bell	49
Chapter 6 Our Lady Amid the Granite	55
Chapter 7 Books and Bricks	63
Chapter 8 Budgets, Buildings and Bricks	71
Chapter 9 Brick by Brick—50 Years Strong	81
Chapter 10 Building from Strength	91
Chapter 11 A Firm Foundation	99
Chapter 12 A Final Word	105
75 Years of People in Fontbonne History	107
Short Chronology	141

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Introduction and Acknowledgements

Being asked to write the 75th anniversary history of Fontbonne College was a very flattering request and it was an assignment that I approached with enthusiasm.

Because my academic discipline is history, I know something about research methods. As an historian, my intent has been to produce an accurate story of Fontbonne, told in an interesting way.

The college has been familiar to me since my childhood when I roller skated on the driveways, fed the fish in the pond in front of Ryan Hall and peeked in the open door of the laundry where the sisters prayed while they ironed. My official Fontbonne connection began in 1960 when I taught in the history department and later became Fontbonne's 11th president. The association has continued on and off for enough years that I have absorbed the personality of the place sufficiently to present its story authentically.

The book could not have moved from idea to reality without the mentoring of Stephanie Stueber, CSJ, who did the first editing—locating antecedents and demanding clarity—in addition to providing invaluable leads and information. Susan King, the final editor, trusted that I could not only do the writing but also finish by the deadline. Many others deserve thanks: the Fontbonne College librarians, archivists at Carondelet and the Congregational Center, alumni who loaned precious souvenirs and individuals who consented to interviews. Thanks are due, too, to everyone on the campus who listened patiently when I told them more about “the book” than they cared to know.

The late Thomas P. Neill, PhD, professor of history at Saint Louis University, said to his students, “You don’t have to be dull to be scholarly.” I hope I have been one, not the other.

Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ, PhD



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The Foundation is Laid 1

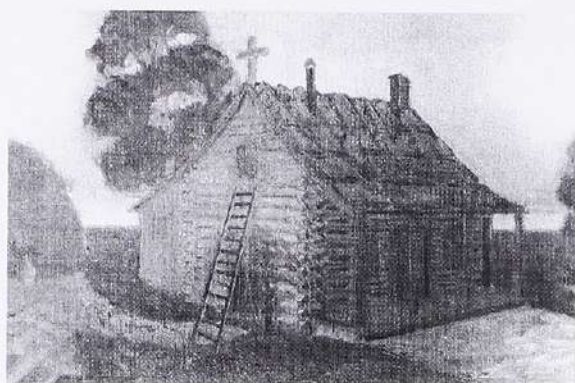
At a regular meeting of the Directory of the Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph Carondelet, now South Saint Louis, State of Missouri held at the hour of two o'clock P.M. of Monday the fourth day of February A.D. 1907 were present Sister Agnes Gonzaga Ryan President, Sister Agnes Rossiter Vice President, Sister M. Julia Littenecker, Sister Columbine Ryan, Sister Concordia Horn five in number, absent none.

The President called the meeting to order. On motion, it was unanimously agreed, that the President be, and she is hereby authorized to purchase ground in the vicinity of St. Louis for the purpose of erecting a College for girls. There being no other business to be transacted by the Board, on motion the meeting then adjourned.

Sister Agnes Gonzaga Ryan, Pres.
Sister M. Liguori Monaghan, Sec.

In these simple words is found one of the most momentous decisions the Sisters of St. Joseph could make in the field of education for women. This statement tells very little of what went before this decision and nothing of the effort, thought and sacrifice that would follow before the institution now known as Fontbonne College became a reality.

The original entrance posts to Fontbonne read "Fontbonne College for Women." Science Building is in the background.



A drawing of the original log cabin in Carondelet used by the six Sisters of St. Joseph after coming to St. Louis



Mother St. John Fontbonne

St. Louis Province. She remained in that dual position until the change of community governance in 1917 created a St. Louis Province with its own provincial superior.

By 1907, the Sisters of St. Joseph had a 71-year history in the midwest, having arrived in the St. Louis area in 1836.

Six Sisters of St. Joseph emigrated from Lyon, France at the invitation of Bishop Joseph Rosati, CM, the first bishop of St. Louis, who asked for sisters capable of teaching deaf individuals. The sisters arrived in the port of New Orleans on March 5, 1836. Bishop Rosati welcomed them and described to them their future home in Cahokia, Illinois and another house being prepared for them in the town of Carondelet. The trip upriver lasted 10 days and on March 25 the sisters landed in St. Louis.

The Cahokia establishment eventually flooded and the sisters there sought refuge with their sisters residing in Carondelet. Prior to 1803, Carondelet was a Spanish town, where Spanish law and customs prevailed, but in 1836 its character was decidedly French. It was to be the "Cradle of the Sisters of St. Joseph" in North America.

Agnes Gonzaga Ryan, CSJ at the time the superior general of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, was, in addition, the superior of the geographic area now named the

The settlement was poor—commonly known as *Vide Poche* (Empty Pocket)—and the convent was far from luxurious. Their dwelling consisted of a log cabin attached to a frame shed with a loft. The log house consisted of two rooms, as did the shed. A ladder on the outside provided access to the loft space.

Leaving France for the transatlantic voyage required an unusual amount of courage and spirit of adventure, but these six sisters were members of a religious community which traced its roots to revolutionary France. Mother St. John Fontbonne, the foundress, was scheduled for execution by guillotine when the fall of Robespierre saved her from death and provided the opportunity to strengthen the small community she had labored to form. Inspired by readiness to serve the needs of the time, she had the vision and generosity to answer the call of Bishop Rosati when he asked for assistance. For some time Mother St. John had cherished the hope of sending sisters as missionaries to the New World.

Sister Agnes Gonzaga and her council in determining to found a



Agnes Gonzaga Ryan, CSJ



*The motherhouse of the Sisters of
St. Joseph of Carondelet*

college had inherited the spirit and courage of their predecessors.

In 1907 they were living in a city enjoying a period of great enthusiasm and sense of pride. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition—the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904—had ended three years earlier. St. Louis was a thriving city, fourth in population in the nation. Its growth during the first half of the 19th century was largely due to the westward expansion of the nation and the growing traffic on the Mississippi River. The Fair Committee chose the western half of Forest Park for the Exposition. Businessmen of Carondelet had made a strong bid to draw the Fair to the south side, declaring it a natural with the bluffs on the river, the beautiful rocky terrain and the grand panorama of the Mississippi River. They found the choice of Forest Park disappointing. The park site covered about 650 acres, but it soon became evident that much more space would be needed for the type of exposition planned. Additional tracts were obtained by lease. The Fair Committee acquired the new, not yet

occupied, Washington University campus with seven completed buildings and four more planned for completion by the opening day of the Fair, and other private lands close by. The resulting area comprised about 1,275 acres. Some of this land was destined to be the site of Fontbonne College.

Available records show that John Joseph Glennon, Archbishop of St. Louis, was actively involved in the selection of the site for the new college. Archbishop Glennon and Sister Agnes Gonzaga enjoyed a cordial relationship and his advice on the purchase of property was taken seriously. In time his recommendation proved correct.

The particular piece of "Lot 1 of the Subdivision of Gratiot League Square" had been part of the fairgrounds and most probably the disposal place for construction materials. The Archbishop counseled the purchase of the first parcel of land, 13.235 acres, located at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue (Big Bend Boulevard) and a "private road or highway, 100 feet wide, established by Thomas K.

Fun Facts

The approximate cost of furnishing a Medaille Hall room in 1948 was \$300.

In 1956, homecoming dinner cost \$1.75 for adults; \$1.00 for children.

In 1931, the graduating class gave a sundial to the college.

In 1951, IBM punch cards were used for the first time at registration.

In 1949, Hilda Lorschach, CSJ approved of dancing in Medaille ballroom only if the dance was strictly formal.

School uniforms were worn from academic year 1926-27 until the end of the academic year 1937-38.

Genevieve McElroy, Class of 1927, was the first Fontbonne graduate engaged to be married. She became the wife of John F. Fiorino, MD, a graduate of Saint Louis University Medical School and a native of Everett, Washington.

Skinker and wife, Wydown Realty Company, Charles S. Brent and wife, and others. . . The private road is Wydown Boulevard.

In 1908, the Sisters of St. Joseph purchased this piece of property for \$52,940 from: Virginia R.S. Buchanan, a widow; Mary I. Maffitt and Pierre C. Maffitt, her husband; Ann B. Skinker, single and unmarried; Ida M. Pollard, single and unmarried.

Some weeks later the same group, excepting Ida M. Pollard, conveyed to the Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, their corporate title, a second parcel of 3.1 acres for \$12,400.

For the sum of \$65,340, the Sisters of St. Joseph acquired prime real estate in a desirable section of St. Louis County. The City of St. Louis boundary line lay to the east of the sisters' property.

Where the sisters found the funds for the purchase is not known. The enthusiasm of Sister Agnes Gonzaga led her to have plans

drawn for the campus-to-be and her determination in pursuing the "College for girls" was its driving force.

As superior general, Sister Agnes Gonzaga had heavy and wide-ranging responsibilities which precluded her devoting the major portion of her time to the development of a college. However, in April 1910, she wrote a letter to Cardinal Tuto of the Congregation of the Affairs of Religious in Rome, requesting permission to borrow \$200,000 to build on the site "a group of buildings suited to the requirements of a high school and college for girls."

We have for some time been hoping to build a new school for the higher education of girls to fit in with the parish school system of this city where our Sisters conduct twenty-four schools employing about two hundred Sisters. Our Mother House is not large enough to accommodate such a school nor does

it seem fitting to have our novitiate and academy in the same group of buildings. We have purchased a site for the new institution in a favorable location and the ground is paid for. We have no other debts.

We hold in this city property which we can give as security for the loan, valued at eight hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$850,000), and we also have securities that amount to one hundred twenty thousand dollars (\$120,000) cash.

The second paragraph tells something of the sisters' solvency. The city property valued at \$850,000 was the motherhouse located then and now at 6400 Minnesota Avenue. The fact of having securities that amounted to \$120,000 speaks of some business acumen and good financial planning.

The statement that the new school for the higher education of girls will fit in with the parish school system evidences a vision for the future and an appreciation of the needs of women in the years ahead.

In addition to the \$200,000 they sought to borrow, the sisters planned to use available cash and "other money we may be able to secure in erecting a building to cost five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000)." No mention is made of the source of the funds to be borrowed. Their determination to have a college made them willing to encumber the Congregation

with eight years of debt repayment and interest.

Whatever the outcome of Sister Agnes Gonzaga's request to borrow \$200,000, the intent to start construction as soon as possible was in her mind. Her general communication to the sisters dated September 14, 1911, stated:

Another Community interest I recommend to your earnest prayers is the New College buildings about to be begun. Beseech St. Joseph, the dear Builder, in season and out of season, to direct heads and hands and to obtain the needed means.

In spite of her enthusiasm for the creation of a college, Sister Agnes Gonzaga did not live to see her dream realized. Many difficulties, mostly financial, blocked the realization of her hopes. The State of Missouri granted a charter to the institution on April 17, 1917, and Sister Agnes Gonzaga, already in frail health, died on June 14, 1917. Six weeks prior to her death she had completed her second term in the office of superior general. Mary Agnes Rossiter, CSJ succeeded her in office.

Although the college had a charter, there were no funds to begin building and the project was delayed, but not abandoned.

Preparation of faculty and staff went forward in a variety of educational fields. Nearly a decade earlier, when Sister Agnes Gonzaga and Sister Mary Agnes visited Italy, they had the opportunity to observe sisters from the St. Paul Province at

their studies in the art galleries of Rome and Florence. On their return home they assigned two sisters from St. Louis to pursue the study of art in Europe. In 1911, The Catholic University of America sent out an invitation to different women's communities to enroll their sisters as students. Among the charter group of students was Mary Pius Neenan, CSJ, who became one of the earliest women religious to receive a PhD degree from Catholic University. Later in life she was president of Fontbonne College, serving only one year until the Congregation elected her superior general in 1942.

Sister Agnes Gonzaga encouraged increasing numbers of sisters to enroll at many university centers around the United States and in Europe. She authorized the sisters to join professional organizations and learned societies and to participate in their meetings and activities.

Sister Mary Agnes, in turn, realized keenly the enormous development taking place in the world of education and made her own contribution by expanding the instructional work of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

At her accession to office, although the concerns of the new St. Louis Province were not directly her responsibility, Sister Mary Agnes engaged her energies in propelling forward the vision of a college. Early in her second term as superior general she authorized the organization of college classes to be held in the space occupied by St. Joseph's Academy at the motherhouse.

Nine students registered in September 1923. Mary Irene O'Hara, CSJ became the first dean, and in 1925, the first president and superior. Marietta Jennings, CSJ succeeded her as dean. The charter class of Fontbonne College was: Catharine Gunn, Jule Kirk, Anne Masek, Elizabeth McGarry, Mary Louise Mee, Gertrude O'Daniel, Lucille Remmers, Natalie Rozier and Gladys Conroy.

Preparation of sisters had been going forward during the period before the first classes got under way and a surprising number of them in time acquired their advanced degrees from secular institutions. Their education came from schools as diverse as Chicago Musical College, Columbia University, Northwestern University and Kansas State Agricultural College. Remarkable at the time is that the faculty was not all Sisters of St. Joseph but from the beginning included lay women and men. Six sisters and three lay teachers comprised the first faculty.

A preliminary brochure dated 1923 explained that until the buildings at Wydown Boulevard and Pennsylvania Avenue (Big Bend Boulevard) were ready for occupancy, college classes would be conducted at the Academy.

Fontbonne is to be a Four-year (sic) College conferring the degrees of A.B. and B.S. The course of studies has been arranged to meet the requirements of the Catholic University of America, Missouri University and the North Central Association of Colleges.

It is the intention of those in charge of the college to secure the approval of these standardizing agents from year to year, so that the student at the completion of any year's work may enter without examination any standard college.

The brochure delineated the expenses for the year in order to "explain very carefully to the patron the entire cost for his daughter for the College year."

Board, room, heat, light, water service, drawing class, commercial art, library privileges, a course of entertainments and lectures, use of the infirmary for temporary illness, medicines obtained from the college infirmary and gymnasium instruction totaled \$400; tuition for all class work added \$100.

An explanatory note stated that charges for board and tuition in the various departments for the school year "are as low as is consistent with the instruction, service, and accommodation given."

Sept. 17, 1923, Fontbonne College. 1923.

Fontbonne College opened September 13th seventeenth in St. Joseph's Academy 6400 Minnesota Ave. St. Louis, Mo. Those enrolled for First Year College Work are:-

- 3) Miss Gertrude O'Daniel - Hannibal, Mo.
 - 2) " Lucille Hemmers - St. Louis, "
 - 4) " Elizabeth McHenry - " "
 - 6) " Julia Kirk " "
 - 5) " Natalie Rozier Perryville, "
 - 7) " Gladys Conway Hawthigs, Mo.
 - 1) " Catharine A. Kuper, St. Louis, Mo.
 - 8) " Anne Mauck " "
 - 9) " Mary Louise Mee " Deoria, Ill.
- Miss O'Daniel died in Hannibal, Mo. May 27 - 1924. R. J. J.

Copy of an original handwritten document showing first students enrolled at Fontbonne



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Cornerstone and Bricks

The preliminary announcement presented the requirements only for the associate of arts degree which the college conferred on completion of 64 credit hours spread over religion, English and foreign language, mathematics or logic, history, physical and biological science, physical education and electives. The course of study presented by the College of Arts and Science is an ambitious one for nine faculty and nine students.

Mary Grace Heiner, who later became a Sister of St. Joseph, joined the freshman class of 1924. Her reminiscences provide a view of student life as she experienced it. Because the classes had begun in the motherhouse, canon law required the separation of novices and postulants from the lay students. Nevertheless, the college girls managed to exchange an illegal word or two or to pass on a candy bar or cookies to their religious friends.

Not all college students resided at Carondelet. Some, including Mary Grace Heiner, rode the streetcar to their classes. Her commute was long—three streetcars to get from home on Forest Park Boulevard to 6400 Minnesota Avenue.

Members of the first class of Fontbonne College taken at Carondelet in 1923—Catharine Gunn (Dye), Elizabeth McGarry (Robben), Lucille Remmers (Gast), Mary Louise Mee, Anne Masek.

Attending college classes in a novitiate house which also contained St. Joseph's Academy presented some challenges. The college girls going to and from their classes could only use certain halls and the courtyard in order to avoid intruding on the cloister or interfering with the academy students and their classes. The novices waxed and polished the striped wood floors to a high gloss, but the beauty of the halls could not make up for the chill of winter months when the young ladies were happy to leave the drafty parts of the building for warmer areas when possible.

In spite of the ban on visitors at the March 19 ceremonies of reception of the religious habit and pronouncement of vows, students managed to attend. They witnessed their postulant friends receive the habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Looking down from their place in the chapel gallery, they saw the activities taking place in the glow cast by the gas lights.

The college offered a calisthenics course for which the students wore a uniform of middy blouse, black taffeta tie and black serge bloomers. Under the direction of Mrs. O.A. Wall, the students put on dramatic productions, adapted to the size of the student body. Mrs. Wall endured the usual student foolishness when they ducked out during rehearsal breaks to get ice cream at Schatz's Ice Cream Parlor at Holly Hills and Michigan Avenue.

Postulants waited tables for the students' lunch, bringing the food up from the ground level kitchen. "Missouri Mud," a chocolate

pudding, appeared often and the college girls sometimes joined the academy boarding students for a bread and jelly snack in the afternoon.

The official program of Fontbonne College in the 1924-25 catalog shows a much broader and complete set of offerings than that of the previous year. Fontbonne provided three divisions: College of Arts and Sciences; a School of Vocational Training, comprising home economics and business; and a School of Music and Art. Students could get a degree, a diploma or a certificate, depending on their course of study. A student completing a two-year business course achieved a certificate in business; by completing a three-year business course, she could gain two years of college credit.

Part of the catalog's introductory remarks reveal the religious identity of the college as a Catholic school where non-Catholic students were received but "for the sake of order" they had to attend religious services.

While the educational work of Fontbonne College went forward at Carondelet, the Sisters of St. Joseph worked quietly, but diligently, to create the physical facility on the Clayton site purchased 15 years earlier. Once again, money was an important consideration. In July 1924, Archbishop Glennon prepared the letter to the Vatican which described the work being done by the religious congregation, the large number of sisters in the St. Louis Province and their financial stability. The Archbishop gave his

blessing and permission to borrow \$400,000 of the estimated total for the campus buildings of \$1,200,000. The sisters could raise \$800,000 and were not encumbered to any extent by debts.

The sisters proposed to pay interest and \$25,000 of principal each year. These were courageous women who would pay for the initial construction costs over a 16-year period.

Archbishop Glennon forwarded his copy of the letter to Rev. C.L. Souvay, CM of Kenrick Seminary for conversion into Latin. After its conversion, the letter, signed by Sister Mary Agnes and the Archbishop, apparently did its work in getting permission to borrow the specified amount. In a communication to all her sisters, dated November 8, 1924, Mary Palma McGrath, CSJ, the provincial superior, appealed to the houses of the province to send money.

Now that the scholastic year is well on the way, you will be able to gauge your financial condition fairly well and make your plans for giving just as much as you possibly can to help liquidate the debt incurred by the Community in erecting Fontbonne College. This is the first time that the Mother House has sent an appeal for any unusual aid to the missions of the Province. We know all are interested and that each house will give as generously as it can.

One sympathizes with Sister Mary Palma whose letter continues by

pointing out that some houses have not paid their assessment to the province of \$25 a year for each sister and have not turned over to the motherhouse the music tuition as had been agreed on some years before. She says further: "The College is a distinct benefit to the Community in the educational advantages it affords the sisters, and this has already been proven by the present large number taking the various courses offered by its curriculum."

Sister Mary Palma knew how to touch the sympathies of her sisters and play upon their pride in the St. Louis Province as she concludes: "Again asking generous cooperation in this building project, which (sic) lightening the financial responsibility of our Mother General and heartening her in the laborious task of seeing the work successfully completed. . ."

The foundresses had a site; they accumulated the necessary finances; the classes were in session at the motherhouse; nothing remained but the biggest step—**ground breaking**—which took place on April 14, 1924. The students of the Class of 1927 counted the date as one of their truly significant memories.

Sister Mary Agnes turned the first shovelful of earth witnessed by her councilors Sisters Columbine Ryan, James Stanislaus Rogan, Mary Lucida Savage, Athanasia Dunnebacke and other Sisters of St. Joseph, faculty and friends. No doubt the architect, Albert B. Groves, attended the ceremonies. After that day, work progressed steadily under the direction of the

Cornerstone laying ceremony, July 13, 1924



Humes-Deal Company, contractors, and Rev. Patrick H. Bradley, pastor of Blessed Sacrament Church on North Kingshighway, as superintendent. Although now a priest, as a young man he had worked in construction with his father. He had also acted as superintendent in the building of the Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis (New Cathedral). The sisters had not intended to undertake construction of all the needed buildings at one time, but careful consideration and the promise of financial support from John Ryan convinced them to go ahead.

Work on five buildings—Administration, Science, Fine Arts, Gymnasium and Boiler House—went forward during the summer, employing some 200 workmen. A story has circulated over the years, perhaps apocryphal, that Sister Mary Agnes, solicitous about the care of the men in the extreme heat of a St. Louis summer, had a lunch wagon installed on the grounds for the purpose of providing fresh milk and pie to anyone who wished it. Sister Mary Agnes took an active role in directing the construction work and spent much time on the

site making sure the specifications were carried out.

The buildings, with the exception of the Boiler House, are constructed of rough-hewn red Missouri granite with bedford stone trimming. The plans for the buildings called for the best materials of the time, making the campus not only sturdy and fireproof, but handsome as well. Fontbonne featured marble, terrazzo, heavy oak, stone and brick. The staircases have wrought iron railings with wood trim. The original windows were unusual in having the “austral device.” In this type, the two sections of the window open at a slant, which keeps drafts away from the occupants of a room and keeps rain out. In time, the windows became so cumbersome and warped from age that they were replaced with more energy efficient and practical metal framed installations.

The administration building, named Ryan Hall to honor John D. Ryan, brother of Sister Agnes Gonzaga and a benefactor of the college, is a four-story structure;

the Science and Fine Arts buildings are three stories each. The gymnasium building also contained a swimming pool. The cafeteria was built in 1930.

In the midst of a busy summer of construction, July 13, 1924, saw the blessing and laying of the cornerstone by Archbishop John J. Glennon. A document placed in the cornerstone lists the names of Pope Pius XI, President Calvin Coolidge, Governor Arthur Hyde of Missouri and Mayor Henry Kiel of St. Louis, all of whom were in office at the time. Among objects placed in the cornerstone were, according to the document, "... a small bell, blessed at the Holy House of Loreto, for protection against storms, and a metal statue of Our Lady of Victory containing relics of the martyrs. . ." The cornerstone of polished granite bears the inscription:

VIRTUS ET SCIENTIA
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH
OF CARONDELET
ESTABLISHED 1836
FONTBONNE CORNERSTONE
JULY 13, 1924

John J. Glennon
Archbishop of St. Louis



This occasion, attended by "a large concourse of friends and patrons of the institution," was not only a source of great joy, but also provided a sense of enormous accomplishment. Fontbonne College was becoming reality, 17 years after the momentous decision recorded simply in the minutes of February 1907.

The buildings were going up and at the motherhouse the college and academy students looked forward to the time when they would move to a brand new campus. On Founders Day, October 15, 1924, the college students celebrated their special day by piling into three cars and driving to Clayton to view the work in progress.

Both the academy and college moved to the new campus where the Science Hall became the site of St. Joseph's Academy and remained as such until the high school moved again in 1955 to its current location on South Lindbergh Boulevard.

The campus living arrangements for resident students seem unusual in that residents lived on the fourth floor of Ryan Hall, as well as on the third floor of the Science building and second and third floors of Fine Arts. All three buildings provided lounge areas; Ryan Hall also contained a utility room equipped with cutting tables and sewing machines for "those girls who wish to make and mend their clothes, and laundry equipment for those who wish to launder their more delicate lingerie and laces."

The language is typical of the time, but the words describe a well-built

*Cornerstone of Fontbonne—
Ryan Hall*

campus, modern and durable. The gymnasium, with swimming pool, the science laboratories, the Fine Arts building, which housed music practice rooms and the auditorium, were efficient and attractive facilities.

The Ryan Hall chapel, "always the center of all hearts in a Catholic community," was designed and adorned to be a liturgically and aesthetically pleasing space.

The college delayed formal dedication of the campus until October 15, 1926. The choice of October 15 commemorated the day in 1648 when the first Sisters of St. Joseph in France were clothed in the religious habit. The dedication, conducted by Archbishop Glennon, and attended by a large crowd of friends and benefactors, had been postponed until equipment of the buildings was complete and the chapel furnishings were all

in place. In the crowd of well-wishers was John D. Ryan whose generosity had played an important part in the decision to go ahead with the buildings.

The chapel contains altars and statues of marble from Pitrasanta, Italy. The Stations of the Cross are painted on canvas and mounted in frames custom made for them. Sister Agnes Gonzaga had procured the paintings from Gagliardi's studio in Rome when she and Sister Mary Agnes visited there in 1908. One source states that it required two trips to Rome to secure the 14 paintings from the children of Gagliardi, who had produced them as a work of personal devotion.

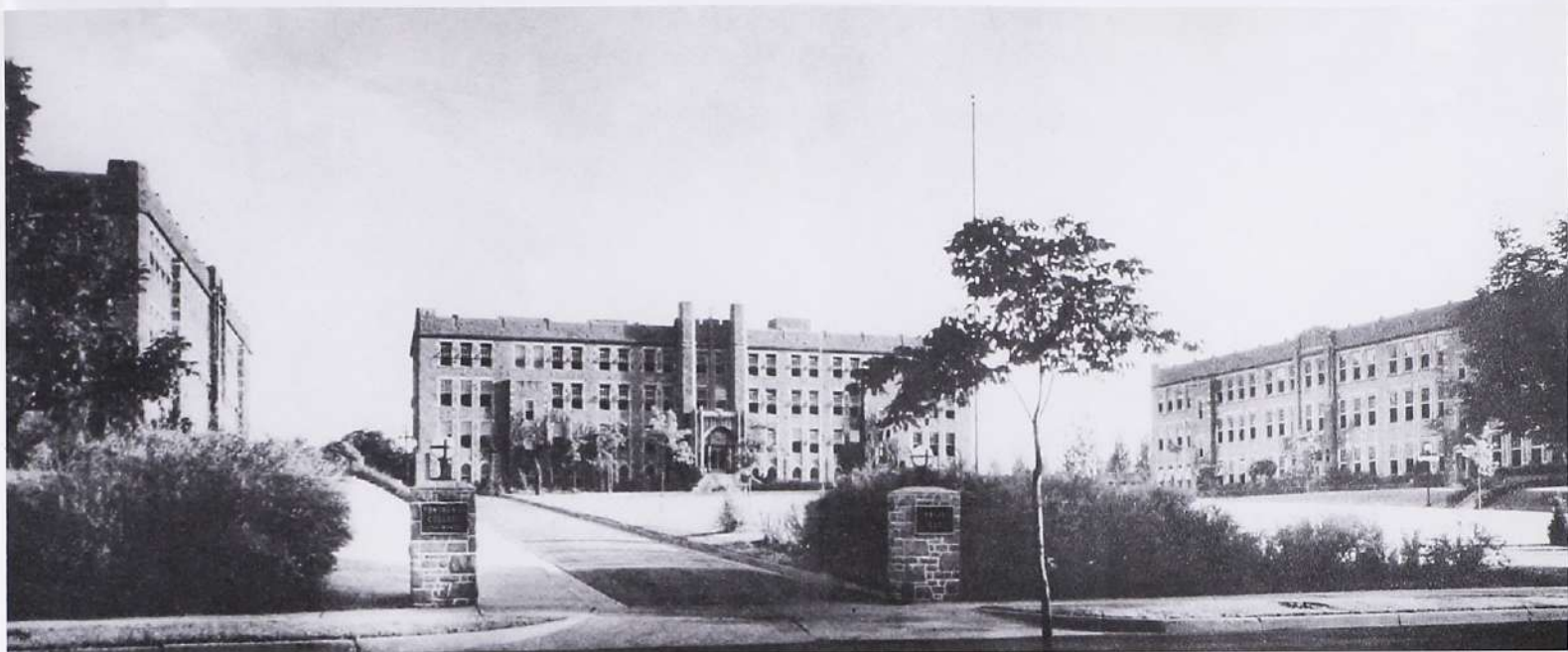
Three marble altars bear dedicatory plaques: the main altar is dedicated to the memory of John Lavin by his family; St. Joseph's altar was given by the McBride-Kelly family, dated 1925; the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary is a gift of the Sheehan family and is also dated 1925.

Although Fontbonne was progressing well, Sister Mary Palma, the province superior, encouraged every sister to support it. She wrote on November 8, 1926:

Now that a very important factor in the educational system of our Community has been well launched, it is the duty of each and every member to work for its success along all lines. Every student who matriculates at the College and follows its courses will help to scatter the good seed of Catholic Education—thus producing

Chapel in Ryan Hall





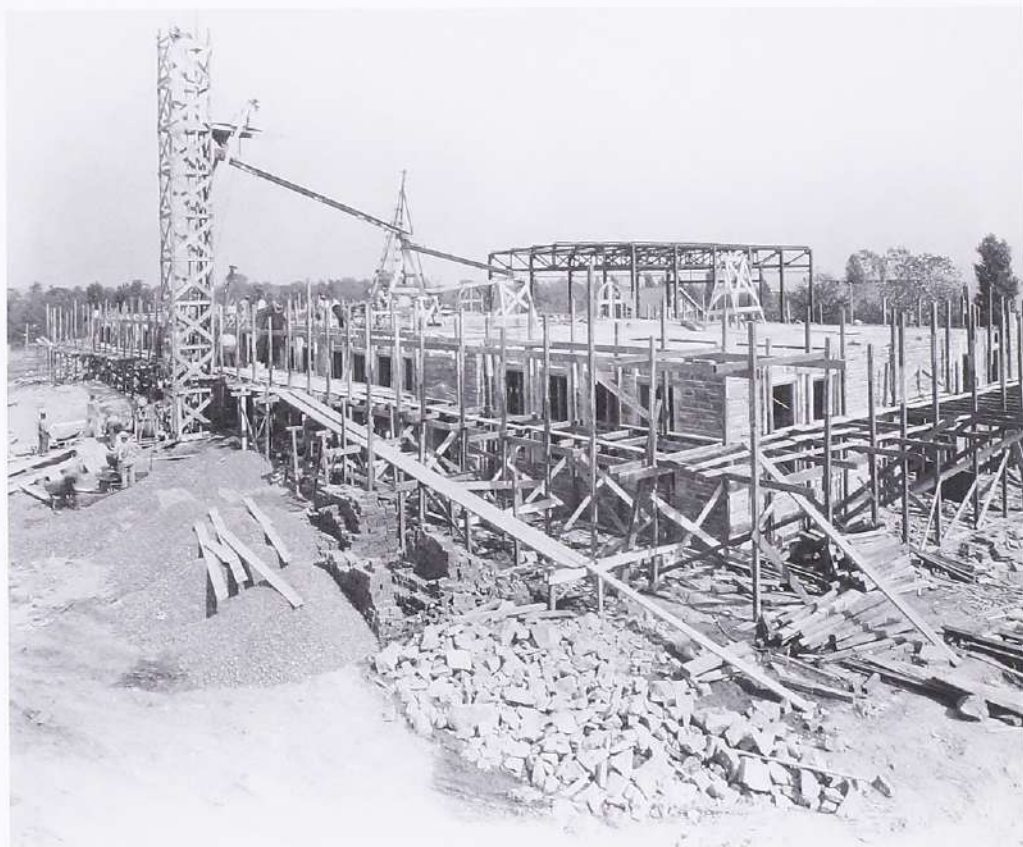
Fontbonne College, 1925

results for which an institution such as Fontbonne exists.

It devolves upon the houses of the Province to be vitally interested in all that pertains to it. Much has been done to make concrete the ideals of our Mother General (Sister Agnes Rossiter) and her co-workers.

Today we should be humbly grateful for the large measure of success that has come to the new college.

Once again Sister Mary Palma makes a plea for financial support when she points out that music money is not coming in possibly because some think that the obligation no longer holds. She writes: "Buildings are up and equipped, but the principal and interest of a large loan that made them possible must be met at stated intervals, and the various missions are asked to send monthly all returns from their music classes to Reverend Mother."



Science Building construction



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The Mortar is Set

The students on campus in 1925, all 76 of them, reveled in their new collegiate setting. Declaring itself "Fontbonne College for Women"—on the signs at the front driveway—did not translate into an easy curriculum or a soft approach to teaching. On the college seal appeared the motto *Virtus et Scientia*. The words were interpreted as virtue and knowledge, valor and erudition, religion and scholarship. To produce graduates of character and learning through the curriculum and extracurricular activities has been Fontbonne's aim throughout the years. As the college carried out its educational mission, its primary purpose was not only to graduate adults prepared for careers, but also to form in them lifelong habits of appreciation for the intellectual life and a mindset open to change.

American society changed greatly during the period of World War I. The students of the 1920s were well aware of new tasks women had assumed during wartime; and Fontbonne prepared them to step into a society which allowed them greater opportunities, as well as greater freedom.

From its very beginning, the college concerned itself with cultural enrichment. Particular emphasis was on the fine arts, dramatics, languages, history, literature and philosophy.

*First graduating class of
Fontbonne, June 1927—Front:
Genevieve McElroy (Fiorino),
Adelyn Cavagnaro, Elizabeth
McGarry (Robben), Rev. Patrick
H. Bradley, Alice Beffa.
Back: Lucille Remmers (Gast),
Florentine Rutkowski (Stevens),
Mary Louise Mee, Jule Marie
Kirk.*



The Fontbonne Frock

With the crash of the stock market and the Depression, colleges for women took on a new appearance. Schools were not merely institutions of culture, but also schools that trained women for positions in the world.

Fontbonne included some professional courses in its School of Vocational Training, and acceded to student demand in the 1930s for dietetics and nutrition, journalism, dress design and other technical vocational courses.

As early as 1926, Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla, SJ, dean of the Graduate School of Saint Louis University, commented that he was disappointed that only the bachelor of arts degree was available. Few girls, he said, "were financially able to study with the end in view of fitting themselves for a life usually suggested by Bachelor of Arts training." He suggested that since it was the ambition of Catholic schools to develop leaders in the professions, the bachelor of science degree be added. He wanted the college to provide majors in library science, journalism and social work. He also supported pre-legal and pre-medical courses to fulfill requirements for law and medical schools. Father Schwitalla's insights are indicative of how much the occupational scene in America was changing for women. Serving in the armed forces in the war and replacing men in offices and factories had changed women's outlook and educational goals. Their ambitions were far from traditional.

Nevertheless, the college girls of the Class of 1927 were young,

enthusiastic and typical of their age group. Their cherished memories are of crowning the first May Queen, Elizabeth McGarry; giving Fontbonne's first formal dance; attending their first Junior Prom and inaugurating traditions that would continue after their graduation. At commencement time they planted trees near the grotto and ivy near Ryan Hall; attached a Class of 1927 link to the spade used at the 1924 ground breaking. In their own words, they believed they had "...thus generously inaugurated the customs which are to be followed at Fontbonne till the end of time."

The student body in 1927 numbered 76: 8 seniors, 11 juniors, 18 sophomores and 39 freshmen. The faculty was 26: 14 Sisters of St. Joseph, 3 priests, 4 lay women and 5 lay men.

Because of a relationship between Fontbonne and Saint Louis University, students enjoyed the advantage of an expanded faculty. Professors of the university faculty taught courses that would not have otherwise been available on the college campus.

From its second year on Wydown and Big Bend (formerly Pennsylvania), Fontbonne was constituted a corporate college of Saint Louis University, as were the other Catholic women's colleges in the St. Louis area: Maryville, Webster and Notre Dame; St. Mary's and Visitation Junior Colleges. The purpose of this arrangement was two-fold: to unify Catholic educational endeavors under common leadership and to support the colleges' application for accredita-

tion by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Fontbonne would achieve its independent accreditation in 1948. The corporate college connection for Fontbonne took effect with the 1926-27 scholastic year and remained in place until 1957 when, by mutual consent, the agreement ended.

All the normal college activities occurred on the campus. A Student Council, with representatives from each class, was the highest governing body in the school. The Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, having adopted Rev. Daniel A. Lord, SJ's plan of practical Catholicity, attracted a large number of members. Young women belonging to the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade danced in a performance at the Odeon Theatre. Crowning the May Queen, participating as maids of honor and carrying the daisy chain were fond memories in subsequent years.

From its beginning at Carondelet, Fontbonne encouraged theatre performance. The college dramatic club, Ye Merrie Masquers, drew a large membership. They participated in a Catholic Women's Day at the Coliseum and performed a Russian dance during a charity carnival at Busch's Farm. The season's high point during Commencement Week 1927 was the presentation of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the college auditorium.

Broadcasting over radio station WEW became the responsibility of the Glee Club which also entertained at campus occasions honoring St. Agnes and St. Cecilia.

Other programs showcased piano and voice students. Believing in the old Latin adage about a sound mind in a healthy body, the college provided for a variety of athletic activities. Swimming, basketball, tennis and horseback riding were available to the students.

The college of the 1930s had a view of society—and the place of women in it—that was rooted in the traditions of its religious founders: a tradition of giving service to the neighbor and of doing all the things of which a woman is capable.

In the introduction to the department of social and political sciences the 1926 catalog states: The new part that women must take in the solving of economic, political, and social problems makes it imperative that the Department of Social and Political Sciences furnish a standard of judgment. This standard must be built on a knowledge of past experience and of present conditions together with the underlying principles of development controlling the history of civilization.

Home economics aimed "to make housekeeping an inspiring profession instead of deadening drudgery, to preserve and increase health, and thereby promote happiness and prosperity, and to raise ideals of American home-making."

As part of preparation for life and a career in the world after college, Fontbonne offered extracurricular opportunities in addition to academic subjects. Every year Parliamentary Law and a Girl Scout leadership course were presented for the students.

Mary Irene O'Hara, CSJ 1923-1929

Born in Cross Plains, Indiana, in 1858, Mary O'Hara entered the Sisters of St. Joseph



at age 18 from Minneapolis, Minnesota. After holding various teaching positions in Minnesota, New York, Colorado, Wisconsin and Missouri, she was appointed Directress of St. Joseph's Academy in St. Louis, located at the Carondelet motherhouse. Named first president of Fontbonne College, she supervised the college's move to the Clayton campus in 1925 from the Carondelet site.

Much loved by students and faculty, Sister Mary Irene guided the college through its early years, retiring as president and superior in 1929. She was 76 years of age when she died in 1934.

Each student considered herself a modern girl who was always "graciously competent, admiringly self-possessed, representing in a worthwhile way her sex, her home, her school." They said that of themselves in the 1927 yearbook.

Having become president in 1925, Mary Irene O'Hara, CSJ guided Fontbonne on its way. She planned the splendid dedication of the campus buildings on October 15, 1926, moved into the corporate college agreement with Saint Louis University, and set about creating traditions for the new college. During her presidency, the uniform dress, either navy, maroon or brown, became mandatory for all class days from November to May. Although her name does not appear in the program for the commencement, Sister Mary Irene graduated the first class from Fontbonne College on June 8, 1927. Archbishop Glennon conferred degrees and addressed the graduates; Father Schwitalla, SJ delivered the commencement address and Father Deglman, SJ, Regent of the Corporate Colleges, presented the candidates for degrees.

As superior of the religious community living on the campus, Sister Mary Irene extended hospitality to eight Sisters of Our Lady of Guadalupe exiled from Mexico in 1928 because of political upheaval in that country.

Despite its youth and small enrollment, Fontbonne was bringing in speakers of note and providing regular cultural and entertaining events for its student population. Queen Marie of Rumania and her

entourage made an appearance on campus in 1926. Her open car stopped briefly at the steps of Ryan Hall where the students in cap and gown waited. Florence Noble presented a bouquet of roses and the Queen was quoted, "You have a beautiful school and you all look very nice."

John Van Druten, playwright, addressed the students in 1928. Topics for lectures ranged from "Booth Tarkington" to "Knight-hood and its Decadence."

Religious interests were strong, meriting enthusiasm and attention. Catholic Students Mission Crusade, the Sodality of Our Lady, Catholic Evidence Guild, Holy Week Services, daily Mass in the chapel and Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament on the First Friday of each month—these groups and activities gained regular participation from the college students. While the Sisters of St. Joseph did not recruit for vocations to their community from among the Fontbonne students, the college calendar included a Vocation Day; College Day in October meant a trip to the motherhouse at Carondelet. On March 19, 1927, Clemence Noble of the Class of 1928, became the first Fontbonne student to receive the habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Other religious communities attracted Fontbonne graduates. From the Class of 1927, Mary Louise Mee entered a Franciscan order and Anne Masek became a Sister of the Blessed Sacrament.

Campus life was filled with educational and social advantages. Because of the affiliation with Saint

Louis University, Fontbonne students interested in the classics were able to join the Classical Club headquartered there. Social events at the university drew Fontbonne women who were often candidates for prom queen and maids of honor at the all-male institution. On their home campus, students presented piano, violin and voice recitals, musicals and a Christmas Cantata. The Press Club invited newspapermen to speak; the Agnes Gonzaga Education Club promoted interest in problems of contemporary education.

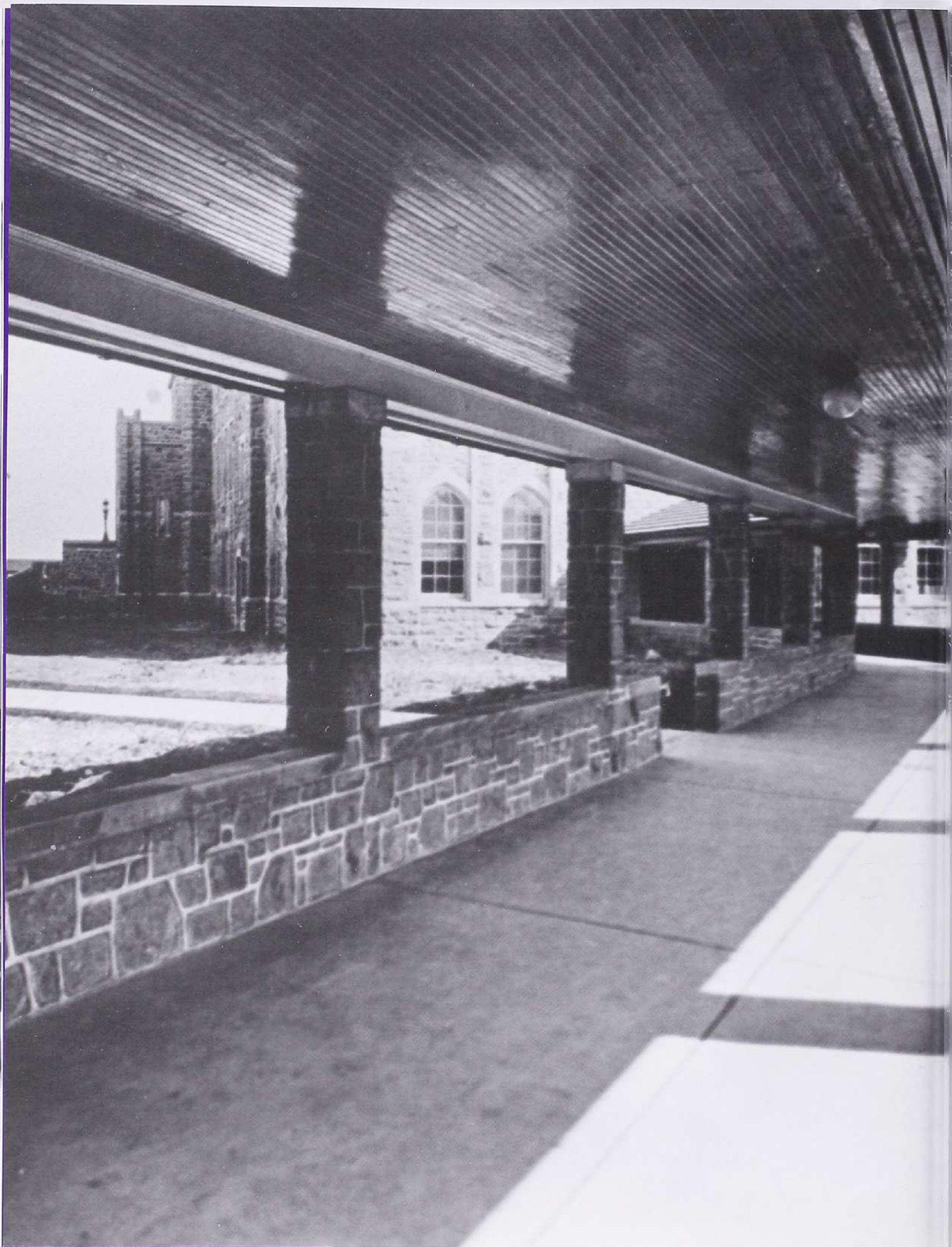
After four years at the Wydown site, Fontbonne College was well established, providing a curriculum that combined liberal education with preparation for professions. Faculty and administration had grown to 28: 13 Sisters of St. Joseph; 15 lay women, lay men and clergy. Co-curricular and extra-curricular activities were in place; the 115 students studied, played, prayed, socialized and exchanged lame jokes. "It has been discovered that Anatomy is one class in which the students can't cut up too much."

The Foreword to *The Log*, 1929, states student attitudes succinctly:

The Staff, in offering this, the first volume of *The Log*, has aimed to present a true and vivid picture of the events of a year memorable for an advance in scholastic and social activities, with the hope that the loyalty, affection, and reverence inspired by Alma Mater will continue a

living and vital force with those who are leaving the ideal atmosphere of Fontbonne.

The 12 young women who graduated in June 1929, were the first group to have enjoyed their entire college career on the Clayton campus. In 1925, they had survived the inconvenience of picking their way around workmen and brushing plaster dust from desks in the nearly-completed buildings. In their senior year, those young women dedicated the yearbook to "Reverend Mother Agnes Rossiter, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Joseph, . . . whose zeal and effort, unselfish spirit of prayer and courageous endurance have made Fontbonne a reality. . . ." One senior wrote a poem in honor of President Sister Mary Irene in which she expresses the students' love for the president: "And think about a dear one's face and we'll love her along life's way." The president of the college stood for the institution itself which the graduates regarded with great affection.



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Among the 4 Arches

The twenties were roaring; the thirties were boring—or so it seemed. The grim, gray days of the Depression and the resulting worldwide anxiety gave a sense of hopelessness about the future. Fear of socialism, fear of communism, fear of war, fear of change—all combined to drag down the spirit of young and old alike.

As a microcosm of society, Fontbonne was not immune to economic reality. Funds borrowed from the St. Louis Province of the Sisters of St. Joseph, \$400,000 for construction of the buildings, were awaiting repayment. Students' families had difficulty meeting the cost of tuition, which had remained at \$100 a semester. Fortunately, the college could offer part-time employment to the young women who typed, waited tables and worked in the library as their jobs. The wages were not magnificent, but the income helped make college possible. Gratitude to Fontbonne prompted generous gifts in later, more affluent years, from women who had been able to continue their studies because of the institution's help.

West Arcade — Fontbonne

In some respects, the campus publications reflect very little of the times. Attention focused on campus and students, their needs and interests, with

Mary Palma McGrath, CSJ 1929-1935

A native of Amsterdam, New York, Sarah McGrath was born in 1867. Before entering the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1890,



she had been an elementary school teacher. As Sister Mary Palma, her only assignment outside of Missouri was at Nazareth Academy in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Her appointment as president of Fontbonne College commenced a few months before the expiration of her term as the provincial superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph. It was she who, as provincial, pleaded with the sisters by letter that they send in the music money and the assessment to help support the new college.

Sister Mary Palma continued the stabilization of the college, expanded academic programs and built the cafeteria building in 1930.

She retired from office at the college in 1935, returning to live in Kansas City, Missouri. She died at Nazareth Living Center, St. Louis, in 1947.

only an occasional mention of bread lines and Christmas baskets for the needy. Despite the rigors of the Depression, however, Fontbonne College continued to grow.

In 1929, Mary Palma McGrath, CSJ succeeded Sister Mary Irene O'Hara as president of the college. Between 1925 and 1960, the president was also the superior of the religious community on the campus; thus, her term in both offices lasted six years, a stipulation of Canon Law for superiors.

Construction of a cafeteria, Sister Mary Palma's first large project, was accomplished in 1930. The obvious need for space was met with a \$100,000 building equipped to handle 400 diners. Previously, St. Joseph's Academy and Fontbonne students ate lunch in a long, narrow room on the first floor of Ryan Hall. Built of granite matching that of existing buildings, the new cafeteria, with interior walls of glazed white brick, was outfitted with the latest in modern, efficient equipment. The "Caf" quickly became the place to gather between classes for bridge and a snack from

the soda fountain. Smoking would not be permitted in the Caf' until 1941.

The student population increased to 139 in 1930; 19 women would graduate in June 1931. The graduation class of 1932 numbered 23 graduates; 21 with bachelor of arts and two with bachelor of science degrees. Organization of a Phi Beta Chi chapter reflected student interest in the sciences. All of the third floor of the Science Building became the domain of the home economics department which met American Dietetic Association requirements in 1933.

The Font yearbook for 1932 notes the seventh year of "our college," its woolen anniversary. Students could not have foreseen the effect on later readers of their Foreword:

... in this record we have attempted to significantly connect the aims and ideals, the activities and achievements of the past with that event (woolen anniversary).

We have compiled a list of our instructors, the



The Caf

shearers; of our classes, the sheep; and of our organizations, the sheep-fold, in order to present a true and complete picture of our student life.

More sensitive to the needs of the 1930s, members of the Sodality collected and distributed Christmas baskets. When drought visited the midwest, seniors acted as ushers for a Red Cross benefit. Students did a share in relief work by giving a benefit lunch for the Archbishop's Emergency Charity Fund. The young women became familiar with the terminology of the time: bread line, soup kitchen and relief.

Co-curricular responsibilities required students' time and attention. Broadcasting on radio station WEW used student talent from many departments. They debated Saint Louis University men on co-education and learned Braille transcription for blind persons.

The arrival on campus of Dominga Olivieri and Daphne Ramirez from Puerto Rico and Leona Trimble, an Oglala Sioux, broadened student understanding of diverse cultures. Miss Trimble reported that students expected her to unpack some unusual items from her luggage because she came from an Indian reservation in South Dakota.



John D. Ryan

John D. Ryan

John D. Ryan, born in Upper Michigan in 1864 to Irish immigrant parents, was the brother of Agnes Gonzaga Ryan, CSJ, Superior General of the Sisters of St. Joseph from 1905 to 1916. She was the individual most responsible for the creation of Fontbonne College.

Refusing his parents' offer of college tuition, John, at age 17, began clerking in his uncle's store in Hancock, Michigan. When he was 25, he moved to Denver where he obtained employment as a salesman for an oil company—his territory the Rocky Mountains!

Through a customer, Ryan became acquainted with Anaconda Copper Mining Company. As protégé of an influential corporate officer of Standard Oil, which had controlling interest in the Amalgamated Copper Company properties, Ryan was put in charge of Amalgamated's affairs in Montana. Very soon he was drawn into the struggle between Amalgamated and other property owners for control of valuable copper sources.

By 1910, Ryan had managed the merger of Anaconda and Amalgamated, with Anaconda as the surviving industry. Under the leadership of John Ryan and Cornelius F. Kelley, Anaconda developed into the world's leading producer of copper products, with assets of more than \$700,000,000.

During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson appointed John Ryan to the post of director of aircraft production. He plunged into the task of getting airplanes to the Western Front in Europe. It was said that by the end of the war Ryan had organized the production so well that more than 20,000 planes a year could have been produced.

A very wealthy man at the time of his death in 1933, Ryan made generous gifts to Fontbonne College, where the administration building bears his name; to St. Joseph's Hospital in Hancock, Michigan; to Nazareth retirement home for the Sisters of St. Joseph in St. Louis; and to the Carondelet chapel. For many years after the establishment of Fontbonne, the sisters in the religious community stationed there had a Mass offered each month for John Ryan in gratitude for his benefactions to the college.

Evidencing awareness of the world around them, a student editorial in the campus newspaper decried the "little concern on the part of the civilized world" for the plight of the persons suffering political and religious persecution in Mexico. The 1930s was a decade of firsts at Fontbonne: the first national Summer School of Catholic Action in 1931; first time for state certification of graduates by the Missouri Department of Education; first credit union established at a women's college in the United States; first time lay students were permitted to register for summer school; first college-sponsored education tour—to Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York.

Other significant events of the decade included the sudden death of John D. Ryan in 1933. Brother of Sister Agnes Gonzaga, at the time of his passing he was president of Anaconda Copper Mining Company and a very wealthy man. Because of his continuing interest in the college over the years—he was present for the dedication of the campus in 1926, as was his sister Margaret Gaul of Houghton, Michigan—students dedicated the 1933 yearbook to his memory.

The following year, 1934, many individuals and groups close to the Sisters of St. Joseph made plans for the biggest celebration possible to mark the religious community's 100 years in the United States. A carnival held on campus that year attracted students, parents and alumni; the proceeds were directed to the sisters' preparation for the big year. The Mothers' and Fathers' Clubs of both St. Joseph's Academy

and Fontbonne College formed the "Sisters of St. Joseph Centennial Association" to handle the "secular" part of the celebration. These dedicated people had as their goal to further the educational and social work of the sisters.

Written by Mary Pius Neenan, CSJ of the college philosophy faculty, the celebratory Pageant involved college and academy students and former students. The cast of more than 1,000 also included girls and boys from Rosati-Kain and St. Anthony's High Schools, Christian Brothers College High School and Saint Louis University High School. The presentation, April 19 and 20, 1936, on the stage of the St. Louis Theatre, was the culmination of a week of celebration which had begun with Solemn Pontifical Mass at the Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis (New Cathedral). In the history of Fontbonne, the Pageant was the biggest event in which students and faculty had been involved.

Enthusiastically, Stephanie Stueber, CSJ, then a Fontbonne student, recalls her participation in the Pageant. "Not only was it fun to be backstage at the theatre and perform for a large audience, but I thought wearing the religious habit was even more fun." She took the part of Sister St. John Fournier in a scene depicting the log cabin convent.

Another great event of 1936 was the visit to the college campus of Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, who, in 1939, would become Pope Pius XII. Accompanied by Archbishop John Glennon, the Cardinal left a lasting impression on the students for his

comment that more than ever,
“...the world needs educated
women.”

Threatening as the Depression was,
more alarming was the political
unrest in Europe which would
become a major factor of American
life in the late 1930s. A Fontbonne
senior, Doreen McMahon of the
Class of 1936, won the Leo Moser
Oratorical Contest at Saint Louis
University with her presentation:
“Hitlerism in Germany: A Menace
to World Peace.” The 1936
baccalaureate speaker, Rev. Thomas
J. Lloyd, pastor of St. Edward’s
parish, devoted his address to a
denunciation of communism,
characterizing communists as
enemies of God and man, control-
ling Russia, Mexico, Spain, Uru-
guay and Brazil. He counseled his
audience to pray for “...these
enemies of God who are making
every effort by lying propaganda to
rob all persons of their belief in
God.”

The college catalogs of the period
delineated the purpose of the
institution as two-fold: to fit young
women for life and to equip them
for living. They would need the
integrity, honor and sound intelli-
gence that Fontbonne sought to
instill in them as they faced the
political and social changes which
permeated society before World
War II.

Women were on the receiving end
of conflicting messages. Founded
for the higher education of women,
Fontbonne encouraged them to
take their place in society, make
decisions and be influential for
good, not confining their sphere to
the home. After all, the curriculum



carried a strong professional/
vocational component. Yet, at the
1931 commencement, the speaker,
Rev. Thomas Bowdern, SJ, coun-
seled the graduates to “follow up
your Bachelor of Arts degrees with
an internship in Catholic home-
making.” A campus lecture in
1933, contained advice to the
students that they seek only to
influence, not achieve, lest they
become “pale carbon copies of
men.”

No matter what the Fontbonne
women heard from speakers, they
made the life decisions that fit their
desires and interests. A 1932
yearbook listing of 62 graduates
showed: ten married; one engaged;
three “staying at home.” The
remaining 48 either were employed,
were students pursuing graduate
studies or had entered religious
communities.

Archbishop Glennon reminded the
college women that they had
responsibility to support the newly-
formed Legion of Decency in its
effort to “clean the moving picture
industry of filthy and salacious
movies.” He believed these women
could provide the moral and
intellectual stability of the nation

*May Queen
1932—Eleanor Riley*

Joseph Aloysius Geissert, CSJ 1935-1941

The first native St. Louisan to be president of Fontbonne College, Frances Geissert was born in 1883.

Just 17 when she joined the Sisters of St. Joseph, she took the name of Joseph Aloysius. Her whole life as a

religious was devoted to teaching; her consuming interest was history.



As Fontbonne president, Sister Joseph Aloysius was characterized by students as having "the most winning smile on campus." They sensed that she was unselfish and untiring in her efforts for their benefit. She began the improvements and repairs that were needed on the 10-year-old campus. It was she who inaugurated the educational tour which took place each spring.

After her term was up as president and superior, Sister Joseph Aloysius returned to teaching, retiring in 1956. She died in 1961, age 78.

which "never goes beyond the moral and intellectual status of the women of the country." He assigned moral and intellectual guidance to men.

The 1930s provided opportunities for women to take public actions and make strong statements that may have surprised even themselves, as well as the local community. A resolution adopted by the Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, dated 1937, boldly called for "conversion of the Negro population of St. Louis" at a time when "less than three per cent of St. Louis Negroes are Catholic."

At the same convention, however, the Council stood firm in its condemnation of work outside the home for married women.

Perhaps the best barometer of the Fontbonne College students' hope for the future, bleak as the political climate was, is the dedication of the 1939 yearbook to the Sisters of St. Joseph who established the first foreign mission of the Congregation in the Hawaiian Islands the previous year.

Across the miles of sea and land, their spirit, like a powerful searchlight beam, reaches us and causes a new hope to spring up in our hearts. For even in the midst of this world of chaos and shattered ideals, we see some valiant souls who retain their sense of values and an awareness of their Eternal Destiny. From such as these missionaries, we may imbibe the power to

rise to the highest type of Catholic womanhood.

Optimistic and idealistic, these young women graduates were ready for whatever the 1940s might bring.

Addressing Fontbonne students in 1938, Mortimer J. Adler, professor of the philosophy of law at the University of Chicago, reiterated his theory that "students are really conservative human beings and it practically takes an educational revolution to rouse them out of their routine."

As an introduction to the fall semester 1939, his comments were most apt. While not quite a revolution in education, the integration course offered in the college that year provided students with a detailed study of the principles of Catholic social thought as embodied in *Quadragesimo Anno*. This papal encyclical, issued May 15, 1931, by Pope Pius XI, had as its subject the "Reconstruction of the Social Order." Fontbonne's approach to *Quadragesimo Anno* emphasized the historical analysis of social change, concentrating on various forms of socialism. Naziism, the National Socialism in Germany, was a concern of major international significance.

Fontbonne was then under the direction of Joseph Aloysius Geissert, CSJ, the former academic dean, who in 1935, followed Sister Mary Palma McGrath in the office of president. Falling to Sister Joseph Aloysius would be the beginning of renovation and repair work on the physical plant; the

inauguration of the student spring tour and the purchase of numerous pieces of new equipment. An experienced academic administrator, Sister Joseph Aloysius was able to tolerate the commotion on campus resulting from student participation in the 1936 Pageant without losing her dedication to strengthening the college's programs.

When her term as president ended in 1941, Sister Joseph Aloysius returned to the position of academic dean where she served until 1951. She recognized the trends in society which had an impact on higher education. Commenting in an interview for the 1944 yearbook, she said:

After the depression had been felt in nearly all phases of American life, one noticed a different attitude in the student applying for admission to college. In the twenties the feeling among students who attended college seemed to be, 'we don't know where we're going, but we're on our way.' In the thirties all students wanted a guarantee, 'security,' a job at the end of four years, no matter what their financial status.

The college campus, approximately 15 years of age in 1939, was beginning to show signs of wear. Sister Joseph Aloysius as president was a member of the college's board of directors. The minutes of the board meetings reflect the detailed matters on which the directors acted. They approved the purchase of two Steinway pianos for the

music department, repair of microscopes for the biology laboratories, resurfacing of the gymnasium floor and driveways, and the laying of an all-weather surface on the tennis courts.

Corporation minutes reflect other more directly academic concerns. In 1940, the corporation board considered a plan of library expansion to satisfy the needs of the growing college and the requirements of the North Central Association accrediting body. In their desire to do the expansion work economically, the board discussed the feasibility of using the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a government jobs program, as workers. Later in the 1940s, the board dealt with the usefulness of requisitions and purchase orders and the advantages of moving the business office "to a more commodious apartment." Both recommendations had been contained in the North Central Association evaluation. Very important to the future of the college was the decision in 1946 to plan the construction of a residence hall on the south campus, using the architectural plans of Joseph D. Murphy.

Publications, speakers and campus concerns demonstrate the early 1940s growing apprehension of Americans about the possibility of involvement in the war in Europe. Sigrid Undset, novelist, Nobel Prize winner and escapee from Norway at the time of the Nazi invasion, spoke to the college of the influence of world affairs on literature. She said, in part:

In actual wartime, the poet may produce some lyrics,

but the articulate harvest of war will not be great; nor will this harvest, when it comes, be a glorification of war.

The memory of vanquished heroes, not triumphant ones, must be treasured by the people. . . . The glory of defeat is an article of faith with mankind, affirmed again and again in great literature, especially in Christian literature.

Very Rev. Msgr. Martin B. Hellriegel, internationally recognized leader of the Liturgical Movement, spoke of "Christ-Life in a Waning Civilization." An English Jesuit, Rev. Martin D'Arcy, addressed the student body on the subject of prejudice, stating that the Catholic viewpoint realizes that it is "bound morally to support the unjustly attacked."

At the same time that students were hearing and reading about the seriousness of the world situation, their life at Fontbonne proceeded normally. The Spring Horse Show, 1941, went on as usual with Thomas S. Skinker, age 92, riding in the Youth-Age pairs with four-year-old Betty Nelson. Cuba was the

destination for the annual spring trip. April witnessed the 28 young women, suitcases in hand, sporting hats and spectator pumps, depart with Theresa Carmody of the home economics department, as their chaperone. The trip took them to several sites in Florida and Havana, traveling without incident.

At World Sodality Day in Forest Park, May 1941, prayers for peace were offered at the request of Pope Pius XII. Herbert Coulson, of the Saint Louis University history department, told the 37 graduates of 1941 that women were in grave danger of losing their freedom. "Totalitarianism is threatening their status which permits women to enjoy equal educational and social advantages with men."

The involvement of the United States in war after December 7, 1941, was apparent in Fontbonne campus life. The Catholic Students' Mission Unit sent Catholic reading material to service men and women at Pearl Harbor. Students in the physical education department entertained servicemen stationed near St. Louis with a basketball game and box supper. Heeding the call of the Red Cross for children's clothing to be sent to England, members of the Home Economics Club did their part in

Residence hall students celebrate a birthday in the dining room in 1944. From left to right: Bernice Burke, Lorraine Flynt, Evelyn Numainville, Adelaide Allen, Mary Pat Hallinan and Ruth Duerr, 1944



Reading room in library on fourth floor of Ryan Hall, 1941



sewing garments as their contribution to defense work.

Mary Laurent Duggan, CSJ, Class of 1941, related one positive change—according to the students' viewpoint—which took place at Fontbonne. Because of the diversion of many fabrics (namely nylon) to wartime uses, and much to the consternation of faculty and staff, students were permitted to wear ankle socks on campus!

The war years had an impact on college social life and not just in the shortage of young men who had been called to military service by the draft. Vacation schedules changed: Thanksgiving vacation was canceled in 1942 and the days added to Christmas. Classes for the second semester began an hour later than usual, moving to 9:30 a.m. to relieve morning traffic congestion. Learning that the draft would extend to the 18- and 19-year group and that tire and gasoline rationing would be stricter after January 1943, the juniors held their "spring" party for the seniors in November. Fontbonne observed the required blackouts, and students learned about wartime wardrobe conservation and planning. They participated in war

bond and scrap drives. The Press Club organized a scrap drive, contributing their zinc engraving plates to the war effort. Sister Joseph Aloysius, academic dean, canceled the annual spring trip because "during these times we must get all the education we can in order to prepare for any vital defense work."

Traditional campus events were held, with some variations. For College Day, October 15, 1943, the annual student parade of cars to Carondelet occurred by chartered streetcar. Lieutenant Commander Charles LeBarge, father of Betty, a graduate, and Louise, a senior, visited the campus and presented a fascinating account of his career in three naval zones: North American coastal waters, Africa and the Near East and the Pacific.

Appointed as president of Fontbonne in 1941, Mary Pius Neenan, CSJ, chairman of the philosophy department, followed Sister Joseph Aloysius, who then returned to her former post as academic dean. Sister Mary Pius served only one year—the shortest presidential term in the college's history—because the Sisters of St. Joseph elected her superior general

Mary Pius Neenan, CSJ 1941-1942



According to her philosophy students, Sister Mary Pius' gentle voice did

not fool those who knew her as an authority on man's thought from the time of Aristotle. They recognized, too, her never-failing ability to expose the fallacy in a syllogism, while at the same time, drawing something positive and correct in the answers they gave to her questions.

Anna Neenan, born in 1875 in Iowa, was daughter of a native of Ireland, James, and Margaret, a native of Virginia. She became a Sister of St. Joseph in 1896, entering the religious community from Nebraska.

Various assignments in elementary and secondary schools preceded study for a doctorate in philosophy at Catholic University of America. Sister Mary Pius taught in that field at Fontbonne until 1941 when she became president, serving only one year.

Elected superior general of the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1942, she filled that position until 1948, when she returned to college teaching. Sister Mary Pius retired from Fontbonne in 1951 and died the following year in Kansas City.

Mary Berenice O'Neill, CSJ 1942-1948

Anna Lancaster and Dennis O'Neill were the parents of Annie, who would be known in religious life as Sister Mary Berenice.

Annie entered the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1907, when she was 26 years of age. Throughout her years in the religious community, Sister Mary Berenice was a teacher and administrator in elementary and secondary schools and colleges.



Students in her education classes at Fontbonne appreciated her willingness to help them with their student teaching difficulties, making the technique of teaching seem so simple.

Sister Mary Berenice had the distinction of two presidencies in her life: Fontbonne College from 1942-1948 and St. Teresa College (Avila) in Kansas City from 1951-1957.

As Fontbonne College president, she built Medaille Hall and enjoyed the college's full accreditation by the North Central Association.

In her later years, Sister Mary Berenice retired to Nazareth Living Center and died there in 1972.

of the Congregation in 1942. The senior class said of her in the yearbook: "Mother Mary Pius fully symbolizes her office as President of the college by being both understanding and sympathetic. As for philosophy, ask her anything from Aristotle to that book published yesterday and you'll get an answer that will set you thinking." During the year of her presidency, Sister Mary Pius continued teaching in the philosophy department in addition to her administrative duties.

The graduating seniors, 30 in number, at the only commencement over which Sister Mary Pius

presided, heard Rev. John S. Kelly, CSsR, as their speaker. He used Adolf Hitler and General Douglas MacArthur as symbols of two kinds of education: Hitler as a person who preached deification of the state, while MacArthur espoused the state's responsibility to do its best for humankind as social, moral, God-loving people.

On becoming president in 1942, Mary Berenice O'Neill, CSJ, formerly education department chair, faced many challenges. Difficult as the time was, she, with faculty and staff, is credited with a number of significant developments.

Fontbonne Fact

"The fifth building is a one-story matt (sic) brick one hundred and twenty-three by forty feet, which will house the power plant and the laundry. For in studying the economics of the college it was discovered that equipment for generating electric power and providing a heating system could be installed and operated at a cost that would make it pay for itself in four years. Considering that the college is for a century or more, this was a bit of household economics which could not be disregarded. Accordingly, there has been installed one 200 and one 150 K.V.A. generator and chuse (sic) engine, which will generate current for lighting and cooking and provide exhaust steam for heating purposes. This building provides quarters for the firemen and bunkers for the coal."

Taken from FONTBONNE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
by A. Meyer

From this quotation, one learns that Fontbonne was interested in being self-sufficient for electricity at the time the buildings were constructed. The amazing fact is that the college provided its own electric power until 1943, when the Corporation Board discussed "the advisability of installing wires" to connect the campus with Union Electric Company. The board voted to make the connection, granting the utility company an easement of 10 feet for their use.

*Student
Activities, 1943*



*College Day,
1941*





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Granite and Bell

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Sister

Mary Berenice assumed the responsibility of going forward with the construction of a new residence hall on the south of campus. Ground breaking for Medaille Hall took place on June 16, 1946; the dedication was delayed until May 13, 1948, the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the college at the Carondelet motherhouse in 1923. The last word in residence hall amenities, Medaille Hall, named for Jean Pierre Medaille, SJ, who co-founded the Sisters of St. Joseph with Bishop Henri de Maupas, matched the red granite of other campus buildings. The new dormitory had 100 bedrooms, private baths and a spacious ballroom. Students were not allowed to hold the 1949 homecoming dance there because of the fear that some part of the lovely space might be damaged.

During Sister Mary Berenice's presidency, the college inaugurated a required humanities program. Students dreaded the comprehensive examination at the end, but graduates confessed years later that the humanities program held real value for them. They continue to give it high praise as the foundation of much of their collegiate education and the basis for their continuing interest in learning. Required of freshmen and sophomores, the program comprised European history, world literature, art and music for a total of 12 credit hours. After 1956, the humanities program was no longer in place.

South side of Ryan Hall with bell at night

Jean Pierre Médaille, SJ

The Jesuit priest, whose name appears on Médaille Hall, was born in seventeenth century France. Ordained a priest in the Society of Jesus in 1637, Jean Pierre Médaille enjoyed a number of diversified roles in his ministry. He was assigned to the Jesuit college at St.-Flour where he was the chaplain, procurator, counselor and confessor. As procurator, one of his responsibilities was to collect funds from patrons who had promised to endow the college. (A precursor of the development director!)

Traveling about the French countryside visiting the college's patrons gave him the opportunity to practice his missionary zeal, teaching others about the love of God for them.

Jean Pierre Médaille was fully aware of the existence of secret associations within the Catholic church whose goal was the restoration of the spirit of the first Christians, a community of love. One of the most "celebrated" of the secret associations was the *Compagnie du Saint-Sacrament*. Being aware by reason of his ministry contacts, of small groups of women desirous of dedicating their lives to God and the service of their neighbor, without, however, living in a cloistered convent, led Médaille to launch his project of a religious congregation of women.

With Henry de Maupas, Bishop of Le Puy, Médaille founded the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The first sisters received the religious habit on October 15, 1648. It was to this thriving congregation founded by Father Médaille that Jeanne Fontbonne (Mother St. John) applied for admission in 1778.

Jean Pierre Médaille died in 1669 at the age of 59.

In 1948, Fontbonne College received full accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It was another evidence of the college's growth and stability.

Co-tenants since 1923, first at Carondelet then in Clayton, St. Joseph's Academy and Fontbonne by the mid-1940s were feeling the need for more space. Scheduling of events, use of chapel, cafeteria, gymnasium, and auditorium had to be meticulously synchronized. The Sisters of St. Joseph made another of their courageous decisions: move St. Joseph's Academy to a new location. In a letter to all the sisters of the St. Louis Province, dated September 26, 1946, Mary Henry Siegel, CSJ, provincial superior, announced the first step in the proposal for a new academy:

the purchase of property at Lindbergh Boulevard and Litzinger Road. As her predecessor in province government, Sister Mary Palma, had done more than 20 years before, she asked the convents of the province to contribute to the building fund which had been established. The actual move to the Frontenac campus did not occur until 1955.

New terminology came into the campus lexicon in the late 1940s causing Fontbonne College to anticipate later developments of the 1980s and 1990s.

❖ Catherine Fitzgibbon Harrington, Class of 1937, served as director of personnel in the office of advisory service and student guidance for two years. She, and Mary Isabel

Winslow who succeeded her in that responsibility, offered academic, personal, and career counseling.

❖ Student participation in television broadcasts is mentioned for the first time in 1947 newspaper clippings.

❖ The Corporation minutes include a reference to the advisability of creating a "Public Relation (sic) Committee" composed of laymen. The board members agreed that such a committee could be of vital importance to the college.

❖ In recognition of faculty and staff needs, the corporation board considered and approved an employer-employee benefit plan.

In its future-oriented approach to higher education, the college put programs in place that satisfied its own goals and the desires of the student. Some new courses in the field of labor and personnel appeared in the college offerings. A sample of the institution's far-sighted desire to serve its students is found in a catalog statement.

"Recognizing the changed position of women in the world today and the desire of most of its students for professional training, the college provides that training, without, however, sacrificing broad, cultural values to immediate practical ends.

Fontbonne aims, in short, to develop intelligent, cultured Christian women who will be

prepared to take their places in the complex society of our age and to contribute to the improvement of that society."

Enrollment had risen in 1947 to 559 for the academic year in addition to 637 summer students for a grand total of 1,196. Tuition increased to \$130 a semester; board increased to \$250 a semester. Having a radio in her room cost a resident student \$2.50 a semester! Clad in cap and gown, she was required to attend Sunday Mass in the college chapel and was expected to recite evening prayer there after dinner several times a week.

An amazing variety of organizations and activities was available to the collegians. The young women participated in the Student and the Sodality Councils; collected canceled stamps for the missions; learned about the United Nations and the atomic bomb; baked cookies for Scott Air Base convalescents; studied the wonders of science; produced plays; sang in sacred concerts; took field trips; published newspapers and year-books; played many sports and rode to school on the Clayton 04 "Dinky."

In keeping with the calm atmosphere of the campus, an event of significance occurred quietly at Fontbonne. The first African-American students were admitted in 1947, eight years before the Supreme Court mandated school desegregation.

From a freshman and sophomore requirement to a sophomore and

Mary Marcella Casey, CSJ 1948 -1954



Margaret Mary Casey, as she was named at her birth in 1885, Potosi, Missouri, entered the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1913.

A very elegant woman, Sister Mary Marcella was admired and respected by students, faculty, parents and many others with whom she came into contact. English was Sister's field of expertise; she taught that subject in high school before becoming Fontbonne's president in 1948. During her term in office, the college dedicated Medaille Hall and celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1948.

After her presidency, Sister Mary Marcella returned to the secondary school classroom, only retiring to Nazareth Living Center in 1964. She died there in 1966.

junior requirement—the change taking place in 1948—the humanities program continued as a strong segment of the curriculum.

In several ways, 1948 was a wondrous year for Fontbonne College. Mary Marcella Casey, CSJ, the sixth president, assumed her duties on August 15. She had served as principal of St. Joseph's Academy through the years 1940-1947. Previously, Sister Mary Marcella had been president of the College of St. Teresa (Avila College) in Kansas City, Missouri, from 1933-1939.

The year was special to the college for its 25th anniversary, marking the beginning of classes in 1923 at the Carondelet motherhouse. Student editors dedicated the yearbook: "To the women who in 1923 were Fontbonne's first students. To the women who until 1949 have continued to fill its classrooms."

The classrooms were filled and enrollment for the regular academic year and summer session peaked at 1,207. The availability of Medaille Hall meant more space for resident students who moved into their new quarters in September 1948, freeing up areas in the Science and the Fine Arts buildings for other uses.

For students accustomed to less luxurious accommodations, moving into the residence hall was exciting. They settled in quickly and began to enjoy the attractive surroundings. A special feature of the building that received generous newspaper coverage was the two sets of stained glass windows extending from the top to the



A pane of stained glass in Medaille Hall depicting the history of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet

bottom floors, depicting the history of the Sisters of St. Joseph, their coming to St. Louis and their varied ministries. The work of artist Milton Frenzel of the Emil Frei Studios, the windows remain in place to this day.

The jubilee year afforded a time for reflection. Fontbonne had come a long way since 1923. A campus with adequate buildings, mature trees and landscaping was a visible accomplishment. Academic offerings had developed in response to student needs and in response to society's demands and opportunities for educated women. The college had achieved independent North Central Association accreditation; it had survived the financial pressures of the Great Depression and the upheaval of World War II. Hundreds of women, both lay and

religious, had completed their degrees at Fontbonne and moved on to their life's work. Loyal alumnae, lay advisors, faculty, staff, friends and benefactors made up the cluster of persons influenced by the college's ideals set forth in print and lived out day to day. To the 43 graduates of 1949, Fontbonne could honestly say:

It is the strong desire and ardent hope of the administration of Fontbonne College that its graduates be fortified with wisdom and humility, with an appreciation of the true, the good, and the beautiful, with a spirit of service for their fellow men, and with a living faith in God.

A parting gift from the Class of 1949, the chapel bell on top of Ryan Hall was christened *Regina Angelorum*, at its blessing on June 5, 1949, as part of graduation ceremonies. Blessed by Rev. Owen J. Quigley, CM, the bell has tolled for many college events and those of local and national significance—most notably the 200 strokes in celebration of the United States Bicentennial. From time to time student pranksters have rung the bell once they discovered how to reach the chapel roof!

Flora Carter (left) with Josephine Apodaca, CSJ

Flora Carter and a Family Tradition

When Flora Carter retired from the housekeeping staff she had nearly 40 years of employment at Fontbonne.

Flora was a member of what could be termed the Flora Dynasty! When she was a child in grade school, she carried home a note which contained information about job openings at the newly-built Fontbonne College. Flora's mother, Mary Crawford, and grandmother, Augusta Thompson, answered the call for help and were part of the crew cleaning Ryan Hall for the dedication in October 1926. Mary Crawford stayed at the College until 1953.

Flora herself came to the housekeeping staff in 1942, cleaning in the Fine Arts residence area, moving with the students when Medaille Hall opened in 1948. She had enjoyed her years in Fine Arts because she loved to hear the voice and the piano students when they practiced.

Many a student crisis was averted because Flora was on the job to open the locked room when keys were misplaced and the term paper inside was due.

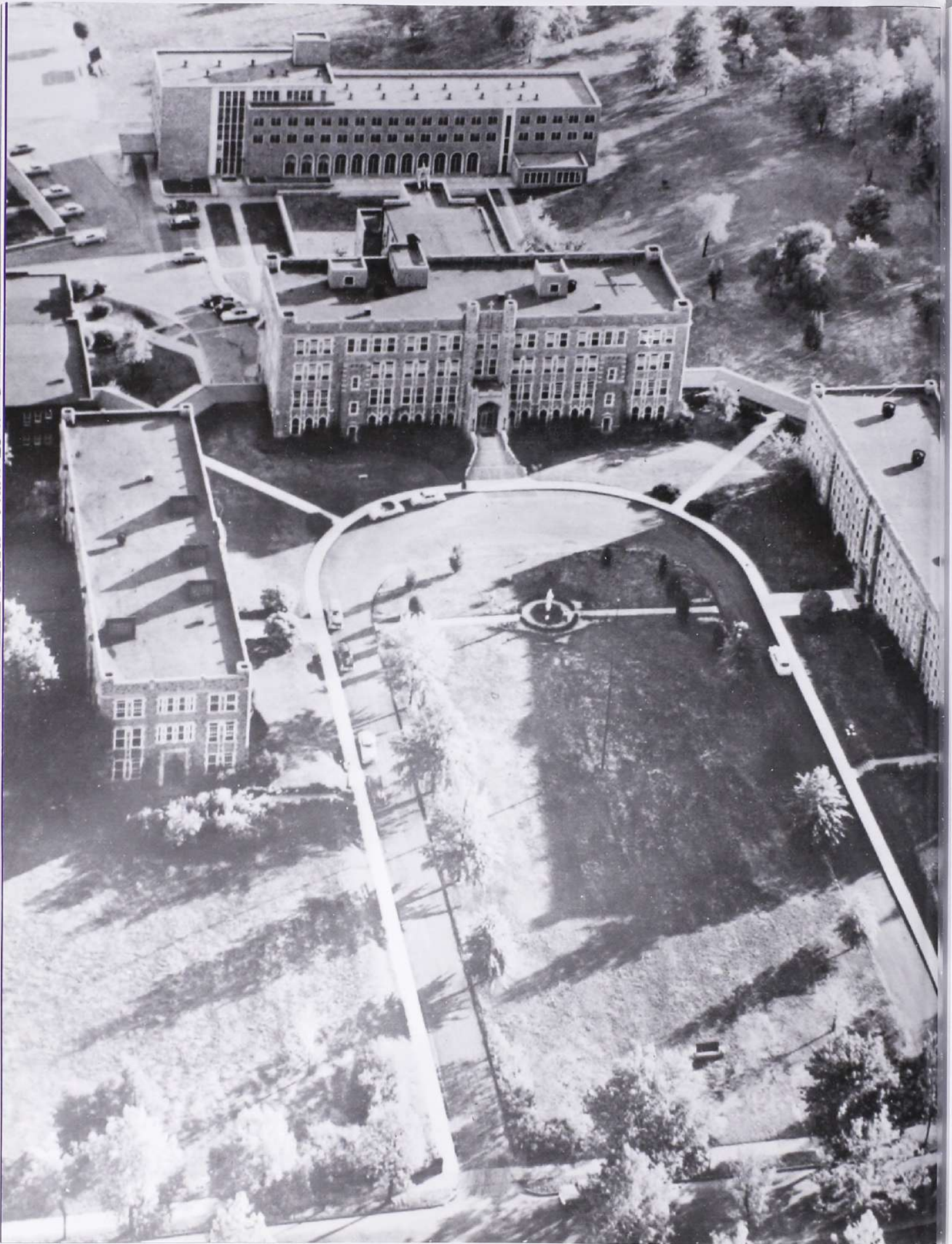
In 1967, Flora marked 25 years on the job, reminiscing about her years working with Josephine Apodaca, CSJ and Margaret Eugene Tucker, CSJ as they all tried to keep one step ahead of the students. Flora saw two generations of many families graduate and witnessed faculty members come and go, with Hilda Lorschbach, CSJ as the constant. Flora and her partner, Fanny Lane, used to take the Clayton 04 "Dinky," which passed the college on Wydown Boulevard. When they missed it, they walked to the transfer point on Skinker.

Sometimes students played practical jokes that now and then interfered with Flora's getting her job completed. On one occasion an epidemic of measles led students to pack frantically, not wanting to be quarantined on the campus. Flora and Fanny were reluctant to be detained at Fontbonne because of their families. As they were preparing to leave, a resident student confessed that the "epidemic" was a little joke that had gotten out of hand.

Flora's mother and grandmother were not the only relatives who joined the Fontbonne staff at one time or another. Two of her sons and two daughters worked on campus for a time as did four sisters and two aunts. Being employed at Fontbonne became such a tradition with the Flora Dynasty that a granddaughter hired on for a while just so she could say she worked there.



Flora Carter retired in 1982, and died a few years later.



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Our Lady Amid the Granite

A noteworthy development of Sister Mary Marcella's presidency was the creation of a graduate program in home economics. Leading to a master's degree, the course in cooperation with Saint Louis University was the first graduate work for home economics teachers ever given under Catholic auspices. Begun in 1950, the cooperative venture was suggested and carried forward by Mary Anselm O'Brien, CSJ, then a university faculty member.

Making history, too, was Joyce Devine Woolsey, Class of 1951, who became the first Fontbonne student to be accepted by Saint Louis University Medical School. Earlier, Cecilia Reichert Paszkiewicz, Class of 1937, completed her medical education at Tulane University.

Medaille Hall chapel received an attractive addition in the Way of the Cross erected in 1951. Expressed in symbols rather than in realistic pictures, the 14 stations are painted on pressed wood. Milton Frenzel, creator of the Medaille Hall stained glass windows, was the artist.

A work-in-progress for several years, the erection of a statue of Our Lady on the campus in front of Ryan Hall became reality in the spring of 1953. Installing the seven-foot statue, the work of Hillis Arnold, a St. Louis

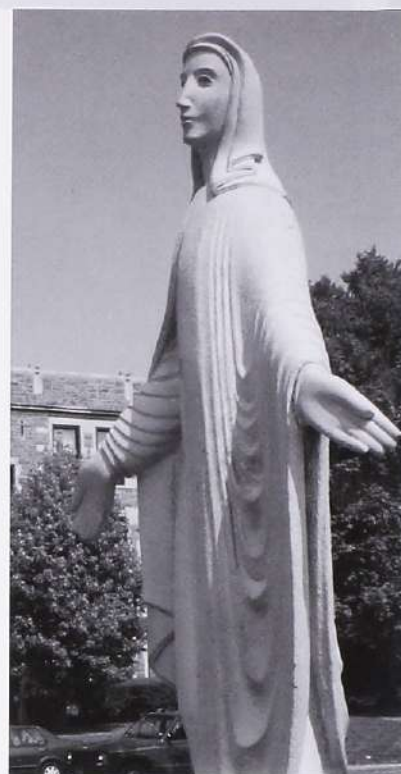
An aerial view of Fontbonne showing Ryan Hall, Medaille Hall, Caf, Fine Arts Building and Science Building

Statue of Our Lady

sculptor, entailed removing the pond and building a granite pedestal which would later be surrounded by low shrubs and flowers.

Although financial information was not widely discussed on the Fontbonne campus, the business officer was fully occupied with the handling of funds. Handwritten records detail income and expenditures on a daily basis, but large sums, requiring loans or bond issues, were matter for the corporation board. It authorized borrowing and refinancing of loans, taking advantage of helpful advice given by their banking contacts and lay advisory board. Construction of Medaille Hall required bond issue financing at \$500,000.

Repair and renovation were expensive items that caused serious concern. When Sister Mary Marcella informed the corporation board that repairs on steam pipes and the entire water system were needed, one sister suggested that a novena to St. Joseph be offered for



financial assistance. With the work completed at a cost of almost \$80,000, the board's concern was justified. In approximately the same time frame, other campus repairs—tuckpointing, roof repair, plastering and painting—required an additional \$20,000 expenditure. The financial health of the college was regularly a subject of fervent prayer.

Taking steps to address deferred maintenance of the buildings, the board authorized Hilda Lorschach, CSJ, the bursar, to look for a painter to begin work.

Suzanne Marie Vachon, CSJ became president of Fontbonne college in 1954. Her previous education ministry had been as registrar of the college and as dean of the College of St. Teresa (Avila College) in Kansas City, Missouri. It would be her pleasant duty to expand Fontbonne's space with the acquisition of the entire Science Building upon the departure, in 1955, of St. Joseph's Academy to its new location in Frontenac. Several

Junior prom, 1957



departments improved their physical facilities. The business department prepared a model office to provide students with a real sense of how a typical office operated.

In addition to facilities improvement, the college created new academic opportunities. A first for Fontbonne, late afternoon and evening classes for adults began in September 1955. Education directed to non-traditional age students, both women and men, had never been offered before in the college's 30-year history. Subject matter needed by teachers, as well as liberal arts courses of general interest, made up the program.

As the student body increased in number and changed character, personnel adjustments were needed. Mary Teresine Lewis, CSJ of the mathematics department became dean of students in charge of residents and all student activities. Ten years later, Margaret Eugene Tucker, CSJ filled the newer post of residence dean.

At the opening of the 1956-1957 academic year, Marie Stephanie Stueber, CSJ, academic dean, in addressing the traditional-age students, emphasized their responsibility to pursue wisdom: "In the pursuit of wisdom a person aims at attaining the wonderful, infinite plans that God has for each of us."

Registration for the 1956-1957 year was the highest in the school's history; full-time students numbered 378 and 203 took Saturday or evening classes for a total of 581. These students enjoyed many

advantages in their exposure to the intellectual life. A series of seminars in the fall included talks by faculty who spoke about subject matter germane to their fields of expertise. Frances P. Troemel, director of the art department, discussed church design. She told her audience that "flat rejection of contemporary church design reflects poor education in taste on the part of patrons and a lack of confidence in present day architects." She continued by explaining that Gothic as a church style is considered "respectable" because it has been accepted for so long. In the same series, Francis W. Kinkel, assistant professor of English, brought to students' attention a series of articles on Thomas Wolfe, American novelist. Wolfe, in retrospect, looks like "a very mixed-up kid," Kinkel said, adding that writers need a sense of ultimate values in order to avoid the confusion that confronts many 20th-century novelists.

In an October 15, 1956 College Day talk, Ronald Lawlor, OFM. Cap. urged students not to be intellectually lazy, noting how few Catholic names are found among leaders in science, arts, history and literature. "With your special education," he said, "you have a special intellectual obligation to the world."

Faculty and visiting lecturers constantly challenged students to think, to read, to re-read when necessary, to question and to be intellectually energetic. In a lecture on modern poetry, Mary Loretta Langendorf, CSJ, chairman of the English department, instructed her audience to read and

Suzanne Marie Vachon, CSJ 1954-1957

Catherine
Veronica Vachon
was born in West
Virginia in 1905,
one of the 16
children of Susan
and Devenis
Vachon, natives of
Quebec, Canada.



All but three years of Sister Suzanne Marie's religious life (1929-1957) were spent at Fontbonne College. As the college's registrar, she was characterized by students as "a friend in need." Everyone who knew Sister Suzanne Marie commented on her never-failing kindness and her sweet smile, which she displayed often.

During her presidency, Sister Suzanne Marie had the opportunity to expand several departments into space formerly occupied by St. Joseph's Academy. She also began planning for a new library building and for a degree program in teacher education for the deaf.

Her life cut short by serious illness, Sister Suzanne Marie died in 1957.

James Lorene Hogan, CSJ with a Fontbonne student (left) talks to a St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf student. Photo was taken in 1992, shortly before her retirement.



re-read modern poetry until the poems are familiar. She explained that good modern poetry makes demands on the reader, as does all good poetry.

Academics needed the support of an enhanced college library and Fontbonne alumnae began a fund drive for that purpose in early 1957, under the co-chairmanship of Alice Igoe Thompson, Class of 1929, and Shirley Sappington Bussmann, Class of 1948. The Loyalty Fund, as it was known, was the first ever fund-raising effort in Fontbonne's history. Alumnae giving was crucial, said Sister Suzanne Marie, if the college hoped to garner contributions from grant programs and foundations which relate their giving directly to alumnae participation. A new library had been discussed for some time—North Central favored it in their 1948 report—and the school had set aside monies for several years, but the dream would not become reality until 1967.

About this time planning was under way for a degree program at Fontbonne in collaboration with St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf, a sponsored institution of the Sisters

of St. Joseph, located in University City. The degree would be available to students in 1963. College women did their academic work on their home campus in the department chaired by James Lorene Hogan, CSJ—herself an experienced teacher of the deaf—and acquired practical education in the St. Joseph Institute classrooms under the supervision of other experienced teachers. Financial assistance for deaf education came from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare in the form of money for scholarships, equipment and salaries.

Making a name for itself academically for the quality of its graduates and its programs was a part of the Fontbonne story. The college devised other ways to be recognized in the St. Louis area. With the support and urging of its lay advisory group, and headed by co-chairmen Joseph Holloran and Edward G. Marsh, Fontbonne and St. Joseph's Academy sponsored a benefit football game in September 1953. The New York Giants played the Baltimore Colts in the first National Football League professional game played in St. Louis for 20 years. A sellout crowd filled Oakland (Walsh) Stadium, having paid from \$3.50 to \$25.00 for a ticket. Equally successful was the game the following year which pitted the Chicago Cardinals against the Philadelphia Eagles.

Regularly getting newspaper coverage for the annual horse show, the college could boast of achievement by its athletes. Betty Jane Haemerle Broz, Class of 1947, won important golf tournaments in the

late 1940s; Rosalind Calcaterra Koenen, Class of 1961, representing the United States, brought synchronized swimming to Japan as part of a tour of military bases. Bonnie Korte, Class of 1972, won awards for her proficiency in judo.

The American entertainment fields of theater and music were enhanced by the work of many Fontbonne students: Joyce Ann Maret, Class of 1956; Kathleen Noser Niemeyer, Class of 1962; Anne C. Ewers, Class of 1974; Ken Page, Class of 1976; Birgitta Tolsdorf, Class of 1967; Margery O'Rourke McNally, Class of 1959; and Mary Lee Nigro, Class of 1972. Known professionally as Lisa Drake, Florence Mae Spack Conner, Class of 1955, pursued a musical theater career, as well as winning a Miss Missouri title in the Miss America competition.

Fontbonne sustained a grievous loss in the death of Sister Suzanne Marie in the third year of her presidency. Although she was suffering from cancer, Sister Suzanne Marie continued to work for the institution until a few months before her death in June 1957. Growing up in a family of 16 children may have contributed to her fortitude.

Credit was given to Sister Suzanne Marie for establishing the early childhood education department directed to preparing teachers for nursery schools, day care centers and kindergartens. As part of the program she opened a demonstration nursery school on the campus. She brought Fontbonne into the Missouri Colleges Fund, the organization of independent four-year

colleges which solicited businesses for operational support. A strong believer in the value of individual sports which women could engage in for the adult years, she revamped the physical education department to emphasize swimming and other non-team activities.

Assistant to Sister Suzanne Marie during her last year as president, Mary Marguerite Sheeley, CSJ succeeded her in office in July 1957. In addition to serving as chairman of the biology department, Sister Mary Marguerite had administrative experience as dean at the College of St. Teresa (Avila) in Kansas City, Missouri.

To support her in the president's office, Sister Mary Marguerite chose Mary Daniel Tammany, CSJ as vice-president. In the newly-created position, Sister Mary Daniel, then chairman of the speech department, carried special responsibilities for public relations, as well as overall administrative duties. As the educational television coordinator for elementary and secondary schools in the St. Louis Archdiocese she had experience in various kinds of media, which served her well in the public relations assignment.

Sister Mary Marguerite worked closely with the college's lay advisory board in sponsoring a benefit performance of the Broadway hit "My Fair Lady." The proceeds of the benefit were earmarked for the library fund.

Anticipating future developments was the appointment, in 1957, of Dorothea Marie Buchanan, CSJ as instructor in corrective speech and

Mary Marguerite Sheeley, CSJ 1957-1960

Florine Sheeley came from Argentine—not South America, but Kansas—where she was born in 1898.



After entering the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1917, she enjoyed a variety of ministries in her lifetime:

elementary and secondary teacher, college administrator and teacher, and as a province councilor for the religious community. As Sister Mary Marguerite, she specialized in teaching biological sciences at College of St. Teresa (Avila College) in Kansas City and at Fontbonne.

Sister Mary Marguerite had assisted Sister Suzanne Marie Vachon in the last year of her presidency, then succeeded her as Fontbonne College president in 1957. She was the last sister president who was also the religious superior.

Offering hospitality to visitors, even providing a car and driver, was an important practice of Sister Mary Marguerite's. She took a keen delight in showing St. Louis to people unfamiliar with the city.

Sister Mary Marguerite remained at Fontbonne after her term as president, returning to Kansas City in 1963 where she acted as registrar at St. Teresa Academy until her death in 1971.

director of the speech clinic. At the time, the speech and language programs were offered within the theater department; by 1969, the department of speech pathology came into existence. The department underwent a name change to department of communication disorders in 1971.

Fontbonne offered educational opportunities to many off-campus groups, among them the women and men employed as supervisors of food service in health care institutions. "Food service is the most important aspect of a hospital that patients will remember," said Rose Genevieve Downs, CSJ at the start of a three-summer institute for hospital food service personnel. Jointly sponsored by the Fontbonne dietetics department and the Catholic Hospital Association, with which Sister Rose Genevieve was associated, the program was the first one to be presented by a Catholic college in the United States. It was an innovative program in the early

1950s and provided a level of professionalism that some supervisors had not achieved earlier in their careers.

Once again, Fontbonne expanded its property holdings with the purchase of the home at 6600 Wydown Boulevard, with the intention of using the building to house the junior sisters of the province. The house already had an interesting history of connection with its college neighbor. Originally purchased by Fontbonne in 1953 from the estate of Christopher J. Kehoe for use as a nursery school, the building was re-sold to the Krebs family because the Hillcrest Association ordinance allowed for residential use only. When the Krebs determined to move to another location in 1957, they offered the house to the college that bought it once again, this time for the junior sisters.

A new development in the 1950s, the idea of a juniorate period for young sisters came from the Sister Formation Conference, the national organization concerned with the spiritual and educational training of young women of all religious congregations. The belief was prevalent that having these young women complete baccalaureate degrees before moving into ministry positions provided an opportunity not only for study but also for maturity both spiritual and psychological. The presence of the young Sisters of St. Joseph added an energizing dimension to the campus community.

As the 1950s drew to a close, Fontbonne continued to attract attention for up-to-date educa-

A chapel tour, 1956: From left to right are Marietta Joan Grob '56, Mary Deck '57, Mary Carol Anth '57.



tional experiences. Instructing fire department and civil defense officers in the dangers of radiation and the use of Geiger counters was carried out by Helen Joseph Coerver, CSJ, chairman of the chemistry department. The first mention of the effect of cholesterol on cardiac health appeared in an article on low-fat cooking, an experiment that dietetics students were trying. Jane de Chantal Snyder, CSJ pioneered the use of the language laboratory as an instructional aid for students in foreign languages. President Sister Mary Marguerite introduced the faculty exchange program among the colleges operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph. This program offered the opportunity for sister faculty to experience teaching in other colleges of the congregation; colleges located in California, Minnesota and New York.

For the benefit of incoming freshmen in 1959, the college adopted advanced placement. By taking the College Entrance Examination Board tests in a variety of subjects and on recommendation by their high school, students could receive college credit for their grasp of a subject without taking the college course.

The college community enjoyed a number of prominent visitors: among them Thomas Dooley, MD, volunteer physician to Southeast Asia; the Little Singers of Paris; and Rev. Louis Bouyer, world-renowned liturgist. Rev. Harold W. Rigney, SVD educated his audience about the horrors of his four years as a prisoner of the Chinese Communists.

Rounding out the 1950s and reinforcing the message Fontbonne had proclaimed since its beginning in 1923, Stanley Idzerda addressed the 1959 graduates. Director of Michigan State University's Honors College, he told the graduates that piety and sincere moral standards are no substitute for competence. He continued, "It is easier to put a satellite into orbit than to achieve human wisdom. There is no substitute for effective intelligence brought to bear upon the problems of the world." He stressed excellence, both professional and human, as the best witness to faith before the world.

His comments were a fitting conclusion to the relatively calm and peaceful 1950s.



$$\zeta(s) = 2\pi \int_0^\infty y [1 + (y')^2]^{1/2} dy$$

$$2\pi \int_0^\infty (-1)^n e^{-n\pi x} \sqrt{1 + e^{-2n\pi x}} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \pi [\sqrt{2 + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})} + \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \pi [\sqrt{2 + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})} + \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})]$$

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Books and Bricks

More than at any other time in its history, Fontbonne College needs to be situated in the political and social milieu of the 1950s and 1960s in order to be understood.

The United States had developed the bomb which spawned the Nuclear Age with its attendant fears; the McCarthy hearings created suspicion of almost everyone in public life, whether politician or movie star; space exploration was under way; the Supreme Court decreed the desegregation of schools. The Korean War officially ended in 1953 and veterans returned, some discovering that their jobs had gone to others. Not long after, in 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, its satellite, thereby increasing America's fear that their Russian sometime ally, sometime enemy was getting ahead in science and space exploration.

In the 1960s, students protested the United States involvement in Vietnam; President John F. Kennedy lost his life to an assassin, as did Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy. The drive for civil rights gained support; the women's movement gathered adherents to the push for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment; environmental concerns received increased attention. The Peace Corps enticed both young and not-so-young into serving in many parts of the world.

At the same time that these events—some shocking, others surprising—occurred, much of American society enjoyed a period of prosperity, even affluence for some.

Marie Eaton Hoffmann, 1960

Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ 1960-1966

"No college can be better than its faculty." This statement from Sister Mary Alfred, more than 30 years after finishing her term as president of Fontbonne College, sums up one of the guiding beliefs of her ministry in education.



Clemence Noble was the first Fontbonne student to enter the Sisters of St. Joseph. After graduation from St. Joseph's Academy and two years at the college, she joined the religious community in 1926. Sister Mary Alfred returned to her college in 1931 to teach psychology. After completing doctoral studies, she spent the next 25 years between Fontbonne College and the College of St. Teresa (Avila), Kansas City, Missouri, as teacher or administrator—serving as president in both schools.

As Fontbonne's president, Sister Mary Alfred demonstrated a special concern for the lay women and men on the faculty and staff, as she systematically improved the salary scale and built in excellent fringe benefits. For greater efficiency she reorganized the administrative structure and worked toward the clear separation of college and religious community. Looking back on her presidency, Sister Mary Alfred acknowledged that the building of the library after so many years of anticipation was the high point of her Fontbonne tenure.

Sister Mary Alfred received high praise from students who described her as "the essence of impartiality." In their view, her love for what she was doing was obvious in her class presentations.

Following her career, Sister Mary Alfred retired in 1989 to Nazareth Living Center where she resides.

To the Fontbonne College community, Vatican II, an ecumenical council of the Roman Catholic Church held in 1962-1963, meant new developments in campus governance. In 1967, the insistence of the Council on an enhanced role for the laity led to the formation of a mixed board of trustees, one that included lay women and men, Sisters of St. Joseph and members of other religious congregations. More immediately, changes in campus spiritual life and liturgical practices became obvious. In addition to the change to English as the language of the Eucharistic celebration, the altar was turned to face the congregation and the fast before receiving Communion was eased. Noon Mass each day in the College chapel became the celebration that students and staff often attended. The practice of providing Mass on Saturday evening to fulfill the Sunday obligation had already become common.

Statements in the college catalogs of the time, however, indicate that Fontbonne continued to be a typical Catholic liberal arts college for women, using language that demonstrated a traditional stance toward the things it considered essential.

The educational plan, as outlined in the 1960-1962 catalog, "attempts to provide Fontbonne students with the principles of and a zeal for a way of life which extends beyond the limits of formal education and which integrates sanctity, learning, and service." In its Catholicity, the college boldly stated that its chief concern is "the formation of the total woman as a

vital member of the Mystical Body of Christ." As part of that commitment, students were required to assist at Mass once a month, usually on a Wednesday or on a liturgical feast. The formality of the occasion was highlighted with the requirement that academic dress be worn for the celebration.

Despite the customary language, Fontbonne was on the brink of remarkable changes which would chart its course for the future.

On this changing scene appeared Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ. Fontbonne alumna, Class of 1930, most recently president of the College of St. Teresa (Avila) in Kansas City, Missouri, an experienced college teacher of psychology and administrator, Sister Mary Alfred followed Sister Mary Marguerite as president in 1960. She was the first president who was not also the superior of the local religious community.

As president, Sister Mary Alfred was responsible for the addition of a campus building. St. Joseph Hall, built to accommodate 120 students, opened in 1962, bringing available residence space up to 220. She also witnessed the construction of a building to house the junior sisters whose numbers had outgrown St. Agnes Hall at 6600 Wydown. The new addition was the responsibility of the Sisters of St. Joseph province government who needed to find appropriate housing for their younger members finishing an education on the college campus. The young sisters moved into the Juniorate (Southwest Hall), their new home on the far southwest corner of the property, in the fall of



Groundbreaking for St. Joseph's Hall

1960. Eventually, as the number of juniors diminished, Fontbonne took over the building for its own uses in 1968 and negotiated for its purchase with the Sisters of St. Joseph.

An automobile accident in September 1961, detained Sister Mary Alfred in Kansas City as she recuperated from the injuries she sustained. On her return to St. Louis in January 1962, one of her tasks was to contract with the first food service the college ever employed. Up to that time a sister in charge of the kitchen and the staff handled all meals and special events.

Sister Mary Alfred had a gift for holding student attention not only as a classroom teacher but also as a public speaker at college events. In her insistence on the need for expending effort in seeking education, she told the College Day Convocation in 1962: "College is not a beauty parlor in which one can sit and relax and be transformed." She emphasized the opportunities that the audience could seize in the future, calling the young women "a chosen generation."

By 1962, enrollment had risen to 803—619 full-time students and 184 part-time. Faculty numbered 76 full and part time. Tuition remained reasonable: \$425 per semester, while residence fees ranged from \$415 to \$490, depending on the choice of living accommodations.

By the development of a degree program in deaf education in collaboration with St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf, Fontbonne established its connection with the original purpose of the Sisters of St. Joseph in coming to St. Louis—to teach the deaf. The new program made Fontbonne the only Catholic college west of the Mississippi River with teacher education for the deaf and one of the few in the United States offering a degree program in a school using a completely oral method for teaching the deaf to speak. Seven students were pioneers in the program, graduating in 1964.

As an educational institution, the college regularly presented speakers and programs that had a profound effect on students and faculty alike. Appearing on campus in 1963, John Howard Griffin, who had

Southwest Hall viewed from the tennis courts



posed as a black man in the South, sensitized his audience to the racial problem in America. He challenged his hearers to join together in repudiating injustice suffered by all citizens.

Faculty held a series of lectures open to the public on topics ranging from new interpretations of Scripture to working in ceramics. In the Aquinas Day lecture in March 1963, Marcella Marie Holloway, CSJ, chairman of the English department at Avila College, addressed the topic of existentialism. The rector of Kenrick Seminary, Rev. Nicholas Persich, CM discussed the Second Vatican Council's powerful commitment to change in the Catholic church. In response to the recommendation of the Liturgical Commission of the Council, Fontbonne held its first ever Bible vigil in English. A new Catholic service, the vigil followed a pattern of Scripture reading and prayer. The college offered a demonstration Mass for the public, emphasizing the important role of lay persons in the liturgy.

Ever mindful of their mission to serve the needs of the times, the Sisters of St. Joseph, meeting at an educational conference on the college campus in 1964, heard the following words from their superior general. Formerly a college faculty member at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, Eucharista Galvin, CSJ told the assembled sisters:

If we are to be effective in our vocations, we must be alert to needed changes and adaptations. We are asking

you, in responsible positions in one or other of the various works of the congregation, to undertake the making of a spiritual and professional synthesis of all works in which we are engaged and to bring them into one center and one common goal.

In a powerful commencement address in May 1963, Rev. Paul C. Reinert, SJ, president of Saint Louis University, called on the women graduates to take the lead in helping America solve the problem of racial injustice. "We have made our differences assets except for that of race. Until that failure is transformed into the kind of social success we want to think of as synonymous with America, we cannot rest."

Throughout the 1960s, Fontbonne students, though living in a period of prosperity and luxury, gave of themselves to social projects in southwest Missouri, taught swimming to physically disabled children and organized benefits for the missions. They could be found as volunteers for the Peace Corps in Ethiopia and, closer to home, as missionaries with the Lay Extension Movement in Texas and Oklahoma. Papal Volunteers for Latin America drew several Fontbonne graduates to British Honduras.

The "New Generation," as the students of this decade labeled themselves, hoped to articulate freely and openly their own vision of Catholicism and of the world. Rev. Andrew M. Greeley, noted

author and speaker, characterized the generation as the "New Breed," differing with their method of questioning everything and expressing themselves totally in order to be "honest and authentic."

Whatever their shortcomings, the Fontbonne College "New Breed" had great generosity, concern for people and enthusiasm for the development of a lay apostolate for young women.

Campus publications of the 1960s reflect many changes, some of significance, others less so. Mary Frances (Scholastica) Fitzgerald, CSJ, art department faculty, designed a new crest which would appear on the senior class ring; students concerned themselves about the hazards of cigarette smoking—a few years later they petitioned for the return to campus of the cigarette machines. They joked about the moves on campus resulting from one room change. *The Font* reported that the need for space for the speech clinic forced the bookstore into the science library, which moved to the chemistry office. The biology department took over the old *Font* office, which went to Science 309. The guidance office departed Science 309, ending up in Fine Arts 231. The theology department could be found sharing office space with the art department and the alumnae office took over the Nazareth development office. No other available space could be located for the Nazareth operation, which moved off campus to St. Joseph's Academy.

An accolade for the college was the granting of full approval to the



On Oct. 14, 1962, 240 freshmen received academic caps and gowns at formal convocation held on the steps of Ryan Hall.

teacher education programs, in 1965, by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE). Fontbonne was the only women's college in St. Louis to have this recognition at the time. Mary Hugh McLarney, CSJ, chairman of the education department, with faculty members Mary Helen Heese and Agnes Cecile Hickox, CSJ, had prepared the materials and submitted the report which the NCATE required.

Although they worried about rising tuition, figuring it ran about \$3,500 for four years, students realized that Fontbonne was about a \$1,000 less for the same period at comparable St. Louis colleges. They were enthusiastic about Fontbonne's art film series and, more than anything else, plans for the new library. Only the seniors regretted that they would not be around long enough to use it.

An event of such significance that it had no precedent occurred in March 1965. While she was attending a meeting in Chicago, President Sister Mary Alfred received a call from St. Louis. Rosemary (Thomas Marguerite)

Roberta Schmidt, CSJ 1966-1972

When asked in an interview what she most wanted to be remembered for as president, Sister Roberta listed: maintaining a Catholic identity at Fontbonne; attracting and keeping a quality faculty; supporting a Catholic philosophy of education; and building on existing strengths.



Sister Roberta is a Kansas City native who entered the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1949. During her early years in the religious community she taught in elementary and secondary schools before moving to college teaching and administration. Sister Roberta earned a doctoral degree in sociology which she utilized in teaching at Fontbonne until she became president in 1966.

As many and grave as the problems were for higher education in the late 1960s, Sister Roberta was able to balance concern with Christian hope while exerting every effort to increase financial support for Fontbonne and develop a board of trustees.

During her years in office, Sister Roberta experienced the celebration surrounding the dedication of the new library; the transfer of ownership of the college to the new board of trustees; and the disappointment of the black student takeover of the library.

Sister Roberta, on retiring from the presidency, worked with college consortia, archdiocesan school systems and currently serves as director of education for the Diocese of Venice, Florida.

Flanagan, CSJ, chairman of the philosophy department, and Roberta (Ernest Marie) Schmidt, CSJ, chairman of the sociology department, wanted her permission to participate in the civil rights march in Selma, Alabama. The two faculty members went as part of the Human Rights Commission of the St. Louis Archdiocese delegation, joining about 400 other marchers from 30 states. Upon their return, the sisters and the college received hate mail, as well as some favorable attention for their public witness for civil and human rights. Within a week, three Fontbonne students participated in a civil rights demonstration in Montgomery, Alabama.

The culmination of years of hope and planning, groundbreaking for the new college library took place

quietly in the early morning of February 14, 1966. An enormous amount of planning preceded that day. So long dreamed of, the building was intended to be as up to date as care and study could make it. Testing a variety of chairs over a period of months to determine comfort and durability was the idea of Alberta Anne Ruys, CSJ, head librarian. She would also have the pleasure of solving the question of how to move 50,000 books and periodicals from the fourth floor of Ryan Hall to the new location. Eager for the library as they were, faculty found it difficult to teach over the construction noise when spring and summer weather required opening the classroom windows. Equally enthusiastic for the completion of the library were the Mothers' Club and Fathers' Club members,



Inez Kerth '69, home economics

alumnae and friends who had contributed their time, funds and energy to help the building project move forward.

One more building project remained for Sister Mary Alfred. A very active theatre department, under the direction of Mary Charity Dalton, CSJ, with the assistance of Don Garner, artist-in-residence, needed increased space for set construction and dressing rooms. The solution to their space needs was found by extending the back wall of the theatre to the east about twenty feet. At the same time that the theatre gained the increased space, it also gained new heating and cooling.

Leaving office in 1966, Sister Mary Alfred was succeeded by Roberta Schmidt, CSJ, as president. Former chairman of the sociology department and Kansas City native, Sister Roberta headed the college at one of the most crucial periods in its history.



Above: Don Garner jokes with students in his office. Top: Sodality Officers delivering food and clothing to the poor. From left to right are Julia Missey, Maureen Smith and Doris Prag. Bottom: Les Fantastiques, gala evening sponsored by the alumnae association, June 13, 1965.





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Budgets, Buildings & Bricks

Taking office in August 1966, Sister Roberta gave her attention to matters of vital importance to the college's welfare.

Using a portion of a grant received through the 1967 Higher Education Act, Sister Roberta began a comprehensive study of every aspect of Fontbonne's operations. An analysis of Fontbonne's charter, administration, curriculum and development program was undertaken. The study examined new instructional techniques and use of physical facilities with a view toward more effective use of space. The evaluation process, which lasted about 18 months, employed consultants, as well as faculty and student committees to gather pertinent information. By visiting other educational institutions, faculty and staff personnel had the opportunity to study program change and instructional innovation.

Charles E. Ford, EdD, vice president for institutional affairs and the author of a comprehensive study of Catholic higher education, directed the analysis which led to radical changes in governance, curriculum and long-range planning. Some changes required long periods for completion. The calendar change to a 4-1-4 format was studied for three years, going into effect in 1971. The new plan allowed students to take four in-depth

Fontbonne College Library

courses during the first four and the last four months of the academic year and one course during the month of January. Other changes took less time to inaugurate—provision was made for student representation on all college committees with the exception of the committee on rank and tenure.

In May 1967, Sister Roberta presented the largest graduating class in Fontbonne's history—116—to the guests assembled on the "Medaille Meadow." Sister Mary Alfred, former president, addressed the graduates on the role of Christian women in society.

An event of great significance occurred on October 15, 1967. The Fontbonne College library was dedicated with special ceremonies, including an address by Louis B. Wright, PhD, director of the Folger Library in Washington, D.C. The actual move into the new building had taken place in the spring of the year. The move was a feat of human cooperation, orchestrated by Sister Alberta Anne.

After discarding several methods used to transfer books, she settled for a human chain. Students, faculty and staff walked up the stairs at one end of Ryan Hall to the fourth floor library, picked up a pre-measured and numbered armload of books, exited the building by the opposite stairs and carried the books to a specific space on a particular shelf in the new building. Fortified with soda and snacks, the workers transported more than 50,000 books and periodicals that May 17, 1967!

In his library dedication address, Dr. Wright had emphasized the absolute necessity, to an educated person, of reading and collecting books. His point of view reflected Sister Roberta's philosophy of higher education. Insisting on the value of the humanities, she stated: "Liberal arts teaches students how to handle the explosion of technology and the nature of social change, and how to accept it gracefully. This emphasis on liberal arts also teaches students how to keep lines open to change."



Top: Sisters and students help move books into the new library. Right: President Roberta Schmidt chats with Louis B. Wright, PhD, director of the Folger Library, before formal ceremonies for the new library, 1967.



While the institutional self-study was going forward, the college was examining another building project to follow after library construction. A student center appeared to be a campus necessity, but it would not be fully realized until construction of the Dunham Student Activity Center was completed in 1993.

It is interesting to note that when the architect, William M. Pistrucci, addressed the faculty in early 1967 about a student center, he stated, "We want the center to be an oasis against computer education." The first mention of computer use on campus appeared in *The Font* of October 1967; by 1998, Fontbonne had more than 300 computers in use. By 1970, the institution had computerized the student records and the payroll. Radical change had become a fact of academic life.

As a result of the self-study, faculty and administrators met in a series of informal gatherings in which they considered topics such as reorganization for the purpose of accomplishing innovation, better communication, faculty development and development of a truly Christian academic community.

Reorganization for innovation in academic programs would appear insignificant in relation to the change in college governance which took place in 1968. History was made quietly, but dramatically, when legal ownership and control of Fontbonne College was vested in a mixed board of 18 trustees—11 laymen and seven Sisters of St. Joseph.

Previous to 1968, legal ownership and control of Fontbonne College

FC Campus Ministry

The office of Campus Ministry became the official designation in 1970. The first priest appointed was a Thomas Leyland who was called back to his diocese before he commenced his work at Fontbonne.

In 1970, Gene Contadino, SM, a Marianist priest from Cincinnati, became campus minister, remaining until 1972.

James Radde, SJ served as part-time campus minister while he did his fourth year of theology at Saint Louis University. He was at Fontbonne from 1972-74.

In 1974, John Kerber, a diocesan priest, served as campus minister. He was available several days a week, but was never full time. He remained until 1976.

Mary M. McGlone, CSJ was appointed campus minister, full time, in 1975. She worked with John Kerber until 1976.

In 1976, Eugene Hensell, priest of Lafayette, Indiana diocese, came as full-time campus minister and part-time faculty member. He remained until the end of the 1977-78 academic year.

John C. Fleming followed Hensell in 1978 as full-time campus minister. Fleming was appointed acting dean of students in 1983. He left the college in 1988.

In 1983, Carol Jauquet, CSJ came to campus ministry, remaining until 1986.

From 1986-87, two part-time individuals covered campus ministry.

Ruth Yates, CSJ became campus minister in 1987, remaining at the college until 1999. David Ebenhoh succeeded Sister Ruth in 1999.



The Lewis Room

A special feature of the Fontbonne College library is the 125-seat auditorium named the Lewis Room.

Mary Lewis, mother of Mary Teresine Lewis, CSJ, former chair of the mathematics department and dean of students, included a generous bequest to Fontbonne in her will.

A resident of the college's neighborhood for many years, Mrs. James A. Lewis was a consistent friend of Fontbonne and interested in all its activities. Having her daughter, Sister Mary Teresine, on the faculty, beginning in the late 1940s, and some years after in administration, kept her in close contact with the institution. The Medaille Hall chapel was also the beneficiary of Mrs. Lewis' generosity as she gave a monstrance to be used in Eucharistic ceremonies.

Mary Lewis' financial gift was received in 1963 and was placed in the fund for the library which would be constructed in 1966.

remained with the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. As early as 1958, the college administration questioned the need to revise the college's charter to clarify ownership and reduce instances of overlapping authority between religious superiors and the college officials.

In September 1967, Sister Roberta convened an informational "Charter Day" to discuss recent developments in the board structure of Catholic institutions of higher education. Experts presented pertinent information regarding canon law and church-state relations as well as their own practical experience in such matters.

Fontbonne College was neither first nor last to consider a change to predominantly lay ownership. Saint Louis University had done so in January 1967. Fontbonne studied, discussed and consulted for months until, with the approval of the province government, the formal transfer of ownership took place on July 19, 1968.

Negotiating the acquisition of the juniorate building was an early agenda item for the new board of trustees. The transaction, in 1968, of this business matter had a 30-year schedule of payments to the Sisters of St. Joseph. Intended for use as a residence hall, the Juniorate was renovated and named Southwest Hall. Students occupied the building after 1969. Eventually, the province government turned over Southwest Hall to the college free and clear of debt.

Winter 1969: A mixer with three major co-educational universities in St. Louis



Car, Driver, Gasoline

Before 1960, the year that the Sisters of St. Joseph were permitted to drive, Fontbonne College employed Ambrose DeZutter as chauffeur. His first assignment each morning was to pick up the sisters' chaplain at Kenrick Seminary and deliver him to the college in time for the 6 o'clock Mass. Quite often "picking up Father" entailed ringing the doorbell of the cavernous seminary building and shouting below Father's window hoping to wake him in time for the trip to Fontbonne.

"Mr. DeZutter," as he was known to everyone, chauffeured the sister superior, who also served as college president during those years, the sister treasurer and others who might qualify for a lift in the car rather than having to ride the streetcar. Each Wednesday, Mr. DeZutter drove Sister Victor Van Hee on a shopping trip to downtown St. Louis, or wherever she needed to go. She had responsibility for purchasing supplies for the sisters in the local community—from bedspreads to shoelaces—Sister Victor bought it.

For his services, Mr. DeZutter was paid the munificent sum of \$46.50 per month.

The limited number of gas stations in Fontbonne's immediate vicinity made filling up the car somewhat risky. The problem was solved easily with the installation of an underground storage tank and gasoline pump near the power plant, thereby making sure of a dependable supply of fuel.

By 1960 there were more than enough gas stations locally; the storage tank and pump were abandoned.



Bob Klimt (left) and LaBarney Mitchell sitting on the benches in front of the library, Dec. 13, 1974

Dedication of the Arnold Memorial Center, 1969. From left to right are Anthony Arnold, Mrs. Cecil Price Arnold and Joanne Arnold Strathearn.



Troubling issues on college campuses in the late 1960s included the United States involvement in Vietnam and race relations in America. Fontbonne College was not insulated from these concerns. Students and faculty joined in the Vietnam Moratorium on October 15, 1969, refusing to attend classes and peacefully registering their opposition to further military action in Southeast Asia. The Association of Black Collegians was formed in February 1969 to bring about more unity among black students on campus and to provide activities of interest to them.

Students evidenced serious interest in college finance, particularly as it related to increased tuition. They, like students on college campuses everywhere, questioned authority.

The publication, *Free Spirit*, voiced the need for students to put the "Pow" back in Power. In spite of the troubled atmosphere in American society, however, students pursued traditional activities; revamping student government, playing powderpuff football, planning Junior Ring Day, and attending the film festival.

Another welcome addition to the campus was the renovation of the Medaille Hall ballroom into Arnold Memorial Center, the gift of Mrs. Cecil Price Arnold, in memory of her late husband. Her gift beautified the ballroom, provided enhanced space for the student services area, and funded an office of career development. Her daughter, Joanne Arnold Strathearn, Class of 1971, was a student at the college. The dedica-

Mrs. Cecil Price Arnold

When Mrs. Cecil Price Arnold died on April 8, 1981, Fontbonne College mourned the death of a long-time friend and benefactor.

Jean Arnold's major gift to the college was in 1969 for the renovation of the first floor of Medaille Hall. The area was named Arnold Memorial Center in honor of her late husband, Cecil P. Arnold, an officer of Peabody Coal Company. The Center includes a college lounge and student services complex.

Mrs. Arnold also donated the book detection system for the library to honor the memory of her late son, Anthony. For these and other significant gifts she was named to membership in the Founders Club (now Medaille Society).

Enrolling her daughter Joanne as a Fontbonne student marked the beginning of Mrs. Arnold's interest in Fontbonne. Joanne, Class of 1971, served on the college's board of trustees and has also been a significant contributor to her school's activities and interests. Another reason for Jean Arnold's attraction to Fontbonne lay in the fact that her aunt, Mary Claude Scott, was a Sister of St. Joseph.

Jean Arnold delighted in the beauty of roses and her rose garden, she was a firm believer in enjoying life and offering hospitality at home or away from home at the Lake of the Ozarks. Joanne Arnold Strathearn and her daughters, Coleen and Marissa have carried on that family tradition.

tion of Arnold Memorial Center took place in November 1969.

Developments in the academic area taking place at this time included a study of Catholicity, with a view to articulating a statement describing how Fontbonne lived its commitment to Catholic/Christian values; cooperation with Maryville, Lindenwood and Webster Colleges in sharing a Title III grant and consideration of a pass/fail grading option. By no means least of campus issues under consideration was the possibility of becoming a coeducational institution. The faculty spent many hours looking at a revised scholastic calendar, specifically the 4-1-4 arrangement.

The bylaws of the revised charter specified that the college president be a Sister of St. Joseph and that a lay chairman head the board of trustees. At its first meeting with a full complement of 18 members, January 1970, the board chose Phillip J. Lucier for that post and August L. Griesedieck as vice-chairman.



Major decisions of the board approved the calendar change, the division of the office of dean into two positions: dean of studies and dean of faculty and the formation of the office of campus ministry.

The sudden death of Phillip Lucier in July 1970 was a shocking event for the college community. August Griesedieck became his successor as chairman of the board of trustees. Fontbonne employed Donald C. Ziemke in the new post of dean of faculty; Ruth Margaret Raupp, CSJ as dean of studies; and Rev. Gene Contadino, SM as campus minister.

The new personnel faced an event in October 1970 which surprised the usually quiet campus when eight black students took over the library during a weekend. Their intent—to spotlight pervasive racism at Fontbonne—eventually produced a better understanding of differences among students. Administrators addressed the students' "Black Manifesto," without, however, totally solving all the issues it contained. The disruption resulted in the suspension and reinstatement of the protesters and the creation of a commission on black students to address some of the problem areas between students and the academic community.

Not totally satisfied with the college's response to their grievances following the library event, a group of black students visited a board of trustees meeting in April 1971, to seek a "package deal made up of grants and scholarships." They also sought increased numbers of black students in the college and stated their willingness to work

Phillip Lucier, first chairperson of Fontbonne's board of trustees

Tom Hershey

The first African-American to be employed on the Fontbonne College maintenance staff, Tom Hershey arrived on campus in the mid-1960s. Not only did he work in maintenance, but he lived in the boiler house. Because he resided on the campus, Tom was called on outside of his regular working hours for a variety of situations sometimes of an unusual nature. He took care of regular floods from broken pipes, the elevator that was often stuck between the floors of Ryan Hall, and the cars that would not start. The more unusual requests covered driving visiting squirrels from inside the buildings, playing Santa Claus for the resident students and very late one night carrying one of the resident sisters to his car for a trip to St. Mary's Hospital emergency room. Once when Tom was hospitalized himself, he listed the Sisters of St. Joseph at Fontbonne as his next of kin to be notified should anything happen to him.

In the late 1970s, when Tom Hershey was obviously growing older and looking forward to retirement, it was discovered that he had no birth certificate and was, therefore, unable to verify his age to collect Social Security. Sister Rose Genevieve Downs and Sister Agnes Cecile Hickox investigated Tom's army records, for he had served in World War II, and from that traced his birth records. In addition to locating the town of his birth in Mississippi, they learned that the correct spelling of Tom's name was Hursey, not Hershey, as he had called himself for years.

After his retirement from active service to the college, Tom continued to live in his boiler house rooms, took his meals from the main kitchen and enjoyed his time off. He went fishing now and then, watched television, read the newspapers and played the piano in the gym. One might say that what his piano playing lacked in quality was more than made up in quantity—he played "*not so much good, as loud!*"

Much beloved by everyone who knew him, Tom Hershey died peacefully in his living quarters in the spring of 1982.

*Black Ball,
Dec. 4,
1971*



with the admissions office to achieve that goal. Sister Roberta was able to report in the following year that black students constituted 5 per cent of the total enrollment. On the financial aid issue, the board stated its non-discriminatory policy in student aid matters; the Sisters of St. Joseph established a scholarship fund for minority students.

Like many other similar institutions at the time, Fontbonne felt the pressure to improve its financial position through increased enrollment, stronger fund-raising efforts and reduction in expenditures for programs and personnel. The situation called for hard decisions to be made as painlessly as possible.

Responsibility for the hard decisions rested with the board of trustees. They struggled with problems of budget, determining that a balanced budget for the 1972-1973 fiscal year was a necessity. The decision meant frozen salaries, reduction of personnel, termination of some departments and majors and payment of severance salaries.

After having served through these difficult times, Sister Roberta resigned the presidency in March 1972.

To fill the position, Fontbonne's board appointed John Marie Riley, CSJ, theology professor, as interim chief administrator and formed a search committee to seek a new college president.

Liberating Women for 50 Years— Have We or Haven't We?

Article which appeared in a journalism class newspaper, published under the supervision of Margaret Camper, CSJ. The theme was taken from a faculty presentation at 50th anniversary celebrations.



Liberating Women For Fifty Years?

Fontbonne may have been "Liberating Women for Fifty Years (Plus One)," but some women students are asking **which** women. The slogan certainly is enticing to the alert woman of today, but once she comes on campus the conservatism and/or apathy of the college leaves her cold.

Truth in advertising has long been a controversial subject and Fontbonne's publicity drive is not immune to question.

If looked upon fairly, however, the slogan does hold some truth. A liberal education is one which enables the student to explore as many different fields as possible while still concentrating on a major subject. Fontbonne provides this kind of education but lacks the stimulation and energy that should motivate students to liberate themselves from their stereotyped sex roles.

Take as one example what looked promising last January. Twenty-two interested students attended a class which Dr. Jayne Burks, chairperson of the sociology department and Ms. Geneva English of the same department, taught in the interim term. One exciting result of that class was its determination to sponsor several events on campus to celebrate International Women's Year.

For a while there was a rush of ideas and planning. Leah Wiesenhart, sophomore; Mary Ella Walz, junior; and Terry Aten, senior, were elected heads of the main planning committee. Jeanne Kennedy and Cecilia Strikland, freshmen, were appointed to manage the publicity. Phone calls were made, women's organizations were investigated for speakers, and outsiders were asked for advice.

Financial help was slow after many alterations in plans were made. Time began to run out, tests began to catch up with the committee heads, and organization began to weaken.

The third month of International Women's Year is quickly disappearing and Fontbonne has yet to do anything about it. Students are wondering why most colleges in St. Louis have had continuing programs on women while Fontbonne, largely a women's college, has not begun.

The problem centers around the student who wants to do something for the campus. What she needs is help in learning how to organize, more time to do so and 100% support from the administration, faculty, and most importantly, her fellow students. This is the only way student-organized activities will ever get off the ground and accomplish anything successfully.

Jeanne Kennedy



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Brick by Brick— 50 Years Strong

Made up of trustees, faculty, staff and students, the search committee reviewed applications for the presidency and, in July 1972, offered the position to Jane Kehoe (Mary Barat) Hassett, CSJ. A former history department faculty member, she had spent 1971-1972 in Washington, D.C. on a fellowship in the United States Office of Education as a specialist in a higher education grant program. Sister Jane was the first Fontbonne president to be employed by the board of trustees, not appointed by a superior.

Steps had been taken in Sister Roberta's term of office to address financial concerns. It was Sister Jane's responsibility to carry out the board of trustees' mandates. Articulated early in 1972, the mandates related to reductions in salaries, majors being offered and even some departments. A number of other issues were waiting to be addressed.

Students criticized the 4-1-4 calendar because the January term, supposedly a time for a different educational experience, was filled by some departments with required courses. Faculty and students met in forums to discuss the problems in the program; after all the surveys were completed, and interpreted, the 4-1-4 was ended and the semester calendar reinstated in 1977.

Commencement, 1974

Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ 1972-1985

The president who served in that position longer than any of her predecessors, Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ was also the first president employed by contract from the board of trustees.



A graduate of Maryville College (now University), Sister Jane entered the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1951. She taught at all levels of education and at Fontbonne College was a member of the history department before going on to the presidency.

Sister Jane worked closely with trustees, faculty, and staff to improve the financial position of the college through increased contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations.

Receptive to innovative ideas from her colleagues, Sister Jane most often responded, "If it's not going to bankrupt the college or create a scandal, go ahead and try it."

After 13 years as president, Sister Jane left the college in 1985 to pursue other interests.

For some years, the college personnel had considered the celebration of the 50th anniversary. Various dates had been debated based on the granting of the charter, the beginning of classes at Carondelet or the first graduating class. After consultation with Fontbonne administrators and other members of the college community on and off campus—alumnae and other friends—Sister Jane decided to begin the anniversary commemoration in June 1973 and bring it to a close at the end of 1974.

With Mary O'Reilly Schoendienst, Class of 1945, and James Laflin, mayor of Clayton, chairing the 50th anniversary celebration, the first event on the program was an alumnae association dinner dance. Later, faculty presented an anniversary review on the subject "Liberating Women for 50 Years—Have We or Haven't We?" Grant's Farm was the setting for a gala anniversary dinner in April 1974, at which Joe Garagiola served as master of ceremonies. His first contact with the college was in 1946 when as a young Cardinal baseball player, he had crowned Fontbonne's Penny Circus Queen. Culmination of the anniversary year was a jubilee Mass held in the Carondelet motherhouse chapel, December 1974, at which many local church dignitaries assisted, including John Cardinal Carberry, Archbishop of St. Louis.

A footnote to the "Liberating Women" theme appeared in a journalism class newspaper, published under the supervision of Margaret (Sarita Clare) Camper, CSJ. It stated:

...some women students are asking **which** women. The slogan certainly is enticing to the alert woman of today, but once she comes on campus the conservatism and/or apathy of the college leaves her cold.

...the slogan does hold some truth. A liberal education is one which enables the student to explore as many different fields as possible while still concentrating on a major subject. Fontbonne provides this kind of education but lacks the stimulation and energy that should motivate students to liberate themselves from their stereotyped sex roles.

The student comment was partly in response to their dissatisfaction with the 4-1-4 calendar and with their own lack of organization arranging something to mark the International Women's Year. They admitted, in the same statement, that they needed help in learning how to organize.

"Liberating Women for Fifty Years," the anniversary slogan, while it seemed brash, emphasized the college's commitment to the variety of education for women which helped them be independent, self-confident adults in an adult world. Men students, who had been admitted as degree candidates in art, dietetics and theater in 1971, felt so outnumbered by the "liberated women,"—800 females to 22 males—that they united in the

Male Student Union to push for their interests, particularly inter-collegiate sports. Full coeducation became a reality in May 1973, when the board of trustees, having been petitioned by the Faculty General Assembly, supported admission of men to all programs without exception.

Adult education in the 1970s was becoming a very important segment of college offerings everywhere and Fontbonne, true to its original intent to educate women, began the Program for Adult College Education (PACE). Women over the age of 25 could try two courses at half tuition and without taking the entrance exams. Taking advantage of this flexible program, they could determine whether pursuit of a degree was what they wanted. Margaret Eugene Tucker, CSJ designed and directed the entire plan, registering the first students in January 1973. She had the pleasure of witnessing the graduation of three PACE women in 1975. The employment of Madge Treeger in 1975, as director of women's programs, further emphasized the importance of this segment of the population.

Fontbonne formed a relationship with DePaul School of Nursing in 1974, when the college agreed to teach the non-nursing courses—rhetoric, psychology, sociology, ethics and marriage and the family—to the student nurses. DePaul had approached Fontbonne because Marillac College, which formerly provided such instruction, was closing.

About this time, fall of 1973, the college formed a division of hu-



manities and sciences to offer basic studies courses that would attempt to relate the humanities and sciences to human problems and values. The new division's curriculum made it possible for a student to earn a degree in three years.

In addition to these changes, Fontbonne noted an increase in transfer students—in 1974, the number of first semester transfers—79—represented an increase of 28% over the previous year. Attracting the largest numbers of transfers were the departments of special education and communication disorders.

Fontbonne was not isolated on its Clayton campus. Groups whose goals related to education found they could procure space and form bonds with the school that were mutually beneficial. St. Louis Association for Retarded Children had space on campus which served as a practicum site for Fontbonne students. College enrollees in the theater, music and communications departments observed at Childgrove, an educational institu-



50th anniversary celebration at Grant's Farm. Top: (left to right) President Jane Hassett, CSJ, Joe Garagiola, Jeanette Kehoe Hassett (Sister Jane's mother), Emmett and Mary Martha Doerr. Bottom: (from left to right) Joe Garagiola with anniversary chairs Mary Schoendienst and James C. Laflin.

tion for preschool through third grade that leased space in Southwest Hall. Marriage Encounter used Fontbonne facilities, as did real estate and savings and loan associations. The savings and loan association contributed scholarships for their employees' children at the college.

At various times, the college provided residence hall space to Washington University students, students from Hickey School (Miss Hickey's), Deaconess School of Nursing and St. Louis College of Pharmacy. A night law program, Laclede School of Law, used rooms in the library.

Elderhostel programs enjoyed the Fontbonne facilities for summer programs in the early 1980s; Japanese students lived in the residence halls during visits to St. Louis. The library art gallery provided an attractive exhibit space not only for college students but also for local artists to mount shows open to the public.

From time to time over the years, Fontbonne was involved in inter-collegiate programs with local colleges in sharing grant monies awarded to Fontbonne, Maryville and Webster Colleges. The National Association of Carondelet Colleges, an inter-institutional cooperative arrangement with the other Sisters of St. Joseph schools, developed in the late 1970s and is still in place. Students at The College of St. Rose, Albany, New York; The College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota; Avila College, Kansas City, Missouri; Fontbonne College, St. Louis, Missouri; and Mount St. Mary's College, Los

Angeles, California, could arrange for study at each other's campuses.

In St. Louis, the college extended the delivery of education to St. Mary's Academy campus in O'Fallon, Missouri, and to the Chrysler plant in Fenton, Missouri, teaching students at the work site or in another convenient location.

These off-campus arrangements provided educational opportunities, and also engendered good will and favorable publicity for Fontbonne. After years of concern about finances, Sister Jane announced, in May 1973, that the college would operate in the black for the first time in five years. She attributed the reversal to faculty cooperation in reducing costs, greater support from the business community and an overall increase in gifts.

In most institutions of higher education student financial aid had become an essential part of college finances; Fontbonne was no exception. A serious challenge to the Missouri Student Grant Program arose in the case of church-related colleges in 1975 and became an issue for a Missouri Supreme Court review. Ultimately, the sectarian schools qualified for the grant program. The Fontbonne board of trustees modified the bylaws in order to avoid any question of eligibility for state funds. After 1976, it was no longer required that the college president be a Sister of St. Joseph. In order to avoid giving the Sisters of St. Joseph veto power in decision-making, the trustees also voted to reduce by one the number of sisters required for board membership.

Development of the first post-graduate degree presented by Fontbonne occurred in the communications disorders department in 1975. With the able leadership of Marie Damien Adams, CSJ, department chair, and her colleagues, the degree qualified students for application for Missouri state licensure and for national certification by the American Speech and Hearing Association.

During the same era, Fontbonne originated a cooperative engineering program with Washington University and the University of Missouri-Rolla in response to the demand for women educated in the liberal arts. Fontbonne students in the "three-two" plan would spend three years taking liberal arts courses at the college, then go to either engineering school for two years. At the end of five years, she would receive a BA from Fontbonne, a BS from her second school and an excellent chance for a position in engineering.

Responding to the world-wide energy crisis, in 1975 Fontbonne advertised its "Live in for Energy" (LIFE) program which encouraged students to live in the residence halls Monday through Friday for a seven dollar-a-day fee. The cost covered a room and two meals a day and, it was hoped, resulted in saving gasoline.

The employment of Sister Marie Damien as the academic dean took place in the fall term of 1976. The new cooperative education program, by which students earned salary and credits for their major field in off-campus employment,

went into effect in the first semester of 1976. Sister Jane, with the cooperation of Rev. Eugene Hensell, campus minister, restored the celebration of Founders Day, October 15, by having a special noon Mass which the whole campus could attend.

Following instructions from the board of trustees, Sister Jane began in 1979 to work with a consulting team employed to assess the financial condition of the college. Administration, administrative staff, faculty and students assisted in research and the collection of information which would become the vital underpinnings of the "Case Statement." The document "stated the case" for Fontbonne and provided a perspective on its past, present and potential.

Individuals in the educational, financial and philanthropic community reviewed "Fontbonne: A Tested Investment for the Eighties," the case statement, and provided their comments and counsel to the college. Based on the review process, the board of trustees and college administration determined to concentrate at that time on the most efficient use of the Title III funds which the United States Department of Education had granted to Fontbonne in 1981.

The Title III grant of \$400,000 had as its purpose to strengthen three segments of the college: academic quality, administrative capacity and student services. The college was able over the two-year grant period to establish a continuing planning process and to offer professional growth opportunities for faculty. The institution expanded student



Marie Damien Adams, CSJ, academic dean, addresses students at commencement.

services, including adult learner programs and multi-cultural opportunities for students in teacher education, and improved the career development program. An important segment of grant funds was earmarked for developing the college's fund-raising capabilities through training of the school's personnel.

A significant Fontbonne characteristic, emphasized in the case statement, was the idea of service—to its students, to the society into which its graduates would move, and to the local community.

In carrying out the commitment to service, Fontbonne offered courses in subjects as widely varied as assertiveness training and aging and retirement. The speech clinic had help for individuals who stuttered and clients with cerebral palsy. Workshops on the liturgy and presentations on the metric system were open to the public. "Math Anxiety" offered help to women who feared working with numbers, and Earth Week alerted the public to the possible effects of the Meramec Park Reservoir.

Not revolution but evolution dictated Fontbonne's response to changing needs and new opportunities. Internally, a coordinator of institutional research, Mona Marie Buegler, CSJ, was employed. In 1976 Barry McArdle became the first male dean of students. The campus minister was designated a member of the administrative council, highlighting the importance Fontbonne placed on this segment of campus life. Adult interest in pursuing a college degree led to the employment of an adult learner coordinator. The college revamped its publications with a view to keeping its publics better informed about programs, activities, personnel and its future plans.

Two academic programs were developed in the early 1980s—computer science, based in the department of mathematics, and affiliation with the Broadcast Center in Clayton. Computer science graduated students eminently employable in the limitless field of management information systems, then called computer science, and able to handle home computers as they became more common. The relationship with the Broadcast Center helped Fontbonne students gain an education in a rapidly developing media field.

"Business as usual" seldom describes the atmosphere of any large institution, particularly a college. The campus echoed with the wail of sirens the evening of November 12, 1980, when fire destroyed the Ryan Hall dining room. Extensive damage shut the facility for repairs until August 1981. The campus community, with patience and good

An affiliation with the Broadcast Center allows students opportunities for training while in school.



humor, endured paper plates and plastic implements in the cafeteria until normal service could be resumed. While the dining room was nearly demolished, the Ryan Hall chapel directly above the dining facility suffered smoke and water damage. Josephine Apodaca, CSJ, who had been in charge of the chapel for years, organized a crew of student volunteers, and anyone else she could bring in, to help with the cleanup.

A catastrophe of even greater magnitude occurred in January 1982, when severe weather caused broken pipes and widespread water damage in the Fine Arts and the Science buildings. In spite of disruption and inconvenience, the disaster created the opportunity for much-needed renovation in the affected areas.

The year 1981-1982 marked Sister Jane's 10th anniversary as president of the college, longer than any of her predecessors in office. Fontbonne celebrated with a series of events having civic, educational and religious significance.

Fontbonne was doing well. Students filled the residence halls to capacity where facilities had been enlarged to accommodate more students on the campus. Enrollment held steady, growing in adult and male students. In 1972, Fontbonne enrolled 19 men, by 1982 male enrollees numbered 173. Coeducation was alive and well.

Finances improved in the early eighties with the college completing fiscal year 1982 with a small surplus. Not only had expenditures decreased, but enhanced contribu-

tions from all categories of donors helped to balance the budget.

Titled "A Sixty Year Tradition of Service to the Community," the annual report for 1983-1984 provided a distilled contrast of the college from beginning to 1983:

With nine students and nine teachers, Fontbonne opened its doors in 1923 as a college for women using the facilities of St. Joseph's Academy. The tuition was \$100 a year. Sixty years later on its 13 acre campus, 119 faculty members provide instruction in over 50 areas of study to its coeducational student body of 940.

The 60th anniversary report reviewed the changes occurring at the college, where change would continue to be characteristic in the years ahead. The presence of adult learners and transfer students, new courses of study, new facilities and services for students, new ways of delivering education to students, whatever their age—all were part of the future-oriented initiatives Fontbonne was taking.

Following upon two years of self-study and planning, the college developed its strategic plan in 1984. The plan, "An Action Plan for the Continued Growth and Development of Fontbonne College," outlined specific administrative and organizational steps to strengthen the institution and its mission. The summary of the plan stressed Fontbonne's overarching commitment to "... stress a

From One Generation to the Next

When he retired from the faculty in 1983, Francis W. Kinkel had taught English at Fontbonne College for 37 years. Just out of the service in 1946, Francis returned to St. Louis looking for a job. He had taught in high school but after his experiences as a member of an Army intelligence unit in Germany, he knew he could not go back to a high school classroom. Francis wrote to local colleges, hoping to teach in an atmosphere "where there would be greater seriousness." Mary Berenice O'Neill, CSJ, president of Fontbonne, offered him a position—thus began a career in which he would witness the college's growth in buildings, enrollment and other facets of college life.

During Francis' tenure Fontbonne grew from five buildings to nine, enrollment increased from fewer than 400 students to more than 1,000, tuition went up from \$250 a year to \$3,550. When he started teaching in 1946, there were only two male faculty members and no male students. By the time of his retirement full coeducation was the norm. Francis saw college governance change from tight administration by president, dean and business manager to a more democratic form which included faculty participation. When he served as chairman of the Committee on Faculty Affairs, the executive committee of the faculty as a whole, he considered that as an excellent example of how governance had evolved.

Above all, Francis was a totally dedicated and conscientious teacher whose primary concern was his students. He wanted them to believe in their own worth and to be open to new ideas. He hoped his students would see the love of literature as a means of "brightening dull minds, of stimulating lazy imaginations, and shaking a person free from his inveterate sentimentality."

In 1973, Francis assumed the new position of Coordinator of Academic Advising, a job he considered to be of prime importance because of the opportunity it provided for direct contact with the students and the faculty who served as their advisors. These faculty members were the ones who, in their advisory capacity, helped students plan their course of study. Francis was convinced that students needed more than someone who would approve their class schedule. Students found in him a willing listener to their problems, a friend and support in their ambitions, and a teacher on whom they could model their own performance in later years.

A variety of honors were given Francis during his career, honors which he never felt he deserved. He received recognition at the 50th anniversary celebration in 1974; the class of 1976 named him Outstanding Faculty; a room in the college library bears his name. The Kinkel Study has become the Academic Resource Center, a use of which he would heartily approve. Named a professor emeritus in 1983 at the time of his leaving Fontbonne, Francis died in April 1988; a Mass was celebrated in his memory in the Fontbonne chapel on May 2, 1988.

person-oriented, relational approach to education which is career focused with a liberal-arts base and which provides opportunities for life-long learning."

Realization of this commitment would require expanded funding. The case statement had indicated a capital campaign goal of \$5-6 million to accomplish improvements in salaries, physical plant needs, student financial aid and endowment. Fontbonne moved into a pre-campaign mode with the support and encouragement of the board of trustees.

A search began for an executive vice president to handle day-to-day operations thereby freeing Sister Jane to concentrate on the fund drive. When she declared her intention to leave the college in June 1985, the search was halted. Instead, a search committee commenced to seek a president. On Sister Jane's departure, she had headed Fontbonne College for 13 years.



Francis W. Kinkel

The first honorary degree Fontbonne bestowed was given at the 1985 commencement to William C. Danforth, chancellor of Washington University, in recognition of his dedication to higher education, and, in particular, his encouragement of cooperation between private and public institutions.

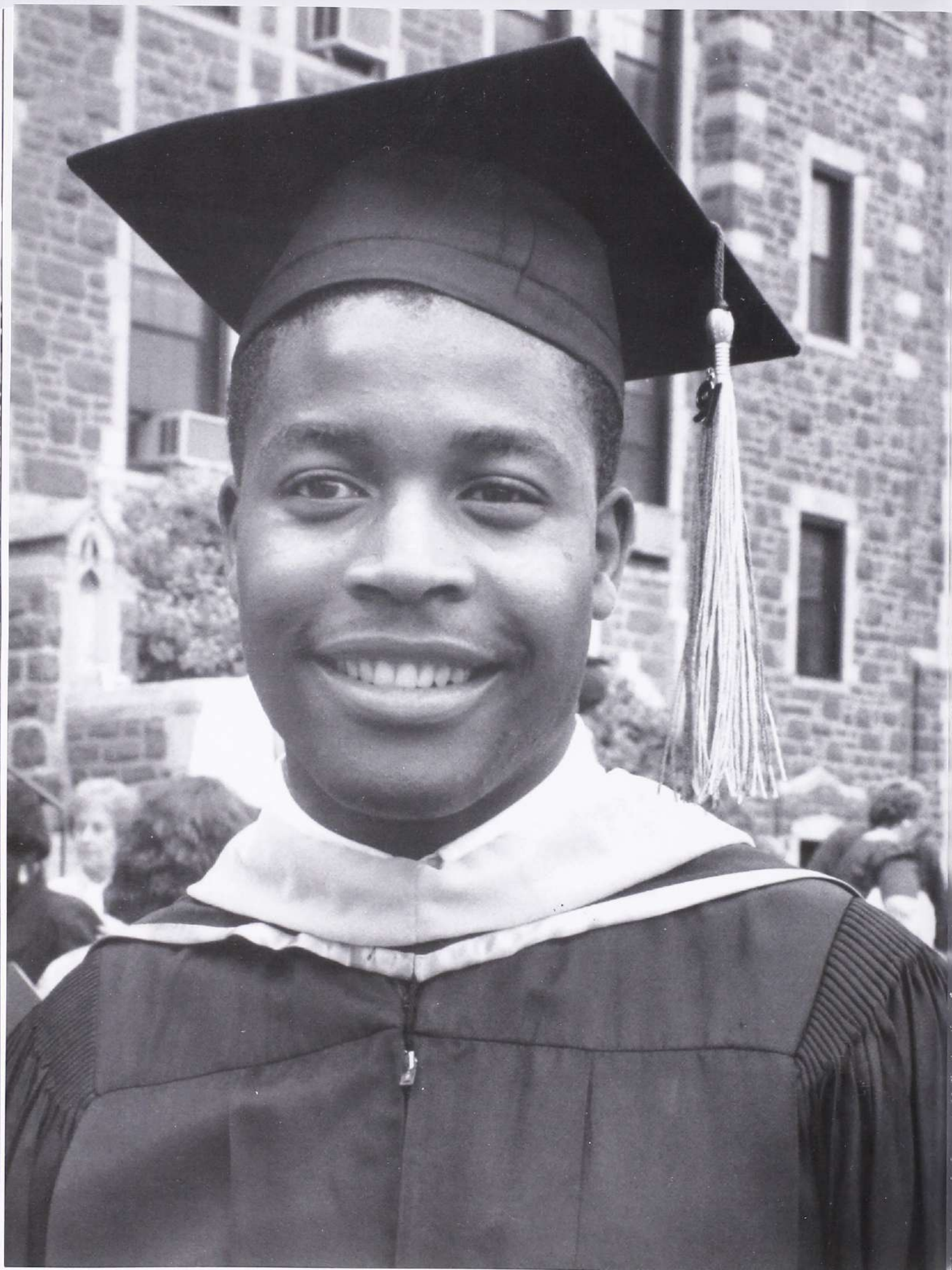
Much about the college changed during Sister Jane's term in office: Southwest Hall became a Fontbonne residence; many adult, non-traditional students, including men, enrolled; physical changes within buildings had been made; contributions improved; and both the 50th and 60th anniversaries were celebrated.

The Fontbonne Song

*by Mary Pius Neenan, CSJ &
John Joseph Bezdek, CSJ*

*O Fontbonne, we love you,
Your purple and gold,
We pledge our allegiance
Which ne'er shall grow cold,
But strong as the granite
That builds your firm walls
Shall lead us all Godward
Whatever befalls*

*In youth's glad fair Maytime
We came to your arms,
Your love has caressed us,
Has shielded from harms.
Your standards have formed us
Your faith had inspired;
We found in your portals
Ideals we desired.*




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Building From Strength

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Meneve Dunham, the new president, had previous experience as president of Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa, and in development and fund raising at Mount Mercy College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Her academic background was in the field of musicology. She was the 12th president and the first lay woman to head the college.

Dr. Dunham's inauguration took place in October 1985. In her inaugural address she thanked the Sisters of St. Joseph for providing the college for her to lead and stated that she considered her position a personal challenge.

The new president found she had many opportunities for challenge in her first year. To carry out a primary interest—fund raising—she employed James L. Forst as vice-president for institutional advancement and worked closely with him in soliciting contributions for the college. A prime focus of interest was the business community which generally was not well informed about Fontbonne's programs.

By March 1986, Dr. Dunham announced a three-year plan to improve academic programs. The plan required some layoffs of faculty, raising the

Leonard Adewunmi '91

Meneve Dunham, PhD 1985-1994

When she assumed the presidency of Fontbonne College in 1985, Meneve Dunham was the first lay woman to head the institution. She had previously been president of Clarke College in Dubuque, Iowa.



Although Dr. Dunham's academic field was musicology, she was an experienced academic administrator and fund raiser. At Fontbonne she directed two capital campaigns and managed many significant academic and physical plant improvements.

Construction of the student activity center which bears Dr. Dunham's name was the culmination of many years of hoping and planning for such a facility.

Having spent nine years in the office of president, Dr. Dunham retired in 1994 to live in Florida.

student-teacher ratio and offering a more reasonable number of classes in some departments. The goal of the plan was ambitious. She stated: "We're hoping we'll have good strong academic programs and a faculty that's better paid."

A major concern, raised by the North Central Association's evaluation team during their 1985 visit, was Fontbonne's role and identity as a Catholic institution. Dr. Dunham charged a committee with the responsibility of addressing the accrediting association's questions. Originally named the Collaboration Committee, the work of the committee is carried forward in the Committee on Mission Effectiveness.

The thorniest topic in the 1980s for a Catholic institution to address was, and continues to be, its identity as Catholic. Some of the questions surrounding Catholic identity arose shortly after the Second Vatican Council (1962) whose documents emphasize the role of the laity in the church. A further development of this new emphasis led to the inclusion of lay men and women on boards of trustees in Catholic colleges and universities. Having some trustees who were not Roman Catholics convinced many schools that a clear statement of identity was needed in order to clarify the relationship between school and Catholic faith and school and sponsoring religious community.

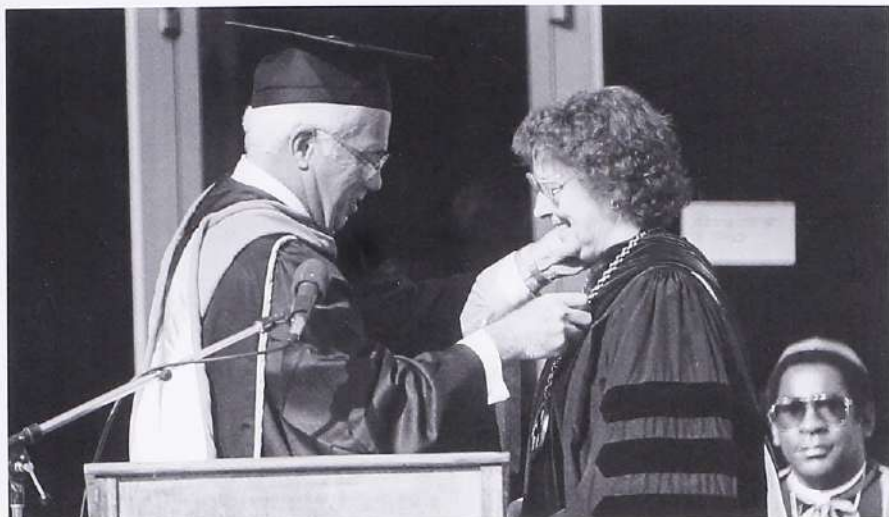
To that end, Fontbonne reaffirmed its commitment to a revised Mission Statement which underscored the importance of Catholic tradition and values, while still not

requiring that students take courses in religious and philosophical studies. The Mission Statement, adopted in October 1995, is prominently displayed in all parts of the campus. The statement witnesses to Fontbonne's dedication to Roman Catholic values and to sponsorship by the Sisters of St. Joseph, as well as to academic quality.

Dr. Dunham shouldered the responsibility for launching a capital campaign in 1987—the goal: \$6 million for priority needs. Four million dollars was earmarked for raising salaries, increasing scholarships and Fontbonne's endowment and renovating the physical plant. The operating budget would absorb the remainder.

In 1988, The Campaign for Fontbonne—A Tradition of Service went public with over half of its goal secured. When the College celebrated the 65th year of existence at the Wydown Boulevard site (1990), Dr. Dunham reported an enrollment of 1,110 students, 19 percent of them minority and international. Moreover, she was able to announce that major physical plant improvements had been completed and the college was operating in the black for the fourth year. The Campaign had almost reached its \$6 million goal.

Van-Lear Black III, chairman of the board of trustees, announced in 1991 the second phase of the Campaign for Fontbonne—Building from Strength. This aspect of the campaign, also with a \$6 million goal, was already well on its way and would end successfully in 1994. As a result of the campaign,



George Graff, chairman of the board, places the presidential medallion around the neck of Meneve Dunham, PhD, at her inauguration, 1985. The Most Rev. J. Terry Steib, SVD, trustee, looks on.

the campus gained a new Student Activity Center, completed in 1992.

Exciting as the campaign results were, Fontbonne College continued to be and to do its best in education, community involvement and outreach to others.

Fontbonne College experienced gradual growth in international students. In the late 1960s, Jane DeChantal (Mary DeChantal) Snyder, CSJ visited foreign embassies in the United States to explain the advantages of their students coming to a small college. Initially, students trickled in; 20 years later students from other countries made up five percent of the student body. These women and men represented countries of the Middle East, Central and South America and Africa, as well as China, Singapore and Northern Ireland.

Dr. Dunham recruited some of the Chinese students when she visited Taiwan in 1987, meeting with higher education and business leaders. At the time, international students numbered more than 60. In 1989, accompanied by Bert

Barry, coordinator of international students, she returned to Taiwan to encourage more Chinese students to consider Fontbonne.

At home, Sean C. Peters, CSJ, became the vice-president for academic affairs and dean upon the resignation of Sister Marie Damien, who assumed the position of assistant to the province director of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The J.E. and L.E. Mabee Foundation, Inc.

Located in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the Mabee Foundation has as one of its purposes to support institutions of higher education within a limited geographic area. The foundation, established in 1948, restricts its higher education grants to building projects.

Their generous challenge grant, met by loyal supporters of Fontbonne College, helped to make possible the Mabee Gymnasium of the Dunham Student Activity Center.



Coach Lee McKinney (left) poses with his basketball team, 1989.

Athletics

Far from the 1926 goal "...to train symmetrically the whole woman; hence the attention to gymnastics and sports. . . ." is the college's athletic program in 1999.

Coach Lee McKinney, since his arrival at Fontbonne College in 1988, has built a strong program appealing to both men and women students.

In the early decades at Fontbonne, sports ordinarily meant basketball, field hockey, tennis, archery and swimming. Horseback riding was accomplished by using the Missouri Stables facilities. At present the program includes basketball, baseball, softball, volleyball, soccer, golf, tennis and cross country. Fontbonne is a Division III school in the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

When interviewed about the college's sports activities, McKinney explained that his goal is to run a clean program where athletes understand that winning is **not** the only thing, academics come first. "It's a bigger thrill for me to watch a person walk up on stage and receive a diploma after four years than it is to watch them get athletic awards and no diploma."

The coach emphasizes for his players, both male and female, the importance of athletic activities that do not require large teams, enabling them to continue playing in later life. For that reason the athletic department's offerings include golf, tennis and cross country.

That the players give their best for the school is evidenced by the fact that after only three seasons of play, the men's baseball team captured the St. Louis Intercollegiate Athletic Conference title in the spring of 1998. The San Diego Padres drafted Kevin Bauer, a pitcher, from the winning team. He played during the 1998 season. All sports have done well under Coach McKinney's direction and there is equal opportunity for both men and women in the program.

The Campaign for Fontbonne kickoff luncheon. Dick Ford, television news anchor (left) and Missouri Governor John Ashcroft (right) pose with campaign chairman, George Graff.



Chapel Facts

The procession cross and candle holders were made by art students in memory of Joan Clish, CSJ and Mary Frances Fitzgerald, CSJ, former faculty in art. Dedication of these pieces took place in May 1978. John Lavin, whose name is on the dedicatory plaque of the main altar, was the brother of Ellen Joseph Lavin, CSJ. Mrs. Isaac Dee Kelly, who died April 21, 1952, was the donor of the altar of St. Joseph. Above the main altar was formerly a mural of the Holy Family. There is some difference of opinion about who painted it. One source gives credit to a German painter, Joseph Falkenbach. The FC catalog of 1942-43 states that it was painted by Curt Hoffschmitt of the Conrad Schmitt Studios in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The mural was painted over or, if one source which says it was painted on canvas is correct, removed, about 1947. In 1927, a first class relic of St. Thérèse of Lisieux, in a silver reliquary, was given to the chapel by a student at the North American College in Rome. That same year, Rev. A.H. Walsh of Cherryvale, Kansas, gave a pair of oriental brass lamps to the chapel. The Stations of the Cross, painted by Gagliardi, were purchased in approximately 1909, but they had been painted about 1868. The paintings were kept in Italy until the chapel at Fontbonne was ready.

Campus life, as reported in *The Fontbanner*, gave evidence of massive changes in American society. Staff of the student development office and campus ministry organized an AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) task force to educate the campus community about the disease. College personnel and many students concerned themselves with the growing practice of irresponsible consumption of alcohol among the students. Washington Hall, formerly known as Southwest Hall—originally the Juniorate—but now occupied by Washington University students, was a coed residence hall. Campus security became an important issue for all students, particularly those living in dormitory buildings.

On a happier note, college students gave blood to the on-campus Red Cross drive and conducted food collections for the needy. The off-

campus retreat, sponsored by campus ministry and its director, Ruth Yates, CSJ, attracted as many students as could be accommodated. The college provided community service in its Business Forum Series, presenting speakers of note on current topics in business ethics, management and marketing.

In 1990, Fontbonne mourned the loss of two college veterans in the deaths of John Joseph Bezdek, CSJ and Mary (Mary Antone) Gaydos, CSJ, both of whom had contributed many years of service in the college's music department. Sister John Joseph had been on the faculty from 1930-1972, retiring to Nazareth Living Center in 1984. Sister Mary, a faculty member from 1939 until her death in 1990, taught piano, assisted the theater department in the production of musicals and organized the annual Fontbonne music festival.

Mary Martha Hatch Doerr Memorial Chapel

Dedicated on October 15, 1926 as The Chapel of St. Joseph, the re-dedication of the chapel in Ryan Hall occurred on October 20, 1990 at the annual alumni reunion. Named the Mary Martha Hatch Doerr Memorial Chapel, the sacred space memorializes a Fontbonne alumna, class of 1935, who was also a college trustee from 1986-89.



Educated in social work, Martha was a devoted wife to Emmett J. Doerr, a loving mother to their six children, an active philanthropist and humanitarian. The alumni association honored Martha in 1985 by bestowing on her the Fontbonne College Alumni Association Award.

Although her interests were wide ranging, she had a special attraction to the support of higher education and Fontbonne College was the recipient of the generosity of Martha and Emmett. Her name, her memory and their generosity endure at Fontbonne.

Mary Martha Hatch Doerr died on May 5, 1990.



Dunham Student Activity Center construction viewed from atop Medaille Hall

George S. Graff



The plaque on the George S. Graff Fitness Center in the Dunham Student Activity Center recognizes "his many significant contributions in all aspects of the College's growth." As chairman of the President's Council, trustee and chairman of the board of trustees, George made an impact on the college. He was a loyal and devoted trustee from 1972-92 and chairman from 1978-1987. As president of McDonnell Aircraft Company, he made valuable connections for Fontbonne College in the business community.

George's commitment to the values the college espouses and also his belief in the role of the small private college in America made him an influential member of the Fontbonne family.

Fortunately for Fontbonne and all others in the St. Louis area, Iben Browning's earthquake prediction for December 3, 1990, did not pass from prediction to reality. Enrollment continued to grow, 1,989 women and men registered for fall, 1992. The total included all students on the main campus, at the Chrysler and O'Fallon campuses, as well as the adult learners in OPTIONS.

Begun in 1991, OPTIONS is a unique program designed for individuals desiring a degree in business administration. Accelerated courses meet one night a week, making it possible to earn a degree—three are offered—in 22 months.

Both Medaille and St. Joseph's residence halls were filled to capacity and the success of the capital campaign bore fruit in improved residence space and the new Student Activity Center.

The board of trustees named the Center for President Dr. Dunham, in recognition of her dedication and vision which made the dream of a student center come true.



John Joseph Bezdek, CSJ plays the piano.

Dedicated in March 1993, the Dunham Student Activity Center occupied the site of the old gymnasium, swimming pool and cafeteria, incorporating some of the original granite blocks, thereby providing a link with the traditional building materials.

Having a building named in her honor was a fitting climax to Dr. Dunham's 10-year term as head of the college. In announcing her intention to retire at the end of December 1994, she commented: "My tenure at Fontbonne provided the most successful years in my professional life. I am pleased that I could accomplish so much for Fontbonne College."

She had increased enrollment, created new major programs, balanced the budget, and improved the physical plant. Having diversified the membership of the board of trustees, Dr. Dunham, with trustee support, directed two successful capital campaigns and increased the endowment to \$3.5 million from approximately \$70,000. She had the pleasure of presiding over a Fontbonne first—a December Commencement—in December 1993, when nearly 150 graduates walked down the aisle of the Mabee Gymnasium in the Dunham Student Activity Center.

Van-Lear Black III

A native of Baltimore, Maryland, Van-Lear Black III graduated from the University of Missouri and settled in St. Louis after discharge from the United States Army in 1955.



In his business career in St. Louis, Van became acquainted with Fontbonne College and accepted an invitation to serve on the board of trustees in 1986. He was a board member until 1989 when he became chairman, serving in that position until 1996. Van was named a trustee emeritus by vote of the board members. At that time Fontbonne awarded him an honorary degree and planted a tree on campus in his honor.

Van has been a valued trustee and a generous and loyal supporter of Fontbonne College. His name is inscribed on the aerobics studio of the Dunham Student Activity Center where the plaque was placed in 1993.



Top: Mr. Fontbonne Contest, 1990.
Bottom left: Homecoming soccer game, 1989. Bottom right: Alumni Homecoming, 1990.





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A Firm *11* Foundation

Ruth O'Neill Stroble '52 chaired the search committee seeking Meneve Dunham's successor as president. The committee's work resulted in the choice of Dennis C. Golden, EdD, 13th president of the college and the first male to hold the office.

Previously vice president for student life at Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and in a similar position at Framingham State College in Massachusetts, most recently Golden had served as vice president for student affairs at the University of Louisville in Kentucky.

Chosen in September 1994, Dr. Golden took office in January 1995, reserving his official installation until September. The inaugural weekend, September 22-24, 1995, featured various celebratory events leading up to the inauguration proper and, finally, Sunday Liturgy at Carondelet. After the Mass, Golden received his mission from all those in attendance to fulfill his duties and responsibilities as the president of Fontbonne College.

In his inaugural address, "Connection: Past, Present and Future," Dr. Golden highlighted his commitment to preserving the best of the past and preparing for the future. He insisted on the need for holistic, excellent

*Mary Martha Hatch Doerr Chapel
in Ryan Hall, 1997*

Dennis C. Golden, EdD *1995-present*

On becoming 13th president of Fontbonne College in 1995, Dennis C. Golden was the first male to fill the position. A native of Queens, New York, Dr. Golden came to Fontbonne from the University of Louisville, Kentucky, where he served as vice president for student affairs.



His more than 25-year career in higher education was spent in a variety of positions, including assistant dean of men, vice president of student services and vice president for student affairs. He has experienced large and small campuses, both secular and religiously affiliated institutions. Dr. Golden's highest degree is in higher education administration.

A graduate of a Catholic college—College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts—Dr. Golden considered Fontbonne special for its blend of liberal arts and professional programs, for the personalized education the college offers “in an atmosphere where both faith and reason work hand in hand.”

As president, Dr. Golden put into motion a campus-wide planning process which guides the college to its major goals and objectives; revised the college's mission statement and produced a master plan directed toward more effective and efficient use of space.

education both inside and outside of the classroom. In concluding his remarks Dr. Golden stated, “At Fontbonne we are responsible not only for teaching our students how to earn a living but also for teaching them how to live a life, for this is ultimately a more important goal.”

In August, before his inauguration, Dr. Golden had revived a tradition neglected since 1964—adding links which represented each class of graduates to the official chain. At their graduation the class of 1927 had originated the tradition of adding links to a chain attached to the spade used in the 1924 groundbreaking. In 1994, representatives of the classes from 1964 through 1995 came to campus to participate in the presentation of the links which completed the chain. The chain served as the inaugural theme expressing the connection between the present and past Fontbonne.

Another college custom Dr. Golden revived in 1994 was the annual academic convocation. Fontbonne invited Rev. David Tracy, STD, professor of religion in the School of Divinity at the University of Chicago and internationally recognized author, to speak. Having explored in his address the coming together of action and thought, faith and reason, the community of inquiry and the community of commitment and faith, Rev. Tracy concluded:

The great moments in life include those in which what once seemed a mere accident of birth at this particular place and time, now becomes appropriated

not as one's fate but as one's destiny. In every life there are such privileged moments, such special places. For some of us those moments occur in college. For there is where we may find a community which joins together the life of the mind and the life of faith and action.

Dr. Golden was the first president to occupy the Wydown House. After extensive renovations were complete, he and his wife, Monica, moved into 6600 Wydown in the summer of 1995. The house often serves as the place for college social functions.

Immediately after his arrival on campus, Dr. Golden put a campus-wide planning process into motion and charged the Mission and Values Committee (now Mission Effectiveness) to revise the Mission Statement. From February 1995 to September 1996, nearly everyone at the college was involved in the production of the “Strategic Plan: 1997-2002” which the board of trustees approved in October 1996.

Based on Fontbonne's Mission Statement, completed in September 1995, the plan is the map which guides the college to its major goals and objectives for the future. It covers all segments of the institution—from enrollment management to parking, from fund raising to academic planning. The plan is constructed to allow for shifts in emphases and revision of timelines.

In 1996, the college enthusiastically marked 25 years of coeduca-



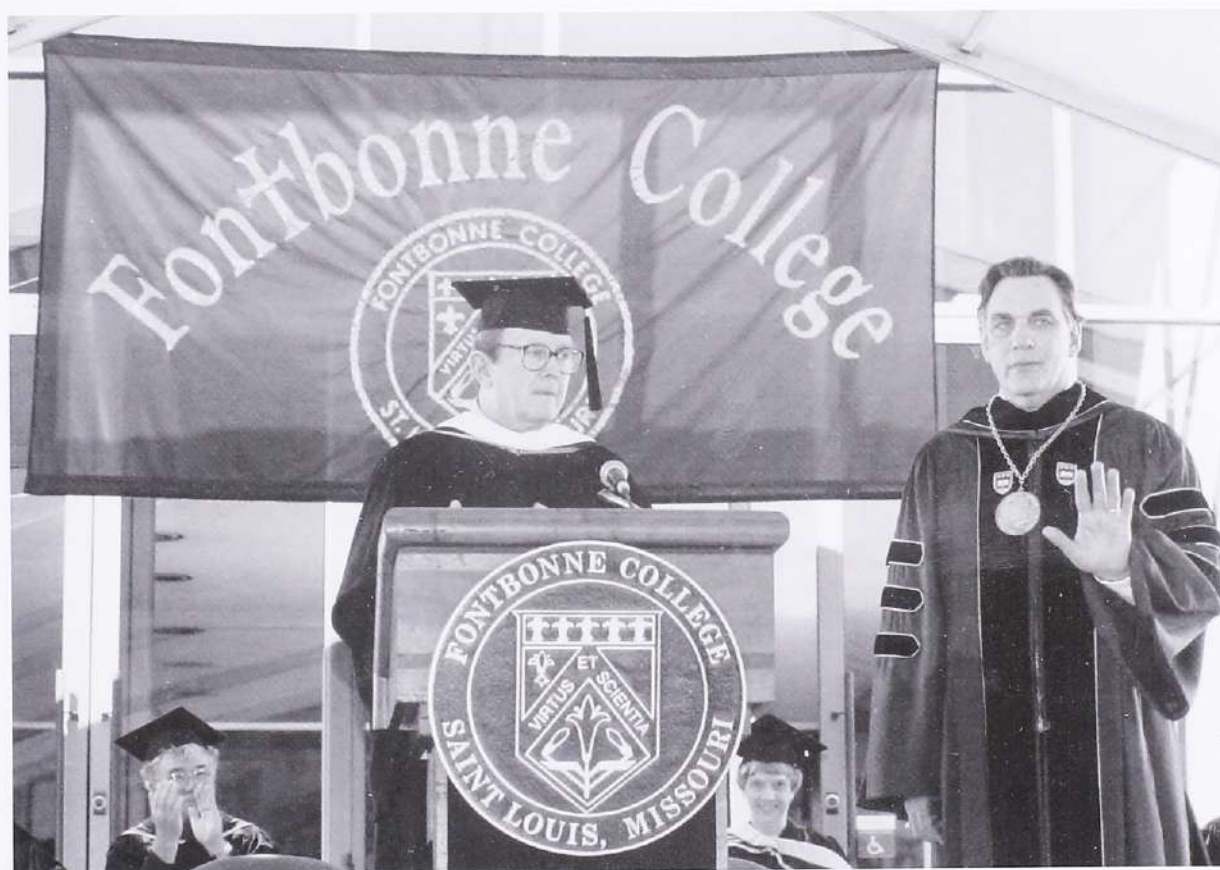
Audrey Naumann Steinfeld

After graduation from Fontbonne College in the class of 1943, Audrey Naumann, with a major in dietetics and a minor in chemistry, went to work as a chemist in the food research laboratory of a major corporation. It was there that she met her future husband, John Steinfeld. As a couple they have for many years given generously to support local charities, higher education and other philanthropic causes. Audrey was recognized by Incarnate Word Academy as alumna of the year in 1998. The citation pointed out her service as a dedicated volunteer.

Because of her continued interest in food science and her support of the college's program, Audrey's name is inscribed on a memorial plaque which designates a laboratory on the third floor of the Science Building as the Audrey Naumann Steinfeld Food Science Laboratory.



*Audrey Naumann Steinfeld
as a student in 1943*



Dennis C. Golden, EdD (right) waves to the crowd after receiving the presidential medallion from Board Chairman Van-Lear Black (podium) at inaugural ceremonies, Sept. 23, 1995. Sitting (left) are Father Francis H. Kelley, pastor of Sacred Heart Parish in Roslindale, Mass., and classmate of Dr. Golden's at Holy Cross College, and Betty Amelotti '77, president of the alumni association (right).

tion, noting that the male population had grown from a handful to a very visible presence on the campus. Additions to the athletic program were necessitated by the presence of so many young men that soon Fontbonne offered men's soccer, basketball, baseball, golf and tennis. Coeducation grew slowly to the point that men students are totally integrated into the student body, student activities and residential life.

Faculty returning to campus at the end of the 1996 summer vacation were "delighted," according to the Fontbonne Magazine, to find that every full-time faculty member had acquired an office personal computer. Having a computer meant access to e-mail and the resources of the Internet, in addition to the word- and data-processing capabilities the faculty needed every day. Fontbonne increased its use of computers everywhere on the campus for record keeping of all kinds, research and instruction. A high-tech classroom, where all the new technologies come together,

was installed in the library where it is available for use by students, faculty, staff and alumni.

Introduced in 1991, the OPTIONS program for adult learners has proved so appealing to the adults that a second location in South County opened in December 1997. In the 1997-98 academic year, OPTIONS enrolled 505 students in the three degree programs. As it had done throughout the years, Fontbonne and the Sisters of St. Joseph were providing for the needs of the community—in this case, the adult learner.

The board of trustees, in 1997, approved a master plan which had been developed with the help of consultants specializing in space utilization. The campus study was directed toward the goal of using space more effectively and efficiently. One of the first areas to be addressed was the west side of the campus where, in the summer of 1998, work was completed on the installation of electric lines to supply new power demand.

Ruth O'Neill Stroble

In addition to her heavy schedule of volunteer activities, Ruth O'Neill Stroble, Class of 1952, has filled many roles in support of Fontbonne College.

Ruth has been a member of the executive board of the Fontbonne College Alumni Association and chaired two of the alumni enrichment seminars. In 1983, she became a member of the college's board of trustees. In that capacity she has been a member of the executive committee, the Campaign Cabinet, and chaired the search committee for a president in 1994.

Ruth is honored by the Ruth O'Neill Stroble Conference Room in the Fontbonne Library, which makes use of office furnishings contributed by her husband, Francis Stroble upon his retirement from Monsanto.



"Vitality and Vision—Fontbonne at 75"—the theme for the anniversary celebration—stated clearly and distinctly the institution's view of itself in a tradition of service and academic excellence looking toward the third millennium. To mark the significant milestone, Fontbonne created an anniversary committee to plan projects and events for the period July 1998 through December 1999.

The anniversary logo is seen on all college printed materials and on the banners hung over Big Bend and Wydown Boulevards.

An updated history of the college has been completed.

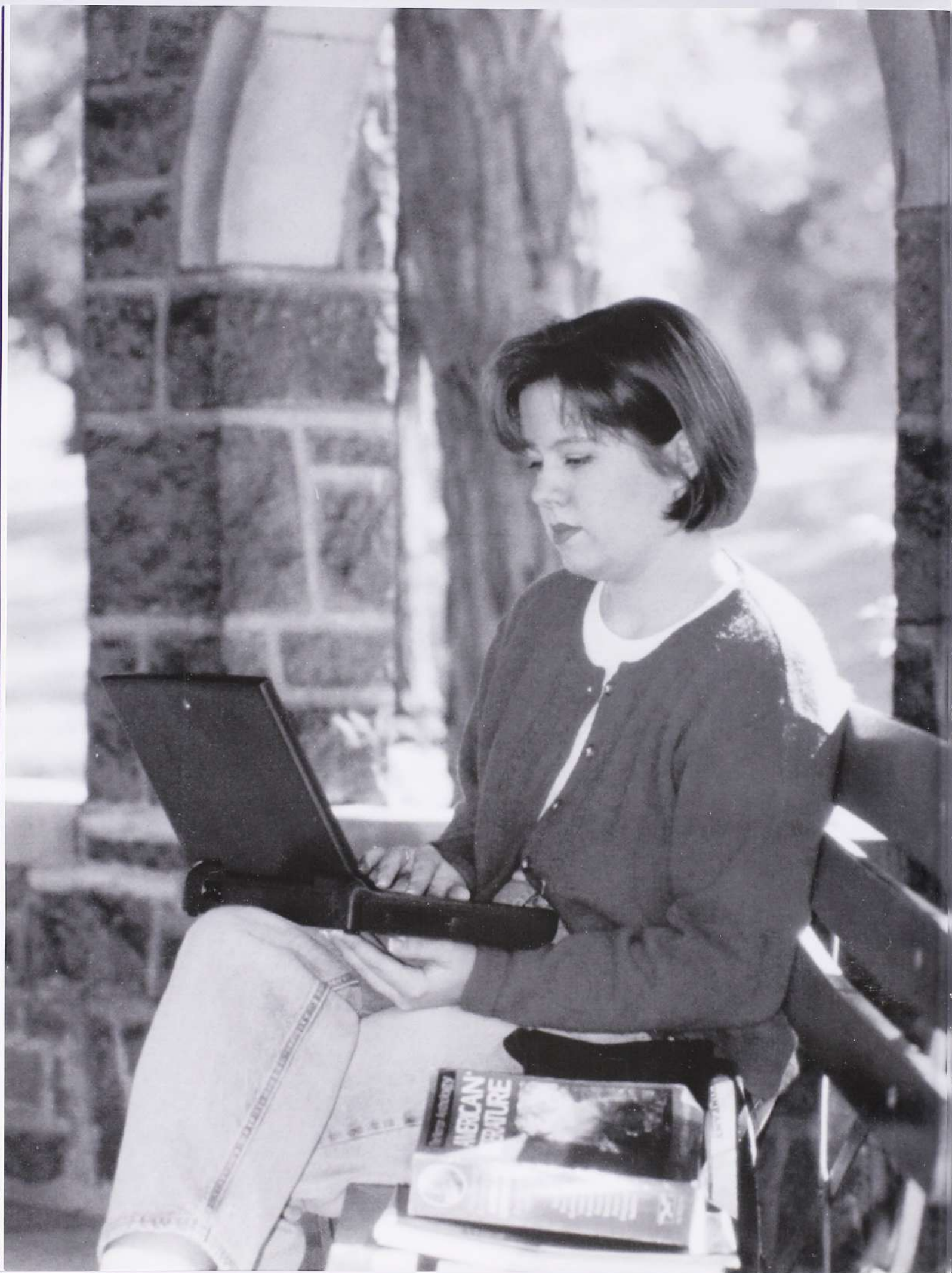


An OPTIONS master of business administration (MBA) class

Telephone Service

Another refinement in the buildings was a telephone system by which a caller could reach other buildings and offices without going through the main switchboard. Much like a modern multi-button phone, the wall box had buttons labeled for the places which could be reached. When the phones proved to be impractical, the boxes were removed and the system shut down.

Anyone visiting Fontbonne or employed there during the 40s and 50s will recall the insistent ringing of an electric bell which signaled to an individual that he or she was wanted for a telephone call. The signal, which might consist of five long rings repeated more than once, was a source of annoyance to everyone. The installation of telephones everywhere on the campus removed this particular bit of noise pollution; the addition of voice mail simplified communication even more.



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Last Word 12

On December 31, 1999, the world will witness the turn of a millennium and the close of the second thousand years of human history. From that perspective, the 75-year life of Fontbonne College is minuscule. Yet, in its relatively short existence, the college has had an effect on the lives of the thousands of individuals with whom it has come into contact—students, faculty, staff, trustees, the public which it serves in many different ways. Throughout its history, Fontbonne has imparted knowledge, taught skills, fostered hope and ambition, witnessed to the necessity of faith and vision.

The transformation of the “College for girls” with nine students and nine teachers into the Fontbonne of 1999, has not been haphazard nor without sacrifice. True to its primary mission to educate and to the commitment of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet to meet the needs of the times, the college has changed its academic programs, making adjustments where appropriate. The goal of the institution remains constant: to shape a whole person who will take his or her place in society and make a difference.

Today higher education in the United States faces enormous challenges,

*Student sitting in arcade using
laptop computer to do homework*

perhaps more than ever in its past. Some challenges are very concrete: attracting students, financing a college, maintaining an attractive and efficient physical plant. Far more difficult to address are the questions that stimulate vigorous discussion and debate: What are the absolute essentials that will comprise a bachelor's degree? What are the appropriate courses of study? What are the ingredients of the institutional philosophy? To Fontbonne College—and other religiously-sponsored institutions—a crucial question is the issue of identity. What does it mean to be a Catholic college, rooted in the Judaeo-Christian tradition?

The goal of education is to produce a person able to ask the crucial question, to seek the truth, to preserve an open mind which can delight in life-long learning, and to give service. Fontbonne College has been true to this goal for three-quarters of a century and will continue to do so into the third millennium. For 75 years, Fontbonne College has changed with and been ahead of the times, but it has also maintained its unique identity. It is the stability of the heritage of values found in the original French foundation of the Sisters of St. Joseph and repeated in the articulation of their vision through succeeding generations that has enabled Fontbonne to

change without loss of identity.

Taking Fontbonne into the future will require a firm commitment to the ideals of the founders on the part of the leaders of the institution. They will continue to seek opportunities for service and dedication to learning and they will devote themselves to maintaining the values the college espouses in its mission statement. In this way, Fontbonne College will be, as it always has been, "as strong as the granite."

75 Years of People in Fontbonne History

Presidents of Fontbonne College

M. Irene O'Hara, CSJ
1923-1929
M. Palma McGrath, CSJ
1929-1935
Joseph Aloysius Geissert, CSJ
1935-1941
Mary Pius Neenan, CSJ
1941-1942
Mary Berenice O'Neill, CSJ
1942-1948
M. Marcella Casey, CSJ
1948-1954
Suzanne Marie Vachon, CSJ
1954-1957
M. Marguerite Sheeley, CSJ
1957-1960
Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ
1960-1966
Roberta Schmidt, CSJ
1966-1972
Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ
1972-1985
Meneve Dunham, PhD
1985-1994
Dennis C. Golden, EdD
1995-present

Academic Deans

Marietta Jennings, CSJ
1923-1924
M. Irene O'Hara, CSJ
1924-1925
Marietta Jennings, CSJ
1925-1927
M. Lucida Savage, CSJ
1927-1928

Joseph Aloysius Geissert, CSJ
1928-1936
Marietta Jennings, CSJ
1936-1941
Joseph Aloysius Geissert, CSJ
1941-1951
Teresa Martin Crowe, CSJ
1951-1955
Stephanie Stueber, CSJ
1955-1966
Ruth Margaret Raupp, CSJ
1966-1970
(Dean of Studies)
1970-1972
Donald C. Ziemke, PhD
1970-1972
(Dean of Faculty)
Russell S. McMahan, Jr., PhD
1972-1973
(Acting Dean)
Donald C. Ziemke, PhD
1973-1975
Bernard Axelrod
1975-1976
Marie Damien Adams, CSJ
1976-1988
Sean Peters, CSJ
1988-1992
Donald Paul Burgo, PhD
1992-1993
(Acting Dean)
Joan Lescinski, CSJ
1993-1998
Susan Dunton, PhD
1998-1999
(Acting Dean)
Judith W. Meyer, PhD
1999-present

Registrars

Mary Berenice O'Neill, CSJ
1925-1931
Suzanne Marie Vachon, CSJ
1931-1951
John Marie Riley, CSJ
1951-1953
Ellen Mary Cassidy, CSJ
1953-1955
Anne Edward Quinn, CSJ
1955-1960
Mary Veronica Sudholt, CSJ
1960-1961
Patricia Marie Hix, CSJ
1961-1964
Ruth Margaret Raupp, CSJ
1964-1966
Ida Robertine Berresheim, CSJ
1966-1969
Mary Franklin, CSJ
1969-1973
Helen Joseph Coerver, CSJ
1973-1977

Andrea Goetz Glinka '70



Salle Carl Scharf
1977-1980
Bernice Hogenkamp
1980-1981
Suzanne Prosser
1981-1988
Jean Miner
1988-1994
Marcia Gower
1994-present

Deans of Students

Mary Teresine Lewis, CSJ
1951-1966
Ann Jones, CSJ
1966-1968
Rosemary Ann Woolley
1968-1972
Barbara Bauer
1972-1974
Susan Bascom
1974-1976
Barry McArdle
1976-1983
Rev. John C. Fleming
1983-1988
(Vice President for Student
Affairs)
Gary Zack
1988-present
(Vice President for
Enrollment Management
and Student Development)

Directors of the Library

Eleanora Baer
1931-1947
Nan Shallcross Clemens
1947-1957
James Marie Reilly, CSJ
1957-1959
Dorothy Eleanor Sipp, CSJ
1959-1960
Alberta Anne Ruys, CSJ
1960-1996
Joseph McDonald
1997-1998
John Gresham, PhD
1999-present

Professors Emeriti

John Joseph Bezdek, CSJ
1930-1972
Music
Dorothea Buchanan, CSJ
1957-1977
Communication Disorders
Margaret Camper, CSJ
1965-1989
English
Helen Joseph Coerver, CSJ
1937-1973
Chemistry
Rosemary Connell, CSJ
1965-1989
Biology
Dolorita Marie Dougherty, CSJ
1956-1974
Social Science (History)
Mary Berchmans Fournier, CSJ
1925-1964
French

Mary Ernestine Fuhs, CSJ
1951-1972
Art
Don Garner
1965-1984
Communication Arts
Mary Grace Heiner, CSJ
1963-1972
Natural Science
(Chemistry)
Agnes Cecile Hickox, CSJ
1951-1986
Psychology
James Lorene Hogan, CSJ
1964-1994
Deaf Education
Marcella Marie Holloway, CSJ
1963-1988
English
Rose Agnes Keyes, CSJ
1938-1966
Biology
Francis Kinkel
1946-1983
English
Mary Victorine Klein, CSJ
1946-1969
Music
Mary Teresine Lewis, CSJ
1947-1974
Mathematics
Mary Hugh McLarney, CSJ
1951-1972
Education/
Special Education
Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ
1931-1975
Psychology
John Marie Riley, CSJ
1943-1972
Classical Language and
Religion

Alberta Anne Ruys, CSJ
1960-1996
Library
Mathilde Sonnino
1961-1990
Foreign Language
M. Liguori Tackaberry
1965-1984
Library
Rudolph Torrini
1968-1993
Art and Artist in Residence
Frances P. Troemel
1934-1970
Art
Margaret Eugene Tucker, CSJ
1960-1985
Natural Sciences (Biology)

Presidents of the Fontbonne College Alumni Association

Jule Marie Kirk '27
1927-1929
Catharine Gunn Dye '28
1929-1931
Lenadore Bass Summer '28
1931-1932
Loretto Hennelly Gunn '29
1932-1935
Mary Kiely Riley '29
1935-1937
Elinor Cafferata Faust '34
1937-1939
Ruth Mary Higgins Davis '34
1939-1940
Virginia Guyol McShane '35
1940-1941
Vita Viviano D'Artega '30
1941-1943
Dorothy Coff Mullen '40
1943-1944
Mary Tracy Beckett '41
1944-1946

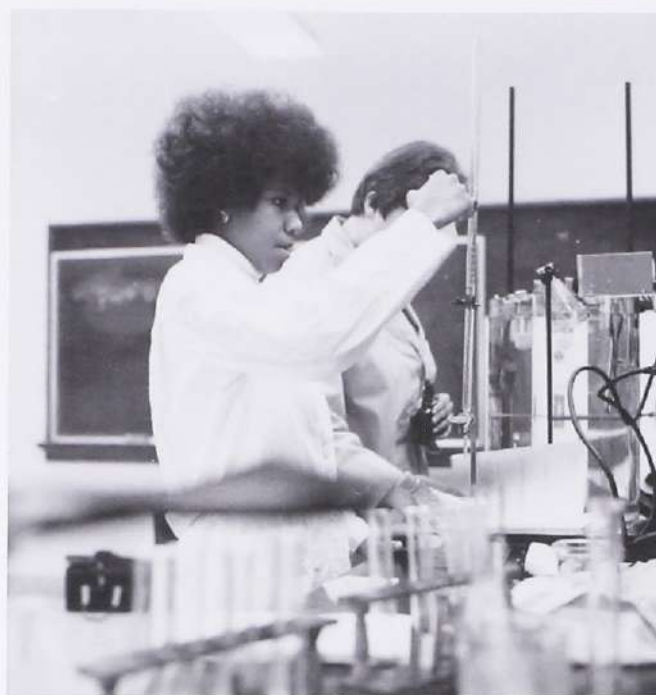
Marion Clark Clear '40
1946-1947
Lorraine Korte Gartner '36
1947-1949
Mary Rita Wahlert Flynn '42
1949-1950
Kathleen Burke '44
1950-1953
Corinne Dewes '29
1953-1955
Rosemary Kennedy Erman
Noonan '45
1955-1957
Estelle McCarthy '36
1957-1959
Alice Igoe Thompson '29
1959-1961
Mary Rose Sheehan Galli '37
1961-1962
Elizabeth Schenk Grant '37
1962-1963
Kay Gunn Martin '55
1963-1964
Gina Borelli Ernst '59
1964-1965
Lucille O'Connell Merello '42
1965-1966
Nancy Cracraft Pike '55
1966-1967
Charlotte Bussmann Gund '39
1967-1968
Patricia Meyer Swope '49
1968-1969
Ritarose Nagle Augsburg '47
1969-1970

Jane Hillner Tielke '55
1970-1971
Clare Burke McGinty '52
1971-1972
Carol Brigham Dorr '60
1972-1973
Mary Dulle Douglass '68
1973-1974
Mary Ellen Boggiano Bourneuf '45
1974-1975
Joanne Poelker Loftus '72
1975-1976
Barbara Schmidt Schlueter '70
1976-1977
Joanne Arnold Strathearn '71
1977-1978
Susan McGuire Geile '70
1978-1980
Catherine Scullin Kennedy '35
1980-1981
Tres Lyons Malecek '52
1981-1982
Pat Cobb Jones '66
1982-1984
Jeanne Dulle Moore '81
1984-1986
Jeanette Altepeter Wamser '70
1986-1988
Karen Tinkham Griesedieck '77
1988-1989
Mary Kaslick Buckley '80
1989-1991
Margaret Roth Wester '80
1991-1992
Mary Lou Meyer Lenkman '64
1992-1993



1980 Alumni
Award Recipient
Alice Igoe
Thompson '29
being helped with
her corsage by
Sue McGuire
Geile '70.

Science student,
1973



Marion Hanley Hurley '88
1993-1995
Betty Miller Amelotti '77
1995-1997
Darren P. George '89
1997-present

**Recipients of the Fontbonne
College Alumni Hood**

Estelle McCarthy '36
1971
Charlotte Bussmann Gund '39
1972
Madeline Dawkins '30
1973
Ritarose Nagle Augsburg '47
1974
Loretto Hennelly Gunn '29
1975
Carmelita Schmelig Kenney '52
1976
Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ '30
1977
Mary Dulle Douglass '68
1978

Catherine Scullin Kennedy '35
1979
Alice Igoe Thompson '29
1980
Kathleen Atchity Coco '66
1981
Eleanor Reynolds Flynn '31
1982
Kay Gunn Martin '55
1983
Susan McGuire Geile '70
1984
Martha Hatch Doerr '35
1985
Joanne Arnold Strathearn '71
1986
Mary Rose Sheehan Galli '37
1987
Joanne Poelker Loftus '72
1988
Jeanette Altepeter Wamser '70
1989
Colette Crowley O'Brien '65
1990
Barbara Gutting Hollenbeck '61
1991
Jeanne Dulle Moore '81
1992

Betty Miller Amelotti '77
1993
Nancy Gund Simon '65
1994
Joyce Sudhoff '79
1994
Mary Lou Meyer Lenkman '64
1995
Alberta Anne Ruys, CSJ '52
1996
Ruth O'Neill Stroble '52
1997
Karen Tinkham Griesedieck '77
1998

**Directors of the Fontbonne
College Alumni Association**

Joseph Aloysius Geissert, CSJ -
1950
Teresa Martin Crowe, CSJ
1950-1955
Stephanie Stueber, CSJ
1955-1958
Margaret John Purcell, CSJ
1958-1961
John Marie Riley, CSJ
1962-1964
Rosemary Flanigan, CSJ
1965-1968
Marie Vianney O'Reilly, CSJ
1968-1973
Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ
1973-1980
Stephanie Stueber, CSJ
1980-1989
Betty Davidson
1989-1993
Susan Labombard
1993-1994
Julia Simpson
1994-1998
Deborah Graham
1999-present

Chairmen of the Board of Trustees

Phillip F. Lucier 1969-1970
August L. Griesedieck 1970-73
George A. Newton 1973-78
George S. Graff 1978-87
Merle M. Sanguinet 1987-89
Van-Lear Black III 1989-96
William H. Walker 1996-present

Alumni Hood Recipients

Kathryn McDonough Jostrand
1938
Betty Sutherland McNulty
1939
Angela Hannagan
1940
Alice Voegeli Jaeger
1941
Barbara Block
1942
Mary "Betty" Boll Meyer
1943
Alice Ryan Long
1944
Mary Kramolowsky
(Mary Fatima, CSJ)
1945
Jeanne Bona Kramer
1946
Anne Kramolowsky Bolinske
1947
Mary Ann Coghill
1948
Harriet Koutsoumpas
(Paul Joseph, CSJ)
1949
Mary Louise Lenneman Deppe
1950
Arline Marklin Nickrent
1951
Carmelita Schmelig Kenney
1952
Jean McCormack Cauchon
1953



Snowy night in front of the Science Building, 1941

Mary Catherine O'Gorman
(Mary Catherine CSJ)
1954
Mary Margaret Marsh Leber
1955
Jo Ann Smith Henry
1956
Sheila Webb
1957
Phyllis Schmidt Lorek
1958
Anne Niemeier Clifford
1959
Jacqueline Elizabeth
Chellis Guzman
1960
Barbara Gutting Hollenbeck
1961
Roxanne Weyerich Kroeger
1962
Mary Rose Dunn Erickson
1963
Marianne Catanzaro Smith
1964
Kathleen McCoy McGinnis
1965
Betty Mattingly Barry
1966
Margaret Guzzardo
(Margaret Rose, CSJ)
1967
Mary Dulle Douglass
1968
Margaret McNamee Blevins
1969
Stephanie Kuszaj Welling
1970
Sharon Metz Hightower
1971
Rita Anne Yademec
1972
Kathleen Deverell LeSage
1973
Joann Augsburg Jana
1974
Linda Vomund Hornbostel
1975
Mary Carolyn Caudle Berra
1976
Nancy Neff
1977

Ruth Yates (Ruth, CSJ)
1978
Donna Renaud McCarthy
1979
Susan Misko Federer
1980
Jeanne Dulle Moore
1981
Karen Keefer
1982
Kathryn Walterscheid
1983
David Kowalczyk
1984
Mark Allen Scheipeter
1985
Randy Kin
1986
William J. Lang
1987
Theresa Lambrich Dapron
Karen Preusser
1988
Margaret Hesse
1989
Lisa Ann Williams
1990
Karen Ley Simily
1991
Anne Calandro Padberg
1992
Christine Schuba
1993
Kristin Chrisco
1994
Kevin Walsh
1995
Kim Bragado
1996
Valerie Schremp
1997
Rebeca Fritz
(December commencement)
1997-1998
Norene Diel
(May commencement)
1998
Michelle Peacock
(May commencement)
1999

Recipients of the Fontbonne College Founders Awards

William and Mary Abkemeier
(1997)
Mary Carol Anth, CSJ (1987)
Ray R. Armstead (1997)

Eleanora A. Baer (1987)
Mara M. Baun (1991)
Carol Burt Beck (1992)
Mary de Paul Berra, CSJ (1993)
Ida Robertine Berresheim, CSJ
(1998)
Linda Bock, MD (1988)
Rosemary Michelson Boedeker
(1996)
Joyce Buckler, CSJ (1994)
Marie Charles Buford, CSJ (1987)
Jane M. Buri (1990)

Wendy Wiese Carter (1991)
Anne Niemeier Clifford (1999)
Robert J. Cassilly (1995)
M. Pascaline Coff, OSB (1988)
Roseanne Cook, CSJ, MD (1989)
Lynne M. Cooper (1995)
Victoria Cothran (1995)

Margaret Alice Daues, CSJ (1989)
Rosemary Denson (1989)
Carol A. Dickson (1990)
Constance Boschert Diekman
(1990)
Emmett J. Doerr (1998)
Catherine Ann Dulle (1989)

Rosemary Kennedy Erman Noonan
(1993)
Anne Ewers (1987)

Ellen Ansorge Friesen (1997)

Elizabeth Lucas Gilbert (1986)
George S. Graff (1995)
Charlotte Bussmann Gund (1997)
Donald Gunn, Jr. (1989)
Donna Loretto Gunn, CSJ (1996)
Loretto Hennelly Gunn (1986)

William B. Guyol (1992)
Margaret Rose Guzzardo, CSJ
(1995)

Katherine Hanley, CSJ (1997)
Jane Mitchellette Hanneken
(1987)
Jeanne Marie Houlihan, MM
(1986)
P. Scott and Kathleen Hummel
(1999)

Robert and Marilee Brethorst
Ingoldsby Ingoldsby (1998)

Joann Augsburgers Jana (1993)
Rabbi Robert P. Jacobs (1999)

Karen M. Keefer-Sanders, MD
(1994)
Carmelita Schmelig Kenney (1991)
Mary Dean Alcorn Keyes (1991)
Mary Jane Helm King (1989)
Anna Rose Kraus, CSJ (1995)

John M. Lally (1993)

Kathleen McCoy McGinnis (1988)
Mary Anne Kieper Mallon (1990)
Margaret Bocklage Meiners and
Edward L. Meiners (1992)
Anthony I. Messineo (1996)
Leontone Meyer (1986)
R. Jaclyn Meyer (1992)
Francis J. Miller, DDS (1996)
Joseph H. Mueller (1994)

Ann Quill Niederlander (1998)
Julianne C. Iwersen-Niemann
(1992)
Lucy Ann Griesedieck Nile (1988)
Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ (1986)
Margaret M. Nolan (1986)

Henrietta Binder Osterholt (1993)
Carolyn Osiek, RSCJ (1990)

Cecelia Reichert Paszkiewicz, MD
(1987)
Helen J. Petropoulos (1998)
Marilyn Pona (1998)

Barbara Sallwasser Ridenhour
(1997)

Paul C. Reinert, SJ (1991)
Carolyn Lewis Reintjes (1993)
Anne Julia Roddy, CSJ (1991)

Merle M. Sanguinet (1994)
Mary Martin Schenkenberg (1999)
Eileen Schieber, CPPS (1992)
Albert and Mary Schoendienst
(1996)

Vincent E. Shaw (1995)
Joanne Arnold Strathearn (1994)
Ruth O'Neill Stroble (1988)

Edith Peete Thomas (1998)
Rudolph Torrini (1999)

Hy A. Waltuch (1994)
Jeanette Altepeter Wamser (1996)
Rosemary Ward Wellington (1991)
Harry E. Whitney (1993)
Robert E. Wilson (1996)
Loretta Giblin Wittenberg (1991)

Ruth Yates, CSJ (1999)

Members of the Board of Trustees Fontbonne College 1969 to 1999

Winifred Adelsberger, CSJ
term: 1991-1998

Richard F. Ash
term: 1972-1976

Mary Pauline Nickles Baer
term: 1974-1976

Valerie Bell
term: 1996-1998

J. Hunt Benoist
emeritus
term: 1979-1987

Mary de Paul Berra, CSJ
term: 1986-1990

Ida Robertine Berresheim, CSJ
term: 1970-1973

Van-Lear Black, III
emeritus
term: 1986-1995;
chair: 1989-1996



*Packing for a
work weekend
in Appalachia,
1967.*

*Left to right:
Pat Kottenstette
Borrok '68,
Diana Wagoner
Harness '69,
Margie
McNamee '53*

Rosemary Michelson Boedeker
emerita
term: 1971-1983

Mary C. Brewster
term: 1978-1986

Wilma Broughton, CSJ
term: 1974-1975

Marie Charles Buford, CSJ
term: 1986-1993

James Burkemper
term: 1987

Wimmer Carr
term: 1984-1986

Gerald Cassidy
term: 1995-present

Anne Niemeier Clifford
term: 1990-present

Anthony W. Crowley
Charter Board
term: 1968-1970

Jean DeBlois, CSJ
term: 1996

Louis S. Dennig, Jr.
term: 1987-1990

Rosemary Denson
term: 1987-1992

Gerald Deppe
Charter Board
term: 1969-1971

Richard DeSchutter
term: 1985

Arthur De Stefano
term: 1986-1988

Jacqueline Dillon, CSJ
term: 1986-1993

Martha Hatch Doerr
term: 1986-1990

Joseph T. Doyle
term: 1986-1989

Jacqueline DuFaux
term: 1981-1984

Mary Laurent Duggan, CSJ
term: 1971-1976

Meneve Dunham
College President 1985-1995
term: 1985-1995

Catherine Durr, CSJ
Charter Board
term: 1968-1972

Marilyn W. Edison
term: 1986-1991

Rosemary Flanigan, CSJ
emerita
term: 1975-1983

Charles E. Ford
Charter Board
term: 1968-1972

Edward W. Fordyce, Jr.
term: 1972-1975

Joseph Gazzoli
term: 1999-present

Peter J. Genovese
term: 1996-present

Ron C. Giles
term: 1989-1993

Joan Marie Gleason, CSJ
Charter Board
term: 1968-1977

Dennis C. Golden
College President 1995 to present
term: 1995-present

George S. Graff
emeritus
term: 1979-1991;
chair: 1978-1987

Rev. Andrew Greeley
Charter Board
term: 1969-1971

August L. Griesedieck
Charter Board
emeritus
term: 1968-1980;
chair: 1970-1973

Charlotte Bussmann Gund
term: 1970-1976

Donald Gunn, Jr.
term: 1976-1983

Donna L. Gunn, CSJ
term: 1997-present

Joan Haas, CSJ
Charter Board
term: 1968-1969; 1984-1986

Leo Haas
term: 1997-present

Mary Tobias Hagan, CSJ
term: 1981-1990

Katherine Hanley, CSJ
emerita
term: 1986-1994

Pamela Harding, CSJ
term: 1992-1998

Clarence Harmon
term: 1994-1995

Jane Freund Harris
emerita
term: 1972-1981

Marie Joan Harris, CSJ
term: 1990-present

Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ
College President 1972-1985
term: 1972-1985

Roger Hebrank
term: 1984-1985

John L. Hennessy
Charter Board
term: 1969-1972

Thomas B. Hogan, Jr.
term: 1992-1995

Ralph D. Houlihan, SJ
term: 1978-1980

Alberta Huber, CSJ
Charter Board
term: 1969-1975

Daniel Human
term: 1983-1992; 1993-1995;
current General Counsel
to the Board

Rush James, III
term: 1986-1987

Mary Frances Johnson, CSJ
term: 1981-1987

Michael F. Jordan
term: 1996-present

Francine I. Katz
term: 1997-present

Suzanne Kearney
term: 1989-1992



Alumni Loyalty Fund, 1985. From left to right are Arthur DeStefano, Lucy Griesedieck Nile '80 and Stephanie Stueber, CSJ '36.

John P. King
term: 1996-1998

Anna Rose Kraus, CSJ
term: 1974-1975

James C. Laflin
Charter Board
term: 1969-1974

Mark C. Lamping
term: 1995-present

Joan Lampton, CSJ
term: 1994-present

Iris Lee
term: 1993-1994

Joan Lescinski, CSJ
term: 1992-1993

Jack Huan Chung Liu
term: 1997-present

John H. Londoff, Jr.
term: 1997-present

Phillip J. Lucier
Charter Board
term: 1969-1970;
chair 1969-1970

Robert T. McCoolle
term: 1978-1980

Mary McGlone, CSJ
term: 1989-1998

John T. McGrath
term: 1983-1987

Shawn Madigan, CSJ
term: 1998-present

Marylen Mann
term: 1990-1991

Mary Seraphine Meaney, CSJ
Charter Board
term: 1969-1971

Jean Meier, CSJ
term: 1996-present

Michael E. Miller
term: 1987-1995; 1997-present

Barbara Moore, CSJ
term: 1987-1992

J. Harrison Morson
term: 1995-present

George A. Newton
emeritus
term: 1971-1980;
chair: 1973-1978

Thomas M. Noonan
term: 1987-1993

Most Rev. Edward O'Donnell,
Bishop of Lafayette, LA
term: 1986-1988

Mary Catherine O'Gorman, CSJ
term: 1973-1976; 1987-1996;
1997-present

Thomas J. O'Toole
term: 1979-1987

Audrey Olson, CSJ
term: 1975-1980

Lois Orchard
term: 1998-present

Claude H. Organ, Jr.
Charter Board
term: 1969-1972

Henrietta Binder Osterholt
term: 1986-1994

Pierce W. Powers, Jr.
term: 1989-1998

Peter A. Puleo
term: 1986-1991

Robert J. Quinn
Charter Board
term: 1968-1970

Ruth Margaret Raupp, CSJ
Charter Board
emerita
term: 1968-1973; 1976-1987

John Marie Riley, CSJ
Acting President, 1972
term: 1972

Michael R. Ristau
term: 1993-present

Steven C. Roberts
term: 1987-1993

Jean Fontbonne Sandweg, CSJ
term: 1972-1975

Merle M. Sanguinet
emeritus
term: 1975-1989;
chair: 1987-1989

Fred N. Sauer
term: 1988-1995

Roberta Schmidt, CSJ
College President 1966-1972
Charter Board
term: 1968-1972

Marilyn Schnuck
term: 1994-1998

Angela Schreiber, CSJ
term: 1996-present

Hugh Scott, Jr.
term: 1971-1974

John Kenneth Scott, CSJ
term: 1975-1976

Robert J. Senkosky
term: 1981-1984

Vincent E. Shaw
term: 1986-1993

Timothy D. Sheahan
term: 1975-1980

Daniel F. Sheehan, Sr.
emeritus
Charter Board
term: 1969-1979

Martha Smith, CSJ
emerita
term: 1977-1985

Most Rev. J. Terry Steib, SVD
Bishop of Memphis, TN
term: 1988-1991

Frederic Steinbach
term: 1987-1990

Joanne Arnold Strathearn
term: 1979-1983

Ruth O'Neill Stroble
term: 1983-1992; 1994-present

John T. Tucker
term: 1986-1989; 1993-1994

John D. Valentine
term: 1992-present

Gregory B. Vatterott
term: 1981-1993

William F. Wachter
term: 1990-present

William H. Walker
term: 1992-present;
chair: 1996-present

Hy A. Waltuch
emeritus
term: 1970-1974; 1984-1989

Jerry Wamser
term: 1990-present

Ralph W. Webster, III
term: 1996-present

Robert Weiss, SJ
term: 1973-1976

William Young
term: 1993-present

Michaela Zahner, CSJ
term: 1990-1991

Most Rev. Paul Zipfel,
Bishop of Bismarck, ND
term: 1991-present

Campus Ministers

Gene Contadino, SM
1970-72
James Radde, SJ
1972-74
Rev. John Kerber
1974-76 p/t
Mary M. McGlone, CSJ
1975-76
Rev. Eugene Hensell
1976-78
Rev. John C. Fleming
1978-88
Carol Jauquet, CSJ
1983-86
Ruth Yates, CSJ
1987-99
Dave Ebenhoh
1999-present

1992 - William Woo
Editor, St. Louis
Post-Dispatch
1993 - Carolyn Osiek, RSCJ
May Professor, Catholic
Theological Union,
Chicago, IL
1993 - Anne Keefe
Dec. Journalist
1994 - Donna Loretto Gunn, CSJ
May Province Director, Sisters
of St. Joseph of Carondelet,
St. Louis Province
1994 - Alice B. Hayes
Dec. Executive Vice President
and Provost
Saint Louis University

1996 - Emmett J. Doerr
May Retired Businessman,
Philanthropist
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1996 - Van-Lear Black, III
May Former Vice President,
Enterprise Leasing
Former Chair,
Board of Trustees
1996 - Martin E. Marty, PhD
Aug. Fairfax M. Cone
Distinguished Service
Professor
University of Chicago
1996 - Richard C.D. Fleming
Dec. President and CEO,
St. Louis Regional
Commerce and Growth
Association

Honorary Degree Recipients

1985 - William H. Danforth, MD
Chancellor,
Washington University
1986 - Miriam Therese Larkin, CSJ
General Superior, Sisters
of St. Joseph of Carondelet
1987 - George S. Graff
Former President,
McDonnell Aircraft
Company
1988 - Marie Damien Adams, CSJ
Vice President & Dean of
Academic Affairs,
Fontbonne College
1989 - Most Rev. John L. May
Archbishop of St. Louis
1990 - Hon. Evelyn M. Baker
Circuit Judge, Missouri 22nd
Judicial Circuit
1991 - Earle H. Harbison, Jr.
President and CEO,
Monsanto

1995 - Paul C. Reinert, SJ
May Chancellor Emeritus,
Saint Louis University
1995 - Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ
May Professor Emerita of
Psychology
Former President,
Fontbonne College
1995 - Reverend David Tracy, STD
Aug. Professor, Divinity School,
University of Chicago
1995 - Reverend James Ronan
Dec. Executive Director
Secretariat, Church in
Latin America
National Conference of
Catholic Bishops
Washington, D.C.
1996 - Catherine T. McNamee, CSJ
May President, National
Catholic Educational
Association

1997 - Most Rev. Archbishop
Justin Francis Rigali
May Archbishop of St. Louis
1997 - Helen Prejean, CSJ
Sept. Author, Prison Chaplain
1997 - Jackie Joyner-Kersey
Dec. Olympian, Civic Leader
1998 - Sean C. Peters, CSJ
May Province Director,
Sisters of St. Joseph
of Carondelet,
Albany Province
1998 - Monika Konrad Hellwig
Sept. Executive Director,
Association of Catholic
Colleges and Universities

- 1998 - Most Rev. John Joseph Leibrecht
Dec. Bishop, Springfield-Cape Girardeau Diocese of Missouri
- 1999 - Anthony Fauci, MD
May Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
Washington, D.C.
- 1999 - Shawn Madigan, CSJ
Sept. Director, Graduate Program in Theology
College of St. Catherine
St. Paul, MN
- Commencement Speakers**
- 1927 - Alphonse M. Schwitalla, SJ
Dean, Graduate School
Saint Louis University
- 1928 - Honorable John P. McGoorty
Judge, Superior Court of Cook County
Chicago, IL
- 1929 - Unknown
- 1930 - Most Rev. Christopher E. Byrne, DD
Bishop of Galveston-Houston, TX
- 1931 - Thomas Bowdern, SJ
- 1932 - Unknown
- 1933 - Robert S. Johnson, SJ
President
Saint Louis University
- 1934 - Alphonse M. Schwitalla, SJ
Dean, School of Medicine
Saint Louis University
- 1935 - T. Emmett Reynolds, SJ
Professor of Paleontology
Saint Louis University
- 1936 - Russell J. Kirchenheuter, CM
Kenrick Seminary
- 1937 - William J. Brennan, CM
President
St. Mary's Seminary
Perryville, MO
- 1938 - William Cunningham, CSC
Professor of Education
Notre Dame University
- 1939 - Rev. Frederick J. Sprende
Pastor, St. Anne Church
St. Louis, MO
- 1940 - Edward A. Pitspatrick
President
Mount Mary College
Milwaukee, WI
- 1941 - Herbert H. Coulson
Professor of History
Saint Louis University
- 1942 - George W. Donovan
President
Webster College
St. Louis, MO
- 1943 - Rev. Mark K. Carroll
Pastor, St. Margaret of Scotland Church
St. Louis, MO
- 1944 - Patrick J. Holloran, SJ
President
Saint Louis University
- 1945 - Raymond P. Witte, SM
National Catholic Rural Life Conference
- 1946 - Unknown
- 1947 - James Keller, MM
- 1948 - Neil P. McManus, SJ
- 1949 - Clarence E. Manion
Dean, University of Notre Dame Law School
- 1950 - George E. Sokolsky
Author, Newspaper Columnist
- 1951 - James A. Eldridge
American Association for the United Nations
- 1952 - Robert J. Henle, SJ
Saint Louis University
- 1953 - Charles W. Harris, CSC
- 1954 - George E. Sokolsky
Author, Newspaper Columnist
- 1955 - Felix Larkin
Vice President
W. R. Grace and Co.
New York
- 1956 - Frank Kirkpatrick
- 1957 - Paul Van K. Thomson
Professor of English
Providence College, RI
- 1958 - Rev. William J. Rooney
- 1959 - Stanley Idzerda
Director, Honors College
Michigan State University
- 1960 - Robert J. Henle, SJ
Dean, Graduate School
Saint Louis University
- 1961 - Annette Walters, CSJ
Professor of Psychology
College of St. Catherine
St. Paul, MN

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1962 - John Pick
Professor of English
Marquette University
Milwaukee, WI | 1969 - Martin E. Marty, PhD
Professor of Modern
Church History
Divinity School
University of Chicago | 1976 - Larry Wilson
Director of Scouting
St. Louis Football Cardinals |
| 1963 - Paul C. Reinert, SJ
President
Saint Louis University | 1970 - Zelma George
Executive Director
Cleveland Job Corps for
Women | 1977 - Paul C. Reinert, SJ
Chancellor Emeritus
Saint Louis University |
| 1964 - Philip Scharper
Editor
Sheed and Ward Publishing
Company | 1971 - Rev. Andrew Greeley
National Opinion Research
Center
University of Chicago | 1978 - Agnes Cecile Hickox, CSJ
Chairperson, Department
of Psychology
Fontbonne College |
| 1965 - Stuart Symington
United States Senate | 1972 - Angelo Puricelli
Dean, Extension Division
University of Missouri - St.
Louis | 1979 - Julius Hunter
Television News Anchor |
| 1966 - Joseph P. Cosand
Chancellor
St. Louis Community
College
St. Louis, MO | 1973 - Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senate | 1980 - Anita Buie Lamont
Writer, St. Louis
Globe Democrat |
| 1967 - Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ
Former President
Fontbonne College | 1974 - Margaret M. Nolan, Esq.
Attorney | 1981 - Harriett Woods
State of Missouri Senate |
| 1968 - Leonor K. Sullivan
United States House of
Representatives | 1975 - Rev. Kenneth Roberts
Author | 1982 - Martin E. Marty, PhD
Divinity School
University of Chicago |
| | | 1983 - Vincent Schoemehl, Jr.
Mayor of St. Louis |



Daughters of Charity arrive for summer school classes in 1942.

1984 - Shaila Aery Commissioner of Higher Education, State of Missouri	1994 - Alice B. Hayes Dec. Executive Vice President and Provost Saint Louis University	Fontbonne College Administration and Faculty from 1923 to 1998 A 75-year Anniversary Catalog
1985 - William H. Danforth, MD Chancellor, Washington University	1995 - Paul C. Reinert, SJ May Chancellor Emeritus Saint Louis University	
1986 - Miriam Therese Larkin, CSJ General Superior, Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet	1995 - Rev. James Ronan Dec. Executive Director Secretariat, Church in Latin America National Conference of Catholic Bishops Washington, D.C.	<p>The following list provides the names of the women and men, lay and religious, who as administrators, faculty and staff have been a part of Fontbonne's 75-year history. Fontbonne College catalogs — 1923-2000 — are the sources the writer consulted for the names, dates, titles and fields of endeavor. Current adjunct faculty appear only if they were employed at the college by 1995.</p> <p>As careful as the research was, some errors or omissions may have occurred.</p>
1987 - George S. Graff Former President McDonnell Aircraft Company	1996 - Catherine T. McNamee, CSJ May President, National Catholic Educational Association	
1988 - Marie Damien Adams, CSJ Vice President & Dean of Academic Affairs, Fontbonne College	1996 - Richard C.D. Fleming Dec. President and CEO, St. Louis Regional Commerce and Growth Association	Abkemeier, Mary 1977-present mathematics/comp. science
1989 - Most Rev. John L. May Archbishop of St. Louis	1997 - Most Rev. Justin May Francis Rigali Archbishop of St. Louis	Adams, Marie Damien, CSJ 1964-88 communication disorders/ dean
1990 - Hon. Evelyn M. Baker Circuit Judge, Missouri 22nd Judicial Circuit	1997 - Jackie Joyner-Kersee Dec. Olympian, Civic Leader	Adams, Rita Grace 1963-65 history
1991 - Earle H. Harbison, Jr. President and CEO, Monsanto	1998 - Sean C. Peters, CSJ May Province Director, Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Albany Province	Ahrens, Donna 1995-present computer education
1992 - William Woo Editor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch	1998 - Most Rev. John Joseph Dec. Leibrecht Bishop, Springfield- Cape Girardeau Diocese of Missouri	Aird, Margaret 1939-42 nursing
1993 - Carolyn Osiek, RSCJ May Professor, Catholic Theological Union Chicago, IL	1999 - Anthony Fauci, MD May Director, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Washington, D.C.	Aldridge, Maria 1995-present communication disorders
1993 - Anne Keefe Dec. Journalist		Aldridge, Roger 1974-77 music
1994 - Donna Loretto Gunn, CSJ May Province Director, Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, St. Louis Province		Allain, Henry, SJ 1933-34 religion
		Amrhein, Denise G. 1984-85 business

Anderson, Donald
1966-67
music

Andria, Kathleen Brady
1965-66
mathematics

Anth, Mary Carol, CSJ
1965-present
dietetics/assoc. dean

Anthony, Bruce
1930-31
economics

Archangel, Rosemarie
1955-62
physical education

Archer, William
1980-85
music

Armstrong, Edward
1989-present
business/administration

Atwood, Madonna
1975-present
mathematics

Axelrod, Bernard
1975-76
dean

Baer, Eleanora
1930-46
librarian

Bak, Bernard, CR
1946-57
religion

Baker, Betty
1949-54
physical education

Ball, James J.
1948-54
music

Barclay, Mary Aquina, CSJ
1950-51
home economics

Barker, Patrick
1973-74
psychology

Barrett, Paul A.
1930-32
French

Barrow, Jane
1990-95
fine arts

Barry, Bert
1981-97
foreign languages/
international students

Barudin, Stuart
1977-79
education

Bass, Lenadore
1932-35
social representative

Bauer, Louis Joseph, CSJ
1937-48
music

Baugh, Cheryl
1987-present
communication arts

Becker, Mary Virginia, CSJ
1930-31
German

Behlmann, Jane, CSJ
1976-present
media librarian

Bellevance, Pauline
1978-present
natural science

Bellock, Raymond E., SJ
1930-31
apologetics

Bennett, Marie Cecile, CSJ
1973-90
assistant librarian

Beresford, Cecile Therese, CSJ
1965-75
home economics

Berks, Michael
1994-present
computer science

Berresheim, Ida Robertine, CSJ
1966-69
registrar/English

Bethel, William
1989-90
natural science

Beveridge, Denis
1974-76
mathematics

Bezdek, John Joseph, CSJ
1930-72
music

Birchem, Regina
1981-82
biology

Boever, Patricia
1975-85
psychology

Boothby, Sylvia Marie, CSJ
1930-46
English

Bordeau, Ellen Therese, CSJ
1963-65
theology

Bostic, Jacquelyn
1989-90; 97-present
human environ. sciences

Bouffard, Cheryl
1995-97
special education

Bowman, Carol E.
1966-67
home economics

Boyer, Margaret
1974-84
music

Branda, Jere Keenan
1968-69
German



*A teach-in on the
draft, 1967*

Braun, George M.
1930-32
German

Braun, Rev. Ernest
1951-54
religion

Bresnich, Susan
1968-69
history

Brody, Phillip
1995-present
computer education

Bronson, Judith Connoyer
1974-75
geography

Brotherton, Anne Richard, CSJ
1968-72
sociology

Broughton, Mary Wilma, CSJ
1961-72
mathematics/physics

Brown, Mary Kay
1993-97
human environ. sciences

Brown, Patricia Mary, CSJ
1967-69
mathematics

Buchanan, Dorothea Marie, CSJ
1957-79
communication disorders

Buckler, Joyce, CSJ
1963-72
deaf education

Buckley, Florence
1972-77
music

Buelt, Joseph Bernardine, CSJ
1966-69
French

Buergler, Mona Marie, CSJ
1959-72
economics/business

Bufkin, Linda
1982-90
education

Burgo, Donald Paul
1971-present
philosophy/theology/
interim VP-dean

Burks, Jane Burress
1970-80
sociology

Buss, Gail
1978-81
interdisciplinary studies

Bushman, Rita Marie, CSJ
1943-68
philosophy

Butler, Robert
1978-present
business

Butzow, Dorothy
1967-70
business

Buxler, Mary
1995-present
communication arts

Byrne, Agnes Loretta, CSJ
1951-53
chemistry

Cahill, Carlyn
1991-93
communication arts

Cahill, Thomas, CM
1930-31
sacred scripture

Callaghan, M. Patricia, CSJ
1935-42
mathematics

Callahan, Marie de Lourdes, CSJ
1930-42
voice

Calog, Elizabeth
1989-90
mathematics

Campana, Paulette
1973-77
education

Campbell, Mary Gabriel, CSJ
1947-57
English

Camper, Margaret, CSJ
1965-88
English

Cantwell, John England, SJ
1940-42
religion

Cantwell, Murray
1941-42
accounting

Carmody, Theresa Marie
1928-63
home economics

Carpenter, M. Alphonsa, CSJ
1963-66
English

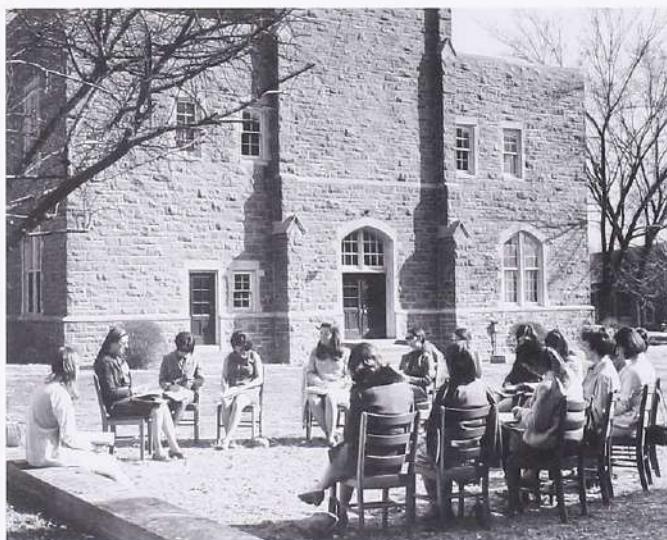
Carr, Jeffrey
1980-84
art

Carroll, Kathleen, CSJ
1989-1999
American English

Cassidy, Ellen Mary, CSJ
1950-55
secretarial/registrar

Cassilly, Lynn
1975-79
music

Caton, Joyce
1995-present
education/special
education



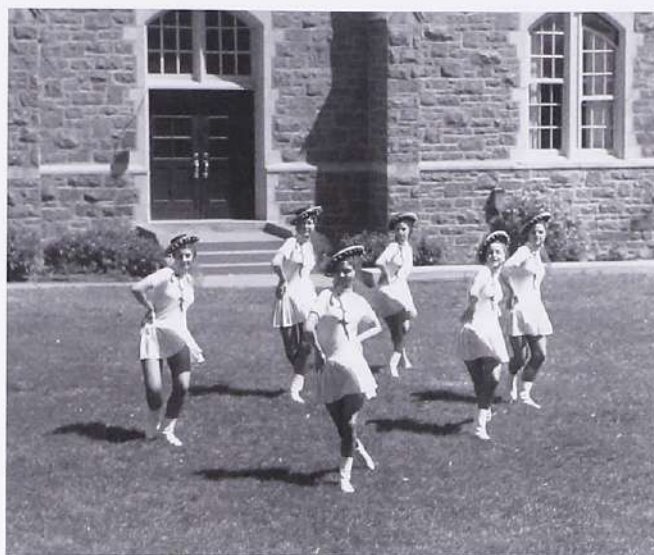
*Taking class
outdoors in the
Medaille
meadow*

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| Cervone, Anthony I.
1963-65
Spanish | Condon, M. Lucilla, CSJ
1957-61
French/Latin | Cordermann, Doug
1995-present
business/administration |
| Chang, S. Edward
1990-present
computer science | Connell, Rosemary, CSJ
1964-88
biology | Corley, Judith
1994-present
education/special education |
| Changar, Jerilynn
1989-92
education | Connelly, Robert Joseph
1968-72
philosophy | Crane, Emmet, CSsR
1937-41
religion |
| Chapman, Richard
1968-70
philosophy | Connor-Talasek, Catherine
1978-present
fine arts | Crawford, Susanna
1970-72
foreign languages |
| Chilton, Kenneth
1982-85
business | Cook, Roseanne, CSJ
1966-80
biology | Crews, Lyndon E.
1958-69
voice |
| Cholet, Rita
1965-66
French | Cook, Marian Francis, CSJ
1964-67
theology | Crisp, Ernest P.
1931-32
history |
| Christman, St. Paul, CSJ
1932-48
German | Coulson, Herbert H.
1930-35
history | Crites, Janet
1972-present
human environ. sciences |
| Ciano, Claudia
1977-79
communication disorders | | |
| Clemens, Alphonse H.
1935-57
economics/sociology | | |
| Clemens, Nan Shallcross
1947-57
librarian | | |
| Clements, Joyce
1982-84
business | | |
| Clerc, Marilyn
1967-68
library circulation | | |
| Clish, Joan, CSJ
1973-75
art | | |
| Coburn, Karen Levin
1977-79
interdisciplinary studies | | |
| Coerver, Helen Joseph, CSJ
1943-72; 73-77
chemistry/registrar | | |
| Coldwater, Kenneth Bryson
1931-38
biology | | |



Julie Loyet, director of the DaimlerChrysler site, helps a student, 1996.

*The
Fontasticks,
1967.
Seniors Joan
Gonzenback,
Mary Ellen
Nieman, and
juniors Carol
Bland, Mary
Bruno, Susie
Kelley and
Dolores Nelke.*



Crowe, Teresa Martin, CSJ
1923-36/1950-55
music/dean
Cullen, Edgar
1930-31
English
Cunningham, Jack
1979-88
music
Dalton, Mary Charity, CSJ
1960-87
speech and drama/
admission
Daly, Elizabeth
1978-81
learning center
Davies, John
1990-present
computer science/
mathematics
Davis, Cheryl
1993-present
computer education
Davis, Sandra
1997-present
coordinator/payroll
& personnel
DeBuck, Marianne, CSJ
1968-70
business

Deily, Myron B.
1935-36
Spanish
DeLaNey, Rev. Pierre
1932-35
religion
DeMarea, Katherine, SL
1975-76
education
Denney, Diane M.
1973-77
education
Denst, Kathleen
1975-80
education
Dent, Thomas P.
1980-present
business/administration
Dice, Marvin
1974-80
education
Diebels, William T.
1930-32
voice
Diekman, Connie
1995-present
human environ. sciences
Dillon, Carol
1993-present
Options/dir. career
counseling

Dippel, Richard
1986-present
business
Dolin, Anna Mechtilda, CSJ
1925-42
Latin
Donnelly, M. Florentia, CSJ
1930-31
librarian
Donovan, Agnes Joseph, CSJ
1947-62
biology
Donovan, George L.
1930-31
history
Dooley, Rev. David James
1962-64
theology
Dougherty, Dolorita Marie, CSJ
1956-75
history
Downs, Rose Genevieve, CSJ
1943-65
dietetics
Doyen, Zita Joseph, CSJ
1962-64
mathematics
Doyle, Kimberly
1987-93
communication arts
Doyle, Russell
1984-94
English
Driefke, Colleen
1988-92
human environ. sciences
Drone, Hubert
1969-72
sociology
Drury, Carol
1995-present
Options/dir. curriculum
Drury, Paul A.
1984-85
mathematics
Duggan, M. Colma, CSJ
1951-59
social sciences

- Duggan, Mary Laurent, CSJ
1967-72
music
- Dukes, Patricia
1979-81
communication disorders
- Dunivent, John T.
1965-72
speech/drama
- Dunne, Bernard Joseph, CSJ
1930-51
English
- Dunnebacke, M. Athanasia, CSJ
1930-46
chemistry
- Dunton, Susan B.
1993-1999
business/interim VP-dean
- Durns, Sue
1995-present
computer education
- Dye, Catherine Gunn
1952-57
director of publicity
- Dzurus, Marcelline Lee
1950-51
chemistry
- Edenhardt-Pepe, Michael
1976-79
home economics
- Egan, Mary Constantius, CSJ
1937-38
education
- Eggers, John
1965-68
philosophy
- El-Baz, Hazim
1995-present
business/administration
- Ellard, Augustine, SJ
1930-33
religion
- Emnett, Robert
1968-70
mathematics
- English, Geneva
1973-75
sociology
- Erickson, Thomas
1993-present
business/administration
- Eward, Michael
1984-90
business
- Faerber, Glenda
1980-82
foreign languages
- Failoni, Judith W.
1991-present
education
- Fallon, Lester J., CM
1932-34
religion
- Fausser, Cynthia
1980-88
home economics
- Feldman, Lois
1968-72
home economics
- Ferguson, Jack D.
1970-77
communication disorders
- Ferrario, Frank
1979-95
art
- Ficocelli, Carmine
1969-70
music
- Findlay, Virginia
1975-79
art
- Fisher, Judith, CSJ
1970-72
history
- Fitzgerald, Mary Frances, CSJ
1964-77
art
- Fitzpatrick, Mary Martin, CSJ
1965-66
mathematics/assis. dean
- Flanagan, Joseph L., CSsR
1937-39
religion
- Flanigan, Rosemary, CSJ
1962-67
philosophy
- Fleming, Rev. John
1978-88
education/campus minister/
dean of students
- Fleming, Kathleen
1930-32
physical education
- Flinn, Frank
1990-present
religion/philosophy
- Flood, Kathleen
1994-present
mathematics
- Floyd, Larry
1985-present
communication disorders
- Flynn, Annetta, CSJ
1946-53
art
- Fogle, James
1991-present
business/administration
- Ford, Charles E.
1968-1972
VP/institutional affairs
- Ford, Nanette
1981-89
communication disorders
- Foster, William
1982-present
business
- Fournier, M. Berchmans, CSJ
1929-65
French
- Freeman, Carol
1968-88
mathematics
- Freeman, William W.
1997-present
education
- Friedman, William M.
1976-present
business
- Frison, Tommie Lee
1979-present
biology
- Fronke, Madeleine, CSJ
1961-72
psychology
- Fuehlen, Virginia L.
1937-42
social representative
- Fugate, Gerald
1966-70
English
- Fuhs, Mary Ernestine, CSJ
1950-74
art

- Fulkerson, Benjamin R., SJ
1941-42
religion
- Furay, Conal
1961-66
education
- Gaffney, Marianne Percy
1964-68
admission counselor
- Gainer, Patrick W.
1930-33
English
- Gaither, John Maxwell
1968-72
modern languages
- Gallagher, Mary Damien, CSJ
1963-65
theology
- Galus, Walter J., CR
1944-60
religion
- Gamache, Mary
1989-present
communication disorders
- Ganahl, Blanche
1955-56
director of admissions
- Garcia, Doralaine
1951-54
Spanish
- Garner, Don
1965-84
speech/drama
- Gaudette, H. V.
1931-32
commercial science
- Gavin, Mary Lois
1980-85
natural science
- Gaydos, Mary Antone, CSJ
1939-90
music
- Geissert, Joseph Aloysius, CSJ
1930-55
dean/president/history
- Gerard, Jane, CSJ
1961-72
music
- Gershon, Elizabeth Lisl
1964-66
German
- Gilbert, Elizabeth Lucas
1958-72
physical education
- Gladis, Mary Paulette, CSJ
1963-72
business/business manager
- Glines, Karen
1991-present
communications
- Glaser, Mary Frederic, CSJ
1936-48
German
- Gnaegy, Lynn Morgan
1976-78
home economics
- Golden, Dennis C.
1995-present
president/education
- Goldkamp, Madeleine Sophie, CSJ
1941-62
music
- Gomez, Gregory
1983-84
art
- Gorman, M. Carmelita, CSJ
1932-34
English
- Gorman, Joseph
1966-67
sociology
- Gower, Marcia
1994-present
registrar
- Grable, Lawrence
1967-68
philosophy
- Graham, Mary Clara, CSJ
1937-38
English
- Gratiaa, Marceline
1958-59
chemistry/mathematics
- Graves, Katherine
1995-present
mathematics/computer science
- Gray, Margaret E.
1996-present
education
- Greene, Mary Ermen, CSJ
1946-65
librarian
- Greenspan, Shirley
1975-77
physical education
- Greenwell, Elizabeth Giesler
1963-64
home economics
- Greer, Dixie L.
1992-95
human environ. sciences
- Gresham, John L.
1999-present
librarian
- Grevenig, Gustave U.
1930-32
romance languages
- Grice, Anne
1997-present
mathematics
- Grueber, Laura, CSJ
1991-present
biological/physical sciences
- Gutke, Audrey
1971-77
media librarian
- Guzzardo, Margaret, CSJ
1971-77
communication disorders
- Gwin, Nancy Susan
1962-66
home economics
- Haas, Joan, CSJ
1958-72
education/Spanish
- Hackman, Noel, CSJ
1968-72
theology
- Hafertepe, Theresa
1957-66
director of admissions
- Hagan, Tobias, CSJ
1964-75
music
- Hagerty, Clarine, CSJ
1930-31
music

Hahn, Roger
1983-84
English

Halley, Sharon
1977-78
theatre

Halliday, Bruce W.
1974-98
business

Halpin, M. Theophila, CSJ
1930-34
art

Hannegan, Angela
1940-41
publicity director

Hanratty, Mary Felicite, CSJ
1932-44
history

Hanson, Joan
1974-81
theatre

Hanss, Marie
1930-35
physical education

Harrington, J. Mark
1974-75
psychology

Harris, Lenore
1974-79
dance

Hart, Gilbert A.D.
1930-31
secretarial

Hassett, Jane Kehoe, CSJ
1959-85
history/president

Haynes, Samuel
1963-65
music

Hays, Larry L.
1971-81
business/VP/finance

Heath, Robert Randall
1970-71
geography

Heavey, Catherine
1956-57
education

Heese, Mary Helen
1961-69
education

Heiner, Mary Grace, CSJ
1963-74
chemistry

Helbling, Hans
1996-present
business

Hemphill, Patricia
1964-65
admission counselor

Herreid, Carol Martin
1969-72
librarian

Herreid, David
1968-70
communication disorders

Hesse, Agatha Joseph, CSJ
1963-67
education

Hickey, Agnes Josephine, CSJ
1935-40
home economics

Hickman, Carla T.
1986-present
dir. activities/res. life

Hickox, Agnes Cecile, CSJ
1951-85
psychology/education

Hieber, Raymond G.
1930-31
mathematics



1941: Marilyn McAteer,
Rosemary Murphy, Kitty
McCullough, Betty Murphy

Higgins, James J., CSsR
1940-42
religion

Hinners, Richard
1985-90
communication arts

Hipp, Robert
1993-present
mathematics/computer
science

Hix, Patricia, CSJ
1961-64
registrar/mathematics

Hodge, Charles
1930-32
economics

Hogan, James Lorene, CSJ
1960-93
deaf education

Hohnstrater, Laura
1994-present
communication disorders

Holdheim, Eva K.
1966-67
German

Hollenbeck, Barbara Gutting
1961-66
admissions counselor

Holloway, Marcella Marie, CSJ
1963-88
English

Hollowell, David
1977-80
fine arts

Holmes, Richard
1966-67
philosophy

Hopkins-Torres, Kathleen
1995-present
social sciences

Horgan, Gertrude M.
1939-42
English/journalism

Hostetler, Sheila
1994-present
communication disorders

Houston, Cheryl A.
1997-present
human environ. sciences



Silly string adds a festive note to commencement, 1993.

Howard, Sherry H.
1976-80
communication disorders

Huebner, Rita Louise, CSJ
1990-92
librarian

Huey, Mary, CSJ
1977-89
education

Humborg, Arthur
1997-present
Options

Hunt, Michael
1975-80; 97-present
music

Hurley, Jeanne d'Arc, CSJ
1937-42
home economics

Imler, David
1996-present
dir. information tech.

Ingoldsby, Marilee
1992-present
deaf education

Integlia, Anthony
1965-67
Spanish

Irwin, Sadie Gratton
1937-38
health

Jackson, Mary
1991-present
computer education

Jager, Susan
1975-79
education

Jamieson, Susan
1977-80
international students

Janusz, Rev. Edward, CR
1958-60
theology

Jeffries, Margaret
1968-69
speech

Jelinske, Robert J.
1964-67
director/development

Jennings, Marietta, CSJ
1935-42
dean

Jent, Deanna
1995-present
communication arts

Jimenez, Mary Ann
1978-95
education

Johnson, Alfchild M.
1932-35
physiology

Johnson, Jessica
1988-1991
dir. public relations

Johnson, Joyce
1995-present
human environ. sciences

Johnson, Mary Frances, CSJ
1967-80
chemistry

Johnson, Naomi
1974-79
art

Jones, Ann, CSJ
1960-67
theology/philosophy

Jones, Catherine
1930-31
librarian

Jones, Francis
1950-53
violin

Jones-Hellmuth, Carolyn
1979-84
communication disorders

Jones, Patricia Cobb
1978-85
theatre

Joyce, Mary Anne, CSJ
1965-76
music

Kadas, Thelma
1977-84
communication disorders

Kallaher, Dominga Olivieri
1940-41
Spanish

Kallial, Lloyd J.
1972-76
education

Kane, Frances, CSJ
1950-64
philosophy/theology

Kane, Naomi
1982-83
art

Kauffman, Christopher
1966-72
history

- Kay, Mary Rita, CSJ
1966-72
mathematics
- Kearns, Anne Ruth
1962-64
English
- Keene, Carol A.
1962-65
philosophy
- Kegel, Francis J.
1956-62
philosophy
- Kelly, James S., CSsR
1941-42
religion
- Kendrick, Linda
1992-95
human environ. sciences
- Kendrick, Clarice Marie, CSJ
1978-88
assistant librarian
- Kenney, Joseph P., CSsR
1939-40
religion
- Kerr, Rev. William
1967-68
theology
- Keyes, Rose Agnes, CSJ
1938-67
biology
- Kiefer, Joseph F., SJ
1934-41
religion
- Kiesel, Elise A.
1955-56
physical education
- King, Susan
1989-present
dir. public relations
- Kinkel, Francis W.
1946-81
English
- Kirk, Eugene
1982-85
business
- Kirwin, Virginia E.
1974-81
chemistry
- Kleager, Brenda Jenkins
1990-95
education
- Klein, Mary Victorine, CSJ
1946-68
music
- Klohr, Mary Ann, CSJ
1969-70
history
- Knickmeyer, Henry
1969-present
art
- Koenigs, Dolores
1962-63
economics
- Koprivica, Preston
1992-present
business/administration
- Kottmeyer, Rita
1984-85
mathematics
- Kramer, Bernard, SM
1952-60
religion
- Kraeuchi, Robert E.
1997-present
director/public safety
- Krebs, Mary C.
1964-65
home economics
- Kremer, Marianne Bommer
1956-59
music
- Krieger, Charles J.
1929-35
mathematics
- Kubala, Martha
1991-present
English
- Kweskin, Edward
1971-74
sociology
- Landau, Jacqui
1988-90
human environ. sciences
- Langan, Sara
1995-present
interdisciplinary studies
- Langendorf, Mary Loretta, CSJ
1947-63
English
- Langley, Mable Dilldine
1961-67
business
- La Pointe, James
1994-present
computer education
- Larkin, Carol
1990-95
education
- Lasky, Carole K.
1985-present
art
- Laumann, Rosemary Elouise
1939-40
commercial science
- Lawson, M. Adeline, CSJ
1930-36
French
- Leahy, Frances Celine, CSJ
1960-66
education
- Lenihan, Susan Puetz
1994-present
deaf education
- Lennon, John J.
1965-66
sociology
- Leps, Annette
1990-91
business
- Lescinski, Joan, CSJ
1993-98
VP/dean/English
- Lewandowski, Dorothy Edmund, CSJ
1967-68
philosophy
- Lewis, Mary Teresine, CSJ
1947-74
mathematics/
dean of students
- Liddy, Timothy
1995-present
art
- Liggett, Margaret M.
1987-present
music/assistant dean
- Linder, Raymond Paul
1968-69
sociology

Linder, Wayne
1971-85
theatre

Lindstrom, Jeffrey P.
1995-present
psychology

Lissant, Ellen
1962-77
biology

Logan, George B.
1930-31
law

Lorsbach, M. Hilda, CSJ
1930-67
treasurer/commercial
science

Lottes, Victoria Baker
1970-72
music

Loughlin, Patricia Tlappek
1973-75
life sciences

Lowther, Charlotte
1935-38
physical science

Loyet, Julie
1995-present
dir. DaimlerChrysler site

Luetje, Virginia
1997-present
chancellor/Deaconess
School of Nursing

Lyons, Anne Kearns
1962-68
English

McCue, Brian
1986-89
business

McDonald, Anne Catherine, CSJ
1948-53
journalism/English

McDonnell, Cynthia
1977-87
sociology

McDonald, Joseph
1997-98
director/library



*Freshman
registration in
the gym,
September,
1971*

McGaw, Martha Mary, CSJ
1958-59
English

McGeehan, Marie
1984-1989
dir. public relations

McGeoghegan, M. Estella, CSJ
1930-35
Spanish

McGovern, Milton
1930-32
English

McGrath, M. Palma, CSJ
1930-35
president

McKeough, Teresa Mary, CSJ
1945-51
Latin

McKinney, Lee
1988-present
athletic director

McKinney, Melvin
1995-present
biological & physical
sciences

McLarney, Mary Hugh, CSJ
1958-83
education

McLindon, Margaret Ann, CSJ
1955-60
education

McMahan, Russell
1968-81
history

McManus, Constance Fiedler
1966-85
dietetics

McNamee, Rose
1954-70
chemistry

McWilliams, Francis
1961-62
Spanish/business manager

Maas, M. Alberta, CSJ
1935-46
violin

Maclin, Rick
1996-present
assoc. dean/Options

Madsen, Jean
1990-95
education

Maguire, Michael
1969-70
psychology

Mahler, Michael
1982-85
foreign languages

Malone, Robert
1966-67
director/admissions

Malsbary, Anne G.
1980-81
communication disorders

Manac'h-Royall, Colette
1989-90
foreign languages

Manley, Jeanne Frances
1959-present
history

Mann, Chester D.
1954-55

music

Marchbein, Joseph
1993-present
business/administration

Marsan, Diane
1982-84
business

Marselli, Carlo
1945-46

Italian

Marshall, Michael
1979-84
art

Martin, Elinore
1967-76
education

Marugan, Maureen
1985-present
Spanish

Marx, Jean Landgraf
1967-71
biology

Mathia, Kristi
1996-1999
dir. student services/
Options

Matoesian, Greg
1987-93
social sciences

Maurer, Linda D.
1988-present
business/administration

Medler, Edward
1981-present
education

Meindl, Carmelita
1973-75
education

Memmott, William
1966-68
music

Mescall, Eloise Therese, CSJ
1967-68
romance languages

Meyer, Barbara
1980-present
communication disorders

Meyer, Judith
1999-present
VP/dean of academic affairs

Meyers, Roy C.
1975-77
business

Mihanovich, Clement Simon
1947-48
sociology

Miller, Marilyn, CSJ
1970-present
assistant librarian

Miller, Robert A., Jr.
1997-present
director/international
affairs

Mindak, John Vianney, CSJ
1983-90
education

Mitchell, Lorraine Morrison
1961-62; 67-68
swimming

Mitchell-Phillips, Angela
1998-present
acad. coord./Options

Monaghan, Eugene Paul
1941-42
modern languages

Moon, Shang Ik
1966-70
sociology

Moore, Benjamin
1994-present
English

Moore, Nicole
1993-present
financial aid

Mulligan, Mary Ann, CSJ
1957-62; 78-85
music

Mullin, Charles J.
1941-42
physics

Mullins, Belle Marie
1937-55
speech



Springfest,
1993

- Munder, Guy F.
1967-68
geography
- Mundle, Judy
1989-present
business/administration
- Murphy, Dorothy Grindon
1960-65
assistant librarian
- Murphy, Nancy
1987-88
communication disorders
- Murphy, Mae M.
1936-37
social representative
- Musen, Peggy
1987-present
assoc. dean/enrollment
management
- Naegy, Lynn Morgan
1976-77
home economics
- Nash, Mary Eleanor, CSJ
1933-57
history
- Neal, Doyne Christine
1944-59
voice
- Neenan, Mary Pius, CSJ
1928-43
philosophy/president
- Neenan, Thomas J.
1932-33
commercial law
- Neill, Thomas P.
1958-59
history
- Nelsen, Rogene
1979-present
fashion merchandising
- Newbore, Mary Arthur, CSJ
1950-53
music
- Newton, M. Elizabeth
1978-present
mathematics/computer
science
- Nicely, Rose Catherine, CSJ
1930-41
music
- Nies, Margaret
1976-77
education
- Noble, Mary Alfred, CSJ
1932-50; 60-66; 67-76
psychology/president/
dir. alum
- Nodel, Rabbi Julius
1967-68
visiting lecturer
- Nolan, Kathleen
1978-81
education
- O'Brien, Mary Anselm, CSJ
1965-70
home economics
- O'Hara, M. Irene, CSJ
1925-28
president
- O'Loughlin, Ann Marita, CSJ
1952-59
business
- O'Neill, M. Berenice, CSJ
1925-48
education/president
- O'Neill, St. Luke, CSJ
1937-42
librarian
- O'Reilly, Marie Vianney, CSJ
1951-72
Latin/Greek/archivist
- Ohleyer, Leo, OFM
1937-65
religion
- Olson, Karen
1987-88
home economics
- Ormond, Edward
1952-60
violin
- Ostermann, Catherine de
Ricci, CSJ
1926-62
chemistry
- Overkamp, Oliver
1962-72
education
- Overman, Joan
1966-67
education
- Pacetti, Delfina P.
1960-62
Spanish
- Palmer, Mary Frances
1950-51
physical education
- Paluczak, Rev. Kenneth
1956-61
theology/economics
- Paradise, Alan
1984-present
computer science
- Park, M. Jane
1951-53
physical education
- Parker, Geraldine Buchanan
1932-34
dramatic art
- Parlin, Nancy
1957-58
sociology
- Patterson, Relford
1968-74
music
- Payne, Rosalie Ortolani
1962-63
French
- Peckron, Harold
1987-90
business
- Pedrotti, Frank L.
1968-69
physics
- Peppes, Nicholas
1995-present
business/administration
- Peters, LaVerne
1978-81
education
- Peters, Margaret
1974-76
life sciences
- Petropoulos, Mary, CSJ
1969-72
sociology
- Phelps, Deborah
1993-present
social sciences

Philips, John
1972-92
music

Pickering, Victoria
1975-77
psychology

Portnoy, Robert
1978-84
communication disorders

Power, Jacqueline, CSJ
1990-93
art

Pratt, Mark
1997-present
director/development

Prendergast, Thomas
1963-65
philosophy

Price, Eleanor Kathleen
1965-66
director/student health
serv.

Prince, Noel
1991-present
music

Prush, Donald
1992-present
business/administration

Purcell, Margaret John, CSJ
1932-63
English

Puricelli, Aloysius Gonzaga, CSJ
1966-69
Spanish

Puricelli, Angelo
1966-73
education



Gloria Lacey, 1969

Quinlan, Rev. John
1969-72
theology

Quinn, Anne Edward, CSJ
1955-62
registrar

Quinn, Clara
1930-31
home economics

Rahill, Rev. Peter J.
1954-55
history

Rambosek, Frances
1990-91
business

Rapini, Vincent U.
1960-67
music

Raupp, Ruth Margaret, CSJ
1964-72
registrar/dean

Reat, Lee Anne
1980-85
home economics

Reaves, Florence
1974-81
music

Recht, Ernest
1961-65
Russian

Reeves, Rev. William H.
1930-32
Italian

Reilly, James Marie, CSJ
1957-59
librarian

Remes, Jennifer
1994-present
art

Remington, Rodger
1961-63
history

Remley, Dorothy
1933-35
dramatic art

Resch, Rita Marie
1960-63
music

Rhein, Stephanie
1991-present
communication disorders

Rice, Gale B.
1983-91, 1999-present
communication disorders

Rich, Joan
1954-55
physical education

Richieri, Elba O.
1939-41
Italian

Riley, John Marie, CSJ
1951-72
classical languages/
registrar/ acting president

Risch, David
1979-present
business/administration

Risch, Judith
1994-present
business/administration

Robertson, Richard
1994-present
social sciences

Robinson, Dora Jean
1980-90
education

Robinson, Rosemary
1967-70
Spanish

Roman, Mark A.
1992-present
business

Ross, Eva J.
1932-35
commercial science

Rothan, Adele Marie, CSJ
1971-79
mathematics

Rouse, Arthur G.
1937-40
physics

Rowland, Sara, OSF
1969-72
education

Rule, Elinor Ames
1963-67
librarian

Ann Miller '47



Ruys, Alberta Anne, CSJ
1960-96
librarian

Ryan, Leonilla, CSJ
1923-37
biology

Ryan, Susan S.
1958-59
education

Saigh, William
1970-72
economics

Saint Paul, Henry A., SJ
1932-35
religion

Salamone, Diane
1991-92
business

Salandra, Dominic de la
1935-37
history

Salas-Provence, Marlene
1990-95
communication disorders

Salmon, Harold
1975-present
social sciences

Salome, Rosaline, CSJ
1961-72
English/philosophy

Salvador, Mario G.
1941-42
organ

Samson, Mary K., CSJ
1977-81
communication disorders

Sarmiento, Dorothy
1965-66
English

Savage, Mary Lucida, CSJ
1927-42
history/dean

Scaletty, M. Laurentia, CSJ
1935-38
home nursing

Schandl, Kate
1996-97
communication disorders

Scharfenberger, Anastasia, CSJ
1944-51
education

Scheibel, Carol
1982-present
art

Scheumbauer, Annie
1990-present
art

Schlueter, Mary Harold, CSJ
1963-65
home economics

Schmelig, Carmelita
1954-65
speech

Schmich, Steve
1995-present
education/special education

Schmidt, Roberta, CSJ
1962-66; 66-72
sociology/president

Schmidt, Paulette
1984-85
English

Schmitt, Rose Anthony, CSJ
1950-51
philosophy

Schmitz, Rita Marie, CSJ
1968-present
education/home economics

Schmucker, Thomas F., CM
1930-33
religion

Schnellmann, Jo
1987-93
social sciences

Schober, Jay
1994-present
social sciences

Schoenfeld, Sidney
1961-65
speech

Schulte, Helen S.
1932-35
mathematics

Schwarting, Gene
1998-present
education

Scott, Kathleen
1934-37
dramatics

Scott, Mary Martha, CSJ
1934-67
home economics

Seitz, James D.
1962-70
biology

Sestric, Carol Bowman
1966-70; 77-89
home economics

Shands Schellfeffer, Frances
1969-72
education

Shaw, Richard
1963-70
economics/business

- Shea, Dennis
1968-69
psychology
- Sheehan, Eleanor Agnes, CSJ
1958-72
theology
- Sheeley, M. Marguerite, CSJ
1937-62
biology/president
- Shields, Lynne
1981-present
communication disorders
- Shifter, Donald
1993-present
business
- Shryock, Mary, CSJ
1964-90
music
- Siegel, Mary Henry, CSJ
1953-65
English
- Simpson, Julia
1989-1998
director/alumni relations
- Sipp, Dorothy Eleanor, CSJ
1959-60
librarian
- Skelly, Madge
1964-72
communication disorders
- Smith, Eva Ordonez
1961-65
Spanish
- Smith, Gloria
1977-79
interdisciplinary studies
- Smith, Martha, CSJ
1960-65
history
- Snyder, Jane
1995-present
dir./Kinkel Center
- Snyder, Jane de Chantal, CSJ
1956-77
French
- Sommer, Jason
1985-present
English
- Sonnino, Mathilde
1961-90
French
- Speckart, Cynthia
1984-present
music
- Spicer, Linda
1984-85
education
- Stack, Diane
1967-68
communication disorders
- Staley, Ignatius, CSJ
1967-68
sociology
- Stam, Priscilla
1975-79
education
- Starbuck, Cedrik
1995-present
social sciences
- Steck, Rev. Leo
1933-41
religion
- Stein, Lore
1955-64
German
- Stenger, Genevieve
1962-72
English
- Stephen, Mary
1983-89
mathematics
- Stinn, Ann Edmund, CSJ
1966-67
theology
- Stout, Kenneth Ashley
1969-80
art
- Stroer, Barbara
1976-present
communication disorders
- Stroh, Stanley
1984-85
art
- Stuart, Georgia
1984-85
home economics
- Stueber, Stephanie, CSJ
1955-present
dean/English/college relations
- Sullivan, Anne
1965-66
admission counselor
- Sullivan, Michael
1984-present
communication arts
- Sutton, Denald
1969-72
psychology
- Switzer, Suzanne
1976-77
home economics
- Tabak, Judy Wais
1982-85
learning center
- Tackaberry, Mary Liguori, CSJ
1965-84
librarian
- Tammany, M. Daniel, CSJ
1956-62
speech
- Taylor, Nancy McKeon
1983-85
English
- Temple, James W.
1948-51
German
- Teng, Barbara Haas
1993-97
human environ. sciences
- Terhune, Robert
1995-present
business/administration
- Tettinger, Kathryn
1992-present
communication disorders
- Thibeau, Patrick W.
1930-34
education
- Thomasson, David L.
1990-present
natural science
- Thompson, Mary M.
1975-80
home economics
- Thompson, Terry
1992-present
music

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Thumin, Dinglian Jiang
1992-present
reference librarian | Vachon, Susanne Marie, CSJ
1932-51; 54-57
registrar/president | Wagner, Ralph B.
1924-35
speech |
| Tiemann, Joann
1995-present
communication disorders | Van Almsick, John Rex
1981-present
history | Wall, Mrs. O. A.
1930-31
public speaking |
| Tobias, Marian Ford
1958-72
dance | Vander Zanden, Rose
Margaret, CSJ
1940-67
music | Wallis, Nancy
1977-79
mathematics |
| Tobin, M. Edwina, CSJ
1932-49
classical languages | Van Taay, Wm. Edward
1946-57
sociology | Walsh, Anna Thomas, CSJ
1964-65
music |
| Tom, Abigail H.
1969-70
Spanish | Venker, Christine, CSJ
1973-76
business | Walsh, Rose Beatrice, CSJ
1930-35
home economics |
| Torrini, Rudolph
1968-92
art | Venter-Barkley, Janet
1988-present
human environ. sciences | Walters, Orville S.
1934-38
biology |
| Traboulsee, Anthony
1930-31
sociology | Von Wolfseck, Janie
1981-present
communication disorders | Wang, Victor
1990-present
art |
| Tracy, M. Gertrude, CSJ
1948-53
Spanish | Wackenheim, Anne
Bernadine, CSJ
1960-71
deaf education | Wasko, Jean
1984-99
English |
| Treeger, Madge Lawrence
1977-79
business | | Wasson, Lynne
1991-95
fashion merchandising |
| Troemel, Gertrude Francis
1934-74
art | | |
| Tucker, Margaret Eugene, CSJ
1960-85
biology/res.dean/cont. ed. | | |
| Turner, Cheri
1997-present
VP/finance/
administration | | |
| Tyson, Linda
1994-present
communication disorders | | |
| Tyvoll, Stan
1995-present
social sciences | | |
| Urey, Diane F.
1980-82
English | | |



*An
international
student,
1995*

- Watson, John
1968-70
economics
- Weaver, Fiorella
1962-63
French/Spanish
- Weber, Hazel L.
1932-35
art
- Wegener, M. Callista, CSJ
1930-35
violin
- Wells, Virginia Klemm
1965-68
librarian
- Wells-Glover, Linda
1994-present
dir./multicultural affairs
- Wendel, Mary C.
1974-77
sociology
- Wennemann, Daryl J.
1996-present
philosophy
- Whalen, Anne Berenice, CSJ
1967-71
librarian
- Whitaker, Lonnie D.
1975-76
business
- Whitener-Lepanto, Vicki
1996-99
education
- White, Virginia B.
1935-37
home economics
- Whitlock, Weldon F.
1941-42
voice
- Widdis, Corinne
1978-81
education
- Wilfred, Vasantha
1989-90
mathematics
- Williams, June S.
1989-present
librarian
- Willard, Timothy J.
1996-present
VP/develop./inst. adv.
- Williams, Nancy L.
1981-94
education
- Williams, Teresa
1977-78
communication disorders
- Willis, Gwynette C.
1939-49
physical education
- Wilson, Randi
1996-present
dir./counseling/ career dev.
- Winslow, Mary Isabel
1946-57
romance languages
- Witkowski, Paula
1992-95
communication disorders
- Wolter, Donna
1994-present
art
- Woods, Lyman J.
1928-38
chemistry
- Wright, Diane, CSJ
1974-80
communication disorders
- Wright, Rose Louise, CSJ
1948-49
music
- Wyatt, John Magdalene, CSJ
1966-67
communication disorders
- Wymore, Sarah
1974-present
controller
- Yackey, Jeanene, CSJ
1978-96
natural science
- Yates, Ruth, CSJ
1987-99
campus ministry
- Yevin, Bernie
1996-present
Options/dir. faculty services
- Yonick, Stephen, OFM
1966-69
theology
- Zabsky, Harold J.
1962-65
chemistry



Chinese New Year celebration in the Caf, 1998

Zack, Gary
 1984-present
 VP enroll. management/
 student dev.

Zafft, Gerald
 1989-present
 business/administration

Zahner, Michaela, CSJ
 1997-present
 director of grants

Zechmeister, Linda, CPPS
 1998-present
 Options/acad. coordinator

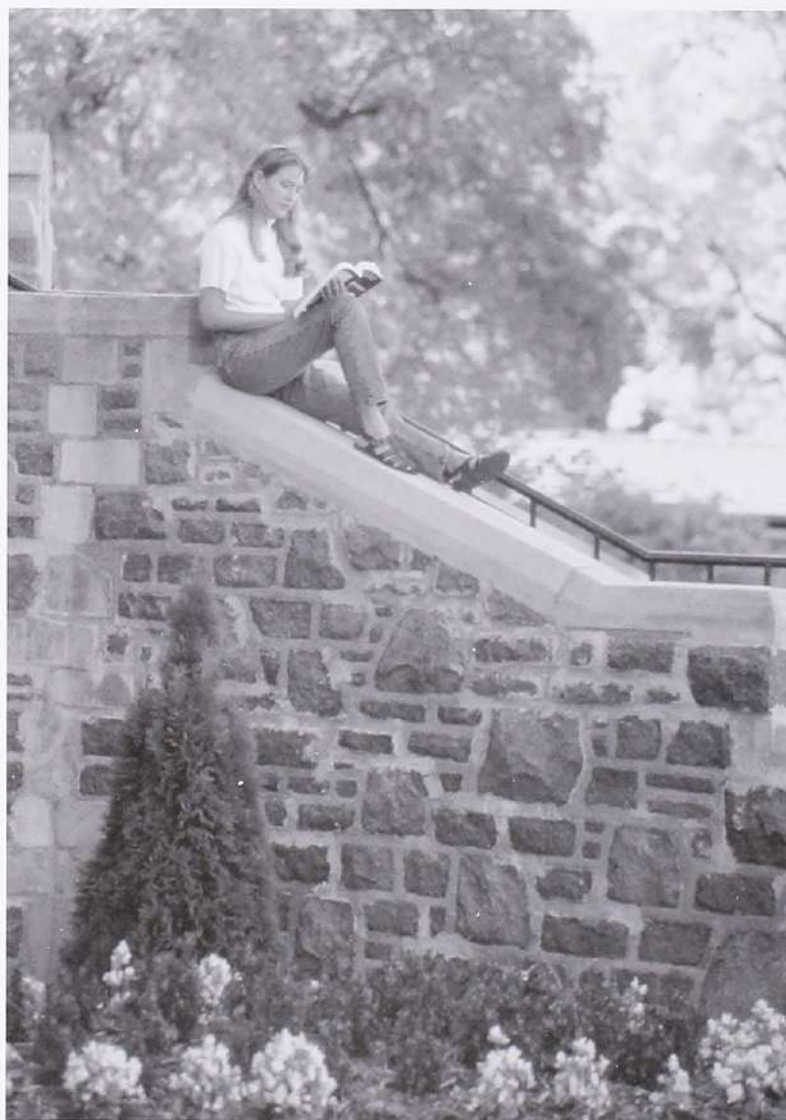
Zielinski, Gregory
 1988-present
 business/ administration



Teaching young children to swim in Fontbonne's pool



*Art studio,
 1978*



Christy Callanan '99 enjoys a fall afternoon studying on the Ryan Hall steps.



Students pose for a photo in their equestrian wear in the arcades, 1938.



Sara Lee Tyler Wheeler and daughter Erin, Commencement, 1962



"She Stoops to Conquer," April 25-28, 1974. From left to right: Charley Pettus, Michael Schomaker, Karen Peake, Matt Kuppinger, Ken Page.

Fontbonne Chronology

November 22, 1843
Death of Mother St. John
Fontbonne at age 84

February 4, 1907
Decision by the Sisters of
St. Joseph to establish a college
for girls

September 18, 1908
Purchase of first piece of
property; 13.235 acres

October 29, 1909
Purchase of second piece of
property; 3.1 acres

April 17, 1917
Charter from the State of
Missouri

September 1923
First college classes at
Carondelet; 9 students; 9
faculty (6 CSJs)

April 14, 1924
Groundbreaking at Pennsylvania
(Big Bend) and Wydown

July 13, 1924
Ryan Hall cornerstone laid

September 18, 1925
Classes begin in new buildings;
M. Irene O'Hara, president

Fontbonne becomes corporate
college of Saint Louis University

October 15, 1926
Dedication of five buildings

November 13, 1926
Queen Marie of Rumania visits
Fontbonne campus

1927
First class relic of St. Therese of
Lisieux given to FC chapel

Pair of oriental brass lamps given
to FC chapel

June 18, 1927
First commencement; 8 gradu-
ates, all with B.A.s

1927
Uniform adopted

September 1928
Faculty was 14 CSJs, 3 priests, 4
lay women, 5 lay men; 101
students

1929
Mary Palma McGrath, CSJ,
president

1930
Cafeteria built

"An Infant"-after Murillo-given
to FC, valued at \$10,000

June 1930
19 graduates; first time for state
certification of teachers-6 grads.

1931
Graduates gift—a sundial; 23
graduates

August 1931
First National Summer School
of Catholic Action at FC

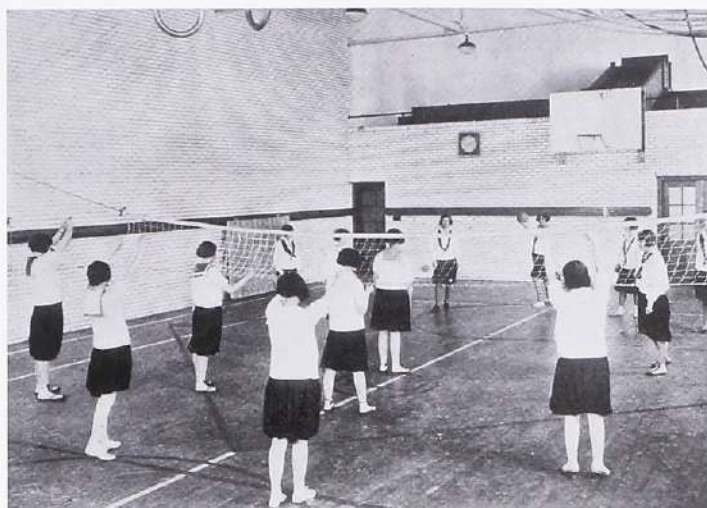
1931-1932
Students need 2 uniforms;
purchase at department store

February 11, 1933
Death of John D. Ryan,
benefactor



Cheerleaders pose during a basketball game, 1998.

Volleyball,
1931



June 1933
28 graduates

1934
Yearbook dedicated to St. Louis
female authors: Lucille Borden,
Inez Specking, Sara Teasdale

1936
Commencement address about
anti-Communism

October 31, 1936
Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli visits
(future Pope Pius XII)

October 1941
Smoking allowed in cafeteria
except during lunch

April 1942
New FA theatre organ blessed
April 7; Mario Salvador concert
April 9

June 1942
35 graduates; 30 lay, 5 women
religious

June 1943
37 graduates; 31 lay, 6 women
religious

October 1943
Crystal Anniversary; 20 years
since Carondelet beginning

October 15, 1943
To Carondelet by chartered
streetcar for College Day

1943-44
Compulsory general humanities
program

November 22, 1943
Centenary of the death of
Mother St. John Fontbonne

September 1945
Mary Henry Siegel, CSJ
Provincial, announces purchase
of land at Lindbergh and
Litzinger for new St. Joseph's
Academy

July 16, 1946
Groundbreaking for Medaille
Hall

November 1946
Archbishop Ritter pays first visit
to FC

September 1947
First black students admitted

March 10, 1948
Fontbonne receives full accredi-
tation in its own right from
North Central Association

First mention of students partici-
pating in TV broadcasts

May 13, 1948
Medaille Hall dedicated; Silver
Jubilee of the College
Inauguration of Mary
Marcella Casey, CSJ as
President

June 1948
54 graduates

June 1949
Class gave the bell over the
main chapel; named "Regina
Angelorum"

1949-1950
Graduate degree in home
economics in cooperation with
Saint Louis University. Mary
Anselm O'Brien, CSJ,
responsible

1949-50
Highest enrollment- 603:
417 f/t; 186 Saturday; 95 novices
at Carondelet



A snowball fight, 1941

June 1950

54 graduates; 48 lay, 6 religious

February 27, 1951

Symbolic Way of the Cross erected and blessed in Medaille Chapel

May 1953

Fountain/pond removed from front campus to make way for statue of BVM. Statue blessed May 12, 1953; removed July 2, 1998

1954-57

Suzanne Marie Vachon, CSJ president

1955

St. Joseph's Academy moves to Frontenac

Ford Foundation gives \$128,700 for faculty salaries

1956

Formation of lay advisory board; 34 CSJs, 18 lay men and women, 4 clergy. Chairman: Donald Gunn

1957

Corporate college relationship with Saint Louis University ended by mutual consent. 6600 Wydown Blvd. purchased for Junior Sisters

1960

Juniorate opens in Southwest Hall

1962

St. Joseph's Hall under construction

1963

Program in deaf education begun

1965

Fontbonne receives National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education approval

February 14, 1966

Groundbreaking for library

October 1966

Nursery school discontinued

Addition built on rear of Fine Arts Theatre

1967

Parents' Council - Officers
Oliver Dulle, Albert Guzzardo,
Linus Pottebaum, John Schenck

Title III—\$10,000

October 15, 1967

Dedication of new library

July 1968

Board of Trustees—11 lay, 7 CSJs—acquires legal ownership of FC

March 1968

First Rock Haven Conference—re-organizing for innovation

May 1968

Second Rock Haven Conference

November 1968

Third Rock Haven Conference

1968

Board of Trustees agrees to acquire juniorate building over 30 years

November 20, 1969

Dedication of renovated Medaille space; Arnold Memorial Center named for Mr. Cecil P. Arnold. Given by Mrs. Arnold

1969

Fontbonne students reside in Southwest Hall, former juniorate

January 1970

Pass/Fail option available

January 23, 1970

First meeting of fully constituted mixed Board of Trustees

October 24, 1970

Eight black students occupy FC library for 28 hours

April 3, 1971

Black students "visit" Board of Trustees meeting

1971

Male students in selected departments

1971-1972

First appearance of the 4-1-4 option

March 1972

Roberta Schmidt, CSJ resigns as president

Summer 1972

Fontbonne faculty attend Danforth Summer Institute

August 1972

Jane Hassett, CSJ hired by Board of Trustees as president

February 1973

Mary Alfred Noble, CSJ moves to Alumni Office

1973

"Liberating Women for Fifty Years" - Fontbonne at Fifty

1973-1974

Division of humanities and sciences

1974

First male students admitted to degree programs

September 1974

"The Enroller" (VW van) used for travel to local events

Fontbonne faculty teach non-nursing courses to DePaul students at Marillac College

April 1975

First approved Master's Degree in Communication Disorders

Madge Treeger appointed Director of Women's Programs

September 1975

Ann Mangelsdorf painted mural in science building stairwell

Bernard Axelrod appointed Academic Dean

September 1976

\$40,000 federal grant for co-operative education

December 1976

Evening division offers a business degree exclusively at night

January 1977

Mona Marie Buegler, CSJ, coordinator of institutional research

September 1977

Courses leading to an MFA in Art

1977-1978

Last year of 4-1-4 option

November 12, 1980

Fire in Ryan Hall dining room

1981

FC receives \$400,000 two-year grant from US Dept. of Education

1982

CSJs turn over Southwest Hall free and clear of any debt



South County location for OPTIONS opens, December 1997. FC 143

December 1984

Jane Hassett, CSJ announces resignation as president

April 1985

Meneve Dunham hired by Board of Trustees as president — first lay president

October 17, 1985

Dunham inauguration

1985

Classes offered at St. Mary's, O'Fallon

September 1986

Saturday MBA program offered at O'Fallon

October 15, 1986

First Distinguished Alumni Service awards given at Founders Day Dinner

1987

Southwest Hall re-named Washington Hall

February 1988

Marie Damien Adams, CSJ to office of Provincial Assistant

February 1988

Lee McKinney becomes athletic director

May 1988

"Campaign for Fontbonne"
Fontbonne's first capital campaign goes public

September 1991

OPTIONS program begins



Students create the Fontbanner, Fontbonne's student newspaper, on the computer, 1997.

March 4, 1993

Dedication of Dunham Student Activity Center

March 1994

Smokestack demolished

January 1995

Dennis Golden takes office as Fontbonne's first male president

Sept.-Oct. 1995

Revised Mission Statement approved

1996

25 years of co-education;
1971-1996

October 1996

Strategic Plan approved by Board of Trustees

June 1997

Board of Trustees approves the Master Plan

December 1997

OPTIONS south county center opens

Fall 1998

75th anniversary celebrations begin

January 1999

Master Plan construction begins

April 1999

Fontbonne license plate debuts

Fall 1999

Psychology major begins

Standard class ring adopted

Parking lot approved—
construction begins along Big Bend Blvd.



Mission Statement

Fontbonne College is a coeducational institution of higher learning dedicated to the discovery, understanding, preservation, and dissemination of truth. Fontbonne seeks to educate students to think critically, to act ethically, and to assume responsibility as citizens and leaders. Fontbonne offers both undergraduate and graduate programs in an atmosphere characterized by inclusion, open communication, and personal concern. The undergraduate programs provide a synthesis of liberal and professional education. As a Catholic college sponsored by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Fontbonne is rooted in the Judaeo-Christian tradition.

Values

Fontbonne College continues the heritage of the Sisters of St. Joseph by fostering the values of quality, respect, diversity, community, justice, service, faith, and Catholic presence.

Commitment

Fontbonne College is committed to:

- achieving educational excellence
- advancing historical remembrance, critical reflection, and moral resolve
- encouraging dialogue among diverse communities
- demonstrating care and dignity for each member of the community
- serving the larger community
- preparing competent individuals who bring an ethical and responsible presence to the world

Presented by Dennis C. Golden, President
September, 1995

Approved by Fontbonne College Board of Trustees
October 12, 1995







"The transformation of the college for girls, with nine students and nine teachers, into the Fontbonne of 1999 has not been haphazard nor without sacrifice. The goal of the institution remains constant: to shape a whole person who will take his or her place in society and make a difference. In this way, Fontbonne College will be, as it always has been, as strong as the granite."



This comprehensive history of Fontbonne College, from its founding in 1923 to its 75th anniversary year, is animated by the unique perspective of its author, historian and former president, Jane Kehoe Hassett, CSJ.

Fontbonne programs have developed out of a maxim of their founders, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, which advocates "service to the dear neighbor." From the college's earliest days, Fontbonne students have been encouraged to use their gifts to benefit society. Today, exceptional fields of study reflect this tradition, including dietetics, deaf education, speech-language pathology, human services and a firm foundation in liberal arts.

"As Strong as the Granite" reveals how Fontbonne's responses to the upheavals of the twentieth century have evolved a school where the liberal and professional combine to create higher education that serves a world in need.

Fontbonne College



As Strong as the Granite Index

Compiled by Catherine C. Lucy,
February 2016

Jane Kehoe Hassett CSI

AS STRONG AS THE GRANITE

• Vitality and Vision: Fontbonne at 75

Page numbers in *italics* refer to illustrations and facsimiles.

#

1967 Higher Education Act, 71
4-1-4 calendar format, 71, 77, 81-82

A

AB Hall. *See* Science Building
academic affairs, 93
academic dean(s), 43, 45, 57, 85, 93
 list of, 107
Academic Resource Center, 88
Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph. *See* Sisters of St. Joseph
 of Carondelet, & St. Joseph Academy
accelerated courses. *See* courses, accelerated
accreditation. *See* Fontbonne College, accreditation
Adams, Marie Damien, CSJ, 85, 85, 93
Adewunmi, Leonard, 90
Adler, Mortimer J., 42
administration, 53, 59, 71, 73-74, 79, 85-86, 88
 list of, 120
Administration Building, 26, 39
 See also Ryan Hall
admissions, 83
adult classes/adult learning, 57, 83, 86, 87
 See also OPTIONS
adult learner coordinator, 86
advanced placement, 61
aerobics studio, 97
Africa, 93
African-American students, 51
 See also Black students
aging and retirement, 86
Agnes Gonzaga Education Club, 35
AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) task force,
 95
aircraft/airplanes, 39
Albany, N.Y., 84
Allen, Adelaide, 44
alumnae, 69
alumnae association, 69, 82
alumnae giving, 57
alumnae office, 67
Alumni Association, 101-102
 list of directors, 110
 list of presidents, 109
Alumni Association Award, 95
alumni homecoming. *See* Homecoming
Alumni Hood, recipients of, 111
Alumni Hood [sic] (i.e. Award), recipients of, 110
Alumni Loyalty Fund, 115
alumni reunion, 95
Amalgamated Copper Company, 39

AMC. *See* Arnold Memorial Center (AMC)
Amelotti, Betty, 101
America, 66, 96
American Dietetic Association, 38
American society, 95
American Speech and Hearing Association, 85
Amsterdam, N.Y., 38
Anaconda Copper Mining Company, 39-40
anatomy, 35
Anheuser-Busch Hall (AB Hall). *See* Science Building
annual report, 87
Anth, Mary Carol, CSJ, 60
Apodaca, Josephine, CSJ, 53, 53, 87
Appalachia, 113
Aquinas Day, 66
arcade, 37, 104, 139
Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, 42
archery, 94
Argentine, Kan., 59
Aristotle, 46
Army. *See* United States Army
Arnold, Anthony, 76, 76
Arnold, Cecil P., 76
Arnold, Joanne. *See* Strathearn, Joanne
Arnold, Hillis, 55
Arnold, Jean (aka Mrs. Cecil Price Arnold), 76, 76
Arnold Memorial Center (AMC), 76, 76
 dedication, 76-77
art (courses and/or department), 49, 57, 67, 82
art students, 95
art studio, 138
art film series, 67
Ashcroft, John, 94
assertiveness training, 86
Associate of Arts degree, 23
Association of Black Collegians, 76
Aten, Terry, 79
athletes/athletics, 58, 94
Atlantic City, N.J., 40
atomic bomb, 51
auditorium, 28, 50, 74
automobile, 65
Avila College, 11, 52, 66, 84

B

baccalaureate degrees, 60
Bachelor of Arts degree, 32, 38, 41
Bachelor of Science degree, 32, 38
bachelor's degree, 106
Baltimore Colts, 58
Baltimore, Md., 97
Barry, Bert, 93

baseball, 94
basketball, 33, 94, 102, 140
Bauer, Kevin, 94
Beffa, Alice, 30, 31
bell. *See* Chapel, bell
Bezdek, John Joseph, CSJ, 89, 95
Bible vigil, 66
Big Bend Blvd. (formerly Pennsylvania Ave.), 20, 32, 103
biological science, 59
biology (courses and/or department), 43, 59, 67
Black Ball, 78
Black Manifesto (document), 77
Black sit-in. *See* sit-in
Black students, 68, 76-78
 commission on, 77
 See also African-American students
Black, Van-Lear, III, 92, 97, 97, 101, 101
Bland, Carol, 124
Blessed Sacrament Church, 26
Blessed Virgin Mary, altar of, 28
blood drive, 95
Board of Directors, 43, 51
Board of Trustees, 64, 68, 73-74, 76-77, 79, 81, 82-85, 92, 97,
 95-97, 100, 102, 105
 list of chairmen, 111
 list of members, 113
Boiler House, 26, 78
bond issues, 56
bookstore, 67
Borrok, Pat Kottenstette, 113
Bouyer, Louis, Rev., 61
Bowdern, Thomas, SJ, 41
Bradley, Patrick H., Rev., 26, 30, 31
braille, 39
Brazil, 41
Brent, Charles S., 18
British Honduras, 66
Broadcast Center, 86, 86
Browning, Iben, 96
Broz, Betty Jane Haemerle, 58
Bruno, Mary, 124
Buchanan, Dorothea Marie, CSJ, 59
Buchanan, Virginia R.S., 18
budget, 79, 92, 97
Buegler, Mona Marie, CSJ, 86
Burke, Bernice, 44
Burks, Jayne, Dr., 79
bursar, 56
Busch's Farm, 33
business (courses and/or department), 24, 57
business administration (courses and/or department), 96, 103
business ethics, 95
Business Forum Series, 95
business leaders, 93
business manager, 88
Business Officer, 56

C

Cafeteria (aka Caf), 27, 38, 38, 50, 54, 97
Cahokia, Ill., 16
calendar, 71
California, 61
calisthenics, 24
Callanan, Christy, 138
Campagne du Saint-Sacrament, 50
campaign. *See* capital campaigns
Campaign Cabinet, 102
"Campaign for Fontbonne—A Tradition of Service," 92
"Campaign for Fontbonne—Building from Strength," 92
Camper, Margaret, CSJ (aka Sarita Clare), 79, 82
campus life, 95
campus ministers, list of, 117
campus ministry, 73, 77, 86, 95
canon law, 23, 38, 74
cap and gown, 51, 67
capital campaigns, 88, 92-93, 94, 97
Carberry, John Cardinal, 82
cardiac health, 61
Cardinals. *See* Saint Louis Cardinals
career development, 76, 86
Carmody, Theresa, 44
carnival, 40
Carondelet (geographic location), 16, 23-24, 33-34, 45, 50, 99
 See also Motherhouse
Carondelet Chapel, 39
Carter, Flora, 53, 53
Casey, Mary Marcella, CSJ (aka Margaret Mary Casey), 52, 52,
 55-56
catalog (course catalog), 33, 41, 64, 95
Cathedral Basilica of St. Louis (New Cathedral), 26, 40
Catholic colleges, 92, 106
Catholic education/higher education, 71, 74, 92
Catholic Evidence Guild, 34
Catholic Hospital Association, 60
Catholic identity, 92
Catholic philosophy of education, 68
Catholic schools and education, 32
Catholic social thought, 42
Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, 33-34
Catholic Students' Mission Unit, 44
Catholic University of America, 20, 45
Catholic Women's Day, 33
Catholicism/Catholics/Catholic Church, 41, 44, 57, 64-66
Catholocity, 77
Cavagnaro, Adelyn, 30, 31
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 91
Central America, 93
ceramics, 66
cerebral palsy, 86
chain. *See* class links
Chapel, 28, 28, 34, 50-51, 60, 64, 87-88, 95, 98
 altar of St. Joseph, 95
 bell, 53
 candle holders, 95

mural of the Holy Family, 95
 procession cross, 95
 re-dedication, 95
 Stations of the Cross, 95
See also Medaille Hall Chapel
 charter (college charter), 19, 71, 74, 77
 charter class of Fontbonne, 20
 Charter Day, 74
 chauffeur, 75
 cheerleaders, 140
 chemistry (courses and/or department), 61, 67, 101
 Cherryvale, Kan., 95
 Chicago Cardinals, 58
 Chicago Musical College, 20
 Childgrove, 83
 China, 93
 Chinese Communists, 61
 Chinese New Year celebration, 137
 Cholesterol, 61
 Christian Brothers College (CBC) High School, 40
 Christian women, 51
 Christmas, 45
 Chrysler Plant campus, 84, 96
 church and state relations, 74
 cigarettes, 67
 civil defense officers, 61
 civil rights, 63, 68
 Clarke College, 91
 class links, 32, 100
 classrooms, 102
 Classical Club, 35
 Clayton 04 "Dinky" (streetcar), 51, 53
See also streetcar
 Clayton, Mo., 82
 Clayton site (Clayton campus), 24, 27, 34, 83, 86
 Clish, Joan, CSJ, 95
 coeducation, 77, 83, 87-88, 100, 102
 Coerver, Helen Joseph, CSJ, 61
 Coliseum. *See* Saint Louis Coliseum
 Collaboration Committee, 92
 college catalog. *See* catalog
 college credit, 61
 College Day, 34, 45, 47, 57, 65
 College Entrance Examination Board, 61
 College of Arts and Science, 23-24
 College of St. Catherine (St. Paul, Minn.), 66, 84
 College of St. Rose, The, 84
 College of St. Teresa, 46, 52, 56, 59, 64
See also Avila College
 College of the Holy Cross, 100
 Columbia University, 20
 commencement, 32-34, 46, 66, 80, 85, 89, 97, 128, 139
 list of speakers, 118
 Committee on Faculty Affairs, 88
 Committee on Mission Effectiveness, 92
 committee on rank and tenure, 72
 committees, student representation, 72

communication disorders (courses and/or department), 60, 83, 85
 communications (courses and/or department), 83
 Communion, 64
 communism, 41
 computer science (courses and/or department), 86
 computers, 73, 102, 144
 Congregation in the Hawaiian Islands, 42
 Congregation of the Affairs of Religious, 18
 Conner, Florence Mae Spack, 59
 Conrad Schmitt Studios, 95
 Conroy, Gladys, 20, 21
 Contadino, Gene, SM, 73, 77
 convocation, 65, 67, 100
 Coolidge, Calvin, 27
 cooperative education, 85
 cooperative engineering program, 85
 Coordinator of Academic Advising, 88
 cornerstone, 26-27, 27
 Corporate Colleges (aka Corporation), 10, 32-34, 43, 51, 56
 Coulson, Herbert, 44
 course catalog. *See* catalog
 courses, accelerated, 96
 Crawford, Mary, 53
 Credit Union, 40
 cross country, 94
 Cross Plains, Ind., 34
 Cuba, 44
 curriculum, 41, 71, 83

D

Dalton, Mary Charity, CSJ, 69
 DaimlerChrysler location. *See* Fontbonne College,
 DaimlerChrysler location
 D'Arcy, Martin, Rev., 44
 Daughters of Charity, 119
 Deaconess School of Nursing, 84
 deaf education, 16, 57-58, 65
 dean, acting, 107
 Dean of Faculty, 77, 107
 Dean of Students, 57, 73, 77, 86
 list of, 108
 Dean of Studies, 77, 107
 DeChantal, Mary. *See* Snyder, Jane DeChantal, CSJ
 Deck, Mary, 60
 Deglman, Fr., SJ, 34
 de Maupas, Henri (Bishop), 49-50
 DePaul School of Nursing, 83
 Denver, Colo., 39
 Depression. *See* Great Depression
 desegregation, 51, 63
 DeStefano, Arthur, 115
 development programs, 71
 DeZutter, Ambrose, 75
 dietetics and nutrition (courses and/or department), 32, 60-61, 82, 101
Dinky (streetcar). *See* Clayton 04 "Dinky"

Diocese of Venice, Fla., 68
 Directory of the Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph of
 Carondelet, 15
 Division III, 94
 Doerr Chapel. *See* Chapel
 Doerr, Emmett, 83, 95
 Doerr, Mary Martha Hatch, 83, 95
 Dooley, Thomas, M.D., 61
 Downs, Rose Genevieve, CSJ, 60, 78
 draft, 121
 Drake, Lisa. *See* Conner, Florence Mae Spack
 Drama Club. *See* Ye Merrie Masquers
 dramatic productions/dramatics, 24, 31
 dress code. *See* uniforms & dress code
 dress design (courses and/or department), 32
 DSAC. *See* Dunham Student Activity Center (DSAC)
 Dubuque, Iowa, 91
 Duerr, Ruth, 44
 Duggan, Mary Laurent, CSJ, 45
 Dunham, Meneve, 91-92, 92-93
 inauguration, 91
 Dunham Student Activity Center (DSAC), 73, 92, 93, 96, 97
 Caf, 137
 Dunnebacke, Athanasia, CSJ, 25
 Duquesne University, 99

E

early childhood education (courses and/or department), 59
 Earth Week, 86
 earthquake prediction, 96
 Ebenhoh, David, 73
 education (courses and/or department), 46, 67
 education/educational plan, 64
 educational conference, 66
 educational television coordinator, 59
 Elderhostel programs, 84
 electives, 23
 electric bell, 103
 electric power, 46, 102
 embassies, foreign. *See* foreign embassies
 E-mail, 102
 Emergency Charity Fund, 39
 Emil Frei Studios, 52
 employer/employee benefit plan, 51
 endowment, 92
 energy crisis, 85
 engineering school, 85
 England, 44
 English (courses and/or department), 23, 52, 57, 66, 88
 English, Geneva, 79
 English language, 64, 66
 enrollment, 51-52, 65, 78, 87-88, 92, 97
 Equal Rights Amendment, 63
 equestrian, 139
 Ethiopia, 66
 Eucharistic celebration, 64
 Europe, 39, 41, 43

European history (courses), 49
 Ewers, Anne C., 59
 executive vice president, 88
 existentialism, 66
 Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, 34

F

faculty, 20, 23, 35, 57, 65-68, 71, 77, 82, 84-85, 88, 91, 102,
 105
 list of, 120
 faculty exchange program, 61
 Faculty General Assembly, 83
 Falkenbach, Joseph, 95
Fantastiques, Les (gala), 69
 Fathers' Club. *See* Mothers' and Fathers' Clubs
 Fenton, Missouri, 84
 field hockey, 94
 film festival, 76
 film series, 67
 finances, 56, 79, 81, 84-85, 87
 contributions, 82
 financial aid/support, 68, 78, 84, 88
 fine arts (courses and/or department), 31
 Fine Arts Building, 26-28, 52-53, 54, 67, 87
 Fiorino, Genevieve. *See* McElroy, Genevieve
 Fiorino, John F., MD, 18
 fire. *See* Ryan Hall fire
 fire department, 61
 first class, 105
 See also students, first class
 first graduating class (class of 1927), 30, 34, 100, 102
 Fitness Center, 96
 Fitzgerald, Mary Frances (Scholastica), CSJ, 67, 95
 Flanagan, Rosemary (Thomas Marquerite), CSJ, 67-68
 Fleming, John C., 73
 Florida, 44, 92
 Flynt, Lorraine, 44
 Folger Library, 72
Font, The (newspaper), 67, 73
 See also Fontbonne College, newspapers
Font, The (yearbook), 38
 See also yearbook
Fontasticks (group), 124
Fontbanner, The (newspaper), 95, 144
 See also Fontbonne College, newspapers
 Fontbonne College, 24-25, 29, 31, 52-53, 54, 55, 57-61, 63-67,
 71, 74, 82-88, 92-97, 99, 102-103, 105-106
 accreditation, 50, 52
 anniversary, 25th, 52
 anniversary, 50th, 79, 82, 83, 84, 88-89
 anniversary, 60th, 87, 89
 anniversary, 65th, 92
 anniversary, 75th, 103, 105-106
 anniversary logo, 103
 beginning of, 15, 20
 bylaws, 84
 campus life, 44, 86

case statement, 85, 88
 chronology (list of important dates/events), 140
 construction, 26-29, 29, 43, 49
 DaimlerChrysler location, 123
 dedication, 28, 34, 40
 frock, 32
 improvements & renovations, 42
 jubilee, 52
 land & purchase, 17-18, 60
 legal ownership, 73-74
 motto, 31
 newspapers (and newspaper coverage), 51-52
See also Font, The (newspaper), *Fontbanner, The, Free Spirit*
 presidents. *See* presidents
 publications, 67
 ring, 67
 self-study, 73, 87
 song, 89
 South County location, 143
 statement of identity. *See* Mission Statement
 "Fontbonne: A Tested Investment for the Eighties" (case statement), 85
Fontbonne College for Women (document), 46
 Fontbonne Eight, 77
 Fontbonne, Jeanne. *See* Fontbonne, Mother St. John
Fontbonne Magazine, 102
 Fontbonne, Mother St. John (aka Jeanne Fontbonne), 16, 16
 Fontbonne Song. *See* Fontbonne College, song
 food collections, 95
 Food Service, 60, 64
See also hospital food service
 football, 58
 Ford, Charles E., EdD, 71
 Ford, Dick, 94
 foreign embassies, 93
 foreign language (courses and/or department), 23, 61
 Forest Park, 44
 Forest Park Blvd., 23
 Forst, James L., 91
 Founders Award, list of recipients, 112
 Founders Club, 76
 Founders Day, 27, 85
 Fournier, St. John, CSJ, 40
 Framingham State College, 99
 France, 50
 Franciscan (religious order), 34
Free Spirit (newspaper), 76
See also Fontbonne College, newspapers
 Frei Studios. *See* Emile Frei Studios
 Frenzel, Milton, 52, 55
 freshmen, 61, 67, 130
 Frontenac, Mo., 50, 56
 funding, 88
 fundraising, 58, 91

G

Gagliardi Studio in Rome, 28, 95

gala, 69
 Galvin, Eucharista, CSJ, 66
 Garagiola, Joe, 82, 83
 Garner, Don, 69, 69
 gas stations, 75
 Gast, Lucille. *See* Remmers, Lucille
 Gaul, Margaret, 40
 Gaydos, Mary (aka Mary Antone), CSJ, 95
 Geiger counters, 61
 Geissert, Joseph Aloysius, CSJ (aka Frances Geissert), 42-43, 45
 George S. Graff Fitness Center. *See* Fitness Center
 Germany, 42, 88
 gifts, 84
 Girl Scout Leadership course, 33
 Glee Club, 33
 Glennon, John Joseph (Archbishop), 17, 24-25, 27-28, 34, 40-41
 Glinka, Andrea Goetz, 107
 Golden, Dennis C., EdD, 99-100
 inauguration, 99-100, 100, 101, 101
 Golden, Monica, 100
 golf, 94, 102
 Golf Tournament, 58
 Gonzaga, Agnes, CSJ. *See* Ryan, Agnes Gonzaga, CSJ
 Gonzenbeck, Joan, 124
 gothic (architectural design), 57
 governance, 71, 73, 88
 graduates, 97
 graduates of 1927. *See* first graduating class
 graduates of 1949, 53
 graduates of 1967, 72
 Graff, George, 93-94, 96, 96
 granite, 38, 49, 56, 97, 106
 grants and scholarships, 77, 84, 86
 Grant's Farm, 82, 83
 Great Depression, 32, 37-38, 41, 43, 52
 Greeley, Andrew M., Rev., 66
 Griesedieck, August L., 77
 Griffin, John Howard, 65
 Grob, Marietta Joan, 60
 groundbreaking, 25, 32, 100
 grotto, 32
 Groves, Albert B., 25
 Guidance Office, 67
 Gunn, Catherine, 20, 21, 22
 gymnasium, 26-28, 43, 50, 97, 130

H

habits (religious attire), 24, 34, 50
 Hallinan, Mary Pat, 44
 Hancock, Michigan, 39
 Harness, Diana Wagoner, 113
 Harrington, Catherine Fitzgibbon, 50
 Hassett, Jane Kehoe, CSJ, PhD (aka Mary Barat), 11, 81-82, 82-83, 84-85, 88-89
 10th anniversary, 87

Hassett, Jeanette Kehoe, 83
 Havana, Cuba, 44
 Heese, Mary Helen, 67
 Heinger, Mary Grace, 23
 Hellriegel, Martin B., Mgr., 44
 Hensell, Eugene, Rev., 73, 85
 Hershey, Tom, 78
 Hickey School, 84
 Hickox, Agnes Cecile, CSJ, 67, 78
 higher education, 68, 71-72, 84, 89, 93, 95, 100, 105
 Hillcrest Association, 60
 history (courses and/or department), 23, 31, 57, 81-82
 Hitler, Adolf, 46
Hitlerism in Germany: A Menace to World Peace (senior presentation), 41
 Hoffman, Marie Eaton, 62
 Hoffschmitt, Curt, 95
 Hogan, James Lorene, CSJ, 58, 58
 Holloran, Joseph, 58
 Holloway, Marcella Marie, CSJ, 65
 Holly Hills, 24
 Holy Week, 34
 Homecoming, 18, 49, 97
 homemaking, 41
 home economics (courses and/or department), 24, 33, 38, 44, 55, 68
 Home Economics Club, 44
 honorary degree, 89, 97
 list of recipients, 117
 Horn, Concordia, CSJ, 15
 horse show, 44, 58
 horseback riding, 33, 94
 hospital food service, 60
 See also Food Service
 Houghton, Mich., 40
 housekeeping, 53
 human rights, 68
 Human Rights Commission, 68
 humanities and sciences, 83
 Humanities Program, 49, 52
 Humes-Deal Company, 26
 Hursey, Tom. *See* Hershey, Tom
 Hyde, Arthur, 27

I

IBM punch cards, 18
 Idzerda, Stanley, 61
 Incarnate Word Academy, 101
 Indian Reservation, 37
 institutional advancement, 91
 institutional affairs, 71
 institutional research, 86
 intercollegiate programs, 84
 intercollegiate sports, 82
 international students. *See* students, international
 International Women's Year, 79, 82
 Internet, 102

Iowa, 45
 Ireland, 45
 Italy, 95

J

January term, 72, 81
 Japan, 59
 Jauquet, Carol, CSJ, 73
 Jennings, Marietta, CSJ, 20
 Jesuit(s), 44, 50
 Jesuit College at Saint Flour, 50
 journalism (courses and/or department), 32, 79
 Judaeo-Christian, 106
 judo, 59
 Junior Prom, 32, 56
 Junior Ring Day, 76
 Juniorate, 60, 64, 74, 95

K

Kansas City, Mo., 38, 45-46, 52, 56, 59, 64-65, 69-69, 84
 Kansas State Agricultural College, 20
 Kehoe, Christopher J., 60
 Kelley, Cornelius F., 39
 Kelley, Francis H., Rev., 101
 Kelley, Susie, 124
 Kelly, Mrs. Isaac Dec, 95
 Kelly, John S., Rev., CSsR, 46
 Kennedy, Jeanne, 79
 Kennedy, John F., 63
 Kennedy, Robert, 63
 Kenrick Seminary, 25, 66, 75
 Kentucky, 99
 Kerber, John, Rev., 73
 Kerth, Inez, 68
 Kiel, Henry, 27
 King, Martin Luther, 63
 King, Susan, 13
 Kingshighway Blvd., 26
 Kinkel, Francis W., 57, 88, 88
 Kinkel Study, 88
 Kirk, Jule, 20, 21, 30, 31
 Klimt, Bob, 75
 Koenen, Rosalind Calcaterra, 59
 Korean War, 63
 Korte, Bonnie, 59
 Krebs family, 60
 Kuppinger, Matt, 139

L

Lacey, Gloria, 133
 Laclede School of Law, 84
 Lafayette, Ind., 73
 Laflin, James, 82, 83
 laity, 92
 Lake of the Ozarks, 76

Lane, Fanny, 53
 Langendorf, Mary Loretta, CSJ, 57
 language laboratory, 61
 languages (courses and/or department), 31
 laptop, 105
 Latin, 25
 Lavin, Ellen Joseph, CSJ, 95
 Lavin, John, 28, 95
 law schools, 32
 Lawlor, Ronald, OFM, 57
 lay advisory board, 56, 58-59
 lay apostolate, 66
 lay chairman, 77
 Lay Extensive Movement, 66
 lay men, 51, 64, 73, 92
 lay ownership, 74
 lay persons, 66
 lay president, 91
 lay students, 23, 40
 lay teachers, 20
 lay women, 52, 91-92
 laymen. *See* lay men
 LeBarge, Betty, 45
 LeBarge, Charles, Lt. Commander, 45
 LeBarge, Louise, 45
 Le Puy, France, 50
 Legion of Decency, 41
 Leo Moser Oratorical Contest, 41
Les Fantastiques. See Fantastiques, Les (gala)
 Lewis, Mary (aka Mrs. James A. Lewis), 74
 Lewis, Mary Teresine, CSJ, 57, 74
 Lewis Room. *See* Library (new building), Lewis Room
 Leyland, Thomas, Rev., 73
 liberal arts, 57-58, 64, 72, 85, 88
 "Liberating Women for Fifty Years" (slogan), 79, 82
 librarian, 68
 Library (new building), 57, 59, 64, 67-68, 70, 72, 72, 74, 75, 76, 84, 88, 102
 art gallery, 84
 dedication, 72
 Lewis Room, 74
 list of directors, 108
 move to, 72
 sit-in. *See* sit-in
 Stroble Room, 102
 library (Ryan Hall location), 43, 45, 72
 library science (courses and/or department), 32
 Lindbergh Blvd., 27, 50
 Lindenwood College (now Lindenwood University), 77
 links. *See* class links
 literature (courses and/or department), 31, 57, 88
 Littenecker, M. Julia, CSJ, 15
 Little Singers of Paris, 61
 Liturgical Commission of the Council, 66
 liturgical movement, 44
 liturgy, 86, 99
 Litzinger Road, 50
 "Live in for Energy" (LIFE) program, 85

Lloyd, Thomas J., Rev., 41
Log, The (1929 yearbook), 35
 log cabin, 16, 16, 40
 long-range planning, 71
 Lord, Daniel A., SJ, 33
 Loreto, Holy House of, 27
 Lorsche, Hilda, CSJ, 18, 53, 56
 Los Angeles, California, 84
 Louisiana Purchase Expedition, 17
 low-fat cooking, 61
 loyalty fund, 58
 Loyet, Julie, 123
 Lucier, Phillip J., 77, 77
 Lyon, France, 16

M

Mabec Foundation, Inc., 93
 Mabec Gym, 93, 97
 Mabec, J.E., 93
 Mabec, L.E., 93
 MacArthur, Douglas, 46
 Maffitt, Mary L., 18
 Maffitt, Pierre C., 18
 maintenance staff, 78
 male president, 99
 Male Student Union, 83
 male students. *See* students, men
 management, 95
 Management Information Systems, 86
 Marcella, Mary, CSJ. *See* Casey, Mary Marcella
 Maret, Joyce Ann, 59
 Marianist, 73
 Marillac College, 83
 marketing, 95
 Marriage Encounter, 84
 Marsh, Edward G., 58
 Mary Martha Hatch Doerr Memorial Chapel. *See* Chapel
 Maryville College (now Maryville University), 11, 32, 77, 82, 84
 Masek, Anne, 20, 21-22, 34
 Mass, 51, 64, 66, 85, 88
 Jubilee Mass, 82
 Massachusetts, 99
 master plan, 102
 mathematics (courses and/or department), 23, 57, 86
 May Queen, 32-33
 Mayor of Clayton, 82
 McArdle, Barry, 86
 McAteer, Marilyn, 127
 McBride-Kelly Family, 28
 McCarthy hearings, 63
 McCullough, Kitty, 127
 McDonnell Aircraft Company, 96
 McElroy, Genevieve, 18, 30, 31
 McGarry, Elizabeth, 20, 21-22, 30, 31, 32
 McGlone, Mary M., CSJ, 73

- McGrath, Mary Palma, CSJ (aka Sarah McGrath), 25, 28, 38, 38, 42, 50
- McKinney, Lee, 94, 94
- McLarney, Mary Hugh, CSJ, 67
- McMahon, Doreen, 41
- McNally, Margery O'Rourke, 59
- McNamee, Margie, 113
- measles, 53
- Medaille Hall, 18, 46, 49, 52, 52, 53, 54, 55-56, 76, 96, 96
- Medaille Hall ballroom, 76
- Medaille Hall chapel, 74
- Medaille, John Pierre, SJ, 49-50
- Medaille Meadow, 72, 122
- Medaille Society, 76
- medical schools, 32
- Mee, Mary Louise, 20, 21-22, 30, 31, 34
- men students. *See* students, men
- Meramec Park Reservoir, 86
- metric system, 86
- Mexico, 34, 40-41
- Meyer, A., 46
- Michigan, 39
- Michigan Ave., 24
- Michigan State University's Honors College, 61
- Middle East, 93
- Midsummer Night's Dream*, A (play), 33
- military bases, 59
- millennium, 103, 105-106
- Miller, Ann, 134
- Milwaukee, Wis., 95
- ministry, 60
- Minneapolis, Minn., 34
- Minnesota, 61
- Minnesota Ave., 19, 23
- minority students, 78
- See also* Black students
- Miss America, 59
- Miss Hickey's School. *See* Hickey School
- Miss Missouri, 59
- Missey, Julia, 69
- mission, 105-106, 145
- Mission and Values Committee (aka Mission Effectiveness), 100
- Mission Statement, 92, 100
- missions, 51, 66
- Mississippi, 78
- Mississippi River, 65
- Missouri College Fund, 59
- Missouri Department of Education, 40
- Missouri governor, 94
- Missouri Stables, 94
- Missouri State licensure, 85
- Missouri Student Grant Program, 84
- Missouri Supreme Court, 84
- Missouri University, 20
- Mitchell, LaBarney, 75
- mixer. *See* winter mixer
- MBA, 103
- Monsanto, 102
- Montana, 39
- Montgomery, Alabama, 68
- Moser, Leo. *See* Leo Moser Oratorical Contest
- Mother St. John. *See* Fontbonne, Mother St. John
- motherhouse, 17, 18-20, 23, 25, 27, 34, 49, 52, 82
- Mothers' and Fathers' Clubs, 40, 68
- Mount Mercy College, 91
- Mount St. Mary's College, 84
- Mr. Fontbonne contest, 97
- multi-cultural opportunities, 86
- Murphy, Betty, 127
- Murphy, Joseph D., 43
- Murphy, Rosemary, 127
- music (courses and/or department), 43, 49, 59, 83, 95
- music festival, 95
- music practice rooms, 28
- musical theater, 59
- musicology, 92
- Muskogee, Oklahoma, 38
- My Fair Lady* (musical), 59
- Mystical Body of Christ, 64
- N**
- National Association of Carondelet Colleges, 84
- National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), 94
- National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education. *See* NCATE
- National Football League, 58
- Naumann, Audrey. *See* Steinfeld, Audrey Naumann
- naval zones, 45
- Nazareth Academy, 38, 64
- Nazareth development office, 67
- Nazareth Living Center, 11, 38-39, 46, 52, 95
- Nazis/Nazism, 42-43
- NCAA. *See* National Collegiate Athletic Association
- NCATE, 67
- Nebraska, 45
- negro population, 42
- Nelke, Dolores, 124
- Nelson, Betty, 44
- Neenan, James, 45
- Neenan, Margaret, 45
- Neenan, Mary Pius, CSJ, 20, 40, 45, 45, 89
- Neill, Thomas P., PhD, 13
- "New Breed" (generation nickname), 67
- "New Generation" (student label), 66
- New York, N.Y., 40
- New York (state), 61
- New York Giants, 58
- Newspaper. *See* Fontbonne College, newspapers
- Nieman, Mary Ellen, 124
- Niemeyer, Kathleen Noser, 59
- Nigro, Mary Lee, 59
- Nile, Lucy Griesedieck, 115
- Nobel Prize (winner), 43
- Noble, Clarence, 34

Noble, Florence, 34
 Noble, Mary Alfred, CSJ (aka Clemence Noble), 64, 64, 67, 69, 72
 non-Catholic students, 24
 non-discriminatory policy, 78
 North American College, 95
 North Central Association of Colleges (and Secondary Schools), 20, 33, 43, 46, 50, 52, 58, 92
 Northern Ireland, 93
 Northwestern University, 20
 Norway, 43
 Notre Dame College, 32
 novena, 56
 novices, 23-24
 nuclear age, 61
 Numainville, Evelyn, 44
 nursery school, 59
 nursing (courses and/or department), 83

O

Oakland stadium (aka Walsh Stadium), 58
 O'Brien, Mary Anselm, CSJ, 55
 O'Daniel, Gertrude, 20, 21
 Odeon Theatre, 33
 O'Fallon, Missouri campus, 84, 96
 off-campus opportunities, 85
 off-campus retreat, 95
 Oglala Sioux, 39
 O'Hara, Mary Irene, CSJ, 20, 34, 35, 38
 Oklahoma, 66
 Olivieri, Dominga, 39
 O'Neill, Anna Lancaster, 46
 O'Neill, Dennis, 46
 O'Neill, Mary Berenice, CSJ (aka Annie O'Neill), 46, 46, 49, 88
 OPTIONS, 96, 102, 103, 143
 Our Lady of Guadalupe (religious community), 34
 Our Lady of Victory, 27
 Our Lady statue, 55, 56

P

Pacelli, Eugenio Cardinal. *See* Pope Pius XII
 Page, Ken, 59, 139
 Pageant (CSJ 100th celebration), 40, 43
 Palma, Mary, CSJ. *See* McGrath, Mary Palma, CSJ
 Papal Volunteers for Latin America, 66
 Parliamentary Law, 33
 Paszkiewicz, Cecilia Reichert, 55
 payroll, 73
 Peabody Coal Company, 76
 Peace Corps, 63, 66
 Peake, Karen, 139
 Pearl Harbor, 44
 Pennsylvania Ave. *See* Big Bend Blvd.
 Penny Circus Queen, 82
 Persich, Rev. Nicholas, CM, 66

personnel, reduction of, 79
 Peters, Sean C., CSJ, 93
 Pettus, Charley, 139
 Phi Beta Chi, 38
 Philadelphia Eagles, 58
 Philadelphia, Pa., 40
 philosophy (courses and/or department), 31, 40, 45-46
 physical and biological sciences (courses and/or department), 23
 physical education (courses and/or department), 23, 44, 59
 Physical Plant, 46, 88, 92, 97
 renovation, 42
 piano, 95
 Pistrui, William M., 73
 Pitrasanta, Italy, 28
 Pittsburgh, Pa., 99
 Pollard, Ida M., 18
 poetry, 57
 pond, 56
 pool. *See* swimming pool
 Pope Pius XI, 27, 42
 Pope Pius XII (aka Pacelli, Eugenio Cardinal), 40, 44
 post-graduate degree, 85
 postulants, 23-24
 Potosi, Mo., 52
 powderpuff football, 76
 power plant, 75
 Prag, Doris, 69
 pre-legal (courses), 32
 pre-medical (courses), 32
 presidential medallion, 93, 101, 101
 President's Council, 96
 presidents of Fontbonne, 34, 38, 77, 79, 81-82, 84, 88, 99
 list of, 107
 See also Casey, Mary Marcella
 Dunham, Meneve, PhD
 Geissert, Joseph Aloysius, CSJ
 Golden, Dennis C., EdD
 Hassett, Jane Kehoe, CSJ (aka Mary Barat)
 McGrath, M. Palma, CSJ
 Neenan, Mary Pius, CSJ
 Noble, Mary Alfred, CSJ
 O'Hara, M. Irene, CSJ
 O'Neill, Mary Berenice, CSJ
 Schmidt, Roberta, CSJ
 Sheeley, Mary Marguerite, CSJ
 Vachon, Suzanne Marie, CSJ
 Press Club, 35, 45
 private institutions, 89
 professor emeritus, 88
 Program for Adult College Education (PACE), 83
 protesters, 77
 province, 25
 psychology, 64
 psychology (courses and/or department), 83
 public institutions, 89
 Public Relation/P.R. Committee, 51, 59
 publicity, 84

Puerto Rico, 39
Puy, Le, France. *See* Le Puy, France

Q

Quadragesimo Anno, 42
Quebec, Canada, 57
Queen Marie of Rumania, 34
Queens, New York, 100
Quigley, Owen J., Rev., 53

R

race relations, 76
racism, 77
Radde, James, SJ, 73
radiation, 61
radio(s), 51
Ramirez, Daphne, 39
Raupp, Ruth Margaret, CSJ, 77
real estate, 84
Red Cross, 39, 44, 95
Regina Angelorum, 53
Reinert, Rev. Paul C., SJ, 10, 66
registrar, 57
Registrars, list of, 107
registration, 57, 130
relics, 95
religion (courses and/or department), 23
religious and philosophical studies, 92
religious habit. *See* habits
religious interests, 34
religious women, 52
religious persecution, 40
reliquary, 95
Remmers, Lucille, 20, 21-22, 30, 31
repairs and renovations (general), 56
Residence Dean, 57
residence halls, 43, 49, 52, 64, 74, 84-85, 87
 co-educational, 95
 See also Southwest Hall and St. Joseph Hall
resident students, 27, 44, 51-52
rhetoric (courses and/or department), 83
Rigney, Rev. Harold W., SVD, 61
Riley, John Marie, CSJ, 79
Robben, Elizabeth. *See* McGarry, Elizabeth
Robespierre, 16
Rocky Mountains, 39
Rogan, James Stanislaus, CSJ, 25
Roman Catholic Church, 64
 See also Catholicism/Catholics/Catholic Church
Romania. *See* Rumania
Rome, 95
room/board and other fees, 21
Rosati, Joseph, CM, 16
Rosati-Kain High School, 40
Rossiter, Agnes, CSJ, 15, 19, 25-26, 28-29, 35
Rozier, Natalie, 20

Rumania, 34
Russia, 41
Rutkowski, Florentine, 30, 31
Ruys, Alberta Anne, CSJ, 68, 72
Ryan, Agnes Gonzaga, CSJ, 15-16, 16, 17-19, 26, 28, 39-40
Ryan, Columbine, CSJ, 15, 25
Ryan Hall, 13, 26-27, 32, 34, 38, 45, 48, 53, 54, 55, 67, 68, 72,
 99, 138
 elevator, 78
 fire, 86
Ryan Hall chapel. *See* Chapel
Ryan, John, D., 26, 28, 39-40, 39

S

Sacred Heart Parish (Rosindale, Mass.), 101
Saint Agnes, 33
Saint Agnes Hall, 64
Saint Anthony's High School, 40
Saint Cecilia, 33
Saint Edward's Parish, 41
Saint Flour, France, 50
Saint Joseph, 19, 28, 56
Saint Joseph Hall, 64, 65, 96
Saint Joseph Institute for the Deaf, 58, 65
Saint Joseph's Academy, 20, 24, 27, 34, 38, 40, 50, 52, 87
 Frontenac location, 50, 56
Saint Joseph's Hospital (Hancock, Mich.), 39
Saint Louis Archdiocese, 59, 68
Saint Louis Association for Retarded Children, 83
Saint Louis Cardinals, 82
Saint Louis Coliseum, 32
Saint Louis College of Pharmacy, 84
Saint Louis Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, 94
Saint Louis, Missouri, 52, 55, 58-59, 65, 67, 74-75, 84, 88, 97
 history of, 17
Saint Louis Province. *See* Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet,
 St. Louis Province
Saint Louis Theatre, 40
Saint Louis University, 10-11, 13, 32, 34-35, 39, 41, 44, 55, 66,
 73-74
Saint Louis University High School, 40
Saint Louis University Medical School, 55
Saint Mary's Academy, 84
Saint Mary's Hospital, 78
Saint Mary's Junior College, 32
Saint Paul, Minnesota, 84
Saint Teresa Academy, 59
Saint Teresa College. *See* College of Saint Teresa
 See also Avila College
Saint Therese of Lisieux, 95
salaries, 79, 88, 92
San Diego Padres, 94
Santa Claus, 78
Savage, Mary Lucida, CSJ, 25
savings and loan association, 84
Schatz's Ice Cream Parlor, 24

- Schmidt, Roberta (aka Ernest Marie), CSJ, 68-69, 68, 71-72, 72, 74, 78-79, 81
- Schoendienst, Mary O'Reilly, 82, 83
- scholarships, 77, 84, 92
See also grants and scholarships
- Schomaker, Michael, 139
- School of Music and Art, 24
- School of Vocational Training, 24, 32
- Schwitalla, Alphonse M., SJ, 32, 34
- science (courses and/or department), 51, 57, 110
- Science Building (later renamed Anheuser-Busch Hall), 15, 26-27, 29, 38, 52, 54, 56, 67, 87, 101, 111
- science laboratories, 28
- science library, 67
- Scott Air Force Base, 51
- Scott, Mary Claude, CSJ, 76
- scripture, 66
- search committee, 79, 81, 88, 99, 102
- Second Vatican Council. *See* Vatican II
- security, campus, 95
- Selma, Ala., 67
- semester calendar, 81
- service, 86
- She Stoops to Conquer* (play), 139
- Sheehan Family, 28
- Sheeley, Mary Marguerite, CSJ, 59, 59, 61, 64
- Siegel, Mary Henry, CSJ, 50
- Singapore, 93
- Sister Formation Conference, 60
- Sister of the Blessed Sacrament, 34
- Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, 10-11, 15-16, 18, 24-25, 27-28, 32, 34-35, 38-40, 42, 45-46, 49-50, 52, 58-61, 64-66, 68, 73-74, 76-78, 82, 84, 91-93, 102, 105-106
- Academy of, 18, 27
- Centennial Association, 40
- Congregation of, 50
- driving, 75
- history, 52, 52
- junior sister, 60
- schools, 84
- St. Paul Province, 19
- St. Louis Province, 16, 20, 25, 28-29, 37, 50, 74, 93
- Superior/Superior General, 45, 64, 75, 81
- treasurer, 75
- sit-in, 77
- Skinker, Ann B., 18
- Skinker Blvd, 53
- Skinker, Thomas K., 18
- Skinker, Thomas S., 44
- Smith, Maureen, 69
- snowball fight, 142
- Snyder, Jane DeChantal, CSJ, 61, 93
- soccer, 94, 97, 102
- social and political sciences (courses and/or department), 33
- social life, 45
- social projects, 66
- Social Security, 78
- social work (courses and/or department), 32, 95
- Society of Jesus, 50
- sociology (courses and/or department), 68-69, 79, 83
- Sodality Council, 51
- Sodality of Our Lady, 34, 39
- Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 33
- sodality officers, 69
- softball, 94
- Solemn Pontifical Mass, 40
- South America, 59, 93
- South County location. *See* Fontbonne College, South County location
- South Dakota, 39
- Southeast Asia, 61, 76
- Southwest Hall, 64, 65, 74, 84, 89
See also Washington Hall
- Souvay, C.L., CM, 25
- Soviet Union, 63
- spade (used in groundbreaking), 32, 100
- Spain, 41
- special education (courses and/or department), 83
- speech/speech pathology (courses and/or department), 59-60, 67
- speech clinic, 60, 67, 86
- Spring tour, 42-43
- Spring Horse Show. *See* horse show
- Spring Party, 45
- Spring trip, 45
- Springfest, 131
- Sputnik, 63
- staff, 82, 85, 95, 105
- stained glass windows, 52, 52
- Standard Oil, 39
- state certification, 40
- Stations of the Cross, 28
- Statue of Our Lady. *See* Our Lady Statue
- Steib, J. Terry, Rev., SVD, 93
- Stevens, Florentine. *See* Rutkowski, Florentine
- strategic plan, 87, 100
- "Strategic Plan: 1997-2002," 100
- Strathearn, Coleen, 76
- Strathearn, Joanne Arnold, 76, 76
- Strathearn, Marissa, 76
- streetcar, 75
See also Clayton 04 "Dinky"
- Strikland, Cecilia, 76
- Stroble, Francis, 102
- Stroble Room. *See* Library (new building), Stroble Room
- Stroble, Ruth O'Neill, 99, 102, 102
- Steinfeld, Audrey Naumann, 101, 101
- Steinfeld, John, 101
- student activities, 47
- student body numbers, 32, 57
- student activity center, 73, 92, 96
See also Dunham Student Activity Center (DSAC)
- student affairs, 99
- Student Council, 33, 51
- student development office, 95
- student government, 76

student life, 99
 student newspaper. *See* Fontbonne College, newspapers
 student population, 35, 38
 student records, 73
 student-teacher ratio, 92
 students, 85, 104, 105, 139, 144
 activities, 51
 adult, 87, 89
 Chinese, 93
 concerts, 51
 field trips, 51
 first class, 20, 21-22, 23
 Japanese, 84
 international, 92-93, 136
 lay students, 23
 men, 82, 87-89, 102
 minority, 92
 piano & voice, 33
 plays, 51
 science, 110
 sports, 51
 summer, 51
 transfer, 83, 87
 women, 83
 See also African-American students, Black students,
 Fontbonne College newspapers, and resident students
 Stueber, Stephanie, CSJ, 13, 40, 57, 115
 summer school/programs, 40, 84, 119
 Summer School of Catholic Action, 40
 sundial, 18
 Supreme Court, 51, 63
 swimming, 33, 59, 66, 94
 swimming pool, 27-28, 97, 138
 switchboard, 103

T

 Taiwan, 93
 Tammany, Mary Daniel, CSJ, 59
 teacher education programs, 67, 86
 telephone service, 103
 television broadcasts, 51
 tennis & tennis courts, 33, 43, 65, 94, 102
 Texas, 66
 Thanksgiving, 45
 theatre (courses and/or department), 33, 59-60, 69, 82-83, 95
 theology (courses and/or department), 67, 73, 79
 Thompson, Alice Igoc, 58
 Thompson, Augusta, 53
 three-two plan, 85
 Title III, 77, 85
 Tolksdorf, Birgitta, 59
 Tracy, David, Rev., STD, 100
 transfer students. *See* students, transfer
 Treeger, Madge, 83
 Trimble, Leona, 39
 Troemel, Frances P., 57
 trustee emeritus, 97

trustees. *See* Board of Trustees
 Tucker, Margaret Eugene, CSJ, 53, 57, 83
 tuition, 21, 25, 37, 51, 65, 67, 83, 87-88
 Tulane University, 55
 Tulsa, Okla., 93
 Tuto, Cardinal Joseph. *See* Vives y Tuto, Cardinal Joseph

U

Undset, Sigrid, 43
 uniforms & dress code, 18, 24, 34, 45, 64
 See also Fontbonne, frock
 Union Electric, 46
 United Nations, 51
 United States, 40, 59-60, 63, 65, 93, 105
 United States Army, 88, 97
 United States Bicentennial, 53
 United States Department of Education, 85
 United States Department of Health, Education & Welfare,
 58
 United States Office of Education, 81
 University City, Mo., 58
 University of Chicago, 42
 University of Chicago, School of Divinity, 100
 University of Louisville, 99
 University of Missouri, 97
 University of Missouri—Rolla, 85
 Uruguay, 41

V

vacation schedules, 45
 Vachon, Devenis, 57
 Vachon, Susan, 57
 Vachon, Suzanne Marie, CSJ (aka Catherine Veronica
 Vachon), 56-57, 57, 59
 Van Druten, John, 32
 Van Hee, Victor, CSJ, 75
 Vatican, 24
 Vatican II, 64, 66, 92
 Vice President, 59, 93, 99
 Vietnam, 63, 76
 Vietnam Moratorium, 76
 Virginia, 45
 Visitation Junior College, 32
 "Vitality and Vision—Fontbonne at 75" (anniversary theme),
 103
 Vives y Tuto, Cardinal Joseph, 18
 Vocation Day, 34
 vocations, 66
 voice mail, 103
 volleyball, 94, 141

W

Wall, O.A., 24
 Walsh, A.H., Rev., 95
 Walsh Stadium. *See* Oakland stadium

Walz, Mary Ella, 79
 Washington D.C., 40, 72, 81
 Washington Hall (formerly Southwest Hall), 95
 Washington University, 17, 84-85, 89, 95
 water damage, 87
 Way of the Cross, 55
 Webster College (now Webster University), 32, 77, 84
 West Virginia, 57
 Western Front, 39
 WEW (radio station), 33, 39
 Wheeler, Erin, 139
 Wheeler, Sara Lee Tyler, 139
 Wiesenhart, Leah, 79
 Wilson, Woodrow, 39
 Winslow, Mary Isabel, 50-51
 winter mixer, 74
 Wolfe, Thomas, 57
 women in society, 51
 women's programs, 83
 Woolsey, Joyce Devine, 55
 Worcester, Mass., 100
 Works Progress Administration (WPA), 43
 world literature, 49
 World Sodality Day, 44
 World War I, 31, 39
 World War II, 41, 52
 draft, 45
 rationing, 45
 U.S. involvement, 44
 Wright, Louis B., PhD, 72, 72
 Wydown Blvd., 18, 20, 32, 35, 53, 64, 92, 103
 Wydown House, 11, 60, 100
 Wydown Realty, 18

Y

Yates, Ruth, CSJ, 73, 95
 Ye Merrie Masquers (drama club), 33
 yearbook(s), 34-35, 38, 41-43, 46, 51-52
 See also Font, The (yearbook)
 See also Log, The (1929 yearbook)

Z

Ziemke, Donald C., PhD, 77