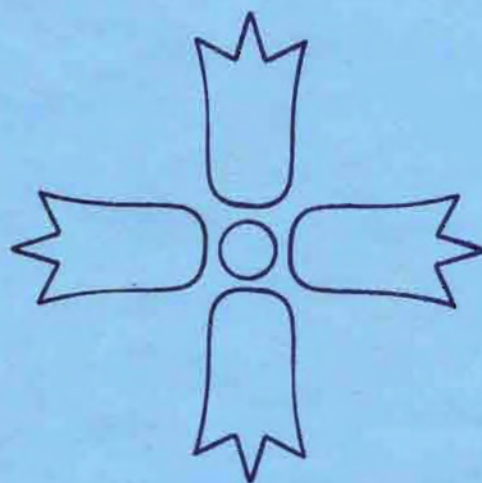


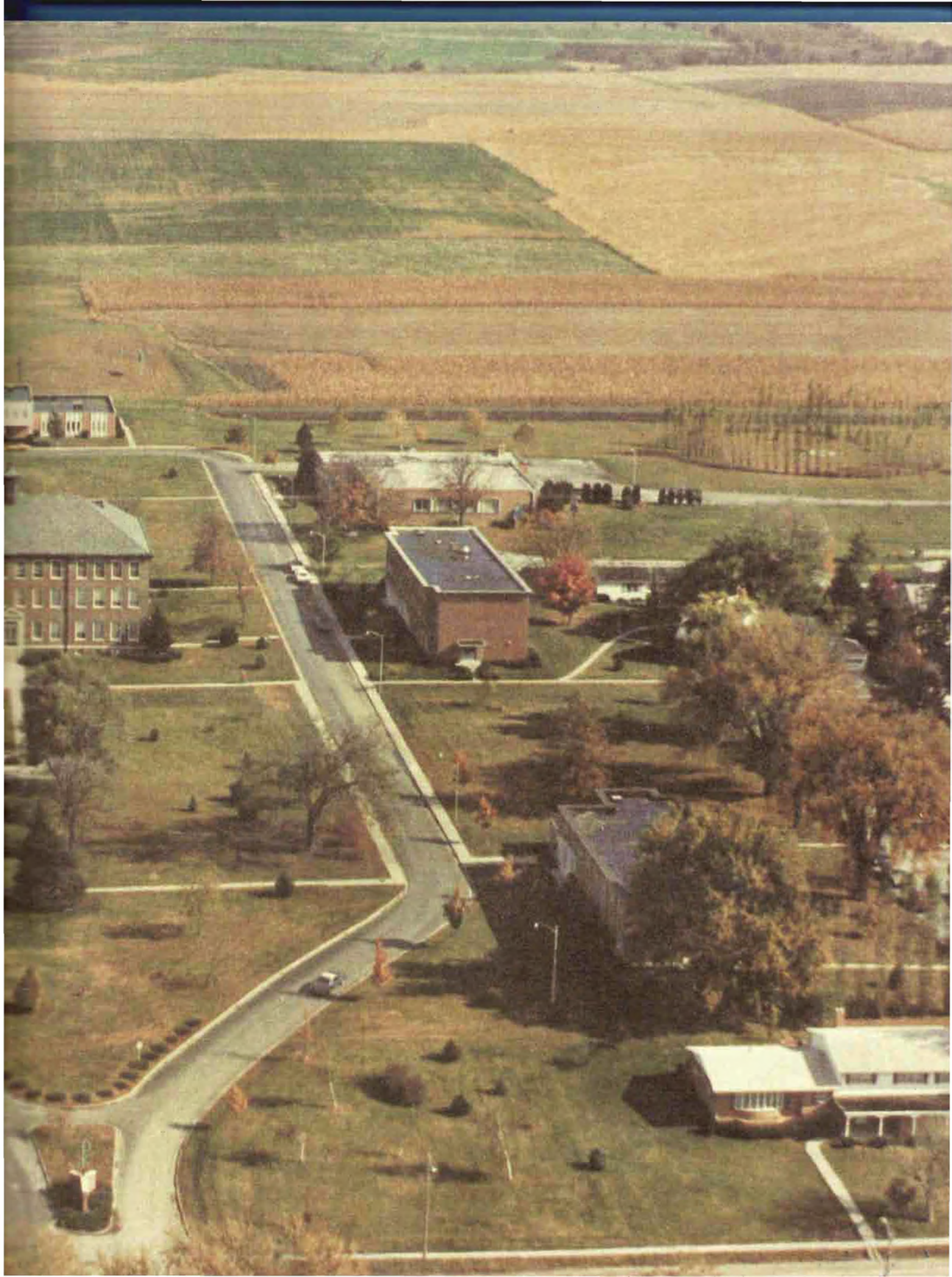
PRAISE *for the* **PAST**

FAITH *for the* **FUTURE**



1883- - - - - 1983





Praise for the Past.Faith for the Future

A centennial history of
St. Paul's College in
Concordia, Missouri



by
Rev. Frederick A. Baepler, Ph.D.
1983

Concordia, Missouri
1983

1983 Concordia, Missouri

Dedication



Professor August Herman Schoede 1863-1959

This centennial history is proudly dedicated to the memory of the sainted Professor Schoede, for his many years of dedicated service at St. Paul's College.

Professor Schoede came to St. Paul's in 1887, directly from the St. Louis seminary. He was 24 years old. From January to August, 1888, he was the only professor. While Professor Schoede had taught every subject in the curriculum, in later years he confined himself to mathematics and science. He also taught calisthenics and shorthand (German). He retired September 1, 1940, after having spent his entire career of 54 years at St. Paul's. After having lived 19 years in retirement his death came October 7, 1959, at the age of 96 years, 6 months, and 6 days. His wife had preceded him in death on August 29, 1955, after having observed her 59th wedding anniversary that same year.

About the author. . .

The Rev. F. A. Baepler, Ph.D.

Frederick Adolf Baepler was born August 10, 1899 in Little Rock, Arkansas, the son of the Reverend Andrew and Sophie, nee Birkner, Baepler. He was received into the kingdom of grace through Holy Baptism on August 13, 1899. He received his Christian education at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Concordia, Missouri, and reaffirmed his baptismal vow of faith in the Triune God, on March 16, 1913 at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, the Reverend Frederick Brust conducting the rite of confirmation.

He attended St. Paul's College High School and College, Concordia. Upon graduation from St. Paul's College he attended Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and graduated there in 1921. From 1921 to 1922 he was a secretary to the Reverend Dr. Theodore Graebner at Concordia Seminary. In 1922 and 1923 he attended the University of Chicago and earned a Masters Degree in Old Testament studies in 1923 from the University. Between 1922 and 1926 he gave vicarage services to several Missouri Synod congregations in northern Illinois and in Wisconsin, and continued his Old Testament studies. In 1926 Dr. Baepler was ordained into the Holy Ministry of the church at St. Matthew Lutheran Church, Max, North Dakota after ordination. In 1927 he left the parish ministry to study on a foreign exchange program between the United States and many foreign countries.

After studying for one year in Berlin, Dr. Baepler went to Jerusalem to study at the American School of Oriental Research. He studied in Jerusalem for six months.

In 1929 he returned to the parish ministry, serving Zion Lutheran Church, Fortuna, North Dakota and Trinity Lutheran Church, Plentywood, Montana.

From 1930 until 1934 he studied at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He completed his academic work for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Semitic Language studies at Johns Hopkins University. The University awarded him his earned Ph.D. Degree and title of Doctor on June 7, 1943.

Beginning in 1934 and continuing into 1937 Dr. Baepler was the pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Pymont, Missouri. From 1937 to 1941 he worked in the Editorial Department of Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri. From 1941 to 1955 he served as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Clarks Fork (Boonville), Missouri. From 1955 to 1980 he was the pastor of St. Matthew Lutheran Church, Ernestville (Concordia), Missouri. While pastor of St. Matthew he also served as pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, Brinkville (Knob Noster), Missouri from 1955 to 1974. He retired on November 1, 1980 and moved to Concordia, Missouri with his wife to live in retirement from the parish ministry. He continued to be an avid reader, a dedicated student and friend of many in his retirement.

Dr. Baepler was married on July 1, 1953 to Erica Runge at Trinity Lutheran Church, Clarks Fork.

He was a collector of historical memorabilia of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Missouri. He was a member of the St. Paul's College Historical Society. He wrote "Praise for the Past—Faith for the Future" at the request of the St. Paul's College Centennial Celebration Committee and the St. Paul's College Board of Regents.



St. Paul's College

Praise for the Past...

...Faith for the Future

1883-1983

Late in 1838 a group of 668 men, women, and children emigrated from Saxony in Germany to the United States, where the Word of God might be preached and taught in its truth and purity, something which had been denied them in their homeland. Early in 1839 they reached New Orleans and then settled in St. Louis and Perry County, Missouri, about 100 miles south of St. Louis.

Among the emigrants were several pastors and young men who had finished their ministerial training but had not yet received a call into the ministry (Ministerial candidates). One of them, Pastor Carl Ferdinand Wilhelm Walther, 38 years of age, became the new leader of the group. In 1844 he began publishing a German church paper, through which he came into contact with Lutherans in various parts of the country.

Desirous of uniting Lutherans into one body, Dr. Walther became chief founder and president of a church body, organized in Chicago in 1847, under the name The German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States. Today the Synod's official name is The Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, widely known as The Missouri Synod. The word synod means walking together.

The purpose of this church body, like that of all church bodies, was to train men for the ministry and send them out to preach the Gospel. In order to educate people for the office of the ministry, a church body must have a seminary. The Missouri Synod deemed it wise also to have a preparatory school, leading up to studies at the seminary. At the time of its founding, the Synod had both, a theological seminary and a preparatory school.

Already in their first year in Perry County, in 1839, the Saxons established a school of higher learning, with a department of ministerial training. Classes were held in a log cabin, built by Pastor Walther and three ministerial candidates, who would be the instructors. It is still standing and is the mother of all colleges and seminaries in the Synod. A replica of it is on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

The school was given to the Synod and in 1949 moved to St. Louis, where the pastoral training department became Concordia Seminary. Pastor Walther, Synod president, was the first seminary president. In 1861 the college department was moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and became Concordia College, the first of a number of preparatory colleges for Concordia Seminary in St. Louis.

Emigration

Pastor Walther

Missouri Synod

Concordia Seminary

Log Cabin College

Gymnasium

The Synod's background was German. Hence its system of secondary education was based upon that prevailing in Germany at the time. The six-year preparatory college, like its German counterpart, was called a Gymnasium; its classes were Sexta, Quinta, Quarta, Tertia, Secunda, Prima. If there were only the lower classes, it was a Progymnasium. The head of the institution was called Direktor. These terms sound strange to our ears, but to our forebears a century ago they were household words. The classics (Latin and Greek) were stressed and Hebrew also was taught. Until about World War I German was the medium of instruction for nearly all subjects. In the American system of higher education these preparatory schools became four-year high schools and two-year junior colleges.

Western District

In 1854, seven years after its founding, the Synod divided itself into four districts. Three of these lay in the eastern half of the country. The Western District included everything from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Pacific Ocean. Of this far-flung territory, with the exception of Iowa and Nebraska, which had branched off and formed their own districts, Pastor Biltz was president from 1875 to 1891. He received many requests for pastors from various parts of his District. The nearest preparatory schools were located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and at Milwaukee. To found a progymnasium somewhere in the Western District was of utmost importance to him. (A progymnasium is a school or college for boys and young men to prepare themselves to study for the ministry at Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis.)

Pastor Biltz



Franz Julius Biltz had come to America as a 13-year-old lad, together with an older half sister in the Saxon emigration company of 1838-1839. He was an orphan and his guardian refused to let him go and even sent the police after him. However, the boy was safely hidden in the ship's hold. He was in the first class of five boys in the log cabin college in Altenburg in 1839 and was one of the first to finish the ministerial training program. He attended the organization of the Synod in Chicago in 1847 and was ordained into the ministry at Friedheim, near Cape Girardeau, in 1848. In 1849, in New York, he married Maria von Wurmb, who had been a school mate of his in the log cabin college. He remained at Friedheim for six years, then was pastor for the same length of time in Cumberland, Maryland, before coming in 1860 to Freedom Township (Cooks Store) in Lafayette County, Missouri, a place which had as yet no official name, to be pastor of St. Paul's Congregation. Along with his pastoral duties he became postmaster, being appointed on May 17, 1865. On the same day he gave the name Concordia to the "new town growing up around Brockhoff's store in the hope that concord would reign between the Germans and their neighbors." He remained postmaster till July 11, 1870, and served St. Paul's till his retirement in 1901. He died in 1908.

The First Attempt

The first attempt at founding a progymnasium in the Western District dates back to 1880 when the St. Louis Pastoral Conference petitioned the Western District, meeting in Concordia, to open such a school within its confines. The District resolved to present the matter to the convention of the General Synod the following year at Fort Wayne. A committee, consisting of Pastors Biltz, Hanser, and Gruber, was appointed to draw up plans for a college. At the synodical convention in 1881 the Synod president, H. C. Schwan, announcing the agenda, referred to the request of the St. Louis Pastoral Conference to establish a school and then added the words "in St. Louis." The synodical report does not contain any reference to the action of the Synod in this matter.

Conventions

At that time the districts would meet two years in succession and the General Body in the third year. The district convention was made up of the pastor and one lay delegate from each congregation, while the General Convention was composed of one pastor and one layman from each circuit. This arrangement is still in effect today. Each district has several circuits. The head of a circuit, a pastor, for a long time was called visitor. Now his title is counselor. Today there are 38 districts within the Synod and approximately 600 circuits.

In 1882, the Western District met in Trinity Church, St. Louis. St. Paul's Church of Concordia submitted an urgent request that a preparatory school be established in the District. This was followed by an extensive discussion and the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the District recognizes the urgent need soon to have such an institution within its borders. The question where the same is to be established resulted in a lively but fruitless debate.

At the next District convention at Altenburg in Perry County, in 1883, the delegates were confronted with the same proposition as the previous year, namely the opening of a new college in the District. The Concordia congregation, together with its sister congregations at Emma and Alma, made a generous offer if the college would come into its midst. The need of a college was felt on all sides, but opinion was divided whether it was possible for the District now already to undertake such a project, and whether Concordia were the proper place for it. These questions gave rise to a lengthy discussion and debate. Finally it was resolved that the District would recognize the college to be started at Concordia as one of Synod's institutions of learning under the following conditions: 1) that the college remain a progymnasium and include no more than two classes and 2) that for two or three years it cause no indebtedness.

Pastor Biltz received the blessing from his District upon his new venture of founding a progymnasium in Concordia, but he did not receive any financial support. The reason for this is unknown. But it may perhaps be that the Synod at that time was building its new Concordia Seminary in St. Louis (the building on South Jefferson Avenue used until 1926) and the District did not want to divert funds from this building project. However, this did not daunt the spirit of Biltz. He was greatly concerned about the dearth of ministers in his field, and so was determined to go ahead.

Accordingly, the first thing to do was to secure a man to open the new school. This task was entrusted to Pastor Andrew Baepler of Uniontown, 33 years old. He was the Synod's first missionary among English speaking people in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, doing most of his mission work on horseback. He had been installed in this office only the previous year, two weeks before Easter, 1882, at Frohna, coming there from a pastorate at Mobile, Alabama. He was an 1874 graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

The formal call document (Vokations-Diploma as it was called) was handwritten and signed by Pastor Biltz and is still extant. The elders of the congregation were cosigners. These were John Runge, Claus Dittmer, William Oetting, Aug. E. Bruns, and Martin Frerking. The document was dated October 31, 1883; the convention of the District had been held October 16-20. Professor Baepler and family arrived in Concordia in December 1883.

Formal instruction began on January 3, 1884. There were three students: Karl Nierman, John Viets, and Martin Luetjen. The first two, at the end of their long and successful pastoral career, retired in Concordia and are buried there. Luetjen did not enter the ministry. A fourth student, Martin Telle, arrived a few days late. In those days, to travel from Perry County to St. Louis, it was necessary to cross the Mississippi River and come up on the Illinois side. The ice on the river caused a delay in traveling. These students were lodged with families of St. Paul's parish. Telle lived with the John Kammeyer family. By Easter there were seven students, and after Easter several lads who had been confirmed on Palm Sunday joined the class, bringing the enrollment to sixteen.

The class was then moved to the old parsonage of St. Paul's Church, at that time used for confirmation instruction and previously for a post office. After the parochial school was closed for the summer it was pressed into use for the college's third home. Since the school year had begun in January, it continued through July.

The place where instruction began was a two-story frame dwelling on the site of the present parsonage of Bethel United Church of Christ. It had once been the home of Mayor Louis Mehl. It housed the professor's family, and the college began in the professor's study.

Second Attempt

Third Attempt

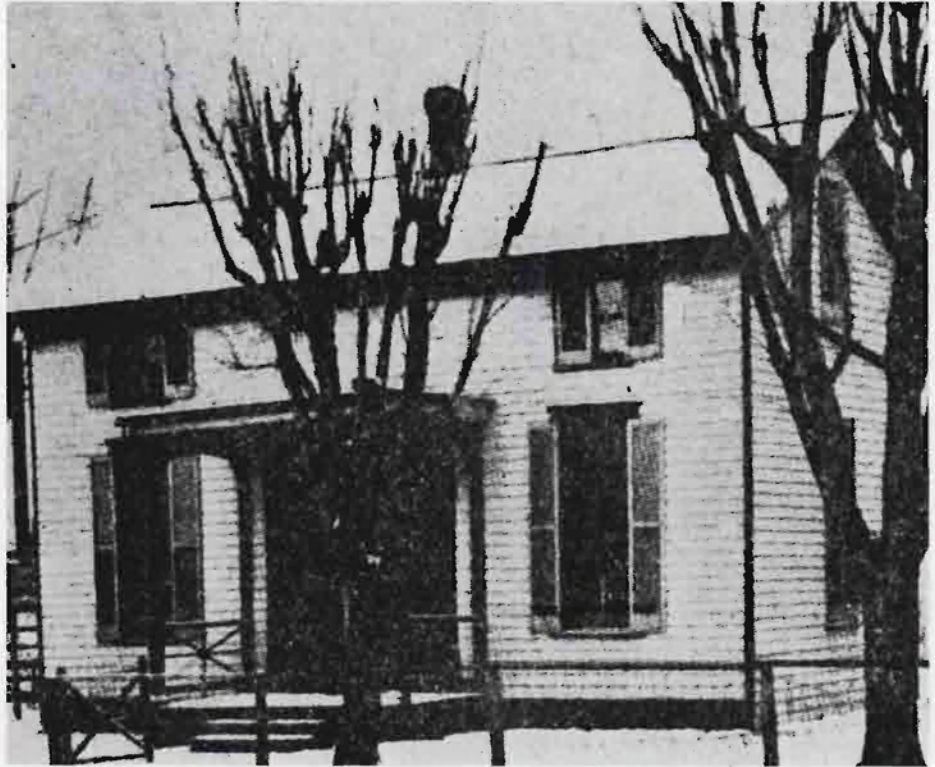
Why No Support

Pastor Baepler Called



Professor Andrew Baepler

Second and Third Home



S. P. C. Historical Society

In 1968 this house was acquired by Dr. L. J. Mehl, at that time president of St. Paul's College, and moved onto the campus. On April 30, 1979, the St. Paul's College Historical Society was organized by 22 charter members with the purpose of restoring the building and eventually converting it into a museum. The Society is supported to a large extent by alumni, although many other interested people also contribute. The first officers were: Dr. L. J. Mehl, Sedalia, president; Rev. F. A. Baepler, Concordia, vice-president; Mr. Richard Buesing (college librarian), secretary; Rev. Keith Wellman, Lexington, treasurer. Annual membership is \$5.00, life membership, \$25.00. The annual meeting is held in November.

Building Site Purchased

St. Paul's College had come into existence in answer to fervent prayer and hard labor on the part of many devout Christians. But it was as yet without a permanent home. However, this was not to be for long. On December 13, 1883, four acres of level ground were purchased for \$600 from the Bruns Addition north of Concordia for the future home of St. Paul's. The first Board of Trustees, which transacted this land deal, consisted of G. F. Brackman, Frederick Kueck, and Adolph Frerking. The legal end of the transaction lay in the hands of Henry W. Thieman, popularly known as Squire Thieman. The money was collected from members of congregations in and around Concordia.

First College Building

During the spring and summer of 1884 the first building was erected. The plan was drawn by H. Bartens, M. D., and approved by the architect, A. Sutermeister of Kansas City. It was a two-story L-shaped brick building with four rooms on each floor, the rooms upstairs being smaller than those downstairs. The professor and his family and the matron occupied the second floor, while the ground floor contained a class room, a dining room, a living room, and a dormitory. The building and equipment cost \$5400. It was dedicated on August 31, 1884, the day before the opening of the second school year. A large crowd was present including a number of people from Kansas. Wilk's band furnished the music for the festival day. The collection, lifted on that occasion, totaled \$163. Sermons were delivered by Pastors Janzow and Achenbach of St. Louis. Professor Baepler made an English address in the afternoon, stating the purpose of the college in these words:

"Our Lutheran Church has ever considered it her duty to call and send only qualified persons as ministers of the Gospel. She would, if possible, send only such men as St. Paul describes, saying of the preacher of the Gospel that he must be apt to teach and must hold fast to the faithful word as he hath been taught, that he may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince the gainsayers. Where are we to get such men? We must educate them. For this purpose our Lutheran Church spares no means to found institutions for the proper training and educating of preachers of the Gospel.

"Our church believes it to be her duty to offer a thorough Christian education even to such as do not wish to enter the service of the Church as ministers and teachers. We have, therefore, so arranged our schools and colleges that they offer an education which may qualify a person for the duties and the business of life in general. It will be the aim of this St. Paul's College to do the same. We shall strive to give due prominence to the studies calculated to serve a person in the various stations of life outside the ministry and we invite students to our school accordingly.

"May God aid us in our endeavors according to His good will. May He grant us grace to send forth from this school many useful Christian citizens, able to serve their country and fellow-men; may He above all grant us to be instrumental in preparing men to go forth as His messengers, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth."

St. Paul's College was now an established institution. The second school year began on September 1, the day after the dedication of the first building. There were 25 students enrolled, in two classes, both taught by Professor Baepler. Teacher Wilk of St. Paul's parochial school gave music lessons, consisting mainly of violin instruction, as there was no piano at the college. Tuition and lodging were furnished gratis by the Synod. Board was \$50 a year, to be paid \$12.50 a quarter. Since families of the local and neighboring congregations generously donated foodstuff, wholesome and ample fare could be served. The boys sat around one long table, presided over by Mrs. Noerper, the housemother, an outspoken and effusive matron. On one occasion she served soup with chicken feet in it. One of the boys refused to eat this. When Professor Baepler came around for inspection, she told him, "Der verdammte Ruschhaupt will seine Suppe nicht essen. Das biet, bei Gott, die Affen!"



Mrs. Noerper



Student Life

District Takes Over College

*The second church building
for St. Paul's Lutheran Congregation,
located at the entrance of the cemetery.
The first church was constructed of logs.*

The building was heated with stoves and each student had a kerosene lamp. Coal was gotten from a nearby coal mine and brought in by the students. Water came from one cistern and was stored in barrels on the open porch, where the boys washed themselves before breakfast, each having his own pan. Imagine a sub-zero wintry morning! On certain days, after the noon meal, boys took turns at polishing the "silver ware" with "brick dust."

Sports were unknown, but there were cows to be milked and a garden to be tended and that constituted the physical "exercise" for the growing lads. Divine services were attended on Sunday mornings at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, which at that time stood on the front part of St. Paul's Cemetery.

At the Western District convention at Concordia in October 1885, the transactions in the afternoon centered about St. Paul's College. The Board of Control, the founding congregation, and the Pastoral Conference of Kansas City submitted petitions to the convention to have the District adopt St. Paul's College, to add a third class, Quarta, and to call a second professor. To these congregations the District extended its sincere thanks for the things they had done for the college. It was generally acknowledged that no better home could have been found for the school than Concordia, both because of the railroad service and the low cost of operating the school. The delegates from Kansas were asked whether, in the event that Kansas became a synodical district, they would continue to support the college, whereupon they answered that they would always look upon St. Paul's College as their own. Then the District voted definitively to adopt the school as its own, introduce a third class, and call a second professor.



The lay delegates met in a separate session, calling upon all congregations to give the District's new school their financial assistance. Parents were reminded to dedicate their sons to the service of the church. Those parents who had no sons, but whom the Lord had blessed with earthly goods, were encouraged to help needy and indigent students. These resolutions were to be incorporated into the minutes of the convention.

The first Board of Control (called trustees) consisted of Pastor Biltz and Pastor H. Ph. Wille of Holy Cross, Emma, with two delegates from St. Paul's, Concordia, and one from Holy Cross, Emma. The names of these three laymen are not known. The first Electoral College was composed of Pastors G. Stoeckhardt, Theo. Miessler, C. L. Janzow, and G. Hafner, who was the representative of the Kansas Constituency, and when the Kansas District was organized, was added to the Board of Control. The Board of Control had a collective vote on the Electoral College. At that time professors were chosen by the Electoral College from candidates nominated by congregations. Each congregation could nominate a candidate, who was a pastor.

The term 1886-1887 - the first under the change of ownership - opened with an enrollment of 39. A third class, Quarta, had been added. States represented were Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Alabama, and Louisiana. Those students who had finished the two years' course were continuing their studies at Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, or the teachers' seminary at Addison, Illinois.

The school year also brought assistance to Professor Baepler, who had instructed both classes, in the person of William Happel, a student at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, a classmate of Professors Lobeck and Schaller. His title was collaborator. His home was in Albany, New York. After teaching a year he did not return to the seminary, but took up the study of medicine and practiced medicine a number of years in Albany, where he died December 10, 1920, at the age of 54 years. The Western District meeting in St. Louis in October, 1886, fixed his salary at \$250 with free board and lodging.

Because living conditions were becoming crowded at St. Paul's, it was voted to allow \$100 to make sleeping quarters in the space under the roof. In later years, this space became the trunk-room. Older alumni will remember huge horse-drawn wagonloads of trunks transported from the railroad station to the campus. A rope would be tied around a trunk, a number of students would pull the rope under a pulley fastened to the ground, thus hoisting the trunk to the platform above, whence it would be pulled into the trunk-room.

In September 1887, August Herman Schoede, graduated from the St. Louis seminary in June, arrived as the second professor. He was ordained on December 18, 1887 by Pastor C. H. Demetrio as assistant pastor of Holy Cross Church at Emma. He also assisted in congregations at Sweet Springs, Corder, and Little Rock.

Professor Schoede became an outstanding teacher of mathematics and science, a fact borne out by the statements of Dr. Elliff, who at that time was inspector for the University of Missouri and the North Central Association of Junior Colleges and who also inspected private schools and colleges. Dr. Elliff frequently asserted that he found it unnecessary to visit Professor Schoede's classes, since he was without doubt the best teacher of mathematics in the state.

Professor Schoede was at various times connected with the Concordia Telephone Company and the Concordia Board of Education. He retired September 1, 1941, after having taught at St. Paul's 54 years. He died in 1959.

On January 9, 1888, Professor Baepler was installed as Direktor (president) of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana, his alma mater, a sister institution of St. Paul's. The affairs of St. Paul's now lay in the hands of Professor Schoede, the only professor, until the arrival of a new Direktor. Professor Schoede was given assistance by two Concordia Seminary students: H. Engelbert, 1887 till Easter, 1888, and John Tingelstad, Easter till July, 1888. Both these men were from the St. Louis seminary and were classmates of Professors Lobeck and Schaller.



*Rev. Theo. Miessler,
a member of the first Electoral College.*

First Assistant

Crowded Living



Professor Schoede

Baepler Leaves



Direktor Kaeppl

The new Direktor was installed on August 1, 1888. He was John Henry Charles Kaeppl, an 1875 graduate of the St. Louis seminary. He did not enter the ministry immediately, but taught at parochial schools in St. Louis a number of years and then at Walther College in the same city. The fourth Sunday after Easter in 1887 he was ordained into the ministry and installed as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church in Jefferson City. Already the next year he came to Concordia and at age 34 was the youngest president ever of any of the Synod's educational institutions.

His coming ushered in a new era of growth and expansion. During his administration seven residences for professors were built and another purchased. Four college buildings were erected, a dwelling was bought and moved onto the campus (the old hospital), the power plant and waterworks were added, and two buildings were under construction in 1925, at the end of his 36½ years at the helm of the institution. The teaching staff was augmented from two to seven and the enrollment reached its peak (172 in 1913-1914). He was a musician of note. Several cantatas and oratorios were rendered under his direction by combined members of the college Symphony Club and the local church choir. In 1923 the faculty of the St. Louis Concordia Seminary conferred on him and Professor Baepler the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was affectionately known as the "Old Man." At the time of his death in 1925, Dr. Theo. Graebner, editor of the Lutheran Witness, characterized him as follows: "To know the man was to love him. He was a true father to his 'boys', a wise disciplinarian, an able teacher, an efficient manager of his institution, and a learned theologian."

Debt

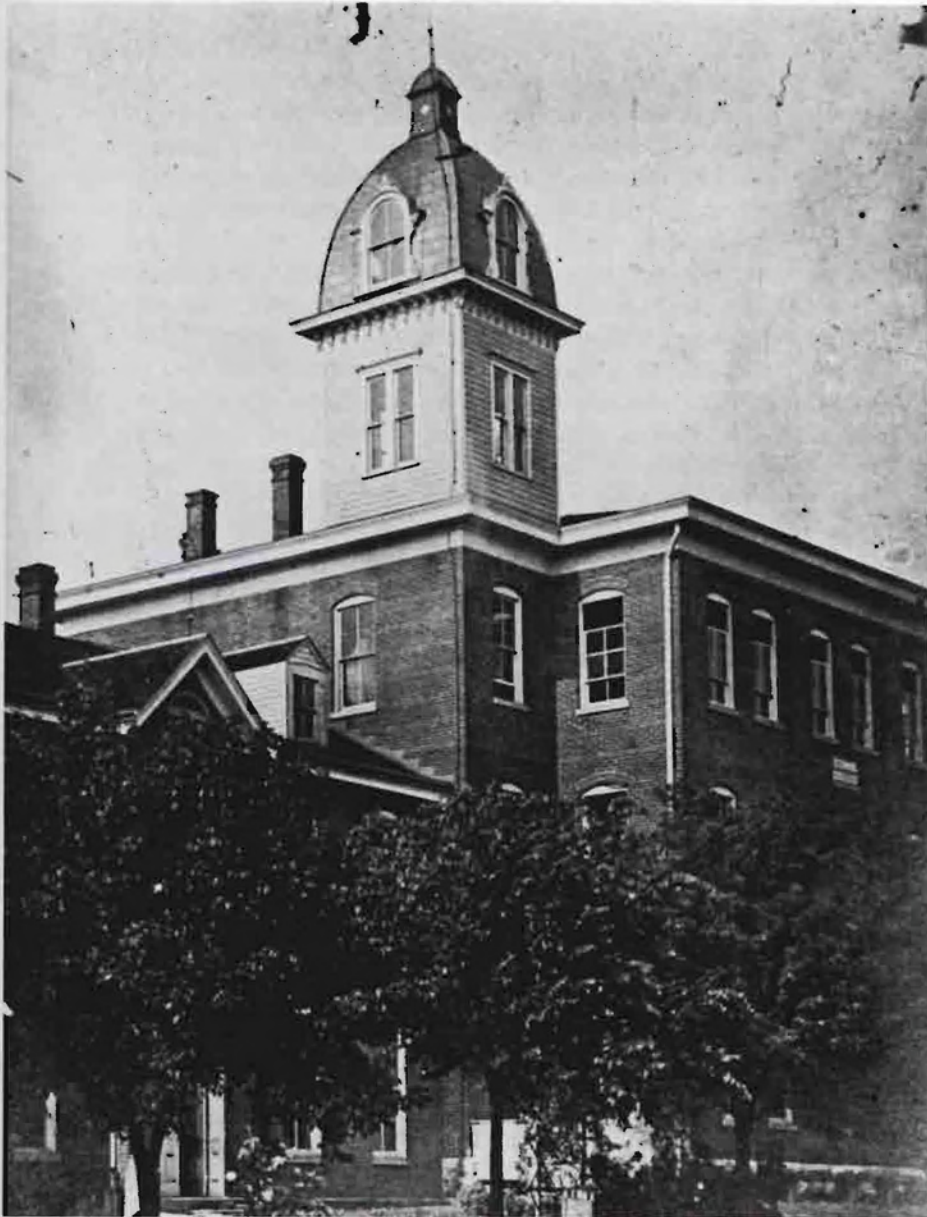
The debt hanging over the college was the main topic of discussion at the October 1888 Western District convention in Altenburg. The 1888 enrollment was 31. In the 1886-1887 school year it had been 33, and the year prior 37. The operating cost for the past school year was \$1500 (salaries and repairs). The debt had been reduced to \$2100, but had risen again to \$2500. Interest had to be paid on about half of that amount. A resolution by the Kansas District was read, stating that these brethren not only desired the continuance of the progymnasium at Concordia, but also pledged themselves to care for it. Brief, separate sessions were held by the laymen. They were convinced that the college by all means must be maintained. And so the Western District convention unanimously passed the resolution that the college in Concordia must be kept alive with pledges to support it in a greater measure than heretofore.

Crowded Conditions

Crowded conditions and lack of space at St. Paul's College engaged the interest and attention of the delegates attending the Western District convention at Concordia October 16-22, 1889. The enrollment in the 1888-1889 school year was 32. Of these, six went to Fort Wayne, one to Addison, and 24 returned. This year (1889-90) there were 32 new students, bringing the total enrollment to 56. There was no room which would hold the entire student body; 20 boys were sleeping in the attic, which was never intended for that purpose. There were no living rooms and the kitchen was much too small.

Second Building

A committee, consisting of Pastor C. C. Schmidt of St. Louis, Professor Francis Pieper of Concordia Seminary, and lay delegates F. W. Schuricht, Joseph Weinhold, and Architect A. Sutermeister, was charged with making a study of the crowded conditions, speaking to the Direktor and the Board of Control, and bringing appropriate recommendations to the convention. On Monday afternoon this committee reported, recommending a 3-story brick addition built onto the east side of the present college building. This would provide an assembly room and three living rooms on the first floor, three living rooms and two class rooms on the second floor, four bed rooms on the third floor. In the old building there would be a kitchen, two dining rooms, one class room, two bed rooms, one living room, one sick room, and one bedroom for servants. The two buildings were calculated to house approximately 100 students. It was deemed advisable to build for the future, for prospects of larger enrollments in the years to come were encouraging.



The Tower of the 1890 building.

The following resolutions were adopted: 1) to raise the committee's recommendation to a District resolution; 2) to ask all congregations to appoint qualified men, perhaps the delegates attending this convention, to solicit subscriptions for this building and report the total to the Board of Control; 3) that the Building Committee be made up of G. F. Brackman, H. Roepe, and John Kroencke, all of Concordia, and that Architect Sutermeister be an advisory member of the committee; 4) that the committee be empowered to begin construction work this fall, at least to procure the rocks for the foundation; 5) to purchase five acres of land adjoining the campus to the north for \$500.

The contract was let to Claus Brockmann (father of "Secco") of Concordia, who had the misfortune of breaking his leg as a building stone fell from a derrick.

Dedication took place on September 21, 1890. The total cost of the building was \$8,854.75, while the equipment (desks, etc.) amounted to an additional \$418.80.

At the Western District convention in 1891 at St. Louis, an increase in enrollment was reported and Pastor E. A. Pankow was engaged as third professor at St. Paul's, at an annual salary of \$700 and free residence. He had already begun his work in October of the previous year. Professor Schoede's



Professor Pankow

Third Professor

salary was increased from \$400 to \$500 a year. The Board of Control was empowered to purchase the house which had been built for Professor Pankow if the surplus from the collection for the college debt liquidation would cover this.

Professor Pankow was an 1875 graduate of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, held two pastorates in Wisconsin and was then forced to resign from the ministry because of a throat ailment contracted while ministering to patients during a diphtheria epidemic. During this time he spent nine years in St. Louis and while there, the call to Concordia came to him. He taught Latin, English, and history. In 1899, he went back into the ministry, preferring, as he said, "to stand in the pulpit rather than sit in a professor's chair." For nine years he, Direktor Kaepfel and Professor Schoede constituted the faculty.

Tertia Added

The enrollment for the 1892-93 year had risen from 56 to 77. A fourth class, Tertia, was to be introduced in the 1893-94 term. It was pointed out that the addition of another class would not necessitate another instructor, although more room would have to be provided for additional students. At the beginning of the 1893 term there were 94 students, at year's end there were 86.

Dropouts

The school year 1894-95 counted 85 students. The first Tertianers had gone to Concordia College, Milwaukee. Of the 85 students who began the school year, 77 remained unto the end. The number of dropouts was attributed to boys being unprepared to take up college work and the decreased enrollment was ascribed to the prevailing hard times. There were also rumors that there was no need for pastors.

At the Western District convention in St. Louis in 1894 it was reported that the college commissary fund was solvent. The cost of board had been reduced. But the college fund had a deficit of \$6,621.77. Out of this fund salaries were paid, also repairs, maintenance cost, interest, rent for professors' houses, and insurance. In the last two years (1892-1894) the interest on the debt amounted to \$698.20. Rent was \$180, and insurance \$54. The college fund debt was increasing about \$400 a year. A year ago only \$150 had been received for debt reduction.

It was decided to raise the tuition of non-ministerial students to \$40 a year, which it was originally until reduced to \$20. It was also resolved to take up a collection among the delegates at the convention for the college debt fund. This offering netted over \$300. The District asked every congregation to do all in its power to liquidate the indebtedness and to have at least one collection - if possible two - for this purpose.

The college treasurer was John Kroencke, a merchant in Concordia. He had been on the Building Committee for the 1890 college building. At the time the Synod took over the college in 1896, Mr. Kroencke was a member of the Board of Control. He died in 1908 at the age of 66 years.

Four women were employed at the college as servants, with a monthly salary of \$10. They were under the supervision of Mrs. Kaepfel, who replaced Mrs. Noerper, the first matron. Mrs. Kaepfel was in charge of the boarding department for many years, at least until Direktor Kaepfel observed his 25th year at St. Paul's in 1913. A lady who served in the kitchen from 1893 to 1895 writes of her work: "We cooked on the big, black coal range cook stove, which we polished once a week. There was a water tank in the northwest corner of the kitchen. We had to go out to a well and pump the water into the tank - 600 strokes of the pump handle would fill it. This had to be done three or four times a day. On wash day it had to be done oftener than that. We scrubbed the dining room and kitchen floors on our knees. Twice a week we baked 80 loaves of bread in a brick oven heated with wood. The bread had to be started the evening before. We worked the dough stiff before six o'clock in order to be ready to attend devotions with the college students. Mrs. Kaepfel always walked in with us. We also had to attend the evening devotions. We had to grind the coffee in a mill with a big fly wheel. Two big hanging lamps and one in the kitchen had to be filled twice a week. We were using steel knives with wooden handles. Right after dinner two of the boys would come and get the big dishpan full of knives and polish them with



John Kroencke

Boarding Department

brick dust they made of bricks. Dishwashing was done in big dishpans on the table. We had no sinks. Water was heated in big teakettles.

Our two little bedrooms were above the kitchen. We carried up our own coal for heating. We had no clothes closet. Every night after supper we would go to Mrs. Kaepfel's home and she would tell us what to cook the next day. She also did all the grocery buying. All this work from sun to sun - for \$10 a month." (The Courier, September 1964.)

The Kansas District in 1895 resolved to do all in its power to help pay off the college debts. It recommended a fourth teacher, and proposed that the institution be transferred to the Synod. The Western District, likewise, at its 1895 convention recognized that it would be impossible for the District to continue to support the college. Two years ago the Building Fund debt still stood at \$4,000. Years since 1890 showed that it was ever more difficult to raise money for salaries, interest, rent, repairs. So the District decided to offer the institution to the Synod, but not before making every effort to liquidate the existing indebtedness and to assume whatever obligation did remain.

The Board of Control began its 1896 triennial report to the General Synod meeting at Fort Wayne as follows: "In the name and by the authority of the Western District as well as of the Kansas District of our Synod, the Board of Control of St. Paul's Progymnasium offers the institution to the venerable General Synod as its property without cost and free of all indebtedness and asks the venerable delegates of said Synod to conduct the necessary deliberations and pass the required resolutions concerning the taking over and maintaining said institution."

Synod accepted this offer. It resolved to continue only the three lower classes. From the fourth year, or Tertia, on, students would have to transfer to another synodical school.

The college was now in its twelfth year. In this time, 315 boys and young men had studied there. 109 had continued their studies elsewhere and 25 were already in the ministry in nearly every district of the Synod.

The Board of Control reported to the Delegate Synod in session at St. Louis in 1898 that since the elimination of Tertia in 1896 and because of fewer students entering the college, as well as in consequence of crop failures in various parts of the West, and also because of rumors of overproduction of students at the theological seminaries, the enrollment at St. Paul's had declined considerably, so that at the beginning of the 1897-1898 school year there were only 33 students. In the last term, however, this number increased to 41 and it was hoped that this trend would continue upward.

The health of the students had been excellent. There had been no case of serious sickness. The Board of Control, following the policy of sister synodical institutions, had reached an agreement with a medical doctor, according to which he received \$2 from each student, for which the physician treated all cases of illness and furnished the medications.

The largest expense in the past three years (1895-1898) had been the laying of a sidewalk of stone slabs in front of the college building. A board walk would have been half as costly, but it would have been in need of constant repair and replacement.

Finally the Board permitted itself to request the Synod to place the college, in regard to its library and teaching aids, on the same level with the other institutions. Friends of the college had by their contributions made a substantial start on a college library, but of educational aids there was very little. The equipment generally used in teaching science was private property of the instructor.

What was the response of the Synod? It was pointed out that a legacy in the amount of \$300 had been made to St. Paul's College, which was still in the hands of the Synod's treasurer. The Board of Control was authorized to use this money for college purposes. In regard to library and instructional material, this was to

College Offered To Synod

Synod Accepted

After 11 Years

Enrollment Decrease

Student Health

Sidewalk

College Library

Professor Baepler Returns

be taken up later during the sessions. However, the matter never came up for discussion again, for as the report states, "it was forgotten in the press of business."

In September of 1899 Professor Andrew Baepler, who had been president (Direktor) of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, for six years and pastor of First Lutheran Church, Little Rock, Arkansas, for five years thereafter, came to Concordia for the second time and remained there until his death in 1927. His field of teaching was English. He took the place of Professor Pankow, who had taken Professor Baepler's place in 1890.

Improvements

The Board of Control reported to the Delegate Synod assembled at Milwaukee in 1902 that its expenditures for repairs and improvements had been kept within the boundaries set by the Synod. A new stable, a new bake oven, book shelves for the professors' and the students' library, a cabinet with drawers for the teaching equipment used in science courses were built or acquired for \$400.

SPC In Its 19th Year

By the 19th year of its existence the school had been attended by about 440 students. More than 175 had gone to various other synodical colleges and nearly 90 former students were in the ministry in almost all districts of the Synod.

The Western and the Kansas District petitioned the Synod to restore the fourth year, Tertia, which had been eliminated when the Synod took over the institution in 1896. It was pointed out that when Tertia was added in 1893, the enrollment increased and when it was eliminated the number of students decreased. The board urged to make Concordia a six-year college as soon as possible, stating that it was a serious interruption for students to go to another college before entering the seminary. This meant getting used to other professors and other methods.

Tertia Restored

The Synod granted the requests of the two Districts to re-establish Tertia and to call an added professor. This was to go into effect immediately. The same appropriations made to libraries and science departments at other synodical colleges were to be extended to St. Paul's College also.

The newly created professorship was filled by Rev. Edward Pardieck of Chicago, who entered his duties in 1902. He had finished Concordia Seminary in St. Louis in 1890 and was assistant pastor at a large church in Chicago. When this congregation organized a daughter congregation, Pardieck became its pastor. He instructed mainly in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. In 1912, he was called as professor to Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

With the addition of Tertia the student body for the first time reached and exceeded 100. This influx of students resulted in lack of room, which became so acute that emergency measures had to be invoked. Some students had to sleep above stores in the business district. The Synod would not meet till 1905. So the Board of Control presented its problem to the synodical president and Synod's Board of Directors. The presidents of the districts happened to be in St. Louis at that time. They urged that St. Paul's be authorized to erect the necessary building, feeling assured that the Synod would ratify this action at its next convention.

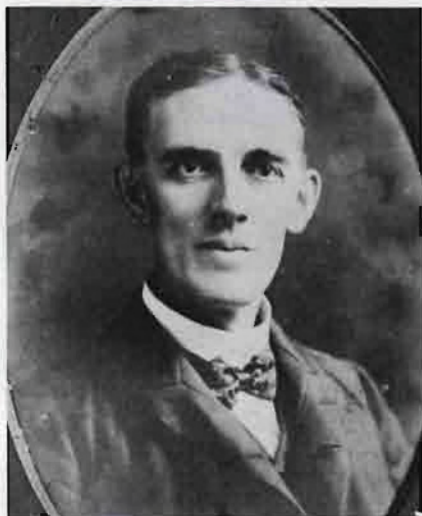
Accordingly, a two-story brick Dining Hall was built in 1903. The dining area, kitchen, and storage rooms were on the first floor, while the upper story contained sleeping quarters for 30 students as well as for the kitchen help. This made it possible to convert the kitchen and dining room in the old building into dormitories.

Dining Hall

The new Dining Hall measured 40x60 feet and cost \$4950. It was dedicated on November 26, 1903. Rev. Dr. Francis Pieper, president of the Synod as well as of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, was the festival speaker. The sermon text was Matthew 9:35-36 and he answered the question "Why should we with all faithfulness support the institutions of learning of our church?"

Fire

Calamity struck the college when on Saturday, March 3, 1905, 15 minutes before noon, the bell in the town firehouse alerted the citizens to a fire that had



Professor Pardieck



broken out on the roof of the main (1890) college building. When the Concordia Fire Department arrived, the blaze had made considerable headway. The fire department at that time consisted of a hose cart and a ladder wagon, both of which had to be pulled by hand. The fire apparently had started in the tower on the southwest corner of the roof. It is thought that a spark from a nearby chimney may have caused the fire. The ladders were not long enough to reach the roof and three hoses on one hydrant weakened the pressure, so that the fire could not be fought from the east, but only from the north and the south. At noon the tower crashed into the roof of the adjacent, lower building. The burning debris was extinguished and dumped overboard. The bell dashed to pieces when it struck the ground. The entire building might easily have become a prey to the conflagration, but this was prevented by the heroic efforts of the firefighters, assisted by students and other citizens. It was dry and windy. Some sparks did land on Professor Schoede's house, but this was soon brought under control. The floor of the third story was thoroughly soaked in anticipation of the roof falling upon it. And cave in it did, causing the flames to shoot high into the sky. However, the blaze was soon under control and by 1:30 o'clock the fire was extinguished.

People of the community helped students carry out their belongings and the space behind the building was filled with desks, chairs, benches, beds, lamps, and books. Fifty bedsteads were completely demolished and the townspeople offered sleeping quarters to the bedless boys. There were no injuries except that one boy severely cut his hand. The damage was about \$3,000.

This building served as the Dining Hall until it was razed in 1965.

The first fire on the campus.



Church

St. Paul's A Full College



Faculty Houses

There were comic scenes, such as the boy throwing his lamp out of the second story window and then carrying his mattress down two flights of stairs. Also pathetic scenes. After the students had been told to stay out of the burning building, one boy frantically wanted to save the picture of his mother. Direktor Kaepfel accompanied the boy and he successfully rescued his prize. *Der Missouri Thalbote*, a widely read German weekly newspaper, published in Higginsville, printed a special supplement about the fire in its next regular issue.

It may also be noted that in 1905 the present church building of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Concordia was dedicated. The only Lutheran church in town, it also served as the college church.

The year 1905 marked an important milestone in the development and growth of St. Paul's, inasmuch as in that year the Synod, meeting in Detroit, raised the institution to a full college, a "Vollgymnasium," by adding the fifth and sixth years and creating two more professorships. It would now no longer be necessary for students to travel to Fort Wayne or Milwaukee, both about 500 miles from Concordia, before entering the seminary. According to the American system of secondary and higher education St. Paul's is a four-year high school (academy) and a two-year junior college. In the fall of 1905 those students who had finished Tertia (senior high school) became the first Secunda (freshman college class) and the following year (1906-1907) they were the first graduating class, Prima (sophomore college class).

In compliance with Synod's directive to increase the Faculty by two members, Rev. Henry Lobeck, pastor at Cape Girardeau and before that at Sedalia, became the fifth professor in 1905, and Pastor William Schaller of Quincy, Illinois, and prior to that at Baltimore, joined the Faculty in 1906. Professor Lobeck was called to teach classical languages (Latin and Greek) and Professor Schaller, German. These two instructors had been classmates at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, graduating in 1887.

This is not the only thing that happened to St. Paul's that year! The board also asked the Synod to erect a classroom building and a building to house the heating plant for the whole institution. Both structures were estimated to cost \$25,000. Another \$5,000 was requested for the purchase of land and the erection of two professors' residences. The Synod voted \$20,000 for a new classroom building and the requested amount for the two instructors' dwellings. These



New Professors

Professor Lobeck (left).

Professor Schaller (right).

identical houses were constructed side by side on Main Street, at that time called Schiller Street. They had "furnace heat" and together with land cost \$5,936.14.

The classroom building was ready for occupancy in January 1907, but was not dedicated till Sunday, May 26. A large concourse of people was present. The West Missouri Pastoral Conference was in session in Concordia at that time. Dr. F. Pieper, synodical president and also seminary president, preached in the morning and Pastor J. J. Bernthal of St. Louis, president of the Western District, spoke in the afternoon. The church band accompanied the congregational singing. In the evening a concert was presented in the Chapel by the town band, the college choir, and soloists. Many people went through the building, which measured 102x60 feet and contained four classrooms, the library, and the faculty room on the first floor, two classrooms, the laboratory and the assembly room, called the Aula, on the second floor. There was a 10' high basement, having a small dark room for photography, two large and three smaller rooms. One of the latter was in later years used as barber shop and pressing room.

Direktor Kaepfel, writing about this building in *Der Lutheraner*, mentioned that it was "of extremely solid construction" (aeusserst solide). Little did he know what was in store for this building. Three years after dedication cracks appeared in the main entrance hall. Little was thought of these rents at that time. When, however, they began to appear in other parts of the building, investigation showed that the foundation was only five feet deep, resting on clay, which would not support a heavy building. A soil engineer dug a hole next to the foundation and found that bed rock was twelve feet down. Buttresses were built on all four walls at a cost of \$4,867.31 and iron rods installed through the width of the basement to reinforce the building. The building never was condemned or declared unsafe or dangerous. It served its purpose well for many years until a new administration hall was built in 1951. The building was razed in 1954. Much money had to be spent to keep it in repair.

When the class room building was being constructed, building costs were very high. The Western District met in Concordia in October 1906. Dr. F. Pieper, president of the Synod, referring to the structure, said that cost of labor and material had risen 15-20%, and that it would take from \$31,000 to \$32,000 to erect the structure. The board had asked for \$25,000 and had been granted \$20,000. It was determined to stay within the limit of the appropriation. Even at that, the total cost of the building together with the boiler room was \$22,630.80. The heating plant plus the architect's commission amounted to \$5,678.10.

About the same time as the new building, another blessing came to St. Paul's: central heating and electric lighting. Now every room had a radiator instead of a

Classroom Building

Heat And Light

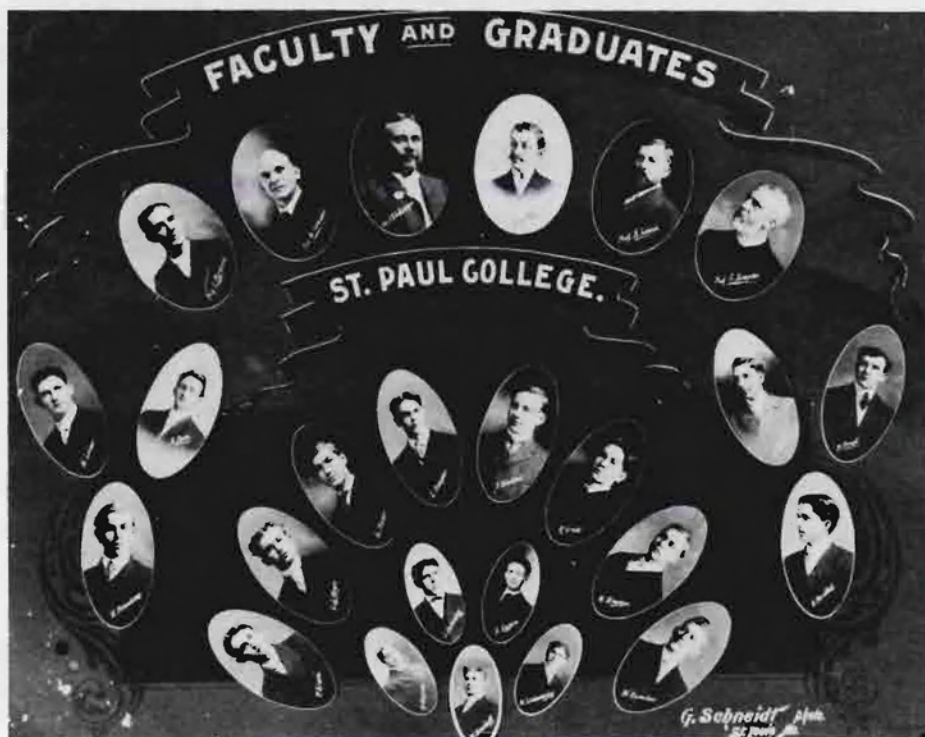


*The 1907 Classroom Building
before the support buttresses were added.*

First Commencement

stove and electric lights took the place of kerosene lamps. The pipes and wires were under the sidewalk from the heating and power plant, past the 1884 and 1890 buildings, to the newest building. In 1908, the Synod allocated \$2,500 for a new boiler.

The first class to graduate from the full gymnasium program held its commencement exercises on Tuesday evening, June 25, 1907. It was a variety pro-



gram: piano solo and duet, violin solo, a Latin address, a Greek dialog, a Hebrew recitation (Psalm 90), and the valedictory. The class and the college Symphony Club sang. The speaker for the evening was Pastor A. Wihlborg of Higginsville.

There were 19 members in the class. They came from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Alabama, and California. Frederic Niedner became the best known graduate. For many years he was pastor in St. Charles, held many offices in the Synod, and was a great supporter of St. Paul's College.

On the back of the 1884 building there was a porch on the upper and lower story, whose wooden veranda and posts were decaying. This porch was removed and replaced by a brick wall, thus affording additional sleeping space. The cost was \$1,100.96.

The college was having a water problem. The city was furnishing the water for St. Paul's College, but for some unexplainable reason the well was not producing as much water as formerly. The city, therefore, after some raises in the water rate, set the cost of water at \$880 a year. Before that, it had been about one third of this amount. The board could not justify paying this large sum. The city advised the college to drill its own well. After conferring with the president of the Synod, permission was granted for the college to drill a well. It was necessary to go down to 500 feet before an adequate supply of water was struck. Cost of drilling, pump, and tank was \$1,631.52. This was a substantial saving over the years.

Porch

Well



A beauty spot on the campus.

On Sunday, June 21, 1908, the 25th anniversary of St. Paul's College was observed. A park, consisting of two lines of shade trees, enclosing a number of circular flower beds, connected by graveled paths, lay stretched out in front of the college buildings, the full length of the campus. This park, which was a thing of beauty, of which there is no vestige today, was the setting for the anniversary services, attended by an estimated 2,000 people, in which the speakers were Rev. R. Miessler, of Independence, Kansas; the local pastor, Frederick Brust, and the synodical president, Dr. F. Pieper of St. Louis. Direktor Kaepfel read a history of the college, from the beginning to the present time, concluding with the following remarks:

Silver Anniversary

It is certainly proper that we think of those who have helped in the founding and building of this institution. There we remember above all the man who more than any one must be called the father of this school, since through his efforts and influence this college has come into existence; who for many years after its founding, has willingly served it with his wise counsel and aid and at all times has a warm heart for it; who to our joy, despite his advanced age, is able to take part in this celebration; who has been the faithful long-time pastor of

the local St. Paul's Congregation and the highly esteemed president of the Western District of our Synod; who is revered and honored by all of us - Pastor F. J. Biltz. Blessed be his memory among us at all times. Blessed be also the local St. Paul's Church, in whose bosom this institution has now been safely harbored these twenty-five years, together with its surrounding daughter congregations, which have always borne this school in a charitable heart! Blessed be our entire dear Synod which maintains this college and many other colleges for the spreading of the Gospel! Blessed be also our little city of Concordia, which has now been a home to this institution for a quarter of a century! Blessed be our whole wonderful country, which God has made a fortress of religious liberty! Blessed be finally the celebration of this day in us all, so that our faith may be strengthened and our love increased to the glory of our God and the welfare of His kingdom!

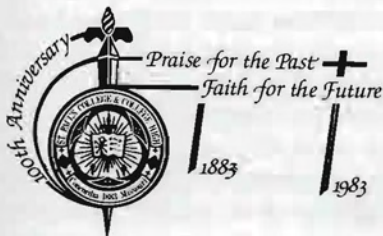
In the evening there was a concert by the Concordia Band and the student chorus, under the direction of Teacher Joseph Wukasch of St. Paul's parish school. There was a generally expressed wish that a college day such as this would become an annual event. The next day the students left for home to spend the summer vacation.

Pastor Biltz Dies

About five months later, on November 19, Pastor Biltz departed this life, at the age of 82 years. His memorial service took place on November 24 in St. Paul's Church. The city of Concordia expressed its reverence for the deceased by closing all places of business. The new spacious church - draped in black - could not hold all the people who had come. Pastor F. Brust, minister of the church, preached on Hebrews 13:7 and 8. As Scripture reading, Pastor Sieving of Lincoln read the story of Simeon, Luke 2:25-34. The obituary was read by Pastor C. H. Demetrio of Emma. Professor Andrew Baepler addressed the audience in behalf of the Faculty and Rev. C. C. Schmidt of St. Louis, a former president of the Western District, represented the District and the Synod. Between the addresses there were appropriate anthems by the church choir, the college choir, and the school children. Pastor F. Rohlfing of Alma spoke at the grave and Pastor Brust read the committal.

Adolph Bergmann

The death of another man closely connected with St. Paul's College had occurred on October 11: Adolph Bergmann, aged 58 years, a merchant in Concordia, who at the time of his sudden, unexpected death was a member of the college Board of Control. Classes were suspended at the time of his funeral, so that the college family might attend the funeral service.



Quarter-century II: 1908-1933

Early in the second quarter-century, at the end of November 1910, scarlet fever broke out among the students. Since it was impossible to isolate the patients, the administration had no other choice but to dismiss the students and close the college until after the Christmas holidays. There were no deaths from this epidemic.

It is but natural that the Board of Control would petition the Synod at its 1911 convention for \$2,500 for a hospital. A request for \$5,000 for this purpose had already been made three years before, but it had been declined. A two-room dwelling had been bought years ago and moved onto the campus to serve as a hospital. But this was entirely inadequate, as was evidenced when a number of students became sick at the same time. It was impossible to engage a nurse, for there was no room for her. Neither was there a hospital in the town Concordia. The petition was granted and the money allocated.

The heating plant did not do its full duty in extremely cold weather. It was pointed out that an outlay of \$448 would correct that deficiency. The toilets and bathing facilities in the basement of the 1890 building were in a bad state of repair. The bath tubs had been patched again and again. Water for bathing had to be heated on a stove. Permission was sought of the Synod to install toilets and shower baths in the basement of the new class room building, which was eminently fitted for that purpose. A 20-foot long brick covered walkway connecting the two buildings was also asked for. The estimated cost was \$600. Permission was granted. A gasoline engine costing \$850 was acquired to operate the water pump and the dynamo for electricity in those months when there would be no steam. The house in town, in which Professor Schaller was living, was offered to the Synod for sale for \$3,000. Since there was still a need for a professor's dwelling the deal was closed.

In 1912 Direktor Kaepfel had been in failing health and had to be hospitalized. His colleagues were loaded with teaching and sought relief. The following seminarians from St. Louis helped out teaching in 1912: Otto Ehlers and Helmuth Pennekamp from February to April, William Schulz and Arnold Pennekamp from April unto June. The Board of Control, in consultation with the Synod's president and Board of Directors, created the first assistant professorship. A young man, just finishing Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, was to be called for two years, starting in 1912. The first incumbent was Karl Ehlers, whose

Scarlet Fever

Hospital

Toilets And Bathing

Assistant Professor Karl Ehlers



father was pastor in Norborne. He taught Latin in Sexta and history and geography in the two lower classes and French in Tertia. His successors were Gustav von Brauchitsch 1914-1916, John G. Kunstmann 1916-1918, and Frederick Schumann 1918-1920.

Pardieck-Arndt

In 1912 Professor Pardieck left the faculty to become professor at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. His place was taken the same year by Pastor William Arndt of Brooklyn, New York, who had finished Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1903 and had held pastorates in Tennessee and St. Joseph. In 1921 he followed his predecessor to the seminary in St. Louis.

In order to provide more room for the growing student body, an addition was built to the Dining Hall to house the kitchen, so that the space which had been utilized for the kitchen might become a part of the dining area.

The Western District met at Zion church, St. Louis, in August, 1913. Direktor Kaepfel could make the happy announcement that the college enrollment in the past school year (1912-1913) had been the highest ever: 171.

The Direktor also announced that although the Synod in 1911 had authorized the building of a hospital, the funds had not been received. Nevertheless, the hospital had been erected.

A number of Lutheran laymen in Concordia and surrounding areas had advanced the money without interest. This group was the forerunner of the St. Paul's College Association. It was organized under the name of Der St. Paul's College Verein. Cards printed in German were sent to members and friends, announcing the meetings and urging attendance.

One of the members of the College Verein was Gustavus Adolphus (G. A.) Frerking, a dealer in grain and owner and operator of an elevator in Corder. When Direktor Kaepfel approached him in the matter of laymen advancing the funds for building the hospital, Mr. Frerking contributed \$1,000. At one time he was a member of the Board of Control. He died in 1924 at the age of 75 years.

There was a growing need for living rooms and bedrooms, so the hospital was pressed into service to supply sleeping quarters as long as there were no sick students. The Board of Control had in mind to ask the Synod for a dormitory. A room in the hospital also provided living quarters for the assistant professor.

At the convention in 1913 the Direktor and several brethren pointed to the fact that the college at Concordia had no gymnasium. This lack was regarded as something important. A gymnasium became the subject of a lengthy discussion. It was the general consensus that a gymnasium was a necessity in Concordia. A resolution was passed that the Western District, with the approval of the synodical Board of Directors, take this matter in hand. Direktor Kaepfel was given the authority to gather funds for this purpose in the Western District. It was left to the Board of Directors to erect this building when the necessary funds were at hand.

The 16 members of the 1913 graduating class held their commencement exercises on Monday evening, June 23, outdoors. The speaker was Pastor Louis J. Schwartz, pastor of Immanuel Church, Kansas City.

In the afternoon of that day, the 25th anniversary of Professor Kaepfel as Direktor of St. Paul's College was celebrated. Escorted by the chairman and secretary of the Board of Control, he entered the chapel to the strains of music by the college orchestra. After a hymn by the assembly, the local pastor, F. Brust, addressed the jubilarian and the audience on the basis of Ephesians 4:7. After the sermon the students sang a hymn, which had been written for the occasion by Professor William Schaller. Then congratulations were offered from the college board by Pastor F. Rohlfing of Alma, the pastors' conference of West Missouri by Pastor Schmidt of Carrollton, the Faculty by Professor Schoede, and the student body by graduate Frederick Mahnken. Letters and telegrams were read from the various colleges, seminaries, and officials of the Synod. In closing, the Direktor expressed his appreciation and deep gratitude.

Then followed a banquet in the Dining Hall. That was a fitting occasion to



G. A. Frerking

Gymnasium



The Kaepfel Family

express thanks to Mrs. Kaepfel for her services as head of the boarding department almost as long as her husband had charge of the college.

The celebration was under the auspices of the Board of Control, the secretary, Pastor George Moeller of Corder, having been in charge of arrangements. There were many out-of-town guests and visitors present.

The West Missouri Pastoral Conference had conducted an investigation into the crowded living and sleeping conditions at St. Paul's College - students sleeping above the dining hall and in the hospital. The conference brought this matter to the attention of the Western District in convention assembled at St. Charles in October 1916. Convinced that the shortage of proper living and sleeping quarters must be remedied if the institution was not to suffer harm, the District accepted as its own the resolutions drawn up by the lay delegates who had held a special meeting. These resolutions were: 1) in Concordia a new dormitory is a dire necessity; 2) that our District to the best of its ability support the building to be erected by the Synod and that our District promise the Synod to do its part to raise one half (\$30,000) of the projected cost of building this dormitory to house 200 students, the estimated cost being \$60,000. The Synod at the 1917 convention reacted favorably to this proposition, pointing out, however, that before building operations begin, more ground should be acquired. If not, the new building would ruin the front of the campus or encroach on the playground on the back side.

New Dormitory

Although a new dormitory had been voted by the Synod, yet the building was many years in coming. The country was at war. The boys were going into the army, drafted or as volunteers. The Church was collecting large sums of money to serve in a spiritual way the young men in the armed services of the country. Building cost had risen sky-high. Then there were also ugly rumors afloat that the soil at Concordia was such that it could not support a large building and that the sanitary conditions were below normal. It was not until 1925 that not only one building, but two - a dormitory and a gymnasium - were erected simultaneously.

Shortly after school had opened in September, 1919, a Sextaner was taken to the college hospital. The doctors diagnosed his case as typhoid fever. As soon as the nature of his case had been established, a trained nurse was called to give the ailing student the best of care. Steps were taken to prevent the disease from spreading. However, the latter part of September found more of the students sick in the hospital and in some of the sleeping rooms, which had been converted into sick rooms. At first it was supposed that these students had malaria, but after their condition had become more serious, it was found that they, too, had typhoid fever. Under these conditions it was impossible to continue classes, and so the inevitable step had to be taken. On October 9, 1919, after prayers, the students who had escaped the malady, were dismissed.

Typhoid Epidemic

At this time there were 35 boys ill, and it was impossible for one nurse to take care of all of them. Direktor Kaepfel, therefore, asked for 12 volunteers to help nurse the students. The students who had responded, together with Professors Arndt, Haentzschel, and Schumann, under the supervision of Direktor Kaepfel and the one nurse, took charge until more nurses could arrive. Two more nurses came, but even then it was impossible to take proper care of the patients. As special nurses were necessary for some of the more serious cases, a large number of nurses had to be employed. The number of patients then began to dwindle until the last were dismissed on December 19.

When the majority of the students returned after Christmas, they learned with sad hearts that three of their fellow-students had left them for the eternal home. These were Martin Becker, a Primaner; G. Reins, a Quintaner; and E. Wieting, a Sextaner.

To help defray the expenses incurred by the long siege, collections were held in the congregations of the District. The people of Concordia and the neighboring congregations contributed bed clothes.

The St. Paul's alumni, studying at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis,

Supervisory Board
 Rev. Wm. Hagen, Detroit, Mich.
 Rev. James, Evansville, Ind.
 H. W. Harst, Rock Island, Ill.
 Board of Directors
 Rev. F. Brant, Concordia, Mo.
 Rev. Geo. Mueller, Concordia, Mo.
 Julius Vogt, Jr., Concordia, Mo.
 William Gierber, Sweet Springs, Mo.
 J. Wamboldt, Alton, Ill.

St. Paul's College

J. H. C. KAEPPEL, DIRECTOR

CONCORDIA, MISSOURI

Student Board
 Rev. Platenberg, Chicago, Ill.
 Rev. L. J. Schwartz, Kansas City, Mo.
 Rev. C. B. Schuch, Sweet Springs, Mo.
 Rev. Geo. Mueller, Concordia, Mo.
 Rev. J. E. Bocklin, Proctorville, Mo.

11/13/19

My dear boys,

Your letter has been to me a source of great comfort and your contribution has been a most welcome help. As yet I have received very little of either from other parts, and it fills me with pride that my old boys are among the first to prove themselves true blue.

God bless you forever—

Your old man

J. H. C. Kaepfel

contributed \$60 towards the hospital expenses. Here is Direktor Kaepfel's handwritten letter of thanks: "11/13/19. My dear boys, Your letter has been to me a source of great comfort and your contribution has been a most welcome help. As yet, I have received very little of either from other parts, and it fills me with pride that my old boys are among the first to prove themselves true blue. God bless you forever. Your old man JHC Kaepfel."

Spanish Influenza

When the students returned from the Christmas holidays in January, 1920, after the typhoid fever interruption, the Spanish influenza was raging in the country and the student body was not immune. A number of students came down with colds, mumps, grippe, and pneumonia. As there were several cases of influenza in town, the college was put under quarantine on January 30. On February 19 the doctor declared that 12 of 17 patients had influenza. The next day, the second time in the same academic year, the students were sent home. Three nurses and four students took care of the sick until they too could be sent home. Classes were resumed on March 10.

Rules and Regulations

For the school year 1918-1919 the Calendar, or Schedule of Lessons, and Rules and Regulations were for the first time issued in English. Here are the Rules of Conduct:

Students are required:

1. To be at their places promptly, to be neat and cleanly in all things, and to do all assigned work promptly and at the right time.
2. Never to be noisy in the buildings, and not to be coarse and rowdy outside.
3. Never to miss divine service or a recitation without urgent necessity.
4. Not to go unnecessarily from the class room during lessons, from the living room during study periods, or from the dining room before grace is said.
5. Not to damage or soil anything wilfully, nor to drive nails.
6. Not to buy books or order periodicals without having obtained permission in advance.
7. Not to chew tobacco, nor to smoke without permission. Those who have gained permission may smoke in the dormitories on Wednesday afternoon between the hours of two and six, and from Saturday morning at ten o'clock till Sunday night. No smoking whatever is permitted on school days before four o'clock in the afternoon.
8. Not to have firearms and the like in their possession.
9. Not to contract debts, not to make loans, not to sell or exchange without permission.
10. Not to attend dances or theaters, not to visit saloons and other public resorts, not to frequent restaurants.
11. Not to associate with ungodly persons, with enemies of the Church or apostates. All students are forbidden to associate with girls except openly in the homes.
12. Not to leave the campus without permission except on Wednesday afternoon between 2:30 and 3:30, and on Saturday and Sunday. Members of Prima and Secunda are privileged to go to town on business between the hours of four and six in the afternoon.
13. Not to change without permission the place assigned in living, class, sleeping and dining room.
14. Not to call a meeting of the Student Body (Coetus) without the permission of the President.
15. To excuse any irregularity immediately.

Daily Calendar

Forenoon	Afternoon
5:45 - Rising Bell	12:20 - Recess
6:00 - Breakfast	1:00 - Study Period
6:15 - Tidying of Rooms	1:30 - Recitations
7:15 - Study Period	3:45 - Recess
7:50 - Chapel	6:00 - Supper
8:00 - Recitations	6:15 - Recess
9:50 - Recess	7:00 - Study Period
10:10 - Recitations	9:00 - Chapel
12:00 - Dinner	10:00 - Retiring Bell

In the forenoon there were four periods of 55 minutes each, in the afternoon three periods of 45 minutes. Wednesday afternoon was free except that Sexta had a period of penmanship. The close of the school year was on June 13.

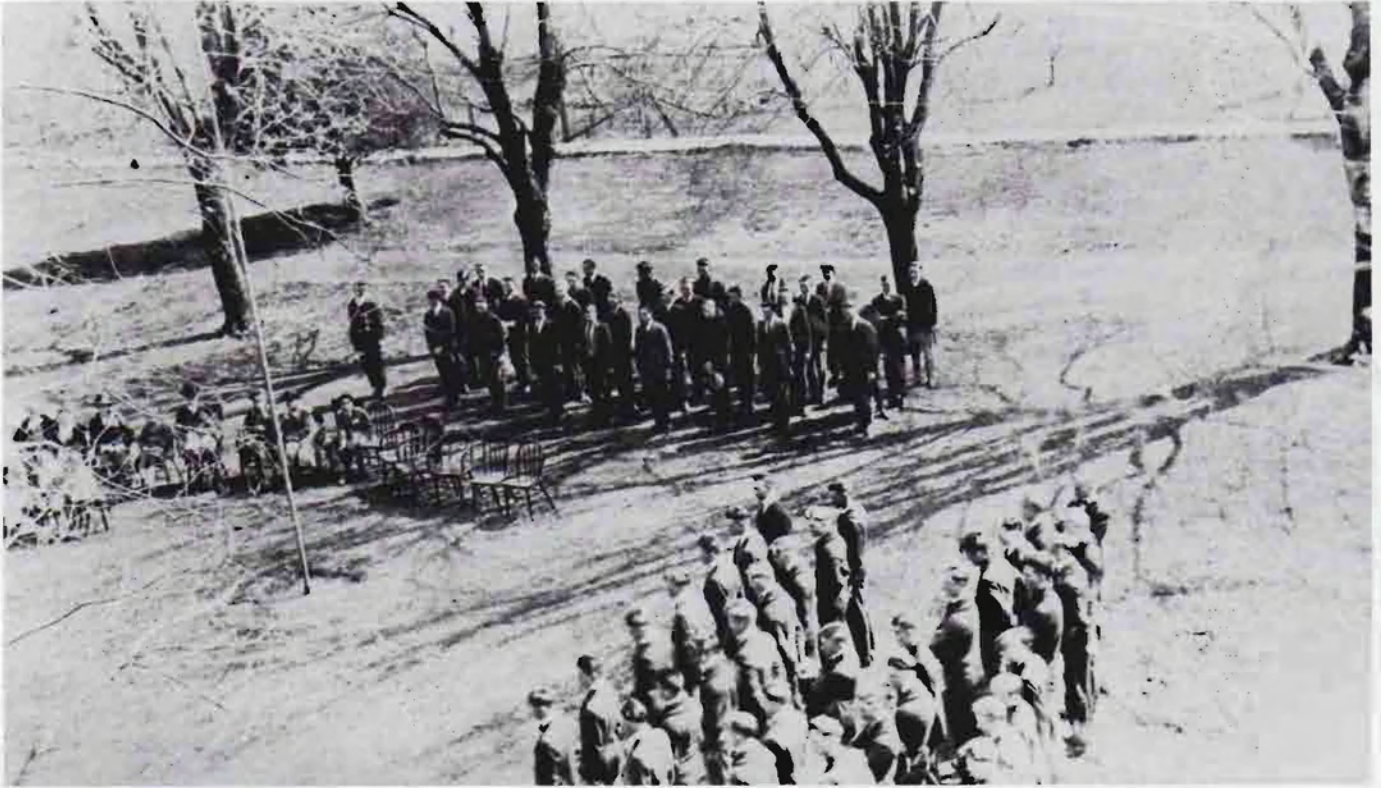
Rooms were to be had free of charge; each student, however, had to furnish his own electric lamp, table, bookshelf, chair, and mattress. The charge for board was \$25 quarterly, payable in advance. Those who intended to enter the ministry paid no tuition charges. For non-ministerial students the tuition was \$40 a year. All students were required to pay a library fee of \$1 a year.

In those years many students had families within the Concordia congregation who did their laundry and in many instances gave them Saturday supper or Sunday dinner or both.

In the spring of 1918 compulsory military training was introduced. The student body was divided into three companies, led by Professors Arndt, Haentzschel, and Schuman, who was the assistant professor and an alumnus of



Concordia College, Fort Wayne, where military training had been in operation for many years. Four lessons a week were devoted to marching and drilling. In the fall of 1918 the students were fitted out with dark blue uniforms. Corporals were busy training the freshmen and drilling them in the various exercises and marches. The three companies lined up on the campus before each meal and marched into the dining hall in squad formation. Supervision of the entire college fell into the hands of the "officer of the day." Each day a different officer took charge of the inspection. It was his duty to maintain order in the college. A daily report was made by the OD and those who transgressed in any point were making their first acquaintance with real "fatigue work."



Flagpole

A flagpole in the college park was dedicated a few days before school closing in June 1918. The three companies participated in the ceremony, which was attended by the Faculty and their families and some friends from town. Carl Napier of the graduating class delivered the dedicatory address.

End of Training

Although the Cadet Corps was something which the students could justly be proud of, nevertheless, after the war, when the topic of every-day conversation was disarmament, the students' interest in the Cadet Corps at St. Paul's began to dwindle, and the result was that military training soon became a thing of the past.

College Closing

The closing date of the 1917-1918 school year was set for Friday, June 22, 1918. However, because all available hands were needed in the harvest fields to support the war effort, the Board of Control decided to bring the school year to an end on June seventh. To make up for time lost, classes were held on Saturday mornings and Wednesday afternoons.

Smokestack

Some time around 1918 (the exact year unknown), during a winter storm, the smokestack of the power house was blown down. Nothing was hurt by the fall except the stack itself. It became necessary to drop lessons for a few days, since no steam could be generated until the smokestack had been replaced.

Pipe Organ

A used pipe organ which replaced the old reed organ in the Aula was donated by Trinity Congregation in Jefferson City.

College Day

On Sunday, October 10, 1920, the churches of the Concordia Circuit (about 15) dropped their regular Sunday morning services and came to the college

campus for a joint worship service in the morning and again in the afternoon. The Western District Pastoral Conference was in session at that time in Sweet Springs and the ministers attended this service in a body. (The St. Paul's College Alumni Association was organized at that meeting.) Pastor F. W. Mueller of California delivered the sermon in the forenoon in place of Pastor F. A. Mehl of Sylvan Grove, Kansas, who had been scheduled to do this, but had been prevented. Pastor Louis Reith of Orchard Farm, near St. Charles, and Pastor Joseph Frenz of Festus also spoke. Most families had brought their noon meal along, which was consumed on the college grounds. The college also furnished lunch. The preacher in the afternoon service was Pastor J. H. C. Fritz of Bethlehem Church, St. Louis, president of the Western District.

The services were held in the college park. The college choir and a mass chorus of nearly 100 members of the churches in Concordia, Sweet Springs, Alma, and Corder helped beautify the services. The attendance was estimated at 4,000. The collection amounted to nearly \$1,000.

This college festival found favor with many people in attendance and the general sentiment seemed to be that it become an annual event. And so it did for many years, always drawing huge crowds.

This first College Sunday came only a few months after the Synod had decided to relocate the college. People showed their interest in the school by attending this event. Tension and enthusiasm for the institution were running high. The constituency did not want to lose its college.

The St. Paul's College Alumni Association was organized on October 10, 1920, at Sweet Springs, on the occasion of the meeting of the Western District Pastoral Conference. The first officers were president: Rev. Karl Niermann of Cole Camp, secretary: Rev. Joseph Frenz of Festus, financial secretary: Rev. E. L. Roschke of St. Louis, treasurer: Mr. W. Pinkepank of Sweet Springs. The Association started out with an ambitious program: to provide each student with a new office desk and a steel book shelf. Each member pledged to provide the means for buying one or more of these desks. At a meeting at Altenburg, in 1921, during the Western District convention, it was decided, in addition to the desks and the bookshelves, to provide each student with his own steel locker. All the congregations in the District were appealed to and a sufficient amount was raised. When the Missouri District of the Walther League met in Concordia in May, 1922, the seminary chapter of the Alumni Association at its own expense published a souvenir booklet describing St. Paul's College and distributed it free to the Walther Leaguers. Today the chief objective of the organization is to provide scholarships and other financial assistance to the students at the college.

For many years Dr. Theo. Hanser, class 1916, at the time of the Western District convention in St. Louis, hosted the alumni and friends of the college at a dinner at Anheuser Busch brewery, of which he was company doctor.

When the Academy, that is, the high school, became accredited with the University of Missouri prior to 1920, the successful completion of the eighth grade became a requirement for admission to the Freshman High or Sexta class. New students were given an entrance examination. Those who passed the test were accepted into Sexta, while those who failed were given an opportunity to enter the special preparatory class, called Septima. September 1920 the entrance examination was given for the first time and the first Septima opened with twenty-one students. There were also several special students, members of Sexta, who had to remove a deficiency in some subject. The subjects taught were English, German, arithmetic, U.S. History, civics, physiology, and geography. Instruction in religion was given by Direktor Kaepfel, jointly with Sexta. The instructor was Walter Herrling, who had just completed his studies at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The following year (1921) nine students were enrolled in Septima, taught by Wilfred Kruse, a 1921 graduate of the St. Louis seminary. In 1922-1923 ten students made up the class. Their teacher was Erich Eichmann, a 1921 graduate of the St. Louis Concordia Seminary. When he left in November to

Alumni Association



Dr. Hanser

College To Be Relocated

enter the ministry, his place was taken by Rev. Theo. von Schlichten, who had been pastor of Christ Church, Liberty Township, rural Sweet Springs. In 1923 there were nine students, and the following year none, and so Septima was discontinued. By that time, all new students had an eighth grade education.

After 36 years of fruitful service to the Church, St. Paul's College stood before its first test of continuing existence or being closed or at least relocated. Committee 1 at the 1920 synodical convention in St. Louis recommended relocating the school. Three years later, in 1923, the same Committee 1 recommended to retain the institution in Concordia.

Committee 1 is the floor committee at synodical conventions which concerns itself with the Synod's colleges and seminaries, offering pertinent recommendations. The section of the report of Committee 1 at the 1920 convention of the Synod at St. Louis, dealing with St. Paul's College, touched on a number of different points. First of all, it mentioned the Survey Committee's recommendation that no new buildings be erected at Concordia. Then it quoted from the report of the college's Board of Control. The board was very much disturbed and dismayed at the suggestion of relocation. The college was now the third largest preparatory school in the Synod and had turned out a goodly number of students for St. Louis. It asked the Synod not to pass any resolution either to close or relocate St. Paul's College, but rather give it a three-year trial to see whether, even in the face of adverse criticism, Concordia may prove itself to be the best place for it.

Committee 1 added that the entire faculty was not in agreement with the board's decision. No parents are going to send their sons to a school whose existence is in doubt. The Committee went on to state that the class room building is in a precarious state, the foundation being too weak to support the structure. The sewer facilities in Concordia are highly insufficient, and adequate fire protection virtually does not exist. Therefore the Committee, after long and serious consultations, declined the request of the Board of Control to permit the institution to exist another triennium in Concordia.

Committee 1 Recommendations

Nevertheless the Committee was of the opinion that St. Paul's College was to be continued, because the Church needed it. Therefore it submitted the following recommendations:

1. that the Board of Directors of Synod, at the least possible expenditure put the buildings of St. Paul's College into a serviceable condition, so that the college may be continued there until steps can be taken towards an improved location.

2. that the Synod appoint a committee, which should in the territory to be served by the college, look about for a location more favorable than the present one, more favorable a) concerning sanitary conditions and installations, b) concerning accessibility by railroad, c) concerning the acquisition of the necessary building site;

3. that this commission be authorized, as soon as a location has been found, to take steps to acquire the necessary ground and proceed with the erection of buildings;

4. that this commission be empowered to gather as many contributions as possible in the territory in which the college is to be located to defray the cost of starting a new campus, and that the synodical treasurer be instructed, upon request of the Board of Directors, to pay the amount needed;

5. that the Synod also ask this commission to consider whether the college in Concordia should perhaps unite with the institution in Seward, possibly in Lincoln, Nebraska.

It was recommended that this commission be comprised of five members: one pastor, three laymen, and one teacher, to be appointed by the president of the Synod.

All recommendations of Committee 1 were made into resolutions except no. 5, which was tabled.

The entire report was in German. Only the final resolution was given in

English also: "Resolved to empower the Board of Directors to sell or otherwise dispose of Synod's property in Concordia, Mo."

The committee appointed by the president of the Synod to effect the relocation was comprised of Pastor Karl Niermann (chairman), H. Beinke, J. C. Willbrand, P. F. Fiene, H. Hillmann (secretary).

This committee met in Concordia in order to get first hand information and knowledge of conditions prevailing at the college. Then in notices in *Der Lutheraner* and *The Lutheran Witness* the committee announced its readiness to receive offers from such places which could offer the college a more favorable location than its present in Concordia. Offers came from St. Louis, Farmington, Jefferson City, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Rolla, all in Missouri, Boone, Iowa, Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska.

The committee was of the unanimous opinion that four of these places could not be considered, namely St. Louis, Farmington, Rolla, and Boone, Iowa. With regard to the others, the committee decided to visit them. This was done in April, 1921. Meetings were held with the local congregations or their representatives and in some cases also with civic leaders. Everywhere the committee was received with the utmost consideration and any information desired was readily given.

When the inspection tour had been completed and all the advantages and disadvantages and offers made by the various places had been carefully considered, the committee agreed on a special meeting to select the place in which in their opinion the the college should be relocated.

Meanwhile the difficulty of collecting money for the General Building Fund of the Synod became increasingly more apparent and the committee felt that, beside what it had already done, it would be impossible to gather funds for relocation in the areas which wanted the school. To fulfill its duty the committee would need one third of the amount designated by the Synod for its Building Fund.

Since there was no prospect of getting even the very least money needed, the committee was convinced that its task of relocating had been made impossible, and so the school remained where it was.

The reasons for the relocation of St. Paul's College were refuted in a written request to keep the college in Concordia addressed to the Synod by the St. Louis Pastoral Conference and the St. Louis One Day Conference February 26, 1923, and March 7, 1923, respectively. Four reasons had been advanced for relocating: 1. the poor soil condition in Concordia; 2. insufficient sewer facilities; 3. inadequate railroad service; 4. lack of ground for expansion.

1) Two prominent and proficient architects - from St. Louis and Kansas City - after a thorough investigation of the soil, declared that the ground is not worse than at many other places, where years ago large buildings have been erected, which today are in as good condition as they were in the beginning. The building in Concordia has deteriorated because it was erected out of ignorance of soil conditions. The damage has now been made good, and the building is safe for many years.

2) Here also professional inspection showed that there is nothing wrong with the septic tank, but that the fault lay in its installation. There is nothing standing in the way to have this defect remedied and then the system should function as well as it does at hundreds and thousands of places.

3) Railroad connections three years ago were not favorable and even today leave much to be desired. But now an "automobile highway" is being built from St. Louis to Kansas City through Concordia, which no doubt will improve transportation considerably.

4) In regard to this point, it can be announced that seven acres of land, which we should like to have had for a long time but could not gain possession of, will be available if the college remains in Concordia and will not cost the Synod a cent.

On March 6, 1923 a meeting was held in Concordia of representatives from

Committee For Relocation

Reasons For Relocating Refuted

Land and Money

congregations of the Concordia, Sedalia, and Kansas City Circuits, besides a number of friends of the college. In the morning the lay delegates met in separate session, whereupon they presented a plan to offer the Synod six acres of land and \$10,000 if the college were to remain in Concordia. This plan was adopted by the plenary meeting by a unanimous vote. It was furthermore decided to encourage the Board of Control to request \$200,000 for a new dormitory.

1923 Convention

Committee 1 at the 1920 meeting of the Missouri Synod recommended and the convention voted the relocation of the college. However, in the three years till the next convention in 1923 the committee charged with the task of relocating was not able to carry out the resolution of the Synod because of financial difficulties. Therefore at the convention at Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 20-30, 1923, the eyes of all were fixed on Committee 1. What this Committee would propose would be the most important item of business in the welfare of the institution. After long and prayerful consideration Committee 1 felt it its duty to recommend to the Synod that St. Paul's College remain in Concordia. The convention concurred in this committee recommendation. - Here are some other convention transactions.

New Dormitory

The convention in 1917 recognized the need of a new residence hall and resolved to build one. However, this resolution was never carried out. The convention in 1923 realized that the need still existed and appropriated \$125,000 for this purpose.

English Services

It was noted that since there were a number of students who had received little or no religious instruction in German, St. Paul's Congregation in Concordia had introduced regular Sunday services in English. These were conducted Sunday evenings.

The 1907 Building

In regard to the 1907 class room building with the defective foundation and cracks in the wall, the Board of Control reported to the Synod that the Building Committee of the Synod's Board of Directors had the building inspected by experts and had retained the services of one of them, whose specialty was repairing foundations. He strengthened the foundation considerably and at certain strategic places he sank concrete pillars to bedrock.

Kaepfel's Home

The Board of Control also asked the Synod to purchase the home owned by Direktor Kaepfel, since he wished to sell it and buy a smaller place. A committee of three, of which Direktor Kaepfel was one member, the Board of Control the second, and the third member chosen by the two, placed the value of the home and property at \$6,000. The Synod bought the place.

College Well

In the triennium 1920-1923 the well at St. Paul's College completely broke down. The casing had rusted throughout and could no longer contain water. The earth wall had collapsed. The well was beyond repair. There was only one alternative: drill a new well. This was done with the Synod's consent. During the emergency the city of Concordia supplied water to the college without any cost. And the Commercial Club circulated a subscription list, which netted \$750 for the new well. The Synod in convention assembled passed a resolution to thank the city council and the Commercial Club for their assistance in time of need.

For the installation of opal white glass urinals \$750 was appropriated and \$629 for a pumphouse, which was also to serve as storage space and a place to repair machinery.

Doctors of Divinity

In a ceremony at St. Paul's Church the evening of Tuesday, October 30, 1923, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Direktor Kaepfel and Professor Baepler. Congratulatory messages were extended by the local pastor, F. Brust, by Pastors Louis Schwartz of Kansas City, Ernest Runge of Blackburn, Martin Senne of Sweet Springs, Professor Schoede in behalf of the Faculty, and student William Bruening for the student body. Thereupon Pastor Richard Kretzschmar of St. Louis, president of the Western District, presented the diplomas. Direktor Kaepfel responded in German and Professor Baepler in English. The service concluded with a hymn of praise and then the congregation prayed in unison.

Afterwards the college Dining Hall became the scene of a social gathering. A



Direktor Kaepfel's Home

luncheon was served and Professor Krueger presided as toastmaster and several speeches were made. A feature of the program was that Professor Lobeck made a talk in Latin and Professor Schaller composed a poem in German especially for this occasion. The students gave each of the two honored guests a statue of Dr. Martin Luther as a token of regard and esteem. Many telegrams of congratulation addressed to the two new doctors had been received and were read by Professor Wismar, some in church, others in the mess hall.

The joy among the students was heightened by the announcement that tomorrow would be a free day!

At the Western District convention at Alma, October 15-21, 1924, the following resolution was passed:

Gymnasium

“WHEREAS, there exists at our college at Concordia, Mo. an urgent need for a gymnasium and assembly hall; and

WHEREAS, the cost of such a structure, according to plans approved by the Board of Control, will be \$40,000; and

WHEREAS, the sum of about \$15,000 is on hand and available for this purpose and the congregations in the vicinity of Concordia have promised a bonus of \$10,000, and the sum of \$15,000 is still

needed. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Western District declare the erection of the gymnasium and assembly hall a necessity and at once take steps to raise \$15,000 within the District for this purpose."

Fiftieth Anniversary

At the conclusion of the afternoon service on the annual College Sunday, October 12, 1924, in St. Paul's Church the fifty years' ministry of Professor Andrew Baepler was noted. Completely taken by surprise and somewhat overcome, he was escorted by Pastors E. Runge and A. Griesse to a chair before the altar. The local pastor, F. Brust, spoke in behalf of the congregation, the college Board of Control, and the Lafayette-Saline County Pastoral Conference. At the close of his remarks he handed Dr. Baepler a remembrance consisting of fifty dollars in gold. Appropriate remarks were made by Direktor J. H. C. Kaepfel for the faculty, Rev. M. Senne for the St. Paul's College Association, and Mr. Arnold Wenger for the student body. Professor O. Krueger read the many congratulatory letters that had been received. Of special interest was a five-page letter written by Pastor Theo. Miessler, 83 years old, who ordained Dr. Baepler fifty years earlier at Cole Camp. A student chorus sang a hymn, which was followed by the benediction.

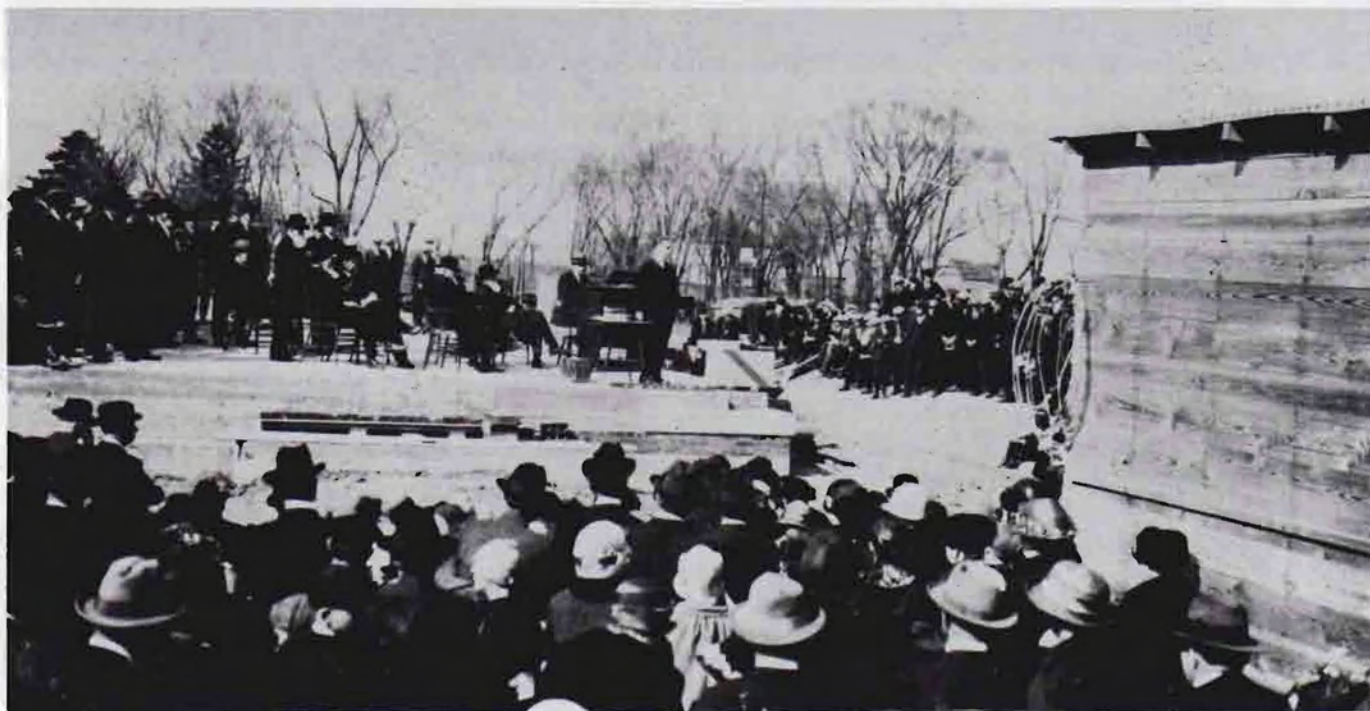
Two New Buildings

Two new buildings were going up at the same time, one right next to the other. The one was a dormitory for boys and young men, the other a gymnasium-auditorium. The dormitory was named Biltz Hall after Pastor Franz Julius Biltz, the founder of the college. Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium Auditorium received its name from J. H. C. Kaepfel, long-time president of the institution, who worked very hard to get a gym.

In December 1924 building operation ceased on account of the weather. Forty-three 4' x 4' concrete pillars were built down to bedrock under the dormitory. On these the foundation was placed in heavily reinforced beam construction, making it practically impossible for the building ever to give way.

On Sunday afternoon, March 29, 1925, the corner stone of Biltz Hall was laid. The weather was favorable and a crowd estimated at 1,800 was present, people mainly from Lafayette and Saline Counties. The speakers for the occasion were Pastor Martin Senne of Sweet Springs, a one-time student, who preached a German sermon, and Pastor Walter Brauer of St. Joseph, an alumnus, who

Cornerstone laying of Biltz Hall



addressed the large audience in English. Pastor F. Brust, the local pastor, placed the documents into the box and laid it into the corner-stone. The students' chorus and an octet sang several selections.

The building, costing \$125,000, was the first dormitory built since 1890, and the first major building since 1906. The gymnasium, costing about \$40,000, was a gift from the Western District.

The two buildings were dedicated on Sunday, September 6, 1925. The Scripture reading was by Pastor Brust. Sermons were delivered by Dr. F. Pieper, synodical president, in German, and by Pastor A. R. Ed Oelschlaeger of West Point, Nebraska, in English. The prayer and benediction were spoken by President Krueger.

In the morning of that day, the annual College Day was observed with Professor Th. Laetsch of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, the speaker. At the conclusion of the service the new buildings, to be dedicated in the afternoon, were formally opened by Direktor Krueger.



Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium and Biltz Hall

In the evening there was another service, in the church, in which Pastor Emil C. Weis of Tilsit was inducted into office as the sixth professor. Rev. Dr. Richard Kretzschmar of St. Louis, president of the Western District, preached the sermon and installed the new professor.

Biltz Hall is a three-story structure, originally housing 32 students on each floor, for a total of 96. Each floor had four corner bedrooms, designed for eight students each, with air and light from three sides. There was a bed and a locker for each occupant. Besides a washroom each story had eight living rooms, each room planned for four students. Each occupant was supplied with a desk, chair, and bookcase. A center ceiling light supplied sufficient light. At that time the dormitory was considered one of the most beautiful and practical of any of the Synod's dormitories. At the time of the 75th anniversary in 1958 it was completely remodeled and fitted out with a lounge on the first floor and a chapel in the basement.

The main entrance to Kaepfel Memorial is on a level with the balcony. A flight of stairs on each side of the building leads down to the main floor, which is on the level with the outdoor athletic field, accessible through back doors. The main floor was the basketball court, and by setting up folding chairs could be converted into an assembly room. It is equipped with a stage. There were also locker and shower rooms.

By June 1917 the enrollment had climbed to about 150. A seventh professor was needed. This need was filled by Professor Adolph Haentzschel, a professor at Concordia College, Conover, North Carolina. He was a graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Before entering the teaching profession, he had held pastorates in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. He began his duties at the beginning of the 1917-1918 school year. His field was Hebrew, English, Latin, and history. He remained in Concordia only three years, then accepted a call as Lutheran campus pastor at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

Professor Haentzschel's place was taken in 1921 by Rev. O. W. Wismar, who,



Professor Wismar

like his predecessor, had also been a professor at one of the Synod's institutions, namely the progymnasium in New Orleans, headed by Rev. Karl Nierman, one of the first three students at St. Paul's in 1884. When the New Orleans college was closed, Wismar continued as pastor of a congregation in that city, organizing congregations in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Alexandria. Like his predecessor, he remained at his post in Concordia only a short time. After five years he accepted a call to a congregation in Los Angeles.

Professor Krueger

Another instructor who came in 1921 was Pastor Ottomar Krueger, who took the place of Professor William Arndt, who had accepted a call to a professorship at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Rev. Krueger had finished his studies for the ministry at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis in 1914 and had been pastor in Rolla and in Orchard, Nebraska. He taught English and history.

Direktor Kaepfel Dies

The year 1925 was significant in the annals of the Faculty. On February 4 Direktor Kaepfel died at Research Hospital in Kansas City at the age of 71 years, after having been at the helm of St. Paul's for 36½ years. His body was brought to Concordia on the evening train. The Faculty and student body were at the depot to meet it and escort it to the Kaepfel home.

Dr. Kaepfel's funeral took place on the sixth of February. His pastor, Frederick Brust, preached a German sermon and Professor Krueger, one of his colleagues, spoke in English. Professor William Schaller, another colleague, read the obituary. Pastor R. Kretzschmar spoke for the Western District, Pastor C. F. Lehenbauer represented the Kansas District, and Direktor A. W. Meyer addressed the congregation in behalf of St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas.



*Direktor Kaepfel (left)
President Krueger (right)*

President Krueger

Professor Krueger, who had substituted for Direktor Kaepfel during his hospitalization, was elected the second president of the college and was installed on May 10, 1925 by the local pastor, F. Brust, who was second vice-president of the Western District. During his tenure the title Direktor was gradually giving way to president. Krueger was the youngest man ever to become head of one of the Synod's colleges (33 years), one year younger than his predecessor when he took over. He guided the affairs of the college till the end of the school year 1936-37, when he became president of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana (his alma mater) as did Professor Baepler in 1887.

Objectives of My Administration, by Ottomar Krueger

1) To be and prove myself a true father of "the boys." This meant to cultivate the feeling in them that there was someone who was personally interested in their daily life and in their general development towards manhood. This called for a certain amount of sternness in some circumstances and an application of tenderness and sympathy in others.

2) To awaken and increase in them a deeper spirituality. This was done by accepting all classroom religious instruction and it was impressed upon them especially in the Saturday morning devotions in the chapel. That those heart to heart talks were of great importance to the students is evidenced by the fact that even after so many years I receive letters from some of the "boys" expressing their appreciation and thanks for these short down-to-earth talks.

3) To publicize our school to its thousands of constituents. St. Paul's territory extended over a large geographical area. This encompassed the states of Missouri and Arkansas, southern Illinois, portions of Kansas and all of the new Nebraska Districts. Therefore it behooves the head of the College to represent it at the various large conferences held in these districts and to fill many invitations to speak and preach for important occasions and to substitute during vacancies in the pastorates. I sometimes spoke at three different churches on one Sunday.

4) To promote a good "town and gown" relationship. This was lacking greatly during this period before and to some people it was of little concern whether St. Paul's College remained in Concordia or not. It was for this reason that I accepted the leadership of the two Walther League societies with the blessing of the pastor and later engaged in some civic affairs. It was my privilege to serve as member of the local school board and as president of the Chamber of Commerce and as the chairman of the committee to liquidate the two banks.

Besides we tried to cultivate the good will of the Concordia families who served as parents in absentia to many of the "boys" and gave them good Sunday dinners and took care of their laundry; likewise the ladies that helped the commissary by canning vegetables and fruits and cooking large kettles of apple butter during the summer.

At the close of the school year 1924-1925 Professor Andrew Baepler handed in his resignation. However, he continued to teach two special classes in German the following year. He also remained librarian, in which capacity he had served for many years.

As successor of Professor Baepler as teacher of English, Pastor Emil C. Weis was called. He was a 1918 graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, was assistant pastor at Zion Church, St. Louis, and then pastor at Tilsit. The date of his installation was September 6, 1925, the day when Biltz Hall and Kaepfel Memorial were dedicated. He was the first called athletic director of the college and the first alumnus (class 1915) to become a regular teacher at his alma mater.

Professor Krueger's successor as teacher of history was Pastor Lewis W. Spitz, St. Louis seminary class 1918. Before coming to Concordia in 1925 he had been pastor at Lovell, Wyoming, Bertrand and Blue Hill, Nebraska. He also

Professor Baepler Retires

Professor Emil Weis

*Professor Emil C. Weis (left)
Professor Lewis W. Spitz (center)
Professor Albert E. Reese (right)*

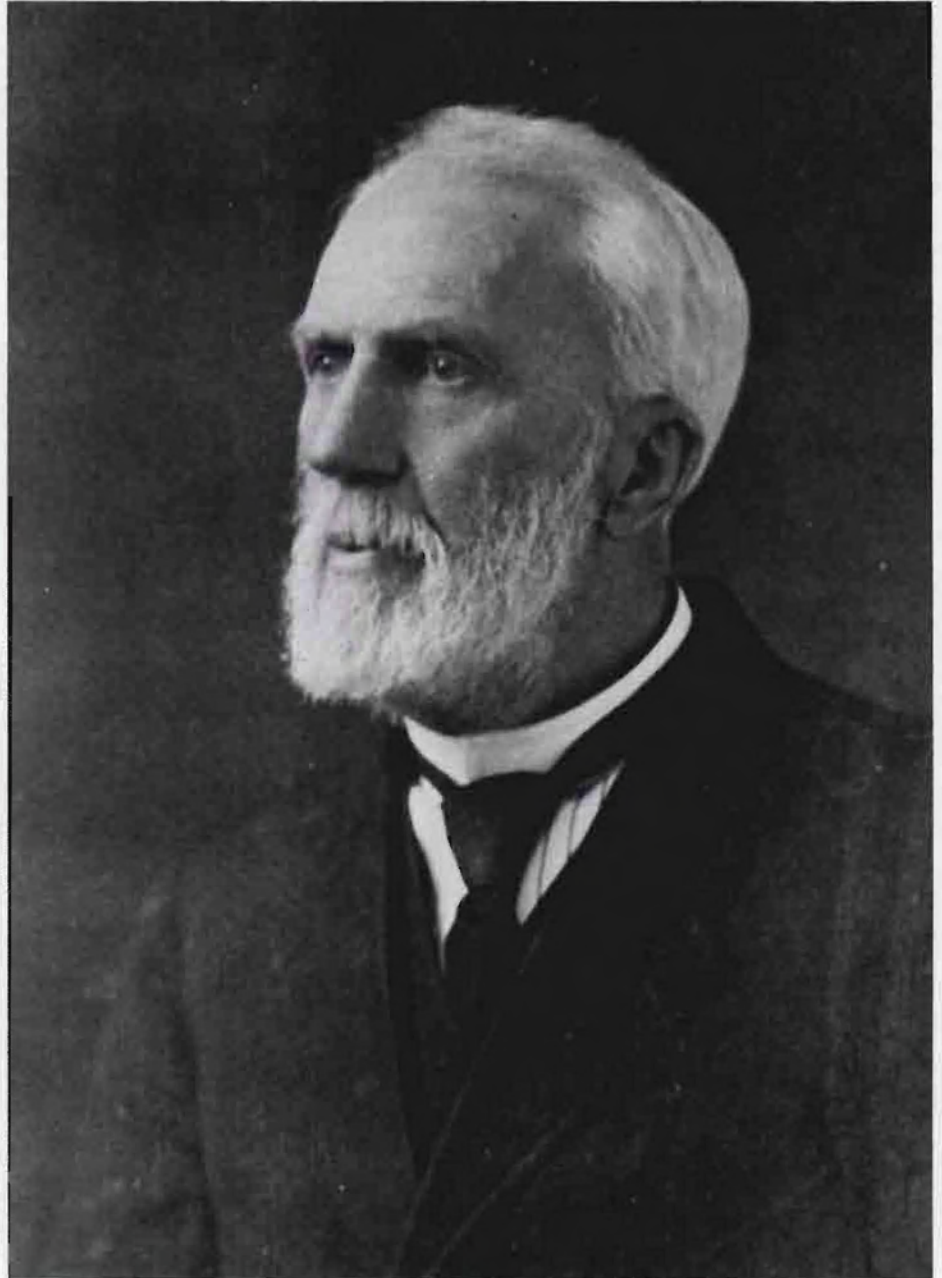


instructed in physics. In 1946 he accepted a call to serve as professor at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis.

In 1926 Rev. Albert E. Reese of Winlock, Washington, replaced Professor Wismar as teacher of Latin. He finished St. Paul's in 1914 and the St. Louis seminary in 1917. He had held pastorates in Chehalis, Longview, and Menlo, Washington. On January 3, 1945 he was given a peaceful dismissal to accept a call to Mexico City, Mexico.

Professor Andrew Baepler

Professor Andrew Baepler died October 20, 1927, after 53 years' service to the church, 31 of them as professor at St. Paul's College in two stints. His age was 77 years, 2 months, and 12 days.



*Professor Andrew Baepler
1850-1927*

Professor Roehrs

In 1929 a new professorship was created. This was filled by Pastor Walter R. Roehrs, St. Louis seminary 1925. He came to Concordia from a church in Western Springs, Illinois. He served as instructor in Hebrew and German. In 1941 he was released to join the Faculty of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois.

The Faculty at the time of the college's fiftieth anniversary in 1933 was Ottomar Krueger president; Professors A. H. Schoede, Henry Lobeck, William Schaller, Emil Weis, Lewis Spitz, Albert Reese, Walter Roehrs.

All these professors received their call in accordance with the method of electing teachers at synodical institutions. An invitation was issued in the official church papers for congregations to nominate suitable candidates for the vacant chair. Those lists were then published. In those days all candidates had to be members of the clergy of the Synod. Each college had its own Electoral Board, which chose the professor. "The present call to faculty service through the Board for Higher Education in cooperation with the faculty of a specific school, without requiring the choice from a published list, dates back to 1965. Prior to 1959, the Synod also determined whether a new chair should be added to a college." These men all served on an equal basis.

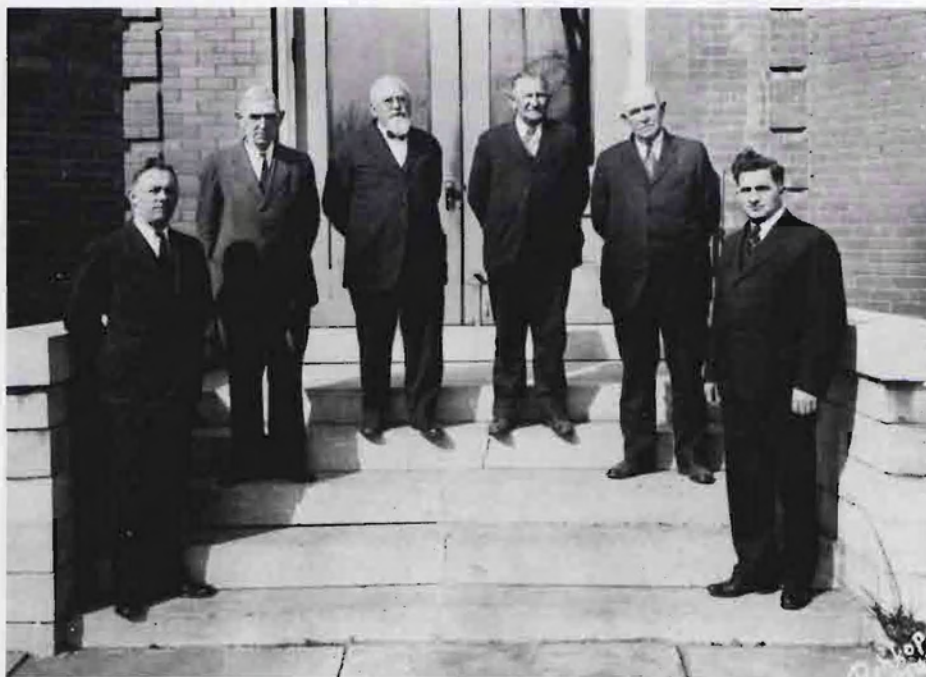
The ranking system (professor, associate professor, assistant professor, instructor) was adopted by the 1947 convention of the Synod. However, it was not immediately put into effect in all schools. Some were still seeking the Synod to rescind its action in 1950.

The fiftieth anniversary of St. Paul's College was observed on Thursday, June 8, 1933. The city mayor had declared the day a holiday and all business was suspended between 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The celebration had been planned by a committee of the Board of Control and of the Alumni Association. An anniversary booklet had been prepared by Professors Spitz and Roehrs.



Professor Walter Roehrs

Golden Jubilee



*The 1933 Board of Control
Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt, Mr. J. Vogt, Jr., Rev.
Fr. Brust, Mr. Louis Pinkepank, Mr. H.
Rolf, Direktor (president) O. Krueger.*

The day before, Wednesday, June 7, the commencement exercises of the graduating class were held in the auditorium of Kaepfel Memorial. There were 12 members of the class. At the close of the exercises, Walter W. Stuenkel, student at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, representing the seminary chapter of the Alumni Association, presented a scholarship award and a new Bible to Arthur E. Graf, one of the graduates, for the highest scholastic record. After this there was an informal gathering and smoker, during which time the Concordia Municipal Band played an hour-long concert. Rev. O. Rothe of St. Louis, member of the silver jubilee class of the college (1908), addressed a few words of thanks to the band.

Following this, lasting till midnight, there was a meeting of the Alumni Association, presided over by Professor E. C. Weis, president. In the absence of

the secretary, Rev. William Westermann, Pastor Walter H. Schwab of Slater took over. A rising vote of confidence was extended to Direktor Krueger for not having accepted the call last winter to Immanuel Congregation in Kansas City. Professor Weis was reelected president; Pastor J. T. Roschke of Cole Camp was chosen vice-president; Pastor Carl F. Schmidt of Rosebud, secretary; and Professor A. W. Reese, treasurer.

The following day dawned with threatening skies and light rain drops. A parade which had been planned for nine o'clock, to be headed by an improvised band of former students, had to be abandoned. Then sunshine appeared and the services could be held outdoors as planned. Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, synodical president, had been asked to preach in the morning and had consented, but was later constrained to cancel the engagement. In his stead Rev. Dr. R. Kretzschmar of St. Louis, president of the Western District, delivered a German sermon on Psalm 68:20, 21, 35. Pastor August Ficken of Blue Hill, Nebraska, who formerly lived in Concordia and had finished the three-year course at St. Paul's College in 1900, delivered the English sermon on Psalm 99:2. During the noon hour the local city band again favored those who lingered on the campus with a concert.

At 2:30 p.m. a service was conducted in the English language, in which Pastor Frederic Niedner of St. Charles, a member of the first graduating class in 1907, preached. Thereupon Professor Lobeck read the names of some forty sister institutions, organizations, and individuals, who had sent messages of congratulations. A number of these letters were read.

Four alumni served as liturgists at these services: Pastor T. J. Mehl, St. Louis, and Pastor Theo. Hoemann of Paullina, Iowa, in the morning and Pastor Henry Frohn of Manhattan, Kansas, and Pastor Theo. Roschke of Collinsville, Illinois, in the afternoon. Both services were beautified by special music. In the forenoon the choir of the local St. Paul's Church and the college glee club sang, while in the afternoon the glee club and some 200 parish school and Sunday school children of the Concordia and surrounding congregations rendered anthems of praise. The congregational singing was accompanied by the college orchestra, which as well as the college glee club and the church choir was under the direction of Teacher H. H. Mueller of St. Paul's Lutheran School. The children's singing was led by Teacher E. Schaefer of Corder. The services and the concert were not held



Many College Day services were held in settings similar to this scene.

- as on the occasion of the silver jubilee and many a College Day - in the park in front of the hospital and the old dormitory, but rather behind the college, the speakers' stand being in front of the main entrance to the Dining Hall. All the benches from Central Park were used.

Between the afternoon service and supper time a game of baseball was played

between the college team and a team made up of former students. Due to lack of time, only seven innings could be played. The students won by a score of 2-0. Pastor F. A. Mehl of Sylvan Grove, Kansas, was the umpire. He had a son on each team!

At six o'clock the college bell summoned guests and visitors to the Dining Hall for the anniversary banquet. A bounteous and delicious meal was served. The place was beautifully decorated. Pastor Martin Schaefer of St. Louis introduced Pastor F. Niedner as toastmaster. Addresses were made by Pastor Karl Niermann of Cole Camp, the first student to enroll at the college fifty years ago, who spoke on "Pioneer Days;" Pastor William Benhoff of St. Charles, a member of the first graduating class in 1907, on "SPC - A Blessing to Our Church;" Dr. Theo. Hanser, class 1916, assistant to the chief surgeon at Lutheran Hospital in St. Louis, on "What My Training at St. Paul's College Meant to Me;" Pastor E. A. Brockmann of St. Genevieve, class of 1925, on "SPC in Recent Years;" President O. Krueger on "The Future of Our Alma Mater."

Pastor Otto Rothe in behalf of the Alumni Association presented a check for \$251.51 to President Krueger as a golden jubilee gift from the alumni to their alma mater, to cover the purchase of a number of steel chairs and a parallel bar for the gymnasium.

The banquet was concluded with the Lord's Prayer in unison and immediately preceding this the assembly joined in singing a poem written by the Direktor of the college, Ottomar Krueger, and set to music by Teacher H. H. Mueller:

St. Paul's, St. Paul's forever!
How splendid is thy fame!
How widespread is thy influence,
Illustrious thy name;
How far-flung is thy service,
How loyal are thy friends,
How glorious thy history,
How much on thee depends.

The Dining Hall.



St. Paul's, St. Paul's forever!
How staunch through storm and tide,
How faithful to thy Savior,
Naught also to teach beside!
Who knows what yet shall test thee,
Who knows what time may bring?
With face on High, invisible,
St. Paul's to thee we sing.

The banquet lasted somewhat longer than had been anticipated. A concert had been arranged for eight o'clock in the evening, and a large concourse of people had assembled while the banquet was still in progress. Until the dinner was ended, the crowd outdoors was entertained in an impromptu manner by a number of school children, who sang songs which they had learned for their school picnic on the previous Monday.

The banquet was attended by approximately 300 people.

In connection with the jubilee two other festivals were arranged by the Board of Control. In June of 1934 an Alumni Home-coming Celebration and in September the annual College Day drew immense audiences reaching the five thousand mark. All these fellow-Christians came to offer special praise and thanksgiving to the Lord for the many blessings He had bestowed upon His Church through St. Paul's College and sent up fervent prayers to His throne on high that He would grant this institution to serve Him also in the future, for many years to come, if it be His will.



The 1884 and the 1890 buildings. Many early students referred to it as "the college." In later years it was considered one building and named Founders Hall.



Quarter-century III: 1933-1958

St. Paul's College had barely crossed the threshold from its Golden Jubilee to the third 25-year period in its history when for the second time it was faced with the possibility of being closed.

Cleveland 1935

A depression was stalking the land. The church had a surplus-candidate problem-the seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield were graduating more men than congregations were calling. The Synod was intent upon saving money. Accordingly, at the synodical convention in Cleveland June 19-26, 1935, the Committee on Higher Education or, as it was often referred to, the Committee of Thirteen, recommended that Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, Concordia College at Conover, North Carolina, Concordia College at Portland, Oregon, and St. Paul's College at Concordia be closed. The Committee report reads in part:

"Your Committee considered St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo., in connection with St. John's of Winfield, Kansas, and Concordia at Austin, Texas. It appears to us that the Concordia-Winfield-Austin territory is oversupplied.

"Austin was founded only recently, and adequate physical equipment has been provided by Synod. Time will tell whether this institution is really needed by the Church...

"Winfield also has excellent equipment, in good condition, with plenty of room to spare. And it is farther away from our sister Concordias than is St. Paul's in Missouri. We therefore recommend that Synod continue Winfield, primarily as a junior college for ministerial students...

"Your Committee is convinced that the students of the territory now served by our college at Concordia, Mo., can well be accommodated at Winfield and Fort Wayne. Furthermore, the continuance of St. Paul's at Concordia will require the erection of a new administration building in the near future.

"Accordingly, your Committee recommends - 1) That our institution at Concordia, Mo., be closed; 2) That the property be turned over to the Western District.

"Committee 1 recommended that the recommendation of the Committee on Higher Education to close St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., be declined and that the college be continued.

"Action of Synod. The recommendation of Committee 1 was adopted."



Rev. O. E. Heilman

Letters protesting the closing of St. Paul's furnish the following interesting bits of information: "The enrollment of ministerial students at Winfield, 1932-1933, was 86; at Concordia, 124."

"Trinity Church, Winfield, 250 communicants; St. Paul's Church, Concordia, 1,074. Within a radius of 30 miles from Winfield, three congregations, with a total communicant membership of 303; within the same distance from Concordia, 20 congregations, with a total of 5,504 communicants."

"The cost of St. Paul's College has been low, due to the fact that the cost per student at the school is only \$127.16, as against an average of \$151.68 at all our colleges."

"Ten years ago the Lutherans in the immediate vicinity of Concordia donated a needed parcel of ground and \$10,000 for the institution. The Western District erected a gymnasium at a cost of \$40,000."

In regard to the other three institutions, Conover was closed, Portland was retained, the seminary at Springfield was voted closed by a vote of 266 to 265. In a later session the question was reconsidered, and it was resolved, by a vote of 256 to 283, not to close Springfield.

In regard to the closing of Springfield, it is generally assumed that it was President Pfotenhauer who told the convention that one does not close a seminary by one vote and urged reconsideration. It was not he but Pastor Dr. Henry Grueber of Milwaukee who spoke these words. They carried a lot of weight, because he was the chairman of the Board for Higher Education, which had made the recommendation that the seminary at Springfield be closed. When the case was reopened, Pastor C. T. Spitz of Belleville, Illinois stated 25 reasons why Springfield should not be closed, after which Pastor O. E. Heilman gave a number of reasons why St. Paul's College at Concordia should be continued.



The pump house and electricity generating station.

Electricity

Because of high local rate for current and power the college purchased its own electric plant in 1936. Two Fairbanks-Morse units, operated by Diesel engines, were installed. The engines had their own generators, the one a 20-hp. machine, the other a 30 hp. The college was now entirely home-operated, already having its own heating plant and waterworks. The hospital, formerly heated by a hot-air furnace, was connected with the steam-heating system for greater efficiency and economy.

On March 19, 1936, Louis Frederick Brust, retired pastor of St. Paul's

Church in Concordia, passed away. He had been in charge of the congregation from 1901 till his retirement in 1933. Since the college lies within the confines of the parish, Pastor Brust had been pastor of faculty and students for 32 years. For many years, until his retirement, he was chairman of the college Board of Control, representing the president of the Western District. He had also served as president, first and second vice-president of the Western District. A dormitory on the campus, dedicated in 1954, has been named after him.

An institute for pastors, teachers, and church workers was held at the college on June 7-10, 1937. The Synod president, Dr. F. Pfotenhauer, Dr. O. P. Kretzmann, later president of Valparaiso University, and members of the college faculty, served as instructors. This institute became an annual event for many years.

A new college paper, *The St. Paul's College Courier*, made its appearance. Vol. I, no. 1 was dated December 1947. This publication succeeded *The Blue Jay*, of which Vol. I, no. 1, bore the date December 1927.

At the end of the 1936-1937 school year President Krueger left to become head of his alma mater, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He had been president of St. Paul's for twelve years. Professor L. W. Spitz was appointed interim president. He was also named college treasurer.

In the afternoon of May 30, 1937, the last Sunday of the school year, the fiftieth anniversary of August Herman Schoede as professor at St. Paul's College was observed in a public service at St. Paul's Church. This had been arranged by the Board of Control. Pastor F. J. Lankenau, first vice-president of the Synod, preached the sermon, based on Matthew 25:21. Pastor Karl Niermann of Cole Camp, one of the first three students at the college, addressed the audience in German on Psalm 71:17. A chorus, composed of the four upper classes under the direction of Mr. H. H. Mueller, a teacher at St. Paul's School, sang Stoerl's "Praise to the Lord" and "Praise Ye the Lord" by Freylinghausen.

At the close of the service Pastor William Schmidt of Higginsville, secretary of the Board of Control, extended congratulations to the jubilarian; President O. Krueger spoke in behalf of the Faculty and student Herman Etzold for the student body. Pastor O. E. Heilman represented St. Paul's Congregation and presented Professor Schoede a neatly framed diploma in recognition of his fifty years' membership. Congratulatory messages and telegrams had been received from the synodical president, Dr. J. W. Behnken; from the president of the Western District; from many conferences, relatives, and friends.

At five o'clock there was a banquet in the Dining Hall to honor Professor Schoede and to bid farewell to President Krueger. Professor L. W. Spitz acted as toastmaster. After introductory remarks he called upon the college quartet, Dr. Lankenau, Pastor Niermann, and a Piney Woods colored quartet. Then followed two farewell addresses to Dr. Krueger: Dr. Roehrs speaking for the faculty and Mr. Etzold for the students. The next speeches were responses by Professor Schoede and Direktor Krueger, both very appropriate. Pastor Heilman brought the evening to a close with prayer.

Having unsuccessfully called Rev. Arthur J. Meyer (SPC 1915) of Houston, Texas, Pastor Albert J. C. Moeller of Grand Island, Nebraska, became the next president of St. Paul's in 1938.

Pastor Moeller, age 47, was a graduate of St. Paul's, class 1911, the first alumnus to become head of his alma mater. He finished the St. Louis seminary in 1914 and had held pastorates in Imperial, Ainsworth, Walton, and Grand Island, all in Nebraska. He occupied the position of chairman of the mission board for the Southern Nebraska District. Earlier he had been president of the district. In the Walther League of the Nebraska District he served as a member and later as chairman of the executive board, and then as president. For a number of years he acted as lecturer in Walther League summer camps in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. In addition, he earned his State Life Teacher's certificate from the Fremont (Nebraska) Normal and was admitted to the bar by



REV. FR. BRUST.

Pastor Brust

Schoede Anniversary

President Moeller





Rev. O. E. Heilman



Schoede's 80th Birthday

the Supreme Court of Nebraska.

The installation service for the new president was held Sunday afternoon, January 30, 1938, in St. Paul's Church. He was inducted into the office of the presidency by Pastor O. E. Heilman, pastor of the church and chairman of the Board of Control, assisted by Vice-President Senne; Pastor L. C. Hermerding, chairman of the local pastoral conference; Professor A. H. Schoede, senior member of the Faculty; and Dr. W. R. Roehrs, secretary of the Faculty. The sermon was given by Pastor W. O. Schmidt, secretary of the Board of Control. Professor L. W. Spitz served as liturgist. The student chorus, under the direction of Teacher H. H. Mueller of St. Paul's day school, presented appropriate selections. Members of the faculty and visiting clergy assembled at the school and marched in procession at the beginning of the service and again at the end.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening a public reception was tendered the new president in the auditorium of Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium. The college orchestra and glee club rendered several numbers. Brief addresses were made by Pastors Heilman, Senne, and Hermerding, student Paul Kiehl of the graduating class, Professor Spitz, and Teacher Wukasch of St. Paul's School. Mayor Herbert Duensing spoke for the City of Concordia, Mr. Theo. Henning for the Chamber of Commerce, Professor B. M. Brattstrom for the city public schools, and Mayor Ralph Huscher of Higginsville for the western part of the state. President Moeller made a response.

Professor Schoede came to St. Paul's in 1887, directly from the St. Louis seminary. He was 24 years old. From January to August, 1888, he was the only professor. While Professor Schoede had taught every subject in the curriculum, in later years he confined himself to mathematics and science. He also taught calisthenics and shorthand (German). He retired September 1, 1940, after having spent his entire career of 53 years at St. Paul's. After having lived 19 years in retirement his death came October 7, 1959, at the age of 96 years, 6 months, and 6 days. His wife had preceded him in death on August 29, 1955, after having observed her 59th wedding anniversary that same year.

On his eightieth birthday in 1943 he was visited by the students to congratulate him. "In brief words of appreciation the retired professor, recalling a half century of service, remarked that his good spirits were to a great extent due to his contact with youth, that 'it is the eternal battle, the give and take of youthful minds which keeps one young.' "

Since 1935 a period of quietness reigned until at the Synod convention at Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 18 to 27, 1941 the Board for Higher Education proposed a consolidation of St. Paul's College, St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, and Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska.

This was on the docket for the Saturday morning session. The Board began its report with an enumeration of the buildings on the three campuses.

The 1940-1941 enrollment in Concordia was 93 students, although it had a capacity for 180. Its enrollment had gradually declined from 163 in 1930. Winfield's enrollment was 185, but preministerial students constituted fewer than one half of the total. At Seward the enrollment dropped from 296 in 1929 to 129 in 1935, but was then 157.

The faculty in Concordia included eight professors, two of whom were approaching retirement age. Winfield had nine professors, three assistants, and several part-time instructors. Of Seward's twelve professors, and one assistant, five had terminal degrees.

The cost to Synod per student usually had been low in Concordia, but a decline in enrollment had raised this figure to a present level of \$209 a year. It is quite clear that low enrollments in Synod's institutions tend to cause high per-capita costs. Synod's Auditor estimated the cost per student at Winfield, allowing for special students, at approximately \$201 a year. The present cost per student at Seward was \$172.

The value of Concordia's plant was about \$300,000, of Winfield's about \$500,000, of Seward's about \$610,000.

“...since a choice must be made, the following reasons weigh more heavily for the retirement of the Concordia plant:

“1. The buildings at Concordia are less serviceable than those at Winfield. A new Administration Building was requested and needed six years ago and longer.

“2. Concordia’s enrollment has steadily declined during the past ten years.

“3. Concordia draws a considerable number of students from Nebraska and Illinois, who, together with the scattered few from other states, could attend Winfield, Seward, and other schools. (The present number from Missouri was 45.)

“In view of the circumstances briefly related above, your Board respectfully recommends: That the resources of St. Paul’s College at Concordia be combined with those of the institutions at Winfield and Seward and that the Concordia plant be withdrawn from synodical operation.

“Financially this consolidation should mean that Winfield and Seward will accommodate more students than their present enrollment without notable increase in overhead costs and that about 90 preministerial students now attending Concordia will be accommodated without additional cost to Synod. The eventual saving to Synod is estimated at about \$18,000 a year. Another substantial saving is the sum which would have to be appropriated for a new Administration Building if Concordia were to be retained.”

Committee 1 recommended to the convention the closing of the college. This committee, consisting of the presidents of all the Synod’s districts, called the College of Presidents, was regarded by many as the most powerful Convention Committee. A recommendation from this august body to close a college was looked upon as being equal to adoption. The recommendation did not come to a vote in the Saturday session. In the time from Saturday noon till Monday morning, when the Synod would convene again, the members of Committee 1 were approached by the college committee and by friends and supporters of the institution. Their arguments and reasons for not closing the college were no doubt presented more forcefully and persuasively than would have been the case had this been done publicly.

All of this was not without its effect. President Meyer of the Kansas District, who had voted in favor of the resolution to close the college, was prevailed upon to offer a motion for reconsideration.

On Monday morning the discussion of closing the college was resumed on the convention floor. Committee 1 had reconsidered its recommendation to close the institution and submitted a substitute motion, namely: “Since a general survey of all of Synod’s educational institutions has been recommended, Committee 1 recommends that this survey include also St. Paul’s College in Concordia, Mo.”

The action of the Synod was to adopt this recommendation.

In the summer of 1941 St. Paul’s Church underwent a renovation. All the pews were removed. Sunday morning worship services and funerals were held in Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium.

Church Renovation

After graduation exercises on May 27, 1943, an informal gathering of some 45 alumni, pastors, and laymen was held to discuss ways and means of furthering the interests of St. Paul’s College. Various men expressed the opinion that an organization would be an excellent means to support and promote the school. This soon seemed to be the prevailing sentiment. Accordingly, a resolution was passed to organize such a society. A second resolution called for the formation of a committee of three to draw up definite objectives for such an organization. Elected to this committee were Pastor T. A. Weinhold of Kansas City, as representative of the clergy; Mr. H. H. Mueller, teacher at St. Paul’s day school, in behalf of the teachers of parochial schools; and Dr. H. H. Scholle (dentist), Concordia, representing the laity.

SPCA

The organizational meeting took place on October 17, 1943 at the college, with 150 people in attendance. Officers elected were Pastor T. A. Weinhold, president, Pastor G. H. C. Gerike of Cole Camp, vice-president, Pastor H. C.

Harting, Emma, secretary, Mr. Theo. Henning of Concordia, treasurer, Dr. H. H. Scholle and Mr. H. H. Mueller executive board members, Mr. Edwin Schelp, Emma, projects committee chairman. A constitution was adopted. Annual dues were set at 50¢. The annual meeting was to be held on the third Sunday in October. These are the objectives of the Association: "1. The promotion of St. Paul's College in general. 2: Providing such educational and physical helps as are not furnished by Synod. 3: Acquainting the constituency of St. Paul's College with the educational advantages of the institution. 4: Making St. Paul's College a focal point for cultural, religious, and educational activities."

The first annual meeting was held October 15, 1944 in Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium, with 180 members and an interested group of friends present. Members came from Kansas City, Augusta, Boonville, and Jefferson City. The membership stood at 1400. The first project which had been undertaken was the establishment of an Honor Roll, containing the names of all of St. Paul's alumni who were serving their country in World War II. This was to be placed in the college. At the end of the meeting the presentation of the Honor Roll took place. In simple words President Weinhold stated the purpose of the gift, and President Moeller of the college spoke words of acceptance in behalf of the school: "As we unveil this Honor Roll to the honor of those whose names we would like to emblazon upon the archives of American history, we rededicate ourselves to the ideals and principles of the Constitution, the equality of men before their Creator and the moral law. As we today rededicate ourselves to the liberties and privileges



The Roll of Honor is located in the basement of Baepler Hall.

guaranteed us by the Constitution of the United States of America, let us above all reconsecrate ourselves to the Lord's great commission to preach the Gospel to all nations, so that when the eternal Roll of Honor is called, their and our names may be found written in the Book of Life."

Since its beginning the Association has undertaken 39 major projects (involving the expenditure of more than \$1,000 on each project). 33 of these major projects involved the spending of \$124,581. Six projects list no amounts even though they are classified as major projects. 18 minor projects (under \$1,000 each) involved \$8,597.17. Six minor projects list no amount. Total amount spent in these 63 projects since 1944 is \$133,178.17. The most expensive projects have been \$8,000 for paving the parking lot in 1978 and \$8,000 for a station wagon in 1979.

The Synod in 1941 at Fort Wayne resolved to retain the college at Concordia. At the next synodical convention, at Saginaw, Michigan, June 21-29, 1944, the **Board of Higher Education** again recommended the closing of St. Paul's College. Since this was the second attempt within three years, we quote extensively from the board's report, setting forth the reasons for its proposals:

"A study of the 1942-43 Student origin for St. Paul's and St. John's indicates the extent to which the two institutions draw on the same territory. St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, enrolled twice as many students from Nebraska as did St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., in spite of the fact that the students must travel twice the distance to Winfield. Nineteen of these Nebraska students study for the ministry at Winfield and constitute 23 per cent of Winfield's pretheological enrollment. Fourteen of the Nebraska students attend St. Paul's and comprise eighteen per cent of its pretheological enrollment. Does this not indicate that two institutions are doing the work which one alone could do?

"The location of St. Paul's is far from ideal. It is situated in a completely rural area. Farm lands fringe the school campus on all sides. The village of Concordia, Mo., has one thousand inhabitants. It lacks the cultural opportunities presented by large cities. The presence of splendid highways to the cities is rather meaningless to the student, since Kansas City is 60 miles west, Chillicothe 65 miles north, Columbia 70 miles east. Scant opportunity is provided for the student to experience whatever these cities offer in the way of cultural influence. With the current stress also on the social studies, the literatures, science and humanities, the student at St. Paul's is at a distinct disadvantage. Objective evidence of the correctness of this estimate is afforded by the Cooperative Tests of 1941. Scores on all parts of the Contemporary Affairs Test and of the Fine Arts and Current Social Problem Tests were much below average. The human resources of St. Paul's could be used to far greater advantage on places where cultural opportunities are greater.

"For the sake of balance, we should record that St. Paul's Congregation in Concordia, Mo. is flourishing, that in Greek and Latin the student performs exceptionally well, and that the losses between the entry to the college freshman class and entry to St. Louis are remarkably low.

"It should be stated that the costs to the student are very low as St. Paul's, Concordia, Mo., is situated in a low living cost area. This circumstance, however, is not without its disadvantage, since low boarding charges are usually accompanied by such low charges for educational services that these services are inadequate in numerous respects.

"Another unfavorable factor is found in the education laws of the State of Missouri. They present a number of very difficult obstacles to accreditation. As a consequence, the high school division can hardly maintain the minimum standard of acceptability with the State University. The possibility of accrediting the junior college is most remote. A sine qua non for junior college accreditation is an adequate enrollment, ca. 50 students. This number of pretheological students cannot and should not be present in the college division of St. Paul's. But to increase the enrollment by expanding the college division into general education

Saginaw 1944

appears fruitless, even if it were financially and economically sound.

"A further compelling reason for the recommendation to close Concordia is to be found in its partly obsolete plant. The most recent structures on the campus are the Biltz Hall Dormitory and the Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium. Both are 18 years old. The dining hall is 40 years old, the former dormitory 50 to 60 years old. The classroom building, the most important on any campus, was built in 1906. Its history is too well known to be repeated. Presenting more inadequacies than any other administration building on synodical campuses, it cannot be continued for any length of time. A new administration building costing in excess of \$150,000 is necessary if the institution is to be retained.

"In addition to a new building, the present equipment for library, laboratories, and classroom needs extensive replacements and additions to bring it to a level in keeping with present-day demands.

"Operating and maintenance costs of the school are about \$25,000 per year. They would rise appreciably if really satisfactory educational services were provided. Depreciation and loss of interest on funds invested in a new building would result in an increase of \$9,000 per year over present amounts. Consequently, gross savings of \$35,000 to \$40,000 a year would be effected through consolidation of the school with others. After allowances for minor additional costs at the other institutions, the net economies would be about \$30,000 annually.

"The suggestion to amalgamate the human resources of St. Paul's College with other existing institutions inevitably raises the problem of adequate space at the other institutions. It should be pointed out that Winfield would most certainly **not be called upon to provide for more than a small portion of St. Paul's student body.** If the current enrollment at St. Paul's is at all typical, the college draws its students primarily from the vicinity of St. Louis and Southern Illinois - a distance of some 200 miles. Almost 40 per cent (31 students) come from this section. Concordia, Mo., supplied 12 students, the Kansas City area 6, the State of Nebraska 14.

"Presumably, the young men from the St. Louis-Illinois area would attend either the Fort Wayne or the Milwaukee colleges, as many of them already do. Either would be nearer than St. John's, Winfield. The Nebraska-Kansas City-Concordia students would probably attend St. John's, Winfield. These three institutions could readily provide for St. Paul's students without plant expansion.

"Undoubtedly, there will again be strong objection on the part of some. They arise primarily from a sense of loyalty, which Synod should meet in a spirit of sympathetic understanding. But the cause of Synod is not well served by the retention of an institution whose plant is in part obsolete, whose location is unfortunate, whose constituency can adequately be served by other institutions, irrespective of the notable service which the institution has rendered to Synod in a different age and under different circumstances. We cannot escape the fact that Synod in this area is operating an educational system which was designed for a larger number of students than it now has or will have in the future.

"The loyalty of the Concordia faculty, Board of Control, near-by congregations, the Western District, alumni of Concordia, and their manifestly sincere pleas for the continuation of St. Paul's College were emphasized again in a very brotherly tone through carefully prepared statements presented in an open hearing conducted by the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education in St. Louis on November 10, 1943.

"Although your Board for Higher Education cannot find that the open hearing yielded any new evidence which would require a modification of the educational and economical appraisal of St. Paul's College which resulted from the survey, it recognizes the difficulty of the problem. Attached to St. Paul's College is a pattern of deep-seated loyalties and intense interests which are rooted in years of generous support and zealous service. These loyalties and interests merit careful consideration. However, the relative weight which should be given to these factors on the one hand and to the conclusions of the survey on the other

hand, is a question which only Synod can answer.

"In loyalty to the commission given the Board for Higher Education by Synod, the Board can only stand on its conclusions. It does so in the full realization that many brethren will feel that other factors should weigh more heavily in the balance. The ultimate decision must be left to the wisdom and judgment of Synod.

"Action"

"The Board for Higher Education proposed to close St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo. Committee 1 recommended that St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo. be retained.

"This recommendation was adopted."

The year 1944 marked the sixtieth anniversary of St. Paul's College. This event was appropriately taken note of at the opening of the school year and at the annual College Sunday.

60th Anniversary



The parked cars of people attending the annual College Sunday.

That these were years in which the college served the church well is borne out by the record. In this period of time St. Paul's graduated 792 students. Of these, 514 were in the active ministry, 45 had died in the service of the church or had retired, and 56 were enrolled at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

Alumni of St. Paul's were missionaries in 23 foreign countries - Canada, China, India, Brazil, Argentina. In the homeland, graduates of the college were doing mission work among Mexicans, Indians, and deaf. Of the 40 former students known to have been in the active service of the country, 22 were serving as chaplains. Faculty members were active as Red Cross leaders and Victory Speakers. St. Paul's was serving church and state.

The few students who did not enter upon church work had received a solid education based on Christian principles and most of them became substantial members and - in many instances - leaders in Lutheran congregations. This also was a fruit of attending St. Paul's College.

The last two years of World War II, 1944 and 1945, the government required students to be "full time," winter and summer, or be drafted. So the entire synodical school system put its college departments on summer terms. The summer term began the beginning of June and ended at the end of August. Graduation was at the end of January.

Summer School

In order to maintain the high school accreditation (the college had not yet been accredited), it became necessary to introduce two new art courses in the 1949-1950 school year, namely:

Courses In Art

1. Fine Arts - musical, choral work.
2. Practical Arts - typing

Dr. Gienapp taught the freshman class the fundamentals and the junior class

Typing

the history of music. He also conducted the chorus which was "limited to sophomores, juniors, and seniors who pass a thorough voice test and are otherwise eligible to participate." The band "was open to all who can demonstrate the necessary instrumental ability."

The sophomore class had Typing Ia six hours a week the first semester, taught by Professor Otto, and the junior class Typing Ib six hours a week the second semester by Professor Wahlers.

New typewriters, tables, and manuals had been provided by the St. Paul's College Association as one of its early projects, at an outlay of \$3,800. There were accommodations for 25 students at one time. It was a worthwhile investment on the part of the Association. Nearly half of the students enrolled in credit or noncredit courses.

Paul T. Heyne, member of the 1951 graduating class, won the national championship of the 1949 annual American Legion Oratorical Contest in Philadelphia on April 18th.

Having won the contest at St. Paul's College, Heyne placed first in the sectional contest at Slater on February 20 and the next day he defeated his competitors at the zone contest in Kansas City. On March 25 he became the state champion in the House of Representatives in Jefferson City. On April 12 he won the regional contest, which was held at Topeka, Kansas. Here he was victorious over the state winners from Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa. This enabled him to participate in the sectional contest at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he won over two state regional winners from South Dakota and Louisiana. This made him eligible for the national contest at Philadelphia on April 18. At this contest every judge voted Heyne first place, and he became the first Missourian to hold the national oratorical championship. He received a \$4,000 scholarship.

The American Legion began its oratorical program about 1935 and fifteen years later had an annual participation of about 300,000 young speakers. A year later, in 1950, Kenneth Frerking of the 1950 graduating class won the state oratorical championship. Both he and student Heyne had been coached by Professor E. C. Weis, whom the newspapers called "a maker of champions."

The city of Concordia honored the new champion on Monday night, April 25. A parade south on Main Street, headed by the Concordia Municipal Band and including several other bands, one of them the American Legion Post Band from Marshall, wended its way to the grounds of the Concordia Public School. The parade was followed by a public reception and program in Central Park, with an estimated attendance of 2,000. Harvey Heins, commander of the Concordia Lohman-Meyer American Legion Post, spoke words of welcome. Music was furnished by the St. Paul's College Band. Among the guests and speakers of the evening were the commander of the state and the seventh district American Legion as well as Mr. William Kitchen, a Kansas City lawyer, who originated the American Legion national oratorical contest sixteen years earlier. President A. J. C. Moeller of St. Paul's College addressed the audience as did also Professor E. C. Weis of the college Faculty, who then introduced Mr. Robert Heyne. The new contest winner then delivered his oration, which had impressed so many people the past few weeks. Then followed a standing ovation and a huge demonstration. Thereupon Mayor Ed M. Runge presented a wrist watch to Mr. Heyne and to Prof. Weis and Mr. Robert Reid, assistant managing editor of the Kansas City Star, conducted an interview with Mr. Heyne. The House of Representatives of the state legislature in Jefferson City had passed a resolution to extend congratulations to the man being honored.

While Mr. Elmer Walkenhorst was making some closing remarks the city fire whistle warned of a fire in the business district in the south end of town. It developed into a huge conflagration, causing a \$36,000 damage and threatening several places of business and residences. The crowd was kept in check until the conclusion of the program, which ended with the singing of America.

On November 21, 1950, at about 7:30 p.m. President Albert J. C. Moeller

Heyne Champion



Prof. E. C. Weis

President Moeller Dies

died in a hospital at Racine, Wisconsin, as a result of a heart attack suffered approximately an hour earlier. He was attending a meeting of the Board for Higher Education. At the funeral service on November 25 in St. Paul's Church in Concordia Pastor E. L. Roschke of St. Louis, president of the Western District, delivered the funeral address. On the basis of 1 Corinthians 3:11 he spoke on the theme "Jesus Christ, Our One and Only Foundation." He pointed out that hymn no. 385 had been selected by President Moeller for his funeral.

President Moeller had served the church in various capacities. He was frequently called upon by the Western District and by the Synod to serve on important committees. In Concordia he was active in St. Paul's Congregation, having served as chairman of the Voters' Assembly. He was the first president of the Concordia Civic Club from 1940 to 1942.

The thirteen years spent by Professor Moeller as head of St. Paul's College were not an easy road to travel. The road was beset by difficulties and obstacles. Some of these were shortages of funds. The aftermath of the depression lingered on. The town-college relationship was not as cordial as it might have been. People criticized the cost of building Baeppler Hall. Particularly frustrating to him was the unduly long delay in the completion of Baeppler Hall due to strikes in factories and in railroads. Twice within three years the Board for Higher Education had recommended the closing of the college. Inevitable loss of morale accompanies such a proposal before and after, even though the attempt was unsuccessful. He was an alumnus of the school he headed and three of his former professors were on the teaching staff. He had had no previous experience with higher education and with college administration. Formerly the concept of a college president was one who was first among equals. At Moeller's time the concept was that of administration head. President Moeller responded very courageously to every challenge and surmounted whatever stood in the way. His was an administration that can truly be regarded as having been crowned with success.

Upon the death of President Moeller, Professor Oscar T. Walle was appointed acting president. On March 20, 1951, the Electoral College extended a call to the presidency of St. Paul's College to Professor Walter F. Wolbrecht of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska. Professor Wolbrecht accepted the call, but remained in Seward until the end of the school year 1950-51. He was installed as president of St. Paul's in the opening service on September 5, 1951, in the college chapel in the Administration Building (Baeppler Hall). He was inducted into office by Pastor T. A. Weinhold of Kansas City, president of the Western District, assisted by Pastors O. E. Heilman and O. G. Tieman.

President Wolbrecht graduated from Concordia College, Milwaukee, in 1934 and from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1938. He spent his vicarage year in Cape Girardeau 1936-37. He continued his studies at the University of Chicago, Marquette University, and Nebraska University. After graduation from the seminary he served as instructor at Concordia College, Milwaukee (1938-40). He then held a pastorate in Missoula, Montana (1940-1945), until called as professor to Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, in 1945. While pastor in Missoula, he also was instructor at Montana University for a year.

President Wolbrecht served the church-at-large as chairman of the Synod's Family Life Committee from 1946 on. He was the editor of the Lutheran Education Association Yearbook of 1948, entitled "The Christian Family in the Modern World." He wrote numerous articles for professional journals and conducted a regular book review section in a publication for campus pastors. He frequently delivered essays, one of which appeared in the Synod's centennial publication *The Abiding Word*. He held membership in the National Council of Family Relations, the National Council for Social Studies, the American Society of Church History, the National Education Association, and the Lutheran Education Association.

He had intensive experience and training in the field of college administration. He had been on the staff at Seward since 1945 and served as business manager



President Wolbrecht

and registrar since 1948, and as acting president while President Fuerbringer was away on leave.

President Wolbrecht initiated a number of projects or policies in the interest of St. Paul's College. Some of these were the following:

1. Master campus plan development. This would provide a direct vehicular and pedestrian access to the campus from Main Street. Some old buildings would be upgraded, others eliminated.

2. The campus was to be expanded from the twenty acres. This would be accomplished by the purchase of the adjoining farm.

3. The Dining Hall was fitted out with new tables, chairs, and dishes as well as with a complete cafeteria. This meant that the kitchen staff and help had to be trained toward an entirely new way of serving food, from its preparation to its being served.

4. The Faculty decided to reorganize itself into two standing committees: 1. The Academic Committee, which would examine changes in curriculum with the view of improving and upgrading teaching and learning. 2. The Student Life Committee, which was concerned with the spiritual and devotional life of the students.

5. More difficult, though less public, was the breaking down of the color barrier. Several black youths in St. Louis indicated their desire to study for the ministry at St. Paul's College, the alma mater of their pastor. This meant that faculty and board would have to change the attitudes prevailing in the local congregation and community. In order to avoid patronizing, the faculty resolved it would initially admit more than one or none. Three entered, only one finished his studies: Al Pero, SPC '53-'57, now pastor in Chicago.

President L. J. Mehl and the Board of Control examine the model designed for the future campus development. Standing: President Mehl, Willard Stuenkel, Ed Pape, Mr. Harold Dunklau, Pastor Howard Barth; Seated: Dr. T. A. Weinhold, James Schaefer, Pastor O. E. Heilman.



6. To Dr. Wolbrecht "the students were generally a delight." Through the student council efforts were made to stamp out the system of hazing and shagging. The students were encouraged to undertake an active and aggressive recruitment program.

7. President Wolbrecht played a part in the life of the town as a phase of good neighbor policy and community public relations. More than once he met with the city council when the welfare of the college was involved. He was also elected vice chairman of the Voters' Assembly of St. Paul's Church.

8. Preventative maintenance and a landscaping program. "The custodians were endlessly playing catch-up with overdue repairs and remedial upkeep and were underpaid. They were given new tools, new helpers and embarked on a preventative maintenance program." The St. Paul's College Association as one of its first projects voted \$5,000 for campus beautification.

At its convention in Houston in 1953, the Synod created the office of assistant executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education. Several months later, the call to fill this position came to President Wolbrecht. Although the Board of Control asked him to decline the call and remain at his post, he felt constrained to accept. He and his family left Concordia on January 27, 1954.

Dr. and Mrs. Wolbrecht left behind a kind and appropriate remembrance: twelve plaques, symbols of the apostles, made of copper and baked enamel on a walnut base, prepared by Mr. Reinhold Marxhausen, well-known art instructor at Concordia Teachers College, Seward. The gift, in random arrangement, is on the north wall of Kaeppl Memorial, at present used as the Chapel. It is a memorial to their parents.

The following is taken from the service folder used at the cornerstone laying of Baepler Hall, September 18, 1949.

The Story of Baepler Hall

In June of 1944, the Thirty-ninth Regular Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, voted that St. Paul's College be retained as a ministerial preparatory school and that appropriations for the long-needed building program be made by the Board of Directors of Synod.

Wolbrecht Leaves

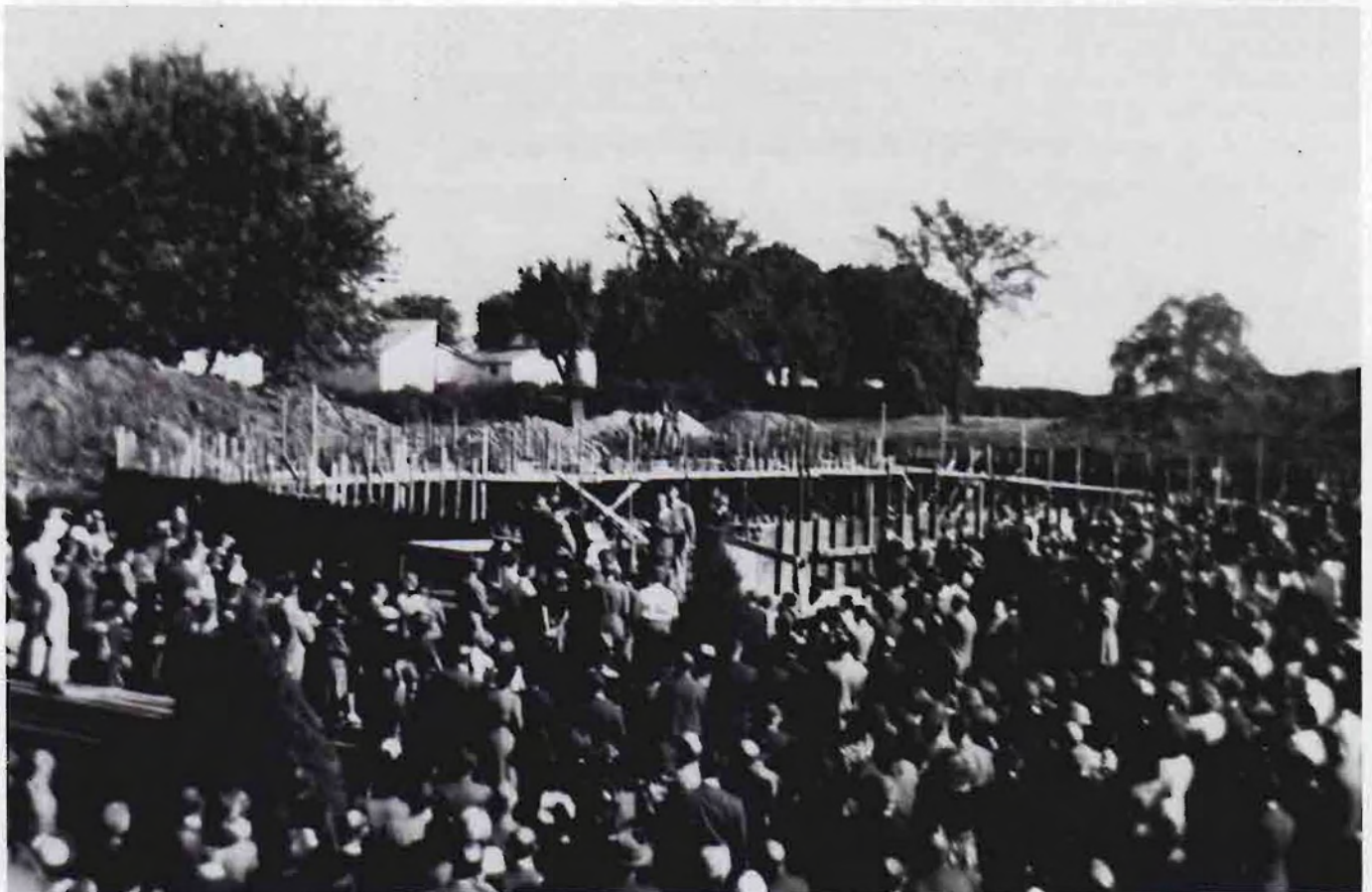
Memorial

Baepler Hall

Ground breaking for Baepler Hall



Cornerstone Laying



In the summer of 1944, Dr. J. W. Behnken, president of Synod, and Dr. Paul Schulz; chairman of Synod's Committee of Colleges, acting as a committee for this Board, visited St. Paul's College to study the problem. After thoroughly examining all buildings, and after meeting with the Board of Control and the faculty, this committee recommended the erection of an administration building, a central heating plant, and the remodeling of the dining hall and the 1884 building. Synod's representatives also authorized the erection of a two-story dormitory "when needed."

For the first step in the plan, Synod's Board of Directors appropriated a sum of \$325,000, but emergency restrictions and material shortages made impossible the immediate fulfillment of the program. In addition, the record enrollment of 60 new students in the fall of 1945 made the "when needed" dormitory an immediate concern. The Board of Control presented the problem to Synod's Board of Directors again, and a happy solution was forthcoming - the appropriation of an additional \$100,000. The architectural firm of Carroll and Dean which had been engaged was asked to begin work of the dormitory plans. Soon rising material and labor costs made it evident that the amount appropriated would not meet all the needs, and plans again had to be revised. The decision was made and approved to proceed with the heating plant and administration building, while improvements in the old buildings would provide emergency housing for the college classes.



The present heating plant under construction.

On July 14, 1945, the general contract was let to the Sievers Construction Company of Sedalia, and on July 19 the first ground was broken in a simple ceremony as President Moeller read Psalm 124 and offered a prayer for the Lord's guiding hand in bringing the often postponed operations to successful completion as rapidly as possible.

At a meeting of the Board of Control on August 21 it was unanimously resolved to name the new addition to the complex of buildings Baepler Hall in honor of the memory of St. Paul's first president and instructor, Dr. Andrew Baepler. It is only fitting that one who gave so many years of his life to the cause of Christian education at St. Paul's College should be thus remembered. Were he here he would perhaps protest, saying as we do also:

SOLI DEO GLORIA

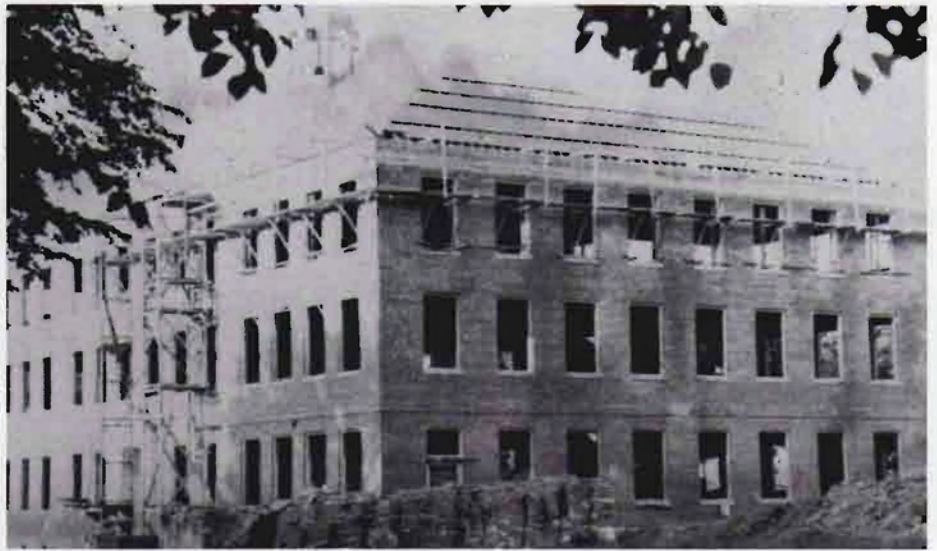
The cornerstone laying service was held on Sunday, September 18, 1949. The annual College Day was observed in the morning worship service. The speaker was Professor Martin J. Naumann of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois. The cornerstone was laid in the afternoon service. The address was made by Professor Walter A. Baepler, also of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, son of Dr. Andrew Baepler, first teacher at St. Paul's College in 1884. The box was placed into the stone by Pastors O. E. Heilman and O. G. Tieman of the Board of Control. The congregational singing was accompanied by the college band and the college chorus enhanced the service. Both organizations were under the leadership of Professor Norman Gienapp. About 4,000 people attended both services.

Baepler Hall dedication took place on Sunday, May 3, 1951. The service was held in Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium, which was filled to capacity. An overflow



Prof. A. Baepler

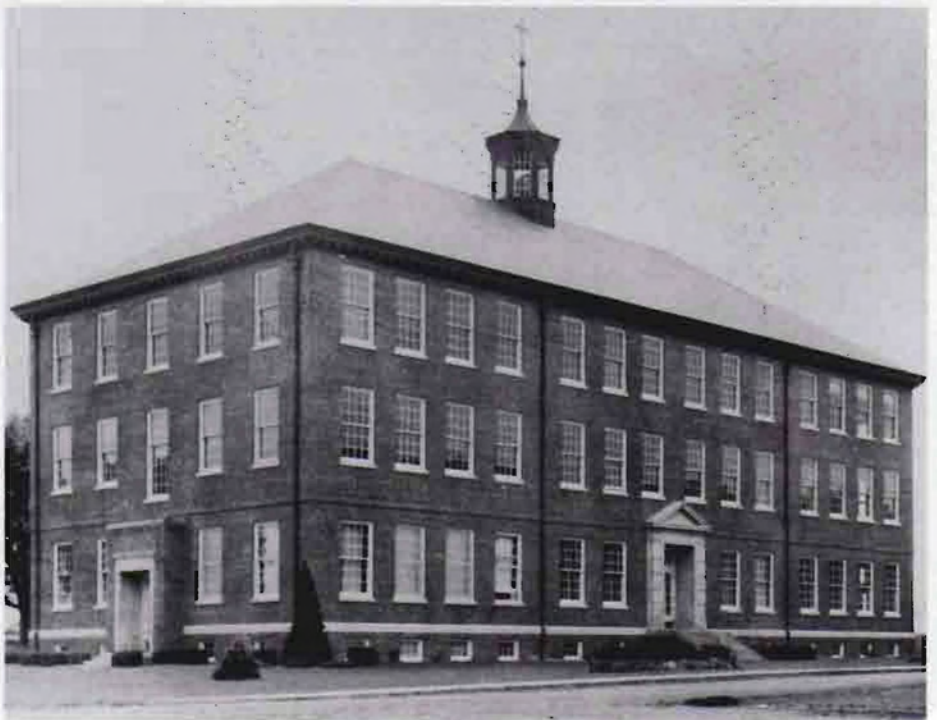
Baepler Hall under construction



Baepler Hall Dedication

audience listened over loud speakers. Pastor Armin C. Oldson, Lutheran Hour speaker-elect, preached the dedication sermon on 2 Corinthians 5:7: "We walk by faith, not by sight." Pastor E. L. Roschke, president of the Western District, and Pastor T. A. Weinhold, vice-president of the District and president of the St. Paul's College Association, served as liturgists. Pastor O. E. Heilman, chairman of the Board of Control, and Pastor O. G. Tieman, secretary, Mr. Chester Dean (architect) and Mr. Emil Sievers (builder) officiated in the dedication ceremonies. Acting President O. T. Walle dedicated the Chapel and building furnishings. After these ceremonies, Mr. William Bartels, college sophomore, presented a picture of President Moeller to the college as a gift from his class. A special feature of the service was the singing of Psalm CXXI by the student body. Professor Wilbert Rosin accompanied the singing.

After the dedication the Administration Building remained open to visitors until 9 p.m. The many fine furnishings which the visitors saw were gifts from many sources. The Western District furnished the funds for classroom, library, laboratory, and office furnishings. The chapel organ and funds for campus



Baepler Hall

beautification were provided by the St. Paul's College Association. The children of the sainted Dr. Andrew Baepler gave the altar and altarware. The Moeller Memorial Fund furnished the reception room and a bequest by the late President A. J. C. Moeller provided for the furnishings of the Faculty room. The organ chimes were given in memory of Pastor Martin Senne by his children. The Concordia Zone of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League provided funds for the altar paraments and lectern, and the St. Charles Zone purchased the Faculty room book case. Venetian blinds were given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heitner, and a bronze tablet by Mr. E. J. Sievers. Other gifts and donations were made directly or through organizations. The High School class of 1951 gave a hymn board.

The Saint Paul's College family appreciated the many congratulatory letters from officials of the church and alumni.

After a long and serious illness death came to Professor Emil C. Weis, age 60, on Sunday, May 10, 1953, at Barnes Hospital in St. Louis. Professor Weis had been at St. Paul's for twenty-eight years as teacher of English. For a time he also served as athletic coach. He finished St. Paul's College in 1915 and Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1918. He spent his entire professional career of thirty-five years in Missouri.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, May 13, at Zion Church in St. Louis, the home church of Mrs. Weis, and where he had been assistant pastor for two years after seminary graduation. A memorial service was conducted in St. Paul's Church on May 17, 1953, in the evening at eight o'clock. The preacher was Pastor O. E. Heilman, the liturgists were Pastor O. G. Tieman and President W. F. Wolbrecht; the organist Miss Lois Heilman. The St. Paul's College Chorus and The Choristers, Norman Gienapp and Wilbert H. Rosin directing, enhanced the service.

The St. Paul's College Guild was organized in the chapel in Baepler Hall on June 2, 1953, at 8:00 p.m. Officers elected were Mrs. Arthur Roglitz, Higginsville, president; Mrs. Wilbert Rosin, Concordia, vice-president; Mrs. T. C. Roepe, Concordia, recording secretary; Mrs. Leland Frerking, Corder, second vice-president; Mrs. E. Schaefer, Corder, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Theodore John, Blackburn, treasurer. There were 35 ladies present.

After several executive board meetings, the first regular meeting was held on September 8 and was attended by 55 women. The offering amounted to \$40.01. It was decided to hold meetings on the second Tuesday in September, November, January, March, and May. Starting with an afternoon meeting in September, meetings alternated afternoon and evening. The May meeting has become the annual rally day. There are no set dues, only voluntary contributions. Like other auxiliary societies, the Guild provides equipment, furnishings, and other necessities not ordinarily supplied by the Synod.

Of the many projects carried out by the Guild since its beginning, some may be noted. Drapes and furnishings were purchased for the lounges and reception rooms in most buildings on the campus. Many of these drapes were sewed by the members. Necessary items were provided for the hospital. Uniforms were sewed for the drum major and four majorettes. A band director's uniform was purchased. Screens were provided for Biltz Hall (the first screens in the building's 25 years' existence). Four annual \$100 scholarships were established. No commencement exercises, opening services, Christmas and spring concert would be complete without refreshments served by the Guild.

The Guild also sponsored cultural activities, such as a violin recital by Sabina Godfredson of the University of Minnesota on May 22, 1955, and an art display and lecture by Professor R. P. Marxhausen of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, in March 1959. When a kindergarten training school was begun on campus, the Guild furnished the basic equipment.

The objectives of the Guild are: to form a closer bond of Christian fellowship among the Lutheran women of our constituency, to stimulate interest for the



Prof. Weis

SPC Guild

work of Christian education, especially as it is carried on at St. Paul's College, to do such work and provide aid for the school as is brought to the attention of the Guild by the president of St. Paul's College.

Meetings consist of reports of committees (projects, social, membership) and other business, remarks by the college president, brief entertainment by the students, followed by light refreshments and a brief social hour.



Brust Hall

Brust Hall, a men's dormitory, was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, January 10, 1954. Pastor Bernard Hemmeyer, St. Paul's alumnus of class 1914, delivered the address and President Wolbrecht read the rite of dedication. Approximately 1,000 people were on campus. The dormitory was named in honor of Rev. Frederick Brust, long time pastor of St. Paul's Church, Concordia, and for many years chairman of the college Board of Control.

Brust Hall, a residence hall for college men, is of brick construction in contemporary design. The cost of construction and furnishings was \$285,000. The second and third floors provide two-person suites for 72 students. On the first floor there are a meditation room, resident house counsellor's office and apartment, an attractive lounge having a large planter and modern furniture, also radio, television and record player, a kitchenette, two guest rooms, and two meeting rooms. In the basement there are laundry facilities, a hobby shop, and storage rooms. Extending north of the lounge is a patio with modern furniture.

When coeducation was introduced and the high school opened to girls, there were more high school girls than college men and so Brust Hall became the residence hall for girls in high school, while the college men were transferred to Heilman Hall.

Coeducation

For the first time in its history St. Paul's saw women students enrolled in September 1954. In spring the Synod's Board of Assignment found it impossible to fill 184 requests for women teachers. This list was expected to grow to 384 by September. To offset this shortage, the Synod's Board of Directors on May 11, 1954 approved a two-year course of teacher-training for women on the college level.

Since this necessitated many changes in the curriculum, securing teaching assistance, and providing adequate housing, only eleven girls were accepted for the first term in this new venture. These were quartered in the hospital and the overflow in Founders Hall. It would become necessary for these students to finish their training at one of the Synod's teachers' colleges, either at River Forest, Illinois, or at Seward, Nebraska. Some of them were certified by the teachers' colleges on the condition that they would continue their education by taking summer courses besides their two years at St. Paul's.

After the departure of President Wolbrecht on January 21, 1954, following a two and one-third years' tenure of office, Professor Lorenz F. Wahlers was appointed acting president.

On March 11, 1954, a call to the presidency of St. Paul's College was issued to Pastor Lambert J. Mehl of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he had been serving as Lutheran student pastor at the University of Minnesota since 1952. Previous to that he served parishes at Fortuna, Wimbledon, and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

From 1941-1946 Rev. Mehl served as chaplain in the United States Army, holding the rank of major at the time of separation.

He served the Lutheran Church in various ways - as chairman of the North Dakota District Walther League Board, member of the North Dakota District Press Radio Committee, chairman of the District Auditing Board, pastoral advisor for the North Dakota Lutheran Women's Missionary League, pastoral advisor for North Dakota Young People's Work, president of the Wimbledon Community Hospital, North Dakota District Coordinator of Lutheran Student Work (and later held the same position in Minnesota), North Dakota District Secretary of Christian Knowledge, dean of several Walther League camps, and chairman of the committee on young people's work at the Lutheran synodical convention in Houston in 1953.

President Mehl is a 1926 graduate of St. Paul's College and a 1930 graduate of Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis. He has a Master's degree in history from the University of North Dakota and has done additional graduate work towards the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Minnesota. He holds the Master of Education and the Doctor of Education degrees from the University of Missouri.

The installation of Dr. Mehl was held Sunday afternoon, October 10, 1954, in St. Paul's Church. The sermon was delivered by Pastor Paul Mehl, brother of the president and one-time executive secretary of the Synod's Army and Navy Commission. The rite of installation was read by Pastor T. A. Weinhold, president of the Western District and chairman of the Board of Control of St. Paul's College.

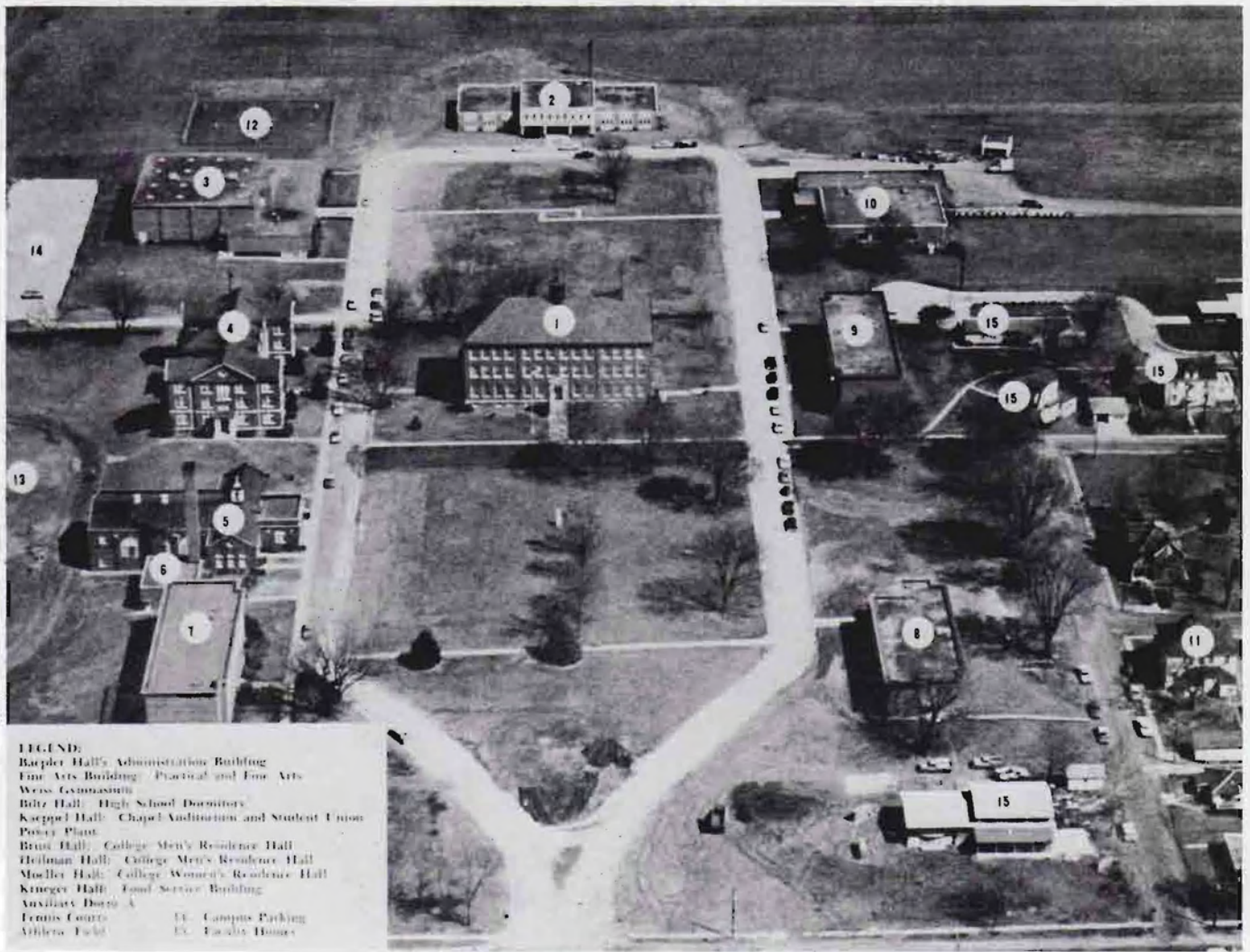
The seventeen-years' presidency of Dr. Mehl was a ministry of expansion. During his tenure of office five college buildings and seven professors' residences were erected. An adjacent farm was purchased. The campus with its mall, driveway, and buildings was developed. Coeducation was introduced. The college and high school became accredited. The curriculum was extended so as to include teacher training, courses in business, and a music department. The enrollment reached the highest point in the history of the institution: 381. The spiritual side of the college was developed. The orientation of the school was changed from exclusively pre-ministerial to stressing a general liberal arts program founded on Christian principles.

As a citizen of this community he participated actively in public affairs and held a succession of civic offices. He served two terms as president of the Concordia Lions Club. He initiated the plan to establish the Lutheran Good Shepherd Home and Nursing Home. He served for several terms as president of the Lafayette County Historical Society. He was one of the founders and the first president of the St. Paul's College Historical Society. He and his family together with a related family donated the set of chimes in the cupola of Baepler Hall. He instituted the giving of the Apostle Paul Award annually to distinguished alumni of the college and in 1973 received this honor from his alma mater.

In accordance with the Synod's regulation requiring college presidents to retire at age 65, President Mehl relinquished the duties of his office as head of the institution with the end of the academic year 1970-1971. He then became pastor of a dual parish at Blackburn and Mount Leonard until January, 1982, when he accepted a call as assistant pastor of St. Paul's Church in Sedalia.

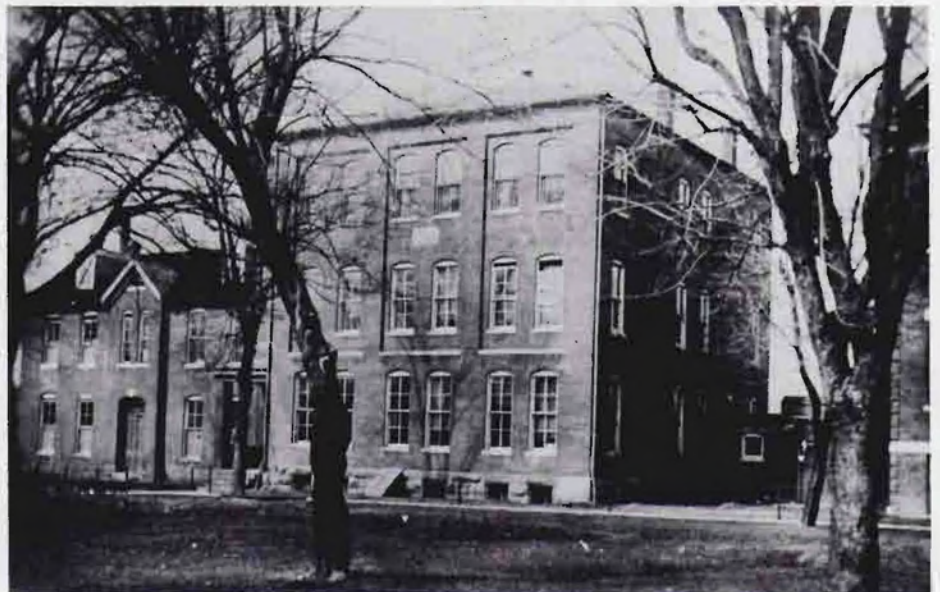


President Mehl



An aerial photo of the SPC campus

Employing a business manager could make campus service more effective with less full-time help. As a result, the Board of Control on June 6, 1955, appointed Mr. Lambert Steffens, a graduate of Missouri University School of Business Administration, as the first business manager.



Founders Hall

The two oldest buildings on campus, erected 1884 and 1890, which are joined together, had been named Founders Hall. Until the completion of Brust Hall, Founders Hall was occupied by college men. After it had been vacated, it was remodeled. The two-story building (1884) became the music building, furnishing practice rooms for chorus, band, and other musical organizations, also classrooms for piano and organ.

The three-story building (1890) contained, on the first floor, a sick bay and clinic divided into two wards. The second floor was laid out into eight residence rooms, each accommodating two girls. The third floor supplied ten piano practice rooms. There was also a pipe organ. Throughout the building ceilings were lowered, acoustical tile was used and flourescent lights installed. New steel staircases were supplied to replace those that had been in use.



Renovation also took place in the Dining Hall, where the ceilings were lowered and knotty-pine walls were added. The Hospital was converted into a girls' dormitory. The old Administration Building was razed in 1954.

Courses in teacher training were offered to men students at the opening of the 1956-1957 academic year. Two years before that, only girls were eligible.

Until 1956 there was no kindergarten in Concordia. To give kindergarten age children in the community an opportunity to attend one and also to enrich the teacher training program for women at St. Paul's College, a kindergarten was opened on the campus in the fall of 1956.

Mrs. Larry Grothaus (whose husband taught at the college) was engaged as teacher. She had received her training at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, and had several years of experience. The teacher training students participated in a variety of ways. They helped in the preparation of materials, observed, and occasionally assisted in conducting the class. The school was patterned after the University of Missouri laboratory school.

The term was thirty-four weeks, beginning September 17 and closing May 23. The cost of enrollment for the term was \$10 per child. The explanation of this low charge, compared with normal tuition, was that the St. Paul's College Guild assumed the cost of all the basic equipment. One of the large rooms in Founders

Founders Renovation



President L. J. Mehl

Dining Hall

Teacher Training

Kindergarten

Mrs. Grothaus with the first Kindergarten Class



Pianos

Senior College

Hall was prepared as a class room.

In 1956, the college received eight pianos: three from Sweet Springs, one each from St. Louis, Corder, Lexington, Sedalia, and Stover.

At the 1953 convention in Houston, the Synod established the Senior College. The institution opened on September 10, 1957 at Fort Wayne, Indiana. It now became necessary for graduates of our synodical colleges to spend two years at Fort Wayne before entering the seminary in St. Louis. The Senior College graduated its first class on June 9, 1959. The college was closed by the Synod in 1977 and Concordia College in Ann Arbor, Michigan, became the Senior College.

Campus Expansion

When the time approached to give consideration to the erection of new buildings, it also became imperative to think of campus expansion.

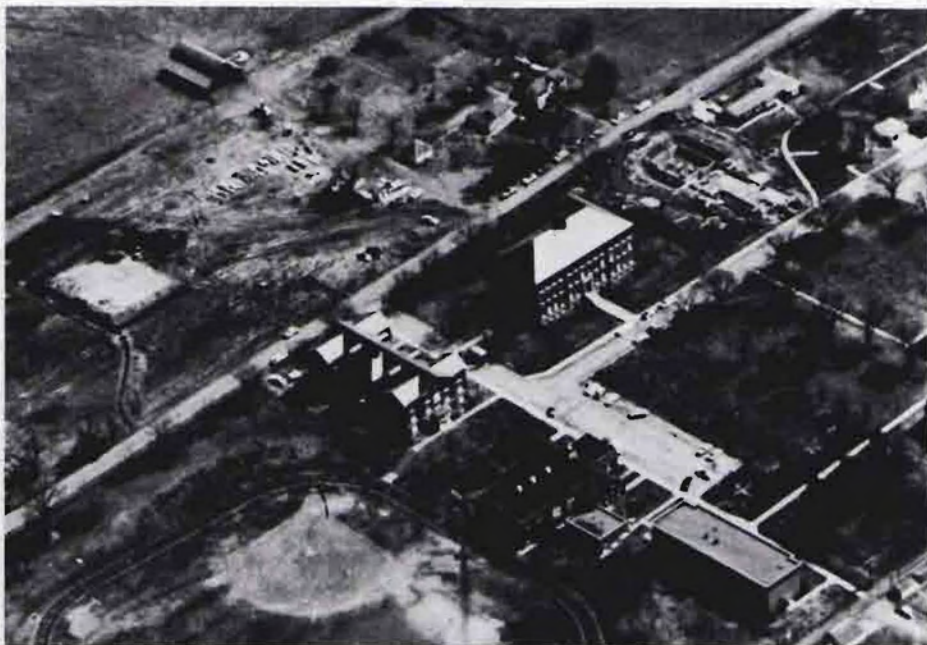
Adjoining the college grounds to the east was a farm, which for three generations had been in the possession of the Stuenkel family. Mr. Ed Pape, mayor of the city of Concordia and member of the college Board of Control, was engaged by the board to be the go-between in the attempt to purchase this property. In October 1958 the Synod paid \$28,500 for 49.5 acres of rich farm land. The Dining Hall stands where the family residence stood and the Fine Arts Building occupies the location of the barn.

Razing the "Old Ad"



The following year 4.3 acres along old Highway 40, bordering the Stuenkel farm on the north, were bought for \$4,000. A motel had been on this plot of ground. About the same time, St. Paul's Congregation gave .4 acre to the college. This also was on old Highway 40 and it was there that the well-known Shady Rest restaurant had stood. Originally it had been the site of one of the congregation's parochial schools, known at first as Hamm's School and later as Sagehorn's School after the teachers of the school. The college campus now comprises about 75 acres.

At the time of the 75th anniversary of the college in 1958, Biltz Hall was completely remodeled, making room for 45 more students. The 1907 Administration Building had been razed in 1954. Every member of the student body helped to pick up the bricks from the rubble and cleaned them and piled them up in Miss Lulu Baepler's garden. These bricks were used to build Faculty offices, a public relations office, a college book store, and a prayer chapel in the basement of Baepler Hall. About this time two residences at 503 Orange Street



An aerial photo showing the Stuenkel farm

and 5th and Bismark Streets were purchased. The former was used as a dormitory for twelve girls, the latter for Faculty housing. The former president's house (originally the home of Direktor Kaepfel) was converted into a dormitory for ten girls and an apartment for the counselor.

A windstorm in May 1958 severely damaged the roof of Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium. Water damaged the walls and floor. The insurance company recommended the removal of the metal roof and replace it with a built-up roof. It cost the insurance company nearly \$17,000 to do this.

Because of the teacher training program a department of art was inaugurated in the college department in September 1959. The instructor was Marc Schweder, a parochial school teacher from Norborne. The course was designed to give the young student a background for teaching practical art at the elementary level. Its

Remodeling

Roof Damaged

Art Department



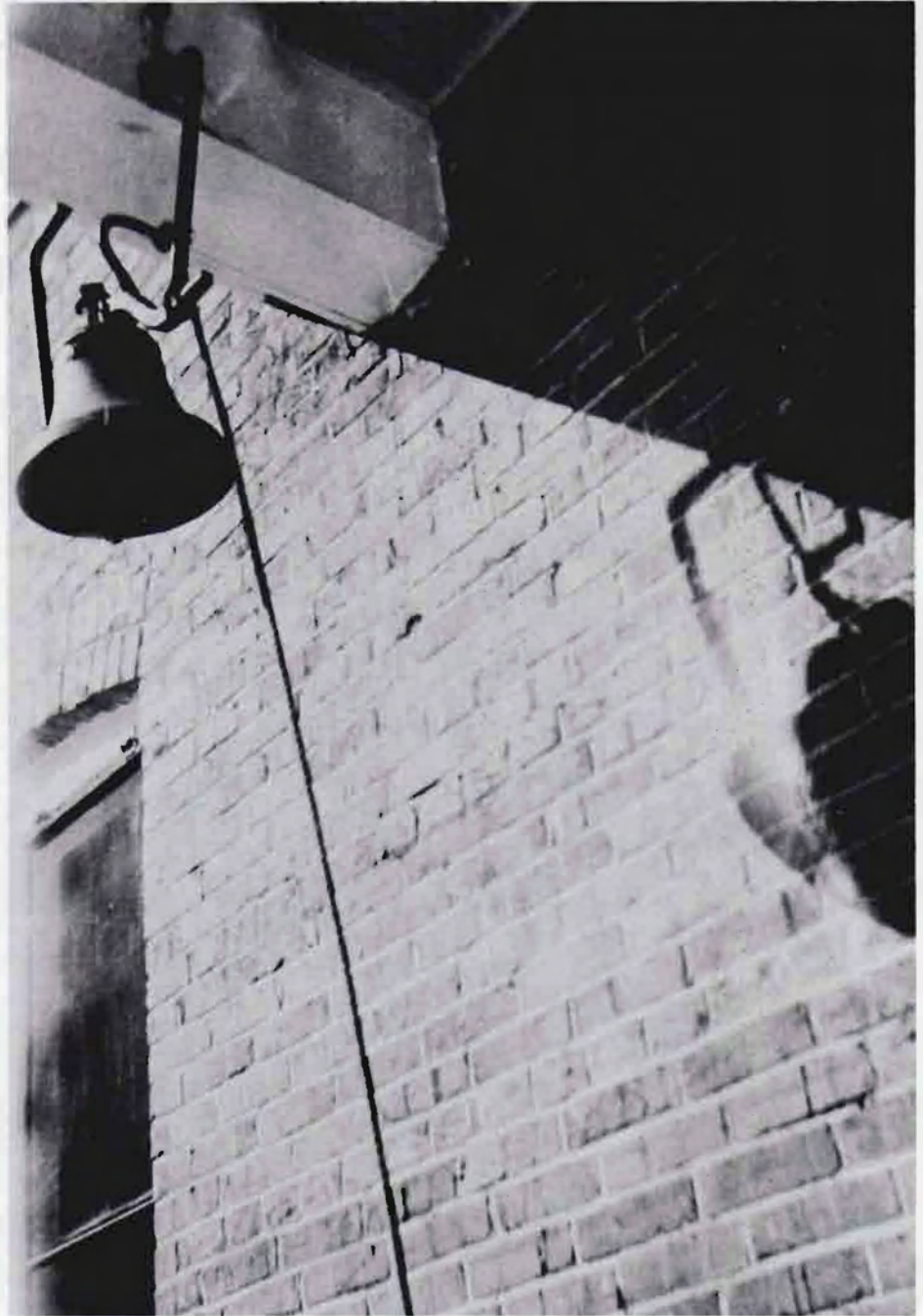
Mrs. Drunagel with an art class

aim was an "understanding of color, simple drawing and painting, techniques, crafts, and a limited grasp of three dimensional work."

The first class was held in the laboratory of the Administration Building. Equipment for teaching had to be moved in and out every day. There were about ten to twelve students. Then the department moved into Founders Hall and there it was necessary to move three times into larger quarters to accommodate the increases in offerings and larger classes.

In succeeding years art classes were offered to the high school students. By 1964 courses were offered "in painting (water color and tempera), drawing, using all drawing media, design, and limited sculpture." Oil painting and ceramics were not offered because of cost and limited space.

Before settling in the Fine Arts Building classes were conducted in the basement of the Administration Building, where the student book store used to be.



The old dinner bell that hung on the front porch of the old Dining Hall.

The college's diamond jubilee was observed in 1958 and 1959. Five events marked the celebration of this milestone in the history of the institution.

The festivities began with the College Day Service on September 21, 1958 at three o'clock. The speaker on this occasion was Dr. Walter F. Wolbrecht, president of St. Paul's College 1951-1953.

January 25 is the day on which the church observes the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, after whom the college is named. On that day in 1959 a special service was conducted at three o'clock in the college Chapel in Baepfer Hall. The address was delivered by Pastor George Wittmer of St. Louis, president of the Western District.

The Special Anniversary Service was held on Sunday, April 26, 1959, at three o'clock in St. Paul's Church with Dr. Oliver Harms, pastor of Trinity Church, Houston, Texas, and fourth vice-president of the Synod, the speaker. He was a 1921 alumnus of St. Paul's and in 1962 became president of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. The service was followed by an open house on the campus from four to seven o'clock. Students were on hand to guide the visitors through the buildings. At 4:45 the Central Missouri State College Concert Band of Warrensburg played a program in Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium.

At 7:30 p.m. a Special Anniversary Banquet had been arranged in the Parish Hall of St. Paul's Church. The speaker was the Honorable Stuart Symington, United States Senator from Missouri. The toastmaster was Rev. Paul Czamanske, pastor of Campus Lutheran Church, Columbia. Entertainment was by the SPC Chorus, Dr. Norman Gienapp, director. Introductions were by Lambert J. Mehl, president of St. Paul's College. Though he was very feeble, the



Dr. O. R. Harms

The SPC Class of 1958



banquet was attended by Pastor Karl Niermann, living in retirement in Concordia, one of the first three students at St. Paul's College in 1884.

The festive cycle was brought to a close with the annual commencement exercises on the evening of May 29 at the Parish Hall. The president of the Synod, Dr. John W. Behnken, was the commencement speaker. There were 27 high school graduates and 41 from the college department.

The banquet program listed the names of "St. Paul's College Alumni Commissioned As Chaplains in the United States Armed Services." There were nine in active service; four in reserves; 21 inactive; and one deceased. President L. J. Mehl is included among those "in reserves."

The Western District in convention assembled in June 1957 resolved that "a fitting and proper thanksgiving be voiced to Almighty God and expressed in a tangible thankoffering" and that a minimum of \$75,000 be gathered "as a mark of our thankfulness to Almighty God, as an appreciation of the excellent worth of the services rendered by St. Paul's College through the years, as a living memorial to present and future student bodies" and that "each circuit and/or congregation in a circuit determine the manner and method, adopting one or more plans submitted to them by the St. Paul's College 75th Anniversary Committee." Pastor Paul Czamanske was the Anniversary Committee chairman.

The Faculty after 75 years (1958-1959): President: Dr. Lambert J. Mehl. Professor: Dr. Norman Gienapp. Associate Professors: Wilbert Rosin, Allen Nauss, Earl Fuhrmann. Assistant Professors: Larry Grothaus, John Domsch, Harry Voigt, Edward Lietke, Leverne Baacke. Instructors: Jerome Ommen, Marcus Schweder, Lydia Steinbrueck, Karl Koslowsky.

The SPCH Class of 1958





Quarter-century IV: 1958-1983

The last 25 years of the first century in the history of St. Paul's College (1958-1983) began on a happy note, with the dedication of two buildings at one time: Weis Memorial Gymnasium and Moeller Hall (dormitory), the first such occasion since 1925, when Biltz Hall and Kaepfel Memorial Gymnasium were dedicated at the same time. A twofold dedication is indeed a rare privilege!

On Sunday, November 7, 1959, a capacity crowd of some 1,400 people gathered in the auditorium of the new Weis Memorial Gymnasium for a divine worship service to commemorate the Reformation and to dedicate two new buildings on campus. Professor Elmer J. Moeller (SPC '39) of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, son of the late President Albert J. C. Moeller, after whom the dormitory is named, delivered the Reformation sermon.

Double Dedication

Participants at the double dedication included, from the left, Pastor T. A. Weinhold, President L. J. Mehl, Mrs. A. J. C. Moeller, Prof. Elmer J. Moeller, and Dr. W. F. Wolbrecht. Below: President L. J. Mehl breaks ground for Moeller Hall.





Moeller Hall

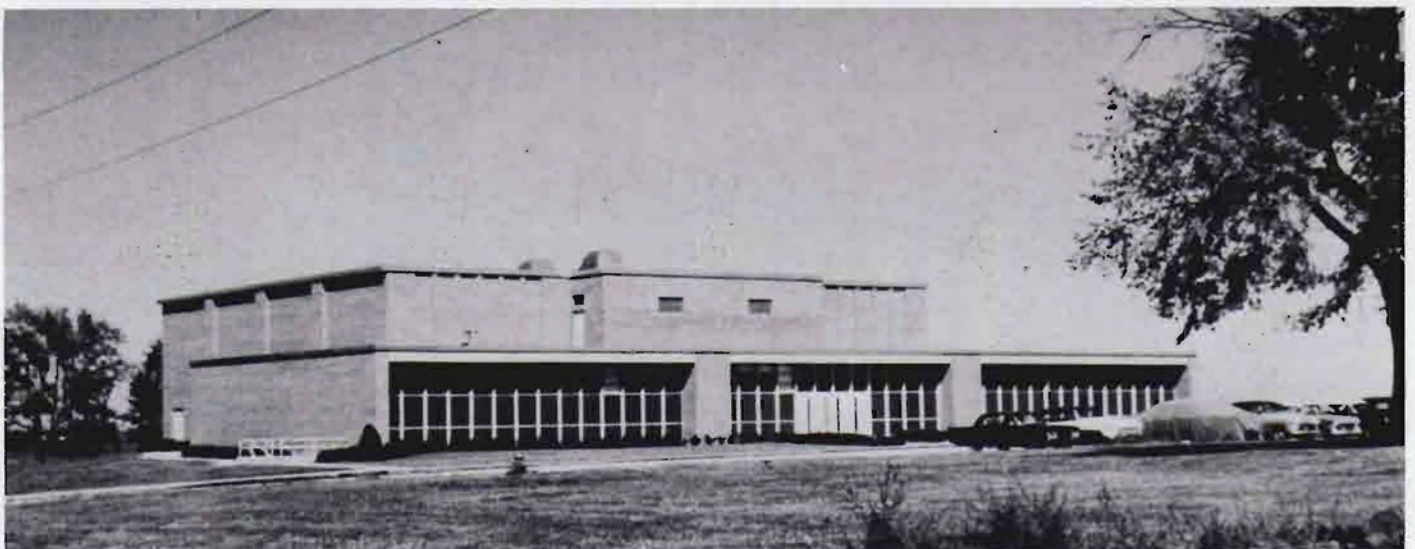
President L. J. Mehl and Pastor T. A. Weinhold, chairman of the Board of Control, were the officiants. The sermon was followed by a dedicatory address given by Dr. W. F. Wolbrecht, executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education and former president of St. Paul's. Dr. Mehl publicly thanked all those who in any way helped towards completing the construction of the new buildings. He also introduced those students who had received scholarships.

After the service the crowd made its way to Moeller Hall, where a dedication ceremony was conducted on the steps. Hundreds of people took advantage of the opportunity to tour the new residence hall. A reception took place for members of the Weis and Moeller families at the home of President Mehl. The widows of both the late President Moeller and Professor Weis were present for the event.

Moeller Hall

The first floor of the coeds' dormitory is equipped with a kitchenette, large lounge, meditation and conference room, two guest rooms, an office and an apartment for the counselor. The basement has a recreation room and laundry facilities. Living quarters for 78 students are on the second and third floors. The lounge leads to a patio. The building is similar in construction to Brust Hall. The

Weis Gymnasium



total cost of the structure amounted to approximately \$250,000. Ground for the edifice had been broken March 1.

The gymnasium has a 110' by 92' playing area. Roll-away bleachers around the floor seat 912 persons and by placing chairs on the playing area the seating capacity can be increased to 1,800 for special occasions. The stage also is the roll-away type. The gym contains a class room, office space, rooms for storage and repairs. Locker facilities accommodate 402 male and 190 female students. The cost of the building, including the equipment, was approximately \$300,000. Voskamp and Slezak of Kansas City was the architectural firm which designed both buildings.

With the coming of Weis Gym, Kaepfel Gymnasium had fulfilled its purpose. It was now converted into a chapel-auditorium. The chapel had been in Baepler Hall (Administration Building), but with the growing student body it was becoming somewhat crowded, and it is fortunate that it found a new home. Chapel devotions are conducted every morning (except weekends) at 9:30, with the stage area furnished as a chapel. The original chapel organ was moved from Baepler Hall to Kaepfel. With the removal of the altar and lecterns and chancel seats from the stage the auditorium is well adapted to the presentation of plays and other public performances.

Weis Gymnasium

The Chapel



The interior of Kaepfel Chapel

When accreditation was effected in 1968, college and high school had to be separated, also in terms of class rooms. High school classes were held in Kaepfel Hall. The library was there also. But this is no longer the case. All classes are now conducted in Baepler Hall, and all students use the same library.

The 1959 cultural project of the St. Paul's College Guild which featured the art works of Professor Reinhold P. Marxhausen of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, attracted a large number of visitors to the campus during the week of March 8. The exhibit included oils, watercolor, ceramics, sculpture, and subjects in other media.

While he was on campus artist Marxhausen's activities included lectures for the classes in Humanities, a lecture to the entire student body and a seminar with the college art class. On the final evening of the exhibit a public lecture was given to a very receptive audience in the college auditorium.

The 1959 college graduates presented to the college a mural depicting the life

Marxhausen Art Show

Marxhausen Mural



Marxhausen Mural

of St. Paul. The class commissioned Professor Reinhold Marxhausen to paint the mural, which measures approximately twelve by three feet. It is now hanging in the hallway of the first floor of the Administration Building across from the door to the Development Office, which for many years served as Faculty room. The mural depicts Paul the tentmaker; the sword of persecution; Saul's accusing finger pointing at Christianity; Saul's conversion; the light of the Gospel in Saul's life; Paul's experience in a shipwreck, in Rome, on Mars Hill, and his stoning in Lystra.

Music Department

A music department was established in 1960. The increase in the number of teacher training students had brought with it an increased demand for instrumental training. Various members of the faculty had shared the duties involved in instrumental and vocal training, and courses in theory, history, and appreciation. A full-time head of the department was needed in order to allow several of the men who had assisted in this area to devote all their time to teaching in their special fields. This opportunity to head the music department was offered to and accepted by Mr. Jerome Schwab. He had had wide experience in both organ and vocal work since his graduation from Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, in 1952. In the eight years after his graduation he completed graduate work for his Master's degree in music, served as instructor in music at River Forest, and was organist and elementary school teacher at Messiah Lutheran Church, Independence, Missouri.



Prof. Jerome Schwab

The music department has two choirs, The Gloria Dei Chorale, composed of students in the college department, under the direction of Professor Schwab, and the Singing Saints in the high school, conducted by Professor William A. Gasau. Both organizations make annual concert tours to many states, thus bringing the college to the attention of a large number of people. The annual home concerts draw large audiences. Mr. Gasau is also in charge of the college band.

Two new Faculty homes were built in 1961 on the southeast section of the campus. Access to this new area was made possible by the extension of Fourth and Fifth Streets. Both homes are single-storied, semi-ranch style with brick exterior. Each home has eight rooms and a basement.



Faculty Homes

In 1961 Mr. Herbert Borgelt was appointed business manager to replace Melvin Schlake, who had resigned. Mr. Borgelt at one time farmed in the Concordia area. Later he was employed in Carrollton. At the time of his appointment he was engaged in business in Jefferson City. He served as business manager until August, 1978. He is now custodian of St. Paul's Church.

About this time the Faculty room in the Administration Building was remodeled and redecorated. The major part of this expense was defrayed by gifts given by Faculty members.

In the early 1960s emphasis was being placed on the worship and devotional life of the student body. College men were given the opportunity to conduct chapel devotions. Professor Stephen Korinko was appointed the first dean of the Chapel. Daily residence hall devotions were also conducted.

The administration was also seeking to continue a strong program of personal student counseling. Dr. Edward Lietke, who was appointed dean of students to succeed Dean Allen Nauss, sought to strengthen this in every possible way.

Mr. Herbert Borgelt



A new publication made its appearance in 1961. Bunk Briefs, a mimeographed paper, sponsored by the St. Paul's College Alumni Association, came from Pastor Oscar G. Tiemann, treasurer of the Association. It was sent to all alumni at regular intervals throughout the year. The development of each issue depended to a great extent upon contributions sent in by interested readers. This venture enjoyed a wide popularity and alumni and former students from all over the world sent in news items about themselves or friends, reporting on their work or family. To avoid misunderstanding, duplication, and to save funds for alumni administrative work, Bunk Briefs was discontinued after 1967. Later on, in 1973, it was revived briefly under the editorship of Dr. Mehl, after his retirement from the presidency.

The Lutheran Students Leaders' Conference held its annual meeting February 22-24, 1962, on the campus of St. Paul's College. This conference met annually on one of the synodical campuses. It provided opportunity for student leaders at our various institutions to share their ideas and exchange opinions and experiences, thus enabling them to become better equipped in their leadership roles.

The new Dining Hall was begun in the latter part of August, 1961 and was completed in 1963. It received its official name, Krueger Hall, in connection with the dedication of Heilman Hall on January 23, 1966. The dimensions of the building are 114'x114'. The basement is used for maintenance purposes and also as central receiving station. The central dining area normally seats 400 people

*From the left:
Prof. Stephen Korinko
Dr. Edward Lietke
Pastor O. G. Tiemann*

Leaders' Conference

Dining Hall

Krueger Dining Hall



with an overflow capacity of approximately 670. A private dining hall, seating 52 people, is available for special occasions. For convenience and comfort a small lounge has been added. Adequate kitchen facilities are also included. The cost of the structure was about \$323,000.

Clinical facilities for twelve students were to be housed on the second floor as well as living quarters for the kitchen personnel. However, because the necessary funds were not available, this part of the plan could not be carried out.

Mehl On Leave

President Mehl spent the academic year 1961-1962 at the University of Missouri at Columbia, completing requirements toward the degree of Doctor of Education. During his absence Dr. Norman Gienapp served as acting president. While serving as president Professor Gienapp continued to instruct in the area of classical languages.

Apostle Paul Award

The Christian church celebrates the conversion of St. Paul on January 25. Years ago St. Paul's College took note of this day by conducting a special service for the campus family. The mid-year banquet was held shortly after the completion of the first semester, which usually was near January 25.

In 1963 the mid-year banquet took place in the new Dining Hall at 6:00 p.m. on Sunday, January 27. Originally these banquets were entirely student affairs. That year, however, pastors and alumni from the immediate area had been invited to attend.

A new tradition was initiated at the banquet in the form of the "The Apostle Paul Award." This award was presented annually to alumni of St. Paul's College who had distinguished themselves in the service of the church. Dr. Oliver R. Harms, president of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, was the first recipient of the award. The other recipients have been: 1964 - Rev. Professor Paul Schelp, D. D.; 1965 - Pastor Edwin Bernthal, D. D.; 1966 - Theodore Hanser, M. D.; 1967 - Pastor Samuel Beckmann; 1968 - Pastor Frederic Niedner, D. D.; 1969 - Pastor Alwin Graebner; 1970 - Pastor Ad. John Soldan; 1971 - Pastor Elmer E. Foelber, D. D.; 1972 - Pastor Alvaro Carino; 1973 - Ex-president Lambert J. Mehl; 1974 - Pastor Robert M. Jank. Credit must be given to Dr. Mehl, president, for having conceived this plan. This tradition was discontinued after 1974.

Founders Hall Fire

On Wednesday, December 18, 1963, at 7:15 p.m. the fire alarm sounded at St. Paul's College. Within minutes the Concordia Fire Department was on the scene. Founders Hall was ablaze. Founders Hall consisted of a two-story unit built in 1884 and an attached three-story unit built in 1890. The building was used primarily for music instruction. It also provided living quarters for twelve men students.

The Concordia firemen had six or seven hoses on the blaze in a matter of minutes and were soon joined by units from Alma and Sweet Springs and there were as many as ten streams of water pouring on the blaze within a short time.



Fire fighting equipment also came from Higginsville and Knob Noster and stood by for a time.

The drain on the city water supply became serious at about 10 p.m. and all except two or three streams of water were shut off. But long before that time it became apparent that the building could not be saved. Additional streams were turned on intermittently when the fire flared up.

Early in the fire-fighting effort, firemen were hampered because of the slate roof on the building, and water had to be sent through the broken windows on the second and third floor. The roof caved in and flames from the burning buildings roared high into the sky at times and there were reports that they could be seen as far away as Higginsville, a distance of twelve miles. At other times the flames were smothered by clouds of smoke which were driven by a light south-southwest wind across Highway 40 and slowed traffic there.

The temperature was below zero and the wind icy. Firefighters remained throughout the night. Coeds served hot coffee. Losses included nineteen pianos,





two new pipe organs, a music library, typewriters, books and course notes.

The band was having a rehearsal in another building at the time of the fire, so the musical instruments were spared. Seven of the students rooming in the hall lost almost all their belongings. A highly valued trombone was retrieved from the building early the next morning, as well as some music, some typewriters, and several pianos. At a special service prior to Christmas vacation the faculty and students raised \$350 to help the students replace some of their clothing.

Cause of the fire or the origin has not been determined. The blaze was discovered by a student in a lounge on the second floor. An overload on the wiring of the outdoor Christmas decorations is considered the probable cause.

The years 1965 and 1966 witnessed a number of changes on the college campus. Three professors' residences on Main Street were moved to the south portion of the campus at the cost of \$1,800 to make room for the main entrance to the campus and for the president's residence.





A driveway with entrance and exit on Main Street was constructed on the campus in 1965. The driveway encloses a grassed-in mall area. Nine buildings are on the driveway. The tenth, the Administration Building (Baepler Hall), facing Main Street, is on the mall, about half way between the east end of the driveway and Main Street.

Between Baepler Hall and Main Street stands a six-foot terra cotta statue of the apostle Paul. This statue was unveiled October 31, 1965, in memory of student Michael Scherer, who had died of leukemia. The cost of the statue was underwritten by the St. Paul's College Alumni Association and defrayed in part by gifts from the Faculty. Michael was a son of Pastor Herman Scherer of St. Louis, president of the Western District, 1966-1978.

A 45-foot flagpole, topped with a large brass ball, was erected in front of the

A Driveway

Statue

Flagpole



The statue of St. Paul



Victory Bell



Entrance Sign

Administration Building in 1964. This is a gift of the 1931 and 1932 graduating classes. The pole was not acquired earlier because of the uncertainty of the school's plans for campus development.

On the campus is a Victory Bell, which is rung whenever the varsity team scores a victory over its opponents in sports. The bell and the structure holding it were a gift of the 1963 college graduating class. The present bell has been donated by Mrs. Hubert (Dorothy) Kiehl of Mount Leonard.

Between the entrance and exit off Main Street, the St. Paul's College Guild erected a brick sign, approximately five feet high, bearing the name of the school and surmounted by a large metal chi rho symbol.

The residence for the president, on Main Street, is a few yards south of the entranceway. Built in 1966, at the cost of \$27,000, it is a ten-room tri-level brick veneer structure, built by Borchers and Heimsoth Construction Company of Cole Camp, who were contractors for several other buildings on the campus.

The Fine Arts Building was dedicated in connection with the annual College Day on Sunday, September 26, 1965. The service of worship took place at 3:00 p.m. in Weis Memorial Gymnasium. Speaker for the occasion was Pastor Paul W. Streufert of Rocky River, Ohio. Rev. Streufert was elected the third vice-president of the Synod at its convention in June at Detroit, where he had served as convention essayist. Following the service the ceremony of dedication took place in front of the building, President L. J. Mehl officiating.

"The Fine Arts Building replaces Founders Hall, destroyed by fire in December, 1963. The new building has an exterior of brick and of concrete and stone set into metal precast panels. In addition to a typing room, the first floor contains an art room, band and choir practice rooms, and several other classrooms. Faculty office space, a small music library, and three record-listening rooms are also located on the first floor. The upper floor has nineteen piano



practice rooms, three organ practice rooms, and one class piano room.” (From the Dedication Service folder.)

Fine Arts

The building was erected at no cost to the Synod because of the excellent insurance plan of the Synod itself and of Lloyd’s of London.

Ground breaking ceremonies had been held in connection with College Sunday, September 27, 1964. The speaker at that time was Pastor Dr. Adalbert R. Kretzmann, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Luke in Chicago.

St. Paul’s second college men’s dormitory was dedicated in a service in Kaepfel Auditorium on Sunday afternoon, January 23, 1966. Speaker for the occasion was Dr. Ottomar Krueger, pastor of Zion Church, Akron, Ohio, and president of the Ohio District. St. Paul’s president, Dr. L. J. Mehl, was the officiant and Pastor Walter Niedner, of Trinity Church, Jefferson City, and chairman of the college’s Board of Control, read the rite of dedication. The college choir and the high school chorus helped to beautify the service.

Heilman Hall Dedication

The new two-story brick structure accommodated forty-eight college men, who formerly lived in emergency housing in and off the campus. It occupied the same ground where St. Paul’s first building once stood, Founders Hall, which burned to the ground December 18, 1963. Voskamp and Slezak of Kansas City was the architectural firm and the Borchers and Heimsoth Construction Company of Cole Camp the general contractor.

*Heilman Hall (left)
Pastor O. E. Heilman (below)*



Krueger Hall

Missouri District

High School For Girls



Mr. Elmer E. Fiebig

History Of Accreditation

The building will be known as Heilman Hall in honor of Pastor Oscar E. Heilman, D. D., for many years a member and chairman of the Board of Control of St. Paul's College and pastor of the local Lutheran church.

In the same service on January 23 the college Dining Hall, erected in 1962, was named Krueger Hall after the speaker for the day, Ottomar Krueger, who served as president of St. Paul's College from 1925 to 1937.

At the convention of the Western District in 1966 the District divided itself into the Missouri District, embracing all congregations in the state of Missouri, and the Mid-South District, composed of all congregations outside of Missouri. The Missouri District has about 200 congregations.

President L. J. Mehl announced at the daily chapel service on Friday, April 21, 1968, that permission had been granted by the Board for Higher Education to enroll non-resident girls in the high school department. Enrollments were limited to commuting students since there was no dormitory space for girls. At the beginning of the 1968-1969 school year four girls were admitted to the freshman class. In the following year this number had increased to 15.

Mr. Elmer E. Fiebig, principal of the high school, passed away unexpectedly in his sleep of a heart attack on March 25, 1968, while attending meetings in Chicago involving the accreditation of St. Paul's College. Mr. Fiebig was involved in the process of discussing high school accreditation, while he and President Lambert J. Mehl, Dr. Edward Lietke, and Mr. Earl Fuhrmann were attending the meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Burial services for Mr. Fiebig were conducted in Chicago on March 29. A memorial service was held in the local St. Paul's Church on Monday, April 1, with Dr. L. J. Mehl preaching and the local pastor, O. E. Heilman, serving as liturgist.

Mr. Fiebig came to St. Paul's High School as principal in August, 1966, and served until his untimely death.

Efforts of the college department to become accredited go back to 1959, when it was decided to seek accreditation. In 1960 Dr. Norman Gienapp was named chairman of a steering committee for self-study. It was resolved to become accredited with the University of Missouri before seeking accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In 1962 Dr. Mueller and a committee from Missouri University visited the campus and made their evaluation of the school for the university. In the same year it was decided to take the necessary steps for accreditation with the University of Missouri as well as with the N. C. A.

In 1963 Dr. Edward Lietke became chairman of the N. C. A. steering committee. The following year Dr. Lietke and Mr. Jerome Ommen attended an N. C. A. meeting in Chicago, where it was learned that the college department and the high school would have to be separated before accreditation could be effected. Dr. Marston of Kemper Military Academy in Boonville was engaged as consultant and met frequently with the faculty.

Meanwhile in 1964 new committees for study were set up. Dr. Earl Fuhrmann was now the head of the steering committee. Committee study of the curriculum, purpose, teaching areas, library, and living facilities continued. Drs. Marston and Young came to the campus in 1965 for a one-day inspection. They were impressed with their visit and what had been written. But problems remained. The high school must be separated from the college, and teaching loads must be reduced, which meant the procuring of more instructors.

During 1965-1966 efforts were made to complete the self-study and submit it to the N. C. A. meeting in Chicago on May 17, 1966. The N. C. A. asked that the examination of the school be postponed a year so that necessary adjustments may be made in regard to the development of a library, enlarging the teaching staff, and the separation of the high school and the college departments. Chairman Fuhrmann appointed three committees to address themselves to these tasks. A

separate high school handbook was adopted in January, 1967. Producing syllabi on various courses was completed by the end of May, 1967.

Before the opening of the 1967-1968 academic year the self-study had been accepted by the N. C. A. Accreditation by the University of Missouri was no longer required. The official visitation took place October 30 and 31. A few days before, the Board for Higher Education had made its own visitation. It was on April 1, 1968, that Dr. Fuhrmann could announce to the faculty: "We are now members of the North Central Association." Loud and joyous celebrating on campus followed this announcement, topped by a banquet of faculty and students to commemorate the end of a ten years' task to become accredited.

The high school department had already been accredited with the University of Missouri in the 1930's. It was not accredited with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools until its meeting in Chicago on March 24, 1954. Although preparations to apply for admission had been begun about nine years before, yet actual application had been delayed until shortly before acceptance. The examining committee was composed of Dr. Marion S. Schott of Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, and three principals of high schools which were members of the N. C. A. This committee recommended acceptance to the Missouri State Committee. Dr. J. S. Maxwell, chairman of the State Committee, proposed admission to the general body, which was then granted.

It was the policy of the North Central Association that a school be re-evaluated every ten years. Accordingly, the N. C. A. notified St. Paul's College of its reevaluation in 1978. It was a coincidence that St. Paul's High School was also to be re-evaluated in 1978, the beginning of a seven-year cycle. It was hoped that the college and high school department might be re-evaluated simultaneously. This hope became a reality and it was the first time in the history of the N. C. A. that a college and a high school were re-evaluated at the same place and at the same time.

In 1977 a self-study was begun under the direction of Mr. Richard Buesing, college librarian. The study centered around the new program of acceleration, whereby a high school student may take college courses and thereby finish the two college years in one year. Open hearings, meetings of committee and Faculty were held from May 23 to June 30, 1977. It was hoped to have the study in final form in the autumn of 1977. The examining committee visited the college April 2-5, 1977, while the high school was examined April 2-4. During the summer news came that accreditation for both high school and college would be continued.

In the spring of 1969 the St. Paul's College Expanded Ministry Program was initiated. This was to continue for the remainder of 1969 and the first three months of 1970. A letter was sent out to many friends and alumni of the college by Pastor Howard G. Barth of Kansas City, chairman of the Board of Control, and Dr. L. J. Mehl, president of St. Paul's College, outlining the plan of this project, namely the construction of a Student Center opposite the Fine Arts Building and the expansion of the present Weis Memorial Gymnasium to have a swimming pool as part of the physical education curriculum.

Miss Lydia Eckhoff of the kitchen staff retired in June 1970 from her service to St. Paul's College. She started to work at the college in January 1925, at the time when Biltz Hall and Kaepfel Auditorium were under construction. It is interesting to note that her total first year's earnings from January to December 1925, were \$269.75.

In teams of two to five students, twenty students of the Christian Vocations Council appeared before congregations in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and Arkansas the first few days of the Thanksgiving recess in 1970. Five Faculty members, including Pastor Harold Belsheim, director of recruitment, accompanied the students. The purpose was to give students of St. Paul's "an opportunity to give their personal witness to their commitment to vocation as well as speak about St. Paul's College and High School." Other congregations were

High School Accreditation

Accreditation After 10 Years



Miss Eckhoff

visited at various times.

On October 3, 1970, Dr. L. J. Mehl, president of St. Paul's College since 1954, submitted his resignation to the Board of Control, effective at the end of the current school year. This action was dictated by the synodical policy which called for mandatory retirement of administrators at age 65.

On May 7, 1971, Dr. Walter R. Rosin, instructor and division chairman of the department of religion at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, was chosen to become the sixth president of the 88-year old institution. He was installed in his new office on Sunday, September 26, 1971, at the local St. Paul's Church. The speaker in this service was Pastor Wilbert E. Griesse of Fort Smith, Arkansas, president of the Mid-South District. The installing officer was Pastor Howard G. Barth of Kansas City, chairman of the Board of Control. A reception followed at the college Dining Hall, where three ex-presidents attended: Drs. O. Krueger, W. F. Wolbrecht, and L. J. Mehl.

Having been graduated from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1953, with the Bachelor of Divinity degree, Dr. Rosin continued his studies at the seminary, and earned the Master of Sacred Theology degree in 1954. Following a two-year teaching assignment at St. Louis Lutheran High School, Pastor Rosin accepted the call of St. John Church, Ellisville, where he served from 1956 to 1962, when he accepted the position at Concordia Teachers College, Seward. As opportunity presented itself, Professor Rosin continued his studies in New Testament and systematic theology at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and was granted the Doctor of Theology degree in 1965.

The new president was not a stranger to the Concordia community, since he served his vicarage as an instructor and counselor in the high school on the staff of St. Paul's College. He is married to the former Miss Eunice Schelp of Emma. There are three children in the family.

Professor Gerhardt F. Markworth, for ten years an instructor in the English and Speech Department of St. Paul's College, succumbed unexpectedly to a heart attack on November 8, 1971, at his home in Higginsville, where he was residing because of ill health. He was 55 years old. He graduated in 1939 from Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois, and spent twenty-two years teaching in elementary schools. For the past ten years he had been on the staff of St. Paul's.

In the academic year 1972-73 the Acceleration Program was introduced at St. Paul's. Already in 1970 some high school seniors were permitted to take some college courses. According to this program high school students may register for college courses for dual credit without enrolling in the college department. In this manner the requirements of the freshman college year may be met in high school, making it possible to finish the two-year college course in one year. Naturally this is a saving of time and money. The church also benefits from this in getting workers a year sooner.

Although this system of acceleration is becoming a national practice, it is unique in our synodical system of secondary education.

In 1972 the 125th anniversary of the Synod was observed throughout the land. The church body had been organized 1847 in Chicago. This occasion was duly recognized at St. Paul's. The 90th anniversary of the founding of St. Paul's College was also celebrated at that time. These anniversaries were emphasized during Homecoming Week in October. The daily chapel services October 23-27 were organized in this direction. Dr. August Suelflow, director of Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis, addressed the St. Paul's family as did also President Mehl. On the 26th and 27th there was a slide presentation by Pastor F. A. Baepler of St. Matthew Church, Ernestville. On Thursday 20 slides were shown portraying the Missouri Synod in the 19th century, and on Friday the same number of slides of the 20th century.

The Cantata Chorus, a 115-voice choir, composed of the college choir, members of the high school and college student bodies, Faculty members and wives, and college secretaries presented the Christmas portion of George

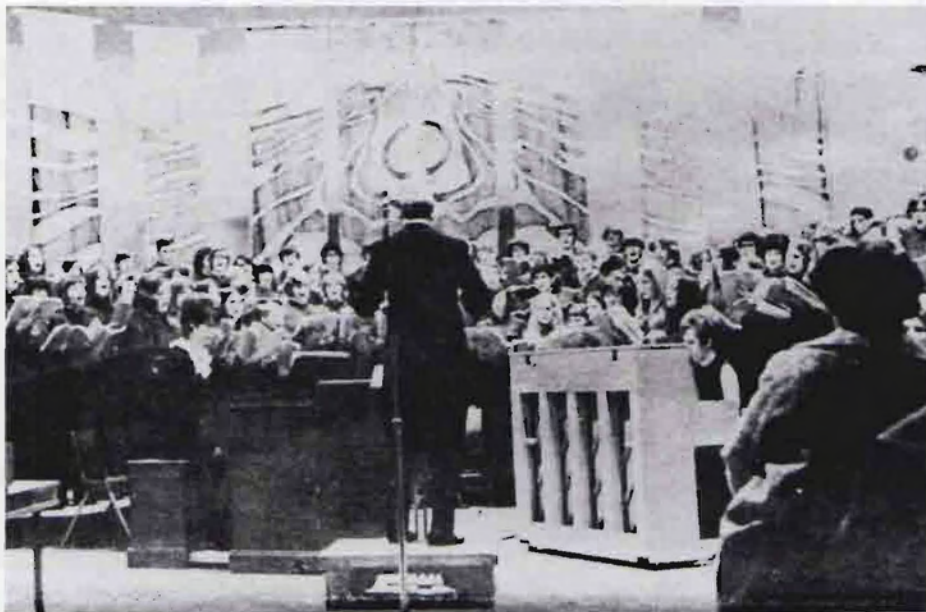


Dr. Walter L. Rosin



Mr. Gerhardt F. Markworth

Handel's Messiah



The Cantata Chorus performs Handel's Messiah.

Frederick Handel's Messiah on December 17, 1972, in Weis Gymnasium. The chorus was under the direction of Jerome Schwab, head of the college music department. Soloists were Faculty members at Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg. From 7:15 until performance time Christmas carols were played by the College Brass Choir under the direction of Mr. William Gasau. The concert was repeated the next two years.

The Primaners (college sophomore class) in 1972 wrote Advent devotions, one meditation for each day in the Advent season, plus Christmas and New Year. These were issued in mimeographed booklet form and distributed to students and parents. The next year they were offered to all congregations in the Missouri District (the former Western District). They sold for four cents a copy in lots of 25. Requests for 4,000 copies were received. The following year 5,000 copies were ordered, even though the price had advanced to six cents a copy in lots of 25.

The new Athletic Field at the east end of the campus, behind the Fine Arts Building, was used for the first time in the afternoon of September 15, 1973, when the Saints defeated Hardin 6-0. Before the beginning of the game President Rosin officially dedicated the field. Speaking for the high school student body was its president, Mark Gerken. The mayor of Concordia, Curtis Ellis, was present and addressed the crowd.

Advent Devotions

Athletic Field

After two games away from home, the Saints played their first night game on



The Saints football team engage in a contest on the athletic field.



Pastor A. Rodewald

Other Courses

"The Robe"

SPC Visits Missouri

Interim

the new field. Before the game started a check for \$6,500 was presented to Dr. Rosin from Pastor Roger Beese of Corder, president of the St. Paul's College Association, which supplied the funds for lighting the Athletic Field. Thereupon Dr. Rosin dedicated the lights. The Saints responded with a 22-15 victory over the Concordia High School Orioles.

In the evening of Sunday, December 2, 1973, Rev. Alfred Rodewald was installed as pastor of the local St. Paul's Congregation. As such, he is also pastor of St. Paul's College, since the college is within the confines of the congregation's parish. Pastor Rodewald's predecessors have been: F. J. Biltz, 1860-1901; F. Brust, 1902-1933; O. E. Heilman, 1933-1960; W. J. Wollenburg, 1961-1972.

Pastor Rodewald attended St. Paul's College 1940-1945. After a tour of duty with the U.S. Army 1945-1946 in Japan, he prepared for the ministry at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Illinois, graduating there in 1953. He came to Concordia from Washington, Missouri.

With the opening of the 1974-75 academic year the following two new programs were offered: 1) A one-year certificate secretarial program for immediate placement in the business world and a clerk-typist program designed for the position of file clerk or typist. 2) A two-year Associate in Arts degree program, comprising a secretarial program to prepare the student for placement in the business world, and a church secretarial program preparing the student for service in a congregation (church office). Mrs. Donna Werneke of Warrensburg was the instructor. She had received her degree in business administration from Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg.

This was a major undertaking, since the total financing for the program had to come from non-synodical funds. However, the money was available and it became possible to proceed with the course.

Besides these new business courses, St. Paul's College and High School offered and continue to offer programs for those wishing to prepare for the pastoral and teaching ministries. Courses of study are also available for the Deaconess, Social Worker, and Director of Christian Education professions. In addition, St. Paul's offers a general liberal arts education to those who do not choose a church-related profession.

After a home performance on March 29, 1974, the St. Paul's College Drama Society took its play "The Robe" on the road. Thirty-four students were involved in the production, which was under the direction of James Sohl, high school principal and instructor in Speech and Drama. Between March 31 and April 6 the drama was presented at six places in Missouri and Arkansas.

At its June 1974 convention the Missouri District (the former Western District) passed the following resolution: "Resolved that the month of October be designated St. Paul's College and College High Month; and be it finally resolved that the congregations be urged to invite students and faculty to address them during the month of October." This was done in the hope that an informed district would be a supporting district. Accordingly, students and faculty visited numerous congregations in various parts of the state during the month, carrying the St. Paul's story to individual church members. Several non-clergy members of the Faculty were granted sermon-time to address the congregation about the school. The college choir and high school brass choir assisted in some of these services.

In keeping with bringing the college to the people three teams of students with their Faculty advisors visited Lutheran parochial students in outstate Missouri the Tuesday and Wednesday before Thanksgiving Day. The purpose was to have the children consider church vocations and also to give some thought to St. Paul's when thinking about their high school and college education.

The first Interim, three weeks of study between semesters in January, took place in 1974. This period was designed to give students an opportunity to pursue in greater depth and detail subjects of special interest to them. The student was limited to one course during each week. A course, however, might be one, two, or

three weeks in length. Each day the student attended class for 2½ hours, but took only one subject. In this manner credit for a whole semester could be earned. Most courses were held in the class room. Some, however, were continued off-campus. In 1977, for instance, there were 19 courses to choose from. The two-week art course included a visit to art museums in Chicago. The three-week course in Mark Twain involved a tour of Hannibal, Missouri, and A Pilgrimage to Palestine was a three-semester hour course centering in a trip to the Holy Land. Another year, Professor Woodrow Kurth gave a course in woodwork.

The last ten days of the Interim were reserved for tours of the college and the high school choirs. At first, the Interim was conducted only for the college department. In 1976 it included the high school. Presently the Interim is two weeks.



Many members of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra are proficient on a number of instruments. This member found time to practice the piano.

St. Louis Symphony

The two concerts of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Walter Susskind, in Weis Gym on March 21 and 22, 1974, were attended by over 1,800 people. In the evening of the first date the orchestra played to an appreciative audience of more than 600 people. On the following morning at a youth concert, school children from Concordia, Sweet Springs, Lexington, Higginsville, Cole Camp, Emma, Alma, Corder, Marshall, the State School for the Retarded in Higginsville heard the orchestra perform.

The St. Louis Symphony was brought to Concordia by St. Paul's College as a cultural benefit to the community and to the surrounding area and to the students. It cost \$13,000 to bring the orchestra to the campus. The Missouri Council of Arts underwrote \$9,000 of this amount. The balance of \$3,750 came from the sale of tickets and from special contributions.

A valuable aid to the study of plant life (botany) is a greenhouse built in 1974 and attached to Baepler Hall (Administration Building). It measures 7'x17' and is of a "lean-to type of construction utilizing the side of Baepler Hall as one wall."

Funds supplied by the St. Paul's College Association made the greenhouse possible. The equipment was acquired with chapel offerings of school children throughout the midwest. The equipment consists of time-clock controlled glow-lux fluorescent lights, a humidity system, heat, and thermostatically controlled ventilating system. Dr. Earl F. Fuhrmann teaches botany.

Greenhouse

Mayor Kurth

Rev. Woodrow W. Kurth, professor of sociology at St. Paul's, became the



Brenda Li working in the greenhouse.



Mayor W. W. Kurth

mayor of the city of Concordia in the April election in 1974. The term of office is two years. In 1976 he was reelected to this second term. He was reelected in 1980 and 1982. Having reached the retirement age he is now professor emeritus. In this connection it is interesting to note that a former professor at St. Paul's and the first Dean of the Chapel, Stephen Korinko, was mayor of the city of Seward, Nebraska, where he is on the Faculty of Concordia Teachers College. He served in this capacity until the election in 1982.

The new enclosed swimming pool was opened on March 2, 1975. The funds for this facility came primarily through the Expanded Ministry Program of the college. This fund was initiated by the former president of the school, Dr. Lambert Mehl. The Missouri District of the Lutheran Women's Missionary League supplied \$10,000. The Concordia Lions Club contributed \$17,000 for a bathhouse in the rear of the pool for use by the public in the summer time. Businesses and citizens of the community made possible the furnishings and equipment.

The pool is heated. It is connected with Weis Gymnasium by an enclosed walkway, thus enabling the students to use the locker rooms in the gym before entering the pool.

The pool was dedicated in the afternoon of September 12 in connection with the meeting of the Board of Control. Dr. Mehl was present and spoke briefly to students, Faculty, and members of the board. Professor Woodrow Kurth of the Faculty and mayor of the city spoke for the Concordia community. Robert Frerking, president, addressed the audience in behalf of the Lions Club. The formula of dedication was read by Dr. Walter Rosin, president of St. Paul's College.

The pool serves the college for its physical education classes and is also open to the community. In the summer, swimming lessons are given. Life guards are



Swimming Pool

on duty at all times.

At the Synod's convention in New Orleans in 1973, the Board for Higher Education was authorized to appoint a Task Force "to discuss aims, objectives, and functions of the synodical higher education system and of the individual schools and to bring concrete resolutions to the 1975 convention for action."

In keeping with this mandate the Task Force at the synodical convention at Anaheim, California, July 4-11, 1975, proposed the following recommendations in regard to St. Paul's College and College High:

"C1. That the Synod retain one academy (high school), in which young people may receive education directed toward preparation for full-time ministry in the church.

"C2. That an academy with high standards of academic excellence in a curriculum directed primarily towards full-time ministry in the church be offered at St. Paul's, Concordia, Mo. St. Paul's has demonstrated its ability to attract such young people and has been able to nurture this interest, so that a high percentage continue their education and are placed as professional workers.

"C3. That the Board for Higher Education arrange for college-level courses to be offered at this academy through an extension center program for appropriate colleges within the synodical system, so that students have the opportunity to transfer college credits or can qualify for advanced standing equal to one year of college freshman work as would be taken elsewhere in the system.

"C4. That an active and aggressive information and counseling program for the academy be developed throughout the Synod, so that all qualified students are encouraged to begin their studies for the full-time ministry at the earliest possible age;

"C5. That the success of a quality academy program for future workers can best be achieved in a setting devoted exclusively to that endeavor;

Closing the College Dep't

"C6. That it is not desirable for students to spend more than four continuous years in one educational setting of this nature;

"C7. That other recommendations contained in this report will permit students the normal college years in one setting, thereby eliminating the problem of continued transfer; and

"C8. That the academy as herein suggested be operative and the junior college program of St. Paul's, Concordia, Mo. be terminated by September 1, 1976."

Committee 6 on Higher Education presented the recommendation "that the Synod continue to maintain both the academy and the junior college departments of St. Paul's College at Concordia, Missouri.

This recommendation was adopted.

During the summer of 1976, 112 students of St. Paul's College earned upward of \$60,000, averaging \$536 each. The highest reported earning was \$3,000. Students worked "in factories, on farms, in restaurants, retail stores, telephone solicitation, managerial positions, summer camps, secretarial offices, hospitals and nursing homes, college maintenance, etc."

Elmer J. C. Frerking, generally and affectionally known by his first name Elmer, died December 7, 1976 in Springfield at the age of 74 years. In 1920 he began a 47-year long career at St. Paul's College, working first as custodian and after 1925 as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. He worked with four successive college presidents and saw the construction of all the existing buildings on campus.

"Elmer became a legend of mechanical and engineering knowledge and competence. Without benefit of blue prints he was able to recall design and location of underground wires, conduits and pipes when trouble-shooting required their location. He seemed to possess an uncanny ability to diagnose technical failures that sometimes defied even the hired architects and engineers."

Three meetings, bringing a large number of people to the campus, were sponsored by the college in the summer and fall of 1977.

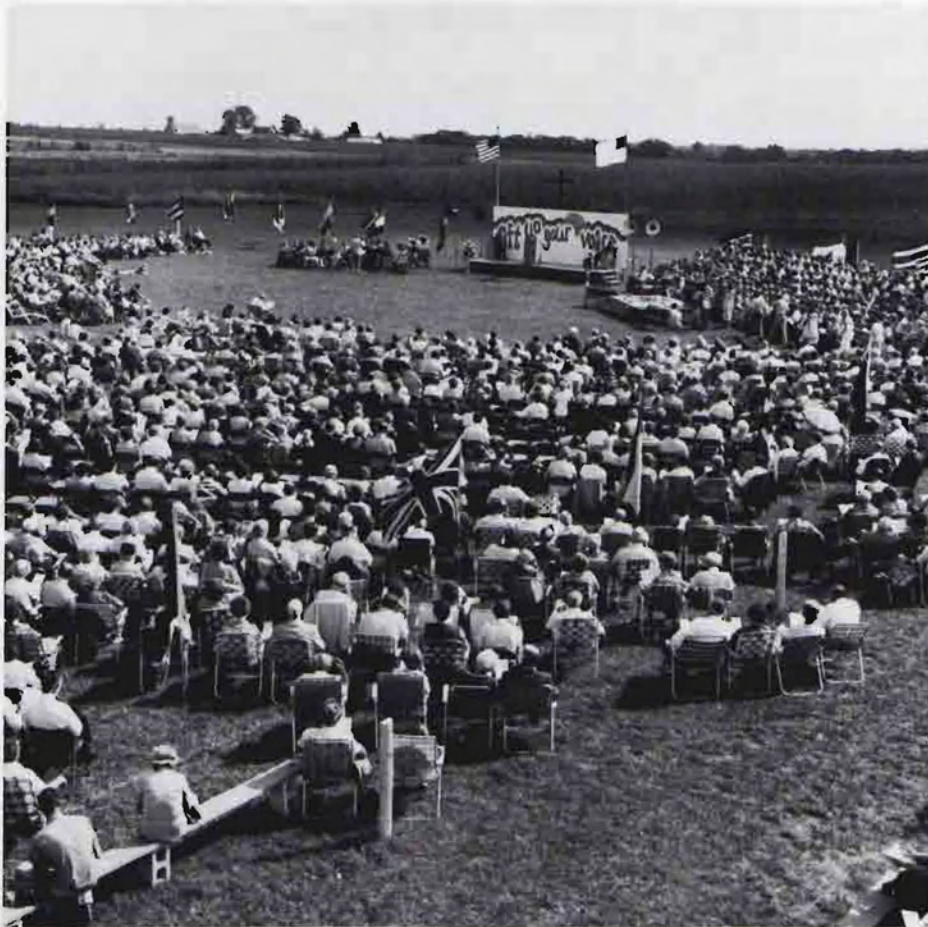
On the Fourth of July weekend the first annual Alumni Retreat took place with about 125 alumni and former students and their families, representing graduating classes from 1927 to 1977. Five members of the 1927 class were present. The visitors were taken on a tour of the town. A barbecue buffalo dinner was served. A special Sunday morning worship service was conducted.



Elmer

Rev. Martin W. Rupprecht, Clearwater, FL; Rev. Leslie Frerking, Charlotte, NC; Rev. Walter C. Lochmann, Valley Park, MO; and Mr. Victor Allacher, Lincoln, NE were all members of the Class of '27. They attended the class reunion in the summer of 1977.





The Lutheran Hour Rally was held on the athletic field.

The Lutheran Hour Rally was scheduled for Sunday, September 25, at 2:30 p.m. This coincided with the Parents Weekend September 23 to 25. The rally was staged outdoors and people had been invited to bring blankets or lawn chairs. Dr. Oswald Hoffmann was the preacher. The collection was given to the Lutheran Laymen's League for use in "Bringing Christ to the Nations."

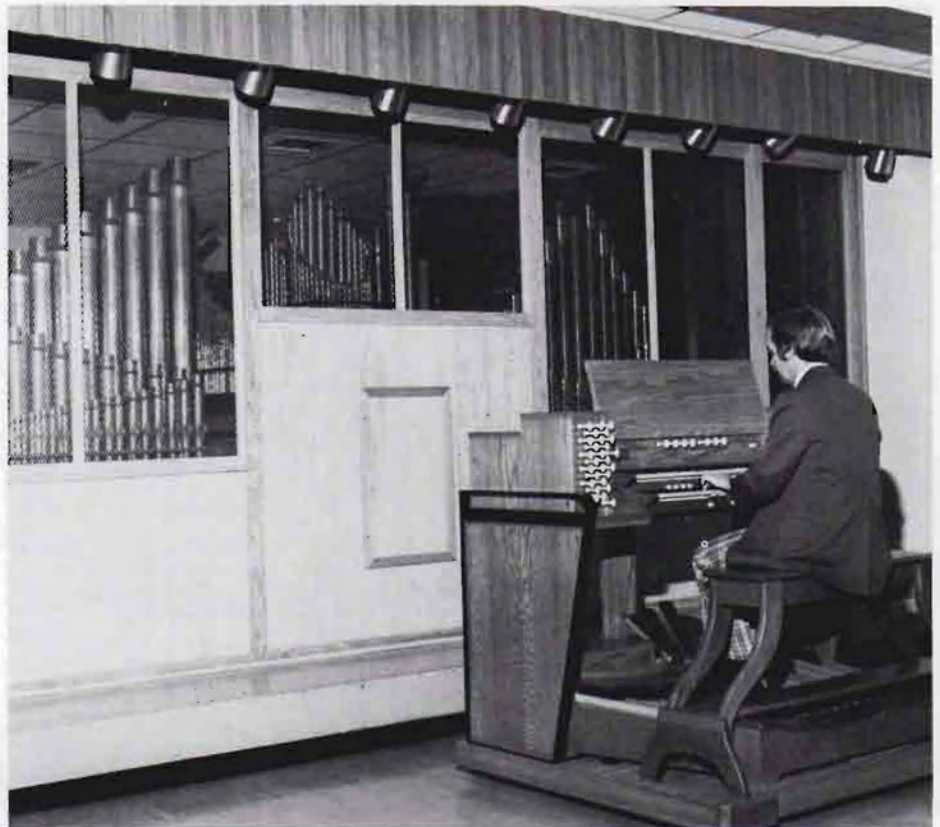
The Missouri District Pastoral Conference met on the campus October 3-5. The 200 pastors were housed in the dormitories and in private homes of members of area congregations. The Communion service was held in St. Paul's Church, Dr. Paul Spitz, District president, delivering the sermon. Members in attendance were given the opportunity to visit classes, if they wished to do so. Dr. Richard Schultz, member of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, was the conference essayist. His topic was "The Theology of Ordination."



The Missouri District Pastors and SPC students and faculty enjoy a social hour after the joint morning chapel.

Prof. Jerome Schwab at the console of the Beguelin Organ.

Organ Dedication



A 27-rank pipe organ was acquired in the fall of 1977. It was built by Mr. Clifford Beguelin, after his retirement, in his home at Lawrence, Kansas. The builder had been a life time representative of the Moeller Organ Company, and at one time also for the Reuter Organ Company.

Mr. Beguelin was not interested in money. As a long-time friend of St. Paul's and especially the chairman of the music department, Professor Jerome Schwab, he offered to sell the instrument to the college for \$35,000, to pay for what he had put into it and the expense of moving it to Concordia, where he installed it in the Fine Arts Building. Today this organ, if bought from an organ company, would cost \$75,000.

The Organ Dedication Service was held on January 8, 1978. The dedicatory recital was played by Dr. Theodore Beck, chairman of the music department of Concordia Teachers College, Seward.



Mei-Hing Siu, Joyce Li, and Brenda Li.

The 43 graduates from the college department on May 19, 1978 included three women graduates from Hong Kong. Their names are Mel-Hing Siu, Joyce Li Shuk Hin (Mrs. Craig Molitoris), and Brenda Li Suk Ying. They came to St. Paul's in December 1976 and planned to continue their teacher training education at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska.

Hong Kong

In a special Anniversary Service of Praise on May 18, 1978 in Kaepfel Auditorium the anniversaries of seven members of the Faculty were commemorated. Dr. Walter Rosin, president of the school, Dr. Earl Fuhrmann, and Professor Jerome Schwab completed 25 years of service to the church. Dr. Edward Lietke and Professor Woodrow Kurth observed their 40th anniversary. Professors William Gasau and Verner Klotz could look back upon the completion of ten years of ministry - a total of 175 years of service.

Anniversaries

Speaker at the 10:00 a.m. service was Dr. Ralph Bohlmann, president of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. At a 7:00 p.m. anniversary banquet in Krueger Hall the main speaker was Dr. Paul Spitz of St. Louis, member of the Board of Control. Congratulations were expressed by Professor Leverne Baacke for the Faculty, for St. Paul's Congregation by Edgar Oetting, by Dr. Herman Scherer for the Synod and the Missouri District, by Antonin Troup for the college department and David Rogner for the high school. Dr. Norman Gienapp served as master of ceremonies.

About thirty students, together with Professor Darwin Schrader, Faculty advisor, attended the annual All-Concordia Fall Evangelism Conference at Arlington Heights, Illinois, October 27-29, 1978. The time was spent in learning the basics of evangelism, Bible study, singing, small group sharing, and door to door witnessing. This was the tenth anniversary of the conference. For this occasion special speakers had been engaged. These were Dr. Oswald Hoffmann, Lutheran Hour Speaker, Pastor Wallace Schulz, associate Lutheran Hour Speaker, and Dr. Ted Raedeke and Dr. Erwin Kolb, synodical Evangelism Leaders.

Dr. Darwin Schrader



Twenty students and five faculty members attended a weekend of fellowship at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, on November 3-5, 1978. Faculty members from St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, were also present. Since all these schools have much in common, topics of mutual interest could be discussed. Each year several graduates of St. Paul's complete their senior college years at Seward. St. Paul's hosted a similar weekend of fellowship November 2-4, 1979.

St. Paul's College in 1979 designated the ground for Concordia's Little League baseball diamond. The Concordia Lions Club had lights installed in the field at a cost of \$22,000.

Dr. Norman Gienapp received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters (Litt. D.) from Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, during their Commencement Exercises on Saturday, May 26, 1979. Dr. Gienapp received his Ph. D. from the University of Illinois in 1957. He occupied the chair of Greek at St. Paul's until retirement in 1981.

Dr. Edward Lietke arranged and was the production coordinator for the 1979 Christmas presentation by the college and high school music department. He was professor of English and Education at St. Paul's beginning in 1957.

On June 1, 1980, Dr. Walter R. Rosin, after a nine-year tenure as president of St. Paul's College, became executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, the same office to which one of his predecessors, Dr. Walter F. Wolbrecht, was called in 1953. In the years since 1971 a number of challenges have confronted President Rosin, which he has successfully met. The enrollment at times declined and at one point the Synod considered the elimination of the college department. However, under Dr. Rosin's leadership the recruitment efforts have been strengthened and have attracted many new students. The curriculum has been expanded so as to include a business program. The college and high school, which are accredited, were re-



Students help lay sod at the new Little League Baseball Diamond.

evaluated in 1978 and are still members of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. An accelerated program has been introduced, which permits high school students to take college courses, thus enabling them to complete a full year of college courses before finishing their high school course.

A swimming pool and a greenhouse have been added to the complex of buildings on the campus.

A number of evening courses in various fields of learning were offered for a number of years to the adult population of the community and these were very well received and drew many men and women to the campus. The Interim, the three-week break between the semesters, began at that time.

Dr. Rosin also sought to improve and strengthen the relationship between the town and the college. The swimming pool and the Little League baseball field are both located on the campus. They were joint endeavors of the college and the Concordia Lions Club. In the 1979-1980 school year twelve students from Concordia High School were utilizing the acceleration program. When in 1975 the possibility arose of the college department being closed, many letters and other tokens of interest on the part of townspeople played an important part in causing the Synod to keep the school in operation. The relationship which President Rosin maintained with the college, the church (he was interim pastor in the vacancy at St. Paul's Church in 1972-1973) and the community was very fruitful and produced good results.

Professor John T. Domsch died at his home in Concordia on January 15, 1980, at the age of 73 years. He graduated from St. Paul's College in 1926 and from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1930. In September 1956 he joined the Faculty of St. Paul's as assistant professor and became associate professor in 1961. His field was Latin and German. He received an M. Ed. degree in 1960 and an M. A. in 1964. He retired from teaching in 1973. Besides his professorial duties he served as pastor of Christ Church, rural Sweet Springs (Liberty), from 1960 until the time of his death.

A severe hailstorm struck the college campus in the evening of Saturday, May 31, 1980. The roofs on the Fine Arts Building, Weis Gymnasium, Brust Hall, and portions of Krueger Hall, were extensively damaged. Other roof damage occurred on Moeller Hall, Heilman Hall, Baeppler Hall, Kaeppler Hall, and Biltz Hall. The damage was estimated at \$130,000. About 450 window panes had been broken. On the north side of Baeppler Hall some 110 panes were replaced.

In 1980 the 450th anniversary of the Augsburg Confession and the 400th anniversary of the Book of Concord were observed throughout the Lutheran Church. This double anniversary was commemorated by the congregations of the Concordia Circuits on Sunday afternoon, November 2, 1980, in Weis Gymnasium. About 1,100 people were in attendance.

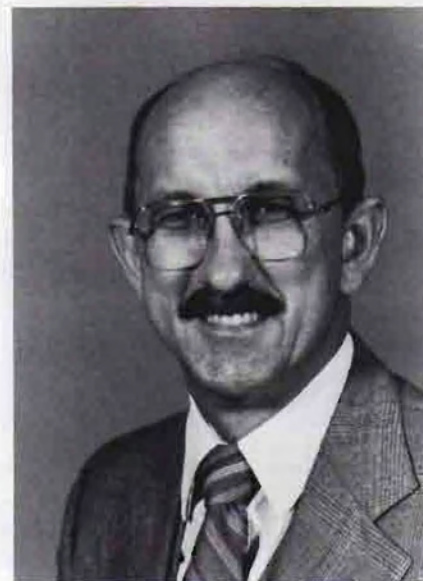
The speaker for this festival was Dr. Lewis W. Spitz, Jr., professor at Leland Stanford University in California. Professor Spitz graduated from St. Paul's in 1942. Three choirs composed of members of circuit congregations participated in the service: a youth choir directed by Professor William Gasau, an adult choir under the direction of Professor Jerome Schwab, and a children's choir conducted by Mrs. Janet Leckband. The congregational singing was accompanied by a brass choir.

Upon Dr. Rosin's departure Professor Leverne Baacke was appointed Interim President of St. Paul's College. He assumed the responsibilities on June 1, 1980. He was assisted by Dr. Earl Fuhrmann.

On September 11 the Board of Electors unanimously elected Dr. William R. Keel as the seventh president of St. Paul's College. He accepted the call, thereby becoming the first president in the history of the college who was not an ordained pastor and had not studied at a synodical college or seminary. He was president of the 11,000-student Belleville Area College, a junior college in Belleville, Illinois. Dr. Keel is preparing himself for the office of the ministry in the Lutheran Church through the Pastoral Ministry Colloquy Program at Concordia



Prof. John T. Domsch



President William R. Keel

Seminary, St. Louis.

Dr. Keel was inaugurated on Sunday, January 25, 1981, in St. Paul's Church at Concordia. Dr. Richard J. Schultz, professor at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, under whom Dr. Keel has been working in the Colloquy Program, delivered the sermon and Dr. Paul Spitz, president of the Missouri District, inducted Dr. Keel into office. Fourteen colleges and seminaries in the area and from distant points had sent representatives. These, together with area pastors, Faculty members, and members of the Board of Control, formed the academic procession.

The service was followed by a reception for Dr. and Mrs. Keel in the church's Parish Hall and in the evening a special dinner for Faculty, staff and friends took place in the college Dining Hall.

Dr. Keel, 44, has served as president of Belleville Area College for six years. During that time the college experienced dramatic growth in enrollment and curriculum.

He began his teaching career in 1959 at Lutheran High School in St. Louis. From 1961 to 1967 he was a chemistry instructor at Belleville Township High School and Junior College. He joined the staff of Belleville Area College in 1967. Keel taught chemistry and was an assistant to the president from 1970 until he became president in 1974.

A 1958 graduate of the University of Illinois, Dr. Keel holds a Master's degree in science education from Washington University (1961) and a Ph. D. in higher education from St. Louis University (1975). He has also studied at state universities on National Science Foundation Fellowships.

Dr. Keel has presented numerous papers on educational administration and on science before many conferences and associations.

He is a member of the National Chemical Society, the American Educational Research Association, and the editorial board of Community Junior College Research Quarterly.

Dr. Keel actively served his community and church. He has been involved with the Boy Scouts and is a past president of the Downtown Optimist Club of Belleville. He is also a member of the Board of Directors at Memorial Hospital at Belleville.

Dr. Keel served as chairman of the Board of Directors for Southern Illinois Public Television and was a member of the Board of Directors of United Way of Greater St. Louis.

At Zion Lutheran Church in Belleville he was chairman of the church council and served in many other capacities.

Dr. Keel is married to the former Bonnie Schmidt. They have six children: four sons and two daughters, ranging from 21 to 11. Tom, a Junior, and Julie, a Freshman, enrolled in St. Paul's College High for the second semester, 1981-1982. (From St. Paul's Courier.)

With the end of the academic year 1980-1981 Professors Norman Gienapp and Woodrow Kurth retired from active service to St. Paul's College. Dr. Gienapp has taught at the college since 1944. He graduated from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1939. He received his Ph. D. from the University of Illinois. While at St. Paul's he has been head of the Music Department, the Foreign Language Department, and the Humanities Division. He conducted the choir and band and served one year as acting president of the college. The last years his field had been Greek. In 1981 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters (Litt. D.) from Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska.

In the spring of 1981 forty-two trees were planted on the mall between the Fine Arts Building and the Victory Bell. These were planted in memory of Mrs. Hulda Schwab, wife of Pastor Walter H. Schwab, retired, a former part-time instructor, and the mother of Professor Jerome Schwab, head of the music department. Mrs. Schwab departed this life on October 27, 1977. The project is part of a total landscape plan developed by the Missouri Department of

President Keel

Gienapp and Kurth Retire

Trees

Pastor Schwab helps Dr. E. Fuhrmann plant a tree, as Prof. Jerome Schwab looks on.

Pastor O. E. Heilman



Prof. James D. Sohl



Conservation, resulting from a six months' campus landscape study. The site for these trees was chosen by the Schwab family.

Professor Kurth came to St. Paul's in 1961 and has been a member of various committees, has been Director of Public Relations, Director of Recruiting and Dean of the Chapel. He has taught sociology and holds an M. S. and an M. A. degree. He is serving his third two-year term as mayor of the city of Concordia. He is a 1938 graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, and before joining the college staff he served in the parish ministry at various places, including a congregation in Alaska. Since 1980 he is serving Christ Church at rural Sweet Springs as pastor.

The year 1981 marked the deaths of two men intimately associated with St. Paul's College. On March 30 Oscar E. Heilman departed this life at the age of 94 years. He had been pastor of St. Paul's Church in Concordia and as such was pastor of the college family. He served the Concordia congregation from 1933 till he retired in 1961, then continued in modified service (preaching German every two weeks) until November 27, 1977. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree by Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in 1976.

Dr. Heilman served on the Board of Control of St. Paul's College for twenty years. For a number of years he was chairman. He constantly had the welfare of the college at heart and was an indefatigable worker for the cause.

James D. Sohl, 55, associate professor of English, speech, and drama, passed away October 14. He was a graduate of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, and had a Master's degree from the University of Nebraska in Lincoln. He had taught public and Christian day schools before coming to St. Paul's in 1967. For six years he served as principal of St. Paul's College High.

Mr. Sohl had served in the U.S. Merchant Marine and in the U.S. Navy. He was active in St. Paul's Congregation and in civic affairs in Concordia, being director of civil defense at the time of his death.

Preparations are underway at St. Paul's College to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the institution in 1983. A wide range of projects will include a centennial history book, a tour to Germany, an organ workshop, as well as increased promotion of SPC.

SPC president Dr. William Keel outlined some of the projects early in the year at the college's second annual breakfast for community leaders. The president also told of plans to improve campus facilities.

The SPC board of regents met February 12, 1982, and adopted the following goals for the institution: 1) Increase awareness of the existence of SPC as an

educational arm of the Missouri District, surrounding districts, pockets of support, and the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

2) Increase awareness of the educational opportunities for individuals and the public.

3) Make constituency aware of the financial needs of St. Paul's in the areas of scholarships and endowments, remodeling and renovation, and general operations. A Chicago consulting firm was contracted to determine the feasibility of undertaking specific projects in connection with the centennial celebration.

4) Examine future services and ministries which SPC can offer through conferences and seminars, etc.

The board of regents has also recommended projects to air condition Moeller Hall to make the campus more inviting for summer and for conventions and conferences, renovation of Biltz Hall, and increasing the endowment fund. (The Concordian, March 14, 1982.)

In 1981 and 1982 St. Paul's College hosted dinners in Cape Girardeau, Jefferson City, Kansas City, Freistatt, Hannibal, St. Louis South, St. Louis North, Carrollton, and Concordia, all in Missouri and one in Belleville, Illinois. The purpose of these banquets was to acquaint people with the college, to ask support for it, and to help young people to consider the institution when planning their secondary and higher education. About 1,700 people attended these functions with approximately one third of them making contact for the first time with St. Paul's. More than 250 people were in attendance at the Concordia banquet. Dr. Paul Spitz, president of the Missouri District, attended all the dinners in Missouri and addressed the guests. Rev. Alvin Kollmann, president of the Southern Illinois District, spoke to the guests from his district. These dinners were free. However, people were given an opportunity to contribute to the college. At Concordia, over \$16,000 were received in gifts and pledges.

Promotional Dinners

Professor Darwin Schrader spent his sabbatical leave 1980-1981 in study at St. Louis University. At the end of the scholastic year he received the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.) degree. His major was Greek, in which subject, besides German, he instructs at St. Paul's. He has been at the college since 1973.

Received Degree

St. Paul's College has for a number of years rendered a valuable service to the Concordia community by offering adult education courses at night. These have been non-credit courses, some lasting five, others ten weeks. Instruction has been provided in a wide range of subjects. Some of these have been studies in English literature and poetry, bioethics, accounting, health and exercise, artificial respiration, beginning guitar, to mention only a few. Persons from other communities have enrolled in some of these courses. Thus St. Paul's has endeared itself to the hearts of many people.

Evening Courses

High schools and colleges throughout the land have a program of athletics and sports. There is baseball, basketball, football, tennis, track. There are intramural and intercollegiate contests. Each school has a gymnasium and a track, uniforms and coaches, baseball diamond, tennis and basketball court and football field.

Sports

St. Paul's has all this and in addition supports girls' volleyball and basketball. It is interesting to note the beginning and development of these various sports at this institution.

From the earliest time baseball was the king of sports and remained so for a long time. Behind the college buildings (north) there was a pasture, where the college cows grazed. This field was the home of the first baseball diamond. It was a crude, rough, dirt play ground, which needed to be weeded and brought into shape each September, when the students returned from summer vacation. Little attention was given to the weeds in the outfield.

Baseball

At the time when St. Paul's attained full six-year college status (1905) and was twenty-five years old (1908), the college baseball team had attractive uniforms, black with the monogram SPC in white on the shirt. Transportation was difficult

One of the earliest baseball teams with the "attractive black uniforms with the white SPC monogram" on the shirt.



The 1924 Baseball Team

Back row, from the left: Coach O. Krueger, Erhard Stelling, Edwin Zschoche, Martin "Butch" Lang, Lambert J. Mehl, Wm. F. Bruening; Middle: Walter Lochman, Raymond H. Beins, Norbert Heins, August Meitler, Horace R. Frerking, Reinhard Sieving; Front: Leslie Frerking, Harvey Bernhard, and Hermann Spitzenfeil.

in those days. The first automobile came to Concordia in 1907 and for a while was the only car in town. Besides the railroad the only other means of transportation was horse-drawn conveyances. Neither were there any hard surface highways, only dirt roads, often impassable because of mud in rainy weather. All this limited baseball games with teams in nearby places. Concordia had a strong town team in those years. Concordia High School had no baseball as yet.



Baseball came into its own at St. Paul's when "the 1918-1919 baseball team finished a perfect season and a string of 12 consecutive victories (including three wins over both Wentworth Military Academy in Lexington and Kemper Military Academy in Boonville, our traditional rivals) and also a triumph over the vaunted Kansas City White Sox, champions of the Southwest Missouri League." There were renowned and formidable pitchers in those days: Falke, Otto Mueller, Paul Mehl, Martin ("Butch") Lang, to mention only a few.

In the fall of 1924 the Cincinnati Reds came barnstorming to Concordia. "Inning after inning Butch Lang set the major leaguers down with a variety of pitches. His consistently accurate control amazed the Reds manager - so much that he eventually asked Lang to trade catchers so that his receiver might observe more closely." The upshot of this game was that pitcher Lang received and accepted a contract and played professional baseball for a number of years. In 1925 Professor E. C. Weis was called to teach English and also to be the athletic coach of the college. Before that time, Professor O. Krueger was the coach. He became president in 1925.

Cincinnati Reds



*An old snapshot with the title on the back
"Profs watching baseball game."*

At that time St. Paul's College had a yell, which nearly every student knew and shouted con gusto at every game. The student body was very supportive of its team with its:

Ring a rang-a-roo, big kang-a-roo,
Long-legged, thick-legged high jigger-roo,
Rick-a-racker, fire-cracker, sis, boom, bah,
St. Paul's, St. Paul's, rah, rah, rah.
Who're we? Who're we?
We're the SPC!

There were no coed cheerleaders!

Until the coming of the gym in 1925 basketball was not rated as a major sport at SPC. It was a fall sport. Winter weather soon put a stop to outdoor play. There was one outdoor court. Sometimes it had to be cleared of snow shortly before game time. Walkenhorst Garage in town was sometimes used for playing. St. Paul's soon joined the Missouri State Conference, made up of Kemper and Wentworth Military academies, Rockhurst in Kansas City and Chillicothe Business College. In 1923 when the team played Wentworth at Lexington "it was a first venture into collegiate play - and on an indoor court." One conference game (vs. Wentworth) was won "by a last second basket shot from the very center of the floor - winning by one point."

Once the team had to play at Chillicothe on a Friday night. In the afternoon,



*Missouri District President Paul Ph. Spitz
was a cheerleader during his prep school days
at SPC.*

The 1915-16 Basketball Team

Basketball



All-Concordia Tournament

after classes, twelve students set out in two cars. They stopped at Carrollton for a light lunch. Then near Paris they "encountered rain and terribly muddy roads - clay gumbo, that accumulated under the fenders and to the sides of the wheels - until the car became a vehicle resting on four solid immovable pillars! The car was hopelessly mired in the mud. Several scouting teams came back - one reporting a country church (Methodist) a half mile ahead - another a farm house - but loaded with other stranded 'tourists'! - and all hungry! The farmer's wife suggested sharing the dessert (two apple pies); her 'guests' agreed; her husband offered a basket of apples!" In this church they lodged for the night. The "postponed" game was played Saturday night, the St. Paul's team losing, being weary and exhausted. One of the twelve was Lambert Mehl, future president of the college.

On March 5 and 6, 1937, St. Paul's hosted the first All-Concordia Tournament. This was a special event in the life of the college and elaborate preparations were made. Committees were at work on decoration, housing, and publicity. Posters were made and displayed in town. A truckload of students went to neighboring towns to advertise the tournament. On Saturday night, March 6, the Johnnies of St. John's College, Winfield, Kansas, defeated the Blue Jays of St. Paul's College 27-25, capturing the All-Concordia Trophy awarded by St. Paul's College to the winners. About 600 people attended this game. A hundred cars were counted on campus. The students watched the game from the stage, to

An early football team



make room for visitors. Besides the Johnnies, Concordia College, St. Paul, Minnesota, had sent its Comets and Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebraska, the Bulldogs.

Until St. Paul's became involved in the Missouri State Conference football was not seriously regarded. There was intramural competition in 1924. The next year, for the first time, the team was supplied with proper uniforms and a professional coach, a man residing in Alma, whose name is not remembered. For the most part, games were played against high schools. In the fall of 1926 the college fielded its first conference team. However, soon after the season began the coach had to quit because of illness and the team was left on its own. St. Paul's lost all its conference games except the final game of the season, with Chillicothe, the strongest team in the conference. It was canceled because of extremely bad weather!

Football



Paul Stuenkel (left) and Stanley Limback confer with Coach Jesse Kunkel.

High school football was introduced in 1968 by Professor Jesse Kunkel. In 1979 the varsity football team of St. Paul's College High went to State Playoffs. In the A-1 state division the Saints ranked one of the eight highest teams and were sixth high during the course of the season. In the 1981-1982 football season the Saints made a touchdown in the final nineteen seconds, defeating Concordia High School by a score of 21-14.

In the Santa Fe Girls' Volleyball Tournament the varsity Saints defeated the Concordia High School Orioles on September 21, 1979. "In a very suspense-filled and action-packed game the Saints conquered the Chiefs (Santa Fe) and were presented their first season championship."

Volleyball

Approximately one week later in the Green Ridge Tournament, October 1-3, 1979, the Saints defeated Northwest in two straight matches and also took the Orioles in two straight matches but fell to the Chiefs. St. Paul's received the second place trophy.

St. Paul's College is unique in that it is a high school and a junior college under one roof. It is the only institution of this kind in the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. Both departments have their varsity and junior teams in baseball, basketball, track, tennis, and volleyball. The high school teams are known as the Saints, the college, the Blue Jays.



The 1979 Varsity Football Team

Top row: Coach Steven Fritzler, Dan Roth -manager, Pat Frerking, Dan Oetting, Dan Lange, Terry Kesemann, Mark Nebel, Andy Goodman, Coach Larry Laubenstein; Second: John Hinck - manager, Junior Lowe, Stan Stigdon, Bruce McElfresh, Chuck Mehnert, Dennis Richter, Craig Muehler; Third: Mike Rosin, Jeff Kunkel, Randy Eccles, Mike Diefendorf, Dave Peuster, Jeff Mueller; Front: Larry Scharnberg, John Bohling, Tim Kesemann, Mike Lange, Danl Connelly, Arlo Pullmann, Andy Lottes.

The 1979 Varsity Volleyball Team

Standing: Karrie Kruger, Delisa Urban, Coach Fred Boettcher, Cindy Lauppe, Lisa Finck, Nanette Groene, Kneeling: Sharon Biermann, Rachel Lottes, Kristen Mehl, and Julie Feltrop.



The girls have their own teams in basketball, volleyball, track, and tennis, both in the college and in the high school. Most of them have not only a varsity team but also a junior varsity team.

On October 31, 1979, the Saints girls' volleyball team won over Northwest in the first round of district play, but lost the second round of district play.

"The junior varsity record was 8-2 for conference, 10-7 overall. The varsity ended its season with a 9-1 conference record and a 16-4 record overall. The girls

also were awarded the title I-70 Conference champs."

St. Paul's also has a quarter-mile cinder track and holds regular track meets for men and women.

Like other colleges, St. Paul's has had its share of literary societies throughout the years. They have come and gone. Their purpose, to a large extent, has been the development of public speaking. Many a pastor can attribute his effective sermon delivery in the pulpit to membership in one of these societies.

For fifteen, twenty, or more years, in the 1940s and 1950s, a successful speech program flourished, on both the college and high school levels, first under the leadership of Professor Emil C. Weis and then under Professor Allen Nauss. In the late fifties there were four speech clubs in the high school and two college speech clubs. These were all in interscholastic competition.

The Gavel Society at the college, coached by Professor James Sohl, is an example of the literary interests of its members. The society won the sweepstakes of the 1972 I-70 Speech Tournament. It won 25 medals and four trophies. Finals were reached by 17 entries and 14 placed. Some of the entries were in debate, one-act play, duet, extemporaneous speaking, humorous interpretation, broadcasting, dramatic interpretation, poetry, prose, storytelling, and impromptu.

Literary Societies



Reference should also be made to the mission societies and the volunteer societies which from time to time have flourished on the campus, the former assisting congregations in making surveys of the town or of that part of the city where the church is located, the latter society bringing cheer and comfort to the residents of the Lutheran Good Shepherd Home in Concordia or to the retarded pupils of the State School in Higginsville.

There have also been singing groups - like the present SONshine - which bring Christ's love to audiences in song and have assisted the president of the Synod in his reports to district conventions. Certainly these organizations have contributed much to the development of the whole student.

Gavel

Back: Sponsor James Sohl, Kristen Mehl, Brent Weiland, Dennis Richter, Russell Kruse, Mike Lange, Terry Westbrooks, Andy Goodman, Mark Nebel; Second: Mona Stamp, Kathie Groth, Gloria Bohling, Jennifer Kieffer, Shelia Werneke, Deb Roth; Front: Randy Eccles, Eric Baker, Larry Scharnberg, Kay Althage, and Mike Briggs.

Pre-seminary student Dick Krenning visits with one of the residents at the Lutheran Good Shepherd Home.



Changes In Curriculum

Reference has been made in the beginning to St. Paul's having been founded as a school to prepare boys and young men for the study of theology at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. It was patterned after a "Gymnasium" in Germany, where the study of languages: modern (English and German), classical (Greek and Latin), and Hebrew played an integral part. Four or five hours a week were devoted to these subjects. Around 1918, twenty lines of Latin and Greek were required for each classroom period. A number of authors in these languages were read. Latin, English, and German were taught all six years, Greek four years, and Hebrew the last two years.

Then change took place. Women were admitted to teacher training courses. Courses leading to deaconess and social work were introduced. Business courses taught young women to become church secretaries. Girls were eligible to enter high school. A music department and a business department were added. The college was opened to anyone, male or female, who had no interest in churchwork, but merely sought a general or liberal arts education.

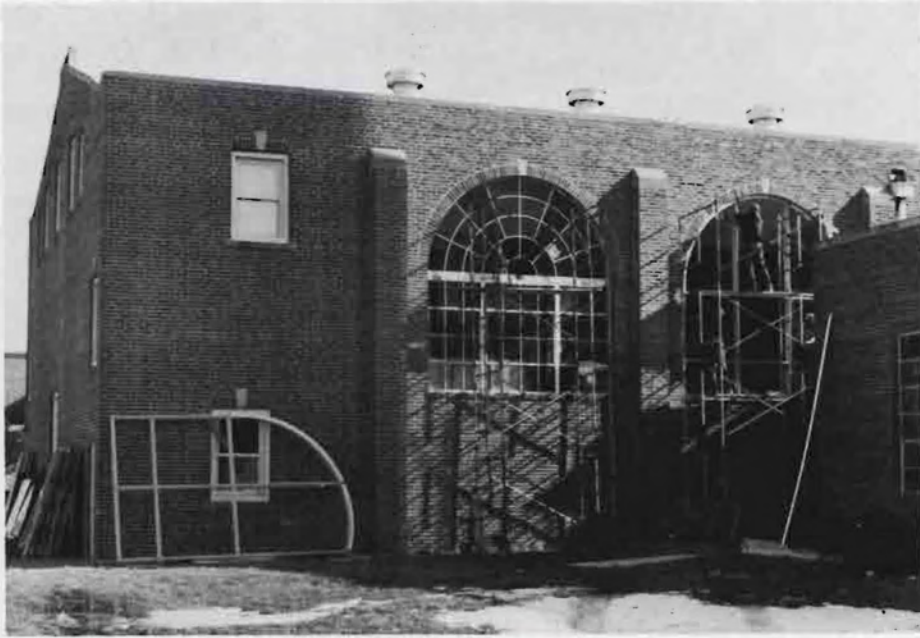
This change also had its impact on the curriculum. There was no longer an emphasis on the study of languages. Latin and German were not required subjects any more. The student could select one or the other. Greek had to be taken by ministerial students and was taught only in the college department (two years). Hebrew was assigned to the Senior College. Social sciences and the humanities, the culture of man as expressed in his philosophy, literature, and arts took the place of languages. Perhaps the desire to conform the college to the American system of secondary and higher education (high school and junior college) may also have influenced this change in curriculum.

Although the educational picture of St. Paul's has changed, its purpose has remained unaltered through the hundred years of its existence. It was founded to relieve the great shortage of pastors. This same need is with us today, a need not due to immigration, but because of deaths and retirements of ministers. Ten per cent of all the congregations in the Synod are vacant.

Repairs and Improvements

In 1981 the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod undertook a collection called Forward in Remembrance for North American missions, world missions, and for higher education. The goal was \$40,000,000. However, more than \$75,000,000 was gathered in contributions and pledges. A portion of the funds allocated to the 16 colleges and seminaries owned and controlled by the Synod was designated for means of conserving energy as well as for refurbishment of buildings.

\$300,000 of this ingathering has been approved for major improvements and repairs at St. Paul's College. This money is being used to engage an engineering firm for evaluating the need for conserving energy, to install safety measures and



New thermal pane windows were installed in Kaepfel during December, 1983.

to carry on general maintenance. The roofs on Weis Gymnasium, the Fine Arts Building, Kaepfel Hall, and Moeller Hall are in need of repair. The boilers and the heating system need to be renovated. Repairs must be made on the building

Baepler with the new windows in place.



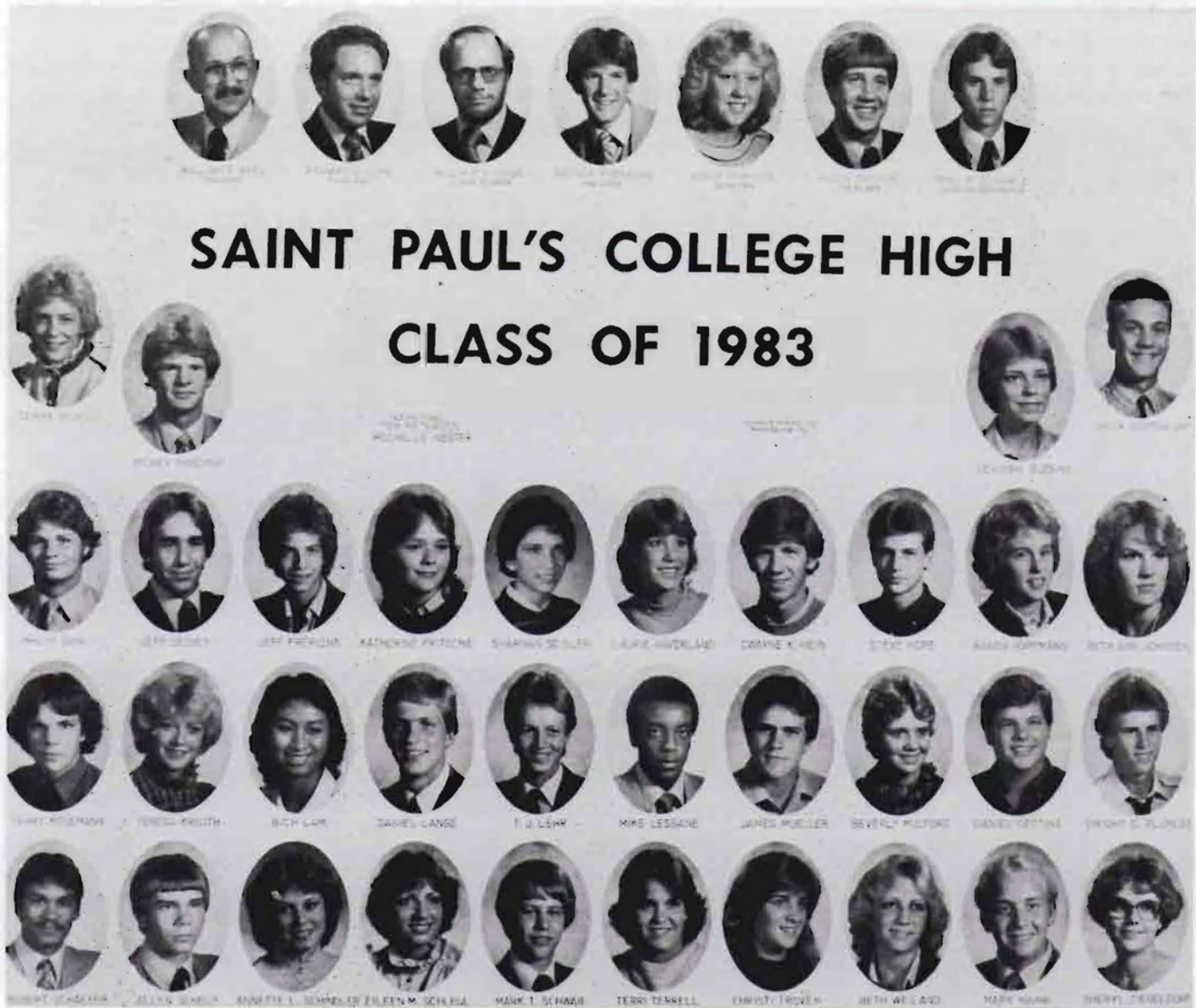
housing the swimming pool and new insulation is required. New windows are to replace old ones in Baeppler Hall and Kaeppler Hall. The ceilings in these two buildings are to be lowered and they must be insulated. Heavy rains severely damaged Kaeppler Hall in May, requiring a new roof and insulation. During the summer a new and more efficient telephone system was installed.

Library

An essential part of any institution of higher learning is its library. In 1938 Professors Spitz and Reese reorganized and modernized St. Paul's library. At that time the library had 10,038 volumes. Since then it has grown to 34,000 volumes. There are 2,200 bound volumes of periodicals. 175 periodicals are regularly received. The library has approximately 800 filmstrips. It seats 120 students. There are also about 1,100 records and 1,500 art slides. 18 periodicals are on microfilm. The annual budget amounts to about \$9,000. The official name of the library is "Learning Resources Center." Professor Richard Buesing is the Director. Miss Phyllis Hemme has been in the employ of the library for nearly thirteen years. This is indeed a far cry from the relatively small room in the 1907 Administration Building (razed in 1954) which served as library. Professor Baeppler was the librarian for many years. Books could be drawn only on Wednesday after dinner. The library had about 8,000 volumes at that time.

Graduates

St. Paul's College became a full six-year college in 1905. The first Prima or



college sophomore class graduation was in 1907. Nineteen young men comprised the class. From 1907 to 1982 a total of 2,413 young men and women completed their college course of study at St. Paul's. The largest class was that of 1967 with 108 graduates. This was the only year in which the number of graduates exceeded one hundred. The smallest classes were those of 1924 and 1943 with seven members in each class.

The first class period at St. Paul's in 1884 was attended by three students. A fourth one had registered, but was unavoidably detained. In 1913-1914 the enrollment was 172 - the highest up to that time. Then the enrollment dropped to 77 in 1943-1944 and in the academic year 1967-1968 it reached its all-time high, namely 381. The causes for the fluctuation in enrollment are many and varied. Suffice it to say there is plenty available space in dormitory, classroom, dining hall and chapel. The enrollment in the 1982-1983 centennial year is 199.

Starting with a two-story frame dwelling in 1884, St. Paul's now has expanded to an Administration Building, four dormitories, a Dining Hall, a Chapel, a Gymnasium, A Fine Arts Building, and a Hospital. There are a greenhouse, a central heating plant, and a swimming pool, which are attached to other buildings. Then there is a projected historical Museum building, and a former professor's residence used as a home for special students who are married. Besides these buildings, there are fifteen Faculty homes on campus and three off campus, a total of 30 buildings.

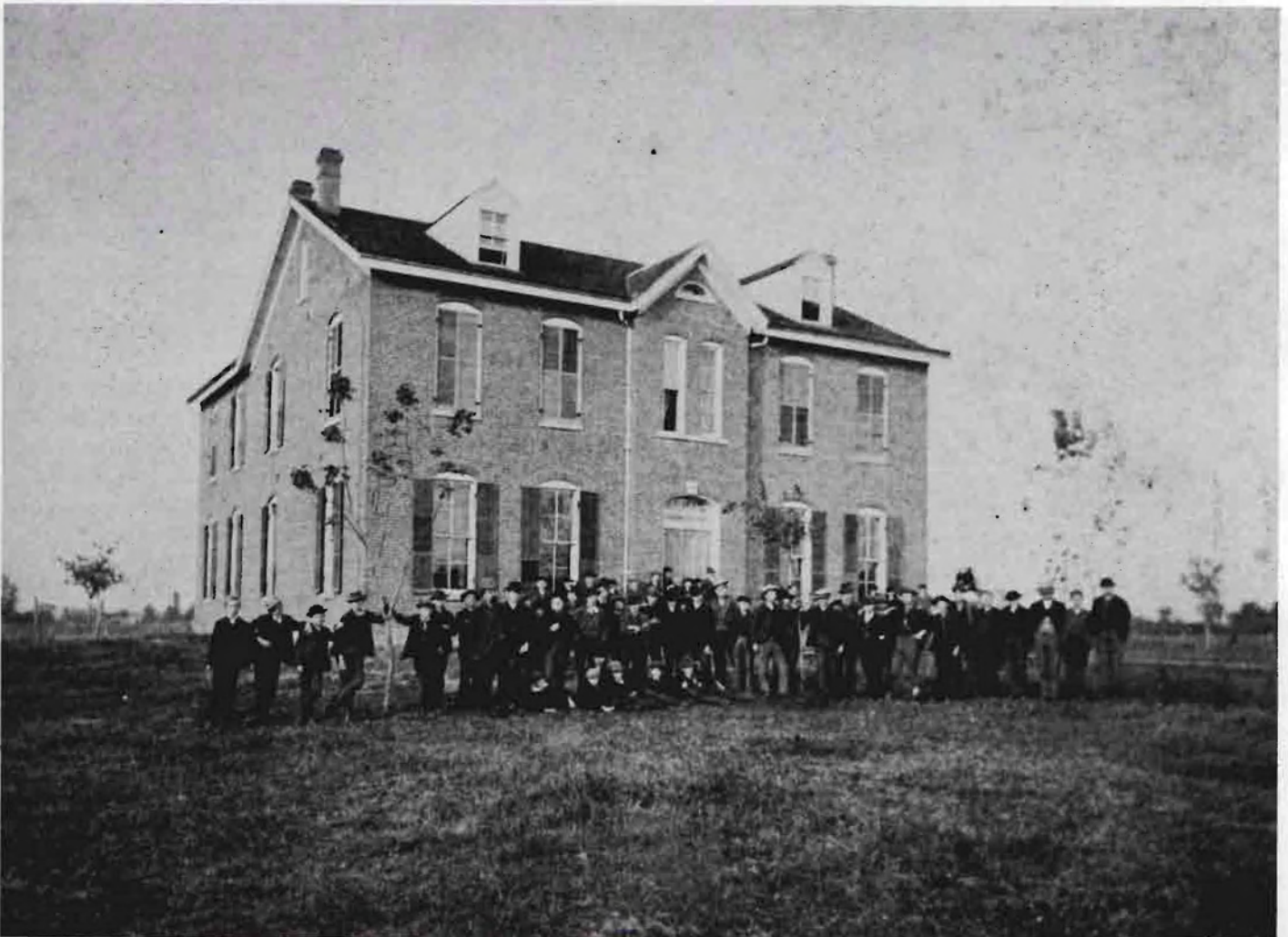
From the beginning there was no cost to students for tuition and lodging. Board was \$50 a year, payable in four installments of \$12.50. This arrangement continued for many years, except that the board was raised to \$100 a year,

Enrollment

Expansion

Cost to Student

This is probably the oldest picture of an SPC student body. This was taken before 1890.



payable in four installments of \$25 a quarter.

In 1946-1947 tuition for non-ministerial students was \$40 in high school and \$80 in junior college. There was no tuition for ministerial students. Board was \$130, \$10 for light and janitor service, \$5 library fee, \$3.50 laboratory fee, \$5 activity fee, \$5 medical fee (for students living on campus). Students living in dormitories paid \$3 for desk, chair, and mattress and \$2 deposit against breakage. Total \$33.50. Non-dormitory students paid \$26.50.

In 1966-1967 a high school churchwork student paid an education fee of \$180, a general education student was charged \$260. The other fees were the same for both students: residence hall fee \$160, food service \$340, capital use fee \$60, student activity fee \$30.

In the college department, the education fee for churchwork students was \$67, for general education students \$107. Food service amounted to \$120, residence hall fee was \$54.

In the centennial year, 1982-1983, tuition was \$2,360 in the college, \$1,744 in high school. The following fees were the same for college and high school: Capital Use Fee \$60. Health Fee \$15. Activity Fee \$135. Residence Hall \$786. Food Service \$1,280. Optional Noon Meal \$334. Late Registration Fee \$10. Transcript Fee \$2. Loss and Breakage Deposit \$40. Graduation Fee \$20. Matriculation Fee \$15. 24-hour Accident Insurance (optional) \$20. Church Worker's Deposit Fee \$100 for college students, \$40 for high school students. A fee for the required identification card is assessed annually.

College Only: Interim Fees \$215. Music Studio Fee (per semester) \$66. Per Credit Hour Fee \$61. High school students pay \$19 per credit hour for college courses.

Cost of Operation

In the 1886-1887 school year the cost of operation was \$1,500, which included salaries and repairs. In 1944 operation costs amounted to \$25,000. In the academic year 1981-1982, the year before the centennial, the cost of maintaining the school was as follows: educational costs (salaries, etc.): \$847,458; auxiliary fund (repairs on residence halls, etc.): \$443,432; equipment fund: \$10,000. Total: \$1,300,890. The annual payroll amounts to about \$650,000. There are close to 50 employees. Last year \$108,000 was spent for utilities. It is estimated that the students spend about \$85,000 a year.

Names of those who have taught and are teaching at St. Paul's and year when they joined the staff: 1884: Andrew Baepler. 1886: William Happel. 1887: A. H. Schoede. 1888: H. Engelbert. John Tingelstad. J. H. C. Kaepfel. 1890: E. A. Pankow. 1894: R. Peters. 1899: Andrew Baepler. 1902: Edward Pardieck. 1905: Henry Lobeck. 1906: William Schaller. 1912: William Arndt. Karl Ehlers. Otto Ehlers. Helmut Pennekamp. William Schulz. Arnold Pennekamp. 1914: Gustav von Brauchitsch. 1916: John Kunstmann. 1917: Adolph Haentzschel. 1918: Frederick Schumann. 1920: Ed Fuchs. Walter Herrling. 1921: Wilfred Kruse. Ottomar Krueger. O. W. Wismar. 1922: Erich Eichmann. Theo. von Schlichten. Rudolph Kuehnert. 1925: Richard Kuehnert. Lewis Spitz. Emil C. Weis. Albert Reese. 1927: Arnold Gebhardt. 1928: Paul Mehl. Howard Allison. 1929: Walter Roehrs. 1930: Gerhardt Naumann. 1932: Raymond Eichmann. 1933: Walter Barth. 1936: William Reiss. 1938: A. J. C. Moeller. Waldemar Rook. 1940: Oscar Walle. Max Beck. Clemens Mehl. 1942: Lando Otto. Lorenz Wahlers. 1944: Norman Gienapp. 1946: Erwin Lueker. 1947: Wilbert Rosin. (The following six St. Louis seminary students were housemasters and instructors): 1946: Walter Harting. 1947: Herman Wentzel. 1948: M. W. Riedel. 1949: David Krampitz. 1950: Eugene Krentz. 1951: Walter Rosin.) 1948: Allen Nauss. 1951: Walter Wolbrecht. 1952: Daniel DeBlock. Earl Fuhrmann. Roland Hass. Warren Rubel. 1953: Larry Grothaus. 1954: Tabea Ryll. Roland Hopmann. Lambert Mehl. 1955: Marvin Middendorf. Harry Voigt. Vivian Hopmann. 1956: John Domsch. Paul Heerboth. Verla Mehl. 1957: Edward Lietke. Leverne Baacke. Jerome Ommen. Mark Schweder. Lydia Steinbrueck. Karl Koslowsky. 1958: Erich Wildgrube. Martin Neeb. Viola Freudenberg. Ruth Gienapp. Barbara Neeb. Lois Heilman. 1959: Wayne Hahn. C. Rodger Meyer. J. E. Mueller. 1960: Stephen Korinko. Robert Lange. Harold Rast. Jerome Schwab. Randall Tonn. Mrs. Korinko. 1961: Woodrow Kurth. Paul Eickmann. Elaine Gustafson. Paul Heerboth. Gerhardt Markworth. Paul Surburg. 1962: David Schmiel. Lenore Lipske. Mary Otto. Marvin Sackschewsky. Gary Schmedeman. 1963: R. Heins. F. A. Baepler. George Rattelmuller. 1964: Theodore Jungkuntz. Patricia Berkland. Hulda Drunagel. Richard Gove. Wm. Riggs. Phyllis Steen. Carolyn Peoples. 1965: Robert Carlton. Luther DuNard. Keith Grafing. Diana Holland. Roy Reinhard. Edith Grafing. Mathilda Hinkelman. 1966: Otto Urban. Carol Busch. Gordon Waterman. Alan Leaf. Walter Schwab. Arlene Waterman. Elmer Fiebig. Harold Block. 1967: Jesse Kunkel. James Sohl. 1968: Harold Belscheim. Elden Kamla. Wm. Gasau. Verner Klotz. Dorothea Mauller. 1969: Robert Steinbach. Carolyn Peoples. 1970: Alana Althage. Leonard Becker. Roger Hohenstein. Walter Kamphoenfer. Larry Laubenstein. 1971: Stephen Fritzler. Mark Heimsoth. Doreen Jabs. Michael Kalmes. Laurel Raatz. Sandra Oetting. Walter Rosin. 1972: M. Gruhn. Judith Heimsoth. Neil Lohmeyer. Dale Schulz. Bonnie Noack. 1973: Linda Strobel. Darwin Schrader. Walter Loeber. Kenneth Fuchs. 1974: Leonard Fiedler. S. Hinck. Donna Werneke. 1975: Richard Buesing. Becky Schroeder. Gary Fuchs. Evelyn Boyle. Dennis Blain. Dennis Bartels. Roger Beese. 1976: Barbara Eckhoff. Jan Heinitz. Donna Marr. 1977: Coleen Chalmers. Mike Kahler. Sharon Krueger. Wm. Rodgers. 1978: Roberta Dennison. David Waldmann. Fred Boettcher. Robert Hillemann. Maynard Brandt. Wm. Zabel. Pat Zabel. Walter Schwab. 1979: Daniel Frerking. Randall Gast. Theodore Mayes. 1980: Wm. Keel. Charles Parsley. Kevin Scherping. Susan Schoen. Merrilee Sump. 1981: Sandra Schoenleber. 1982: David Rogner. Total: 196.

Teaching Staff and Non-Teaching Staff, Centennial Year, 1982-1983

William R. Keel, Ph. D., President

Faculty

Baacke, Leverage. Professor. Academic Dean. Geography.
 Block, Harold. Associate Professor. Registrar. On leave of absence.
 Boettcher, Frederick. Instructor. Supervisor, Biltz Hall. Social Studies.
 Buesing, Richard. Assistant Professor. Director, Learning Resources Center.
 Library Use.
 Eckhoff, Barbara. Assistant Professor. Coordinator, Title IX. Chairperson,
 Health and Physical Education Department. Physical Ed.
 Fiedler, Leonard. Assistant Professor. Assistant to the President.
 Fritzler, Steve. Assistant Professor. Chairperson, Science Department.
 Chemistry, Biology, General and Earth Sciences.
 Fuchs, Gary. Assistant Professor. Chairperson, Social Studies Department.
 Chairperson, Division of Social Studies and Religion. History, Government,
 Sociology.
 Fuhrmann, Earl. Professor. Chairperson, Division of Natural Sciences. Human
 Anatomy and Physiology, Physical Science, Biological Science, Astronomy.
 Gasau, William. Assistant Professor. Music.
 Gove, Richard. Associate Professor. Dean of Students. High school Principal.
 Guidance Counselor. Director of Athletics. Education, Psychology.
 Klotz, Verner. Assistant Professor. Chairperson, Mathematics Department.
 Physics, Mathematics.
 Laubenstein, Larry. Assistant Professor. Chairperson, Humanities Division.
 Chairperson, English Department. Supervisor, Kaeppl Memorial. German,
 English.
 Lietke, Edward. Professor. Registrar. English, Education.
 Mayes, Theodore. Instructor. Dean of Chapel. Chairperson, Religion
 Department. Religion, Greek.
 Parsley, Charles. Instructor. Supervisor, Weis Gymnasium and Swimming Pool.
 Physical Education.
 Rodgers, William. Instructor. Business Chairperson, Business Department.
 Business Education.
 Rogner, David. Instructor. Chairperson, Art Department. Art, English.
 Schoenleber, Sandra. Instructor. Counselor, Moeller Hall, English, Speech.
 Schrader, Darwin. Assistant Professor. Counselor, Heilman Hall. Greek, Latin,
 German.
 Schwab, Diana. Instructor. Part-time instructor in music.
 Schwab, Jerome. Associate Professor. Chairperson, Music Department.
 Chairperson, Education Division. Marshal. Music.
 Senninger, Susan. Instructor. Business Education.
 Sump, Merrilee. Instructor, Supervisor, Brust Hall. Mathematics.
 Jobe, Cully. Part-time Instructor, Restaurant Management.
 Schwab, Tom. Part-time Instructor, Restaurant Management.
 Vanosdoll, John. Part-time Instructor, Restaurant Management.
 Norman Gienapp, Woodrow Kurth, Lambert Mehl, Walter Schwab, Harry
 Voigt. Professors Emeriti.

Professors Emeriti

Non-Teaching Staff

Frerking, Daniel. Director of Admissions.
 Fuhrmann, Dorothy. Director of Health Services.
 Kahler, Micheal. Financial Aids Officer. Coordinator of College Services.
 Kunkel, Jesse. Director of Development.
 Schwab, Tom. Food Service Manager. Supervisor, Krueger Hall.
 Senninger, Robert. Admissions Counselor.
 Steits, Roger. Business Manager. Supervisor, Baepler Hall.
 Tieman, Leroy. Superintendent, Buildings and Grounds.
 Brunkhorst, Lois. Business Manager's Secretary.
 Fiene, Rita. Student Personnel Secretary.
 Frerking, Bev. Student Personnel Secretary.

Secretaries

Hemme, Phyllis. Learning Resources Center Secretary.

Hemme, Vicki, Bookstore Manager.

Heermann, VonCile. College Relations Secretary.

Krause, Anna Marie. President's and Development Secretary.

Oehlschlaeger, Marilyn. Food Service Secretary.

Oetting, Mickey. Paper Room Supervisor.

Schnakenberg, Elvira. Business Office Bookkeeper.

Jerry Meyer, M. D.

College Physician

Alfred Rodewald, Kevin Popp, pastor and associate pastor, St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

College Pastors

Pastors: Clemens Mehl, Kansas City; Leonard Aurich, Independence; (A third pastor is to be elected to the board at the synodical convention in St. Louis in 1983.) Teachers: Marc Schweder (secretary), Norborne; Wayne Clements, Washington; Lester Golz, Frohna. Laymen: John Lottes (chairman) and Roger Eichler, both of Kansas City, and Wayne Walquist, Jefferson City.

Board of Regents

Mr. Lottes is president of the Kansas City Art Institute and Mr. Schweder is a former instructor at St. Paul's College.

It behooves us to thank a gracious God for having endowed a great number of men - clergy and lay - with the necessary qualifications and a willingness to serve on the Board of Control these hundred years. Several of them have given many years of their lives - in one case twenty, in another fifteen - to this service. The board had and still has a great responsibility to St. Paul's College and its parent, the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod. These men served with wisdom, understanding, and an unselfish interest.

The synodical convention of 1981 changed the name of the Board of Control to the Board of Regents. It also changed the name of the Board for Higher Education to the Board for Professional Education Services.

Name Changes

For supplementary reading see "Then...Now" by Walter Keisker in Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, vol. 53, no. 1 (Spring 1980). The article tells of college life at St. Paul's from 1913 to 1920. The author is pastor emeritus of St. Paul's Church, Jackson, and a 1919 graduate of St. Paul's.

To mention the names of all those who had any part in the production of this book would very likely result in one person or the other being overlooked. That is a common experience. The St. Paul's College Historical Society, under whose auspices this volume has been published, sincerely thanks everyone who in any way helped in this project. A full measure of gratitude to Dr. Lambert J. Mehl and Librarian Richard Buesing for reading the manuscript, to Dr. Edward Lietke for proofreading and valuable suggestions, and especially to Dr. Norman Gienapp, senior member of the Faculty, for a wealth of information and for critically going through the manuscript. Material has been obtained from the triennial reports of the Board of Control (Board of Regents) to the Synod conventions (to a large extent in German), the Blue Jay, and the St. Paul's Courier.

Additional Information



The Celebration of the Centennial

The steering committee, in charge of the observance of the centennial, was appointed by Dr. Walter Rosin while he was president. Dr. Edward Lietke is the chairman and Pastor Alfred Rodewald the secretary. Other members are President Keel and Jerome Schwab of the faculty, Leonard Fiedler, Jesse Kunkel, Micheal Kahler of the staff, Roger Alewel and Marc Schweder of the Board of Regents, Herbert H. Scholle, D. D. S., and Jerome Tieman (who lost his life in an airplane crash). The committee initiated the following activities: a District-wide observance on the last Sunday in January; an organ and choir director workshop; a mass choir concert; a banquet; and a thankoffering.



The organ workshop on Saturday, April 16, under the leadership of Professor Jerome Schwab, head of the music department, was designed for organists and choir directors with little or no experience. Fifty-seven men and women, mostly from the Concordia, Sedalia, Carrollton, and Kansas City circuits, were in attendance. An attendance of 40 had been anticipated. Allen Loesel, organist at Immanuel Lutheran Church, St. Charles, lectured on organ playing techniques, and Robert Rikkelf of St. Louis spoke on choir directing, both men adding practical demonstrations. An opportunity was afforded the participants to examine the latest organ and choir music from Concordia Publishing House and Augsburg Publishing House. The expense of the workshop was covered by the Aid Association for Lutherans.

At the mass choir concert on Sunday, April 17, at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon in Weis Gymnasium, more than 300 members of choirs of the Concordia and surrounding congregations and the St. Paul's College choral groups rendered several choral numbers. The hymn "Crown Him with Many

*The Centennial Steering Committee
Dr. Herbert H. Scholle, Mr. Jerome Schwab,
Mr. Leonard Fiedler, Dr. Edward Lietke, Dr.
William R. Keel, Mr. Jesse Kunkel, Mr.
Roger Alewel, Mr. Marc Schweder, Pastor
A. Rodewald.*

The mass choir under the direction of Prof. Jerome Schwab.



Crowns" was sung by congregation and choir. The choir was directed by Professor Jerome Schwab, accompanied by Janet Leckband at the organ; Thomas Deke, James Kammeyer, Allen Schelp, trumpets; Paul Tebbenkamp, T. J. Lehr, trombones; Richard Cordes, tuba; and Curt Benson, timpani. There had been only one rehearsal, at 2:00 o'clock.

In addition to the choir, the St. Paul's College and High Band, under the direction of Professor William Gasau, played three pieces, as did a violin trio, composed of Karen Popp, Concordia, Jonathan Stohs, student in the high school department, and Julie Reed, member of the Marshall Symphony Orchestra, accompanied by Christine Rattelmuller, student in the college department. The bell choir from Trinity Lutheran School, Cape Girardeau, under the direction of David Reder, also presented three numbers.

The concert lasted nearly one and a half hours and was attended by about 800 people. The expenses were paid by the Aid Association for Lutherans.

From 2:00-4:00 p.m. there was open house on the campus, students conducting visitors through the various buildings.



A large crowd filled the gym for the Centennial Concert.



Mrs. Karen Popp, Jonathan Stohs, and Julie Reed formed a violin trio and performed during the Centennial Concert.

At 6:00 o'clock the centennial banquet was held in the parish hall of St. Paul's Congregation. There were 300 guests. Price of a ticket was \$6.00. It is interesting to note that at the banquet of the golden anniversary, 50 years earlier, the price of a ticket was 50 cents. The meal was prepared and served by the ladies' aids of St. Paul's Church. Leonard Fiedler, assistant to the president, was master of ceremonies. The main speaker was Rev. Dr. J. A. O. Preus, president of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod 1969-1981. He spoke of St. Paul's College in relation to the church and the world. Referring to some of the alumni, he mentioned Dr. Paul Schelp, who spent his entire professional career at Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil, and Pastor Sam Beckmann, who received a call to Argentina upon graduation from the seminary and lived his whole life in South America. Dr. Preus referred to Oliver Harms, who became president of the Synod, and Henry Nierman, president of the Wyoming District. A film was shown, portraying student life in 1935. The Aid Association for Lutherans presented a gift of \$25,000 to the college. Names of people were read who had contributed money for scholarships and endowments.

A large crowd filled the St. Paul's Parish Hall for the Centennial Banquet.

Dr. J. A. O. Preus was the main speaker at the Banquet.



A thankoffering to Almighty God is now in progress throughout the Missouri District for all the blessings He has bestowed upon St. Paul's College in its first century and through it upon the church and the world. This capital fund raising campaign has no goal, but a minimum of \$650,000 has been set. It has a three-fold purpose: \$100,000 to renovate Biltz Hall, \$150,000 to air condition Moeller Hall, and a minimum of \$400,000 for a scholarship endowment fund. This campaign has the approval of the Missouri District, the Board for Professional Education Services (the former Board for Higher Education), and the college Board of Regents (Board of Control).



The Centennial Campaign Cabinet
Dr. Lambert J. Mehl, Mr. Jesse Kunkel, Dr. William R. Keel, Mr. Leonard Fiedler, Mr. Walter Kramer, Mr. Homer Nierman, Mr. Rolland Beerman, Mr. Marc Schweder. Not pictured: Mr. John Lottes, Mr. Hubert Kiehl, Mrs. Rose Becker, and Pastor A. Rodewald.

The campaign cabinet consists of the following: Dr. Lambert Mehl, honorary chairman; Walter Kramer, president of the new Alma Bank of Concordia, general chairman; Rolland Beerman, president of the Concordia Bank, treasurer; Dr. John Lottes, chairman of the Board of Regents, chairman of the institutional division, which embraces board, faculty, and staff. This group has contributed in excess of \$12,000. Hubert Kiehl is chairman of the pattern gifts division (local businesses and corporations); Marc Schweder is chairman of public information. Other members are Dr. William Keel, Rose Becker, and Rev. Alfred Rodewald.

Biltz Hall was dedicated in 1925. It is now the oldest building on campus. It is desperately in need of a thorough renovation. To spend \$100,000 on it now would be less costly than to demolish it and build a new dormitory.

Moeller Hall is the college girls' dormitory, equipped to house 76 people. \$150,000 is sought to air condition the building, so that it could be used during the hot summertime as a workshop or retreat for seminars, conferences, reunions, or institutes on the local and synodical level.

Due to inflation and the high cost of education 70 per cent of the students of St. Paul's College are in need of financial assistance. There is a small scholarship fund at the college to help deserving students, but it is altogether inadequate to replace the grants that are being curtailed because of government cutbacks. It is hoped to raise a minimum of \$400,000 to take care of the financial needs of the students as the college enters its second century. In the fall of 1982, 40 students had intended to enroll at St. Paul's but this was made impossible because the necessary funds were not available. May this never happen again! At the end of May the campaign stood at \$478,495.



Dr. Keel receives a check for \$100,000 from Pastor Roy Moeller.

The centennial seal was designed by Marc Schweder, a retired high school teacher in Norborne. He opened the art department at St. Paul's in 1958 and is now secretary of the Board of Regents.

The Concordian, the city of Concordia's weekly newspaper, published a special St. Paul's College centennial issue on April 14. A separate, 16-page section was devoted to the college. Nearly all business places and professional people in town extended congratulations.

The SPC Alumni Association is in the process of establishing a \$100,000 scholarship endowment fund in commemoration of the college centennial. At the end of May this fund had reached \$83,000. It is hoped that the goal will be reached by the end of the year.



The Alumni Association Scholarship Endowment Fund Committee: Dr. Vernon Truetzel, Rev. John Meyer, Rev. Roy Moeller.

The question is often raised, especially at anniversaries, How many students who have graduated from St. Paul's have entered the ministry? It would be very interesting to know this, but since there are no figures available, it is difficult to determine. At the time of the 60th anniversary, in 1944, 792 had graduated, of whom 514 were pastors.



Rev. Arthur Miessler (seated) retired pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, Wentzville, MO was a member of the Class of 1909. With him are President William R. Keel; Don Giessmann, chairman of Immanuel congregation; and Rev. Lloyd Hackbarth, pastor of Immanuel.



Dr. Edgar Homrighausen

The oldest living alumnus of SPC is Arthur Miessler, 93, a retired pastor, living in a rest home in St. Charles. He graduated in 1909, the third graduating class. In the first three classes to graduate there were 49 students. Pastor Miessler is the only member of those three classes still living. He attended the 25th, 50th, and 75th anniversary celebrations of St. Paul's College. His father was on the first electoral board of the college and he on the last. In 1947 a new system of electing professors was introduced. Pastor Miessler served the congregation at Wentzville for 37 years. In April the congregation honored him by establishing a scholarship endowment fund at St. Paul's College in his name. Other congregations and organizations within the circuit are assisting in this endeavor, which is to render financial aid to students from the circuit who are preparing themselves to become pastors or teachers.

In the hundredth year of St. Paul's College graduation took place on Friday, May 20. In the morning there was a baccalaureate service at St. Paul's Church, in which Rev. Wallace Schulz, associate Lutheran Hour speaker, preached the sermon on 1 John 4:4. Associate Pastor Kevin Popp was the liturgist, Dr. William Keel, college president, the lector, and Pastor Alfred Rodewald the celebrant. Holy Communion was celebrated. Professor Jerome Schwab was at the organ. The high school chorus sang.

Commencement exercises were held at two o'clock in Weis Gymnasium. The address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Edgar Homrighausen, pastor of Gloria Dei Church in New Orleans. Prof. Dr. Darwin Schrader served as liturgist. The college chorus sang. There were 38 graduates in the high school department and 33 in the college department. As at other times, the SPC Guild served refreshments afterwards. Both graduation activities were largely attended, mainly by relatives and friends of the graduates.

President Keel bade farewell to Dr. Edward Lietke, who is retiring and to Mr. Leonard Fielder, who has accepted an appointment with the Synod at its headquarters in St. Louis.

