

PART ONE

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

HISTORY ---AS I SAW IT---

ALUMNAE NEWSLETTER QUIPS:

"The entire Centennial Celebration for me was a RELIVING of sixty-two years. If Saint Teresa's and Kansas City grew up together----- I was not far behind.-----

--A Quality Hill Faculty Member, 1904

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED YEARS-- This history has been written at the request of Sister Olive Louise, President of Avila College.

THE CENTENNIAL OF ST. TERESA'S ACADEMY	1866-1966
GOLDEN JUBILEE OF ST. TERESA-AVILA COLLEGE	1916-1966

DEDICATED TO THE ALUMNAE MEMBERS

CONTENT OUTLINE

PART ONE: FOUNDING OF ST. TERESA'S ACADEMY , 1866

"QUALITY HILL"

Twelfth and Pennsylvania Streets

PART TWO: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW ST. TERESA'S ACADEMY, 1910

"WINDMOOR"

FIFTY SEVENTH AND MAIN STREETS

PART THREE: COLLEGE ESTABLISHED -- 1916
College name changed

"AVILA"

120th and Wornall Road

Author's Notes---

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

I am indebted to the faculty members of both Academy and College; to the Alumnae Members for their encouragement in the writing of this History of One Hundred Years. I am sincerely grateful to Mr. Jack Denzer for the photography work--a gift of service--; the donation of twenty five dollars for incidental expenses. I am grateful to each and every one who patiently answered all my questions, for mailing additional material which arose during the writing of this history. I sincerely thank my personal friends who assisted me in bringing back old event and some I had no record of . I am indebted to the KANSAS CITY STAR, and other city publications which gave special notice to the Educational growth of St. Teresa's and Avila in our city; to the librarians of the Provincialate as well as the Academy and Avila Libraries; to the author of LIGHT IN THE EARLY EAST --by Rev. James Schlafley; to the Sisters of Carondelt as proof readers, typists and researchers. I am grateful for the wonderful, courteous, interested groups who have made this History possible --AS WE SAW IT.

Sister Mary Pachomia

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History AS -I- SAW- IT

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SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH OF CARONDELET, MISSOURI



CARONDELET

MISSOURI is one of the fairest sections of our great "Louisiana Purchase". The spirit of the great early French crusaders not only reached the Orient, but turned Westward. The beauty of of the State of Missouri is something to be seen, not just read about. The senic value of its small streams as well as the large rivers; the Ozark cliffs and valley like depressions make Missouri "The Switzerland of America". Wild flowers abound, and rock cliffs hang in gigantic poses along the highways and railroad tracks. Magnificent growth of grass cover the vast track of land. Numerous tribes of Indians inhabited this land of beauty--the Omahas, the Missouris, the osage, the Iowa and the Ponka tribes; the Kansas tribe that knew every kind of stone, every turn in the beaten paths through the Ozarks; every tree, and vast sprig fed streams through the shaded woods. They knew MISSOURI.

This vast territory, Louisiana, changed flags in short duration of time. The Spanish and French flags were changed on the very same day. Finally the flag of the UNITED STATES unfurled its Stars and Stripes over the great Louisiana when it purchased this territory from Spain for the sum of \$15,000.000
 ----The Great Land Of Promise---

In 1826 the Diocese of St. Louis was formed under Bishop Rosati, who erected a splendid cathedral on the sight of the Spanish Church in St. Louis.

Carondelet is about five and one-half miles south of the city limits of St. Louis. This was the home of the first crusading Sisters of St. Joseph, at the request of Bishop Rosati.

Bishop Brute of Vincennes, Insiana, who on his way to Rome, passed through Lyons and officiated at the reception of the Sisters of St. Joseph in their convent. On their day of departure to American shores, Bishop Brute wrote the

following recommendations and congratulations to His Excellency, the Most Reverend Bishop Rosati of St. Louis:

COPY--" I commend these good Sisters of Saint Joseph who unite their zeal and charity with that of the worthy Father Cholloton, with whom I visited this morning, and received the vows and accepted the postulants in their new vestiture--a very large number received the habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph on this day.

I was edified very much by that holy house, I could not see them go forth toward your shores without seizing the opportunity expressing my most respectful attachment.

Archbishop de Pins further recommended--"this evangelical colony" by saying that he had been impressed by the crusading Sisters of St. Joseph of Le Puy and of Lyons.

The convent and school were ready--two distinct log houses. The convent consisted of two rooms, one on the ground floor, the other on the second floor, a ladder from the outside reached the upper room. There were two empty beds. The Sisters had brought two bed ticks and some bed clothes. They had also packed in a skillet. According to an earlier historic note, the skillet was for the purpose of preparing an omelet, -but the providing for the eggs was left to Providence.

(See view of the first convent in Carondelet on page five. Note the Father of Waters in the background--The Mississippi River.)

COAT OF ARMS

SISTERS OF SAINT JOSEPH OF CARONDELET



The significance of the Coat of Arms of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet is rich in the symbolism indicative of the origin and identification of the symbols.

The shield acts as a symbol of defence and protection; the shield and the poles marked thereon. The square field is symbolic of protection of heaven over the members whose vows attach them to. The crown, the symbol of our King, whose sorrows occupy the place of highest honor. The Circle of black symbolizes their death to the world that they might possess Christ alone. The carpenter's square, symbol of their life of toil in imitation of their patron, St. Joseph, bears the words humility and charity--the two virtues which are at once the foundation and fruition of their work. The lily proclaims their vow of chastity.

The fleur-de-lis points out the origin of the Congregation in France and the globe, surrounded by a cross represents the far-flung activity of the Congregation.

FROM THE CHATEAU OF YON ON THE BANKS OF THE SEONE
TO THE LOG CABIN IN CARONDELET ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI

SISTERS OF SAINT JOSEPH OF CARONDELET

The congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet was founded in 1650 at Le Puy, France, capital of the ancient Velay. The organization of this community as a congregation without enclosure, and with simple vows, in the middle of the seventeenth century was an innovation.

In this century, Henry de Maupas du Tours, Bishop of Le Puy and John Paul Medaille, a zealous missionary of the Society of Jesus, both illustrious for virtue and learning, were destined by Providence of God to encourage a new congregation--That of the Sisters of Saint Joseph, a plan given up by the Bishop of Geneva, St. Francis de Sales.

Associated with the Bishop of Le Puy, from the very beginning of the "Little Plan", Father Medaille, S.J., began a study of the first constitutions; there can be found in our rules a similarity of the Jesuit and the Augustinian rules.

At the first reception the habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the year 1650 in the the church of Le Puy, Bishop de Maupas stood before the aspirants and said: " Take this cross and wear it openly; bear it bravely; carry it down the ways of pain into the homes of fever and into the tenements of the poor; bear it in far-off lands; let it be your oriflame to light you to victory --then in death you resign it; let other hands and hearts like yours in consecration take up the burden, preserving it ever in their and your society's keeping."

With the inconsistency of human nature, its ever changing and searching for something new we look to our Sisters of St. Joseph in North America, 23,772 dedicated Sisters of St. Joseph united in prayer and beg God's providence to direct us as He has ever done in our various commitments.

The first foundation of the Sisters of St. Joseph in the New World was in the diocese of St. Louis. The six Sisters dedicated for the foreign mission in the United States were: Sisters Febronie and Delphine Fontbonne, nieces of the Superior General, Mother Saint John Fontbonne, Sister Febronie Chapellon, Sister Protaise Deboille, Sister Philomene Vilaine, Sister Marguerite Felicite Baute. The oldest Sister M. Felicite was thirty-one years of age; the youngest a novice was twenty-one; Ann Viline was a postulant and received the name Sister Philomene at her reception into the community.

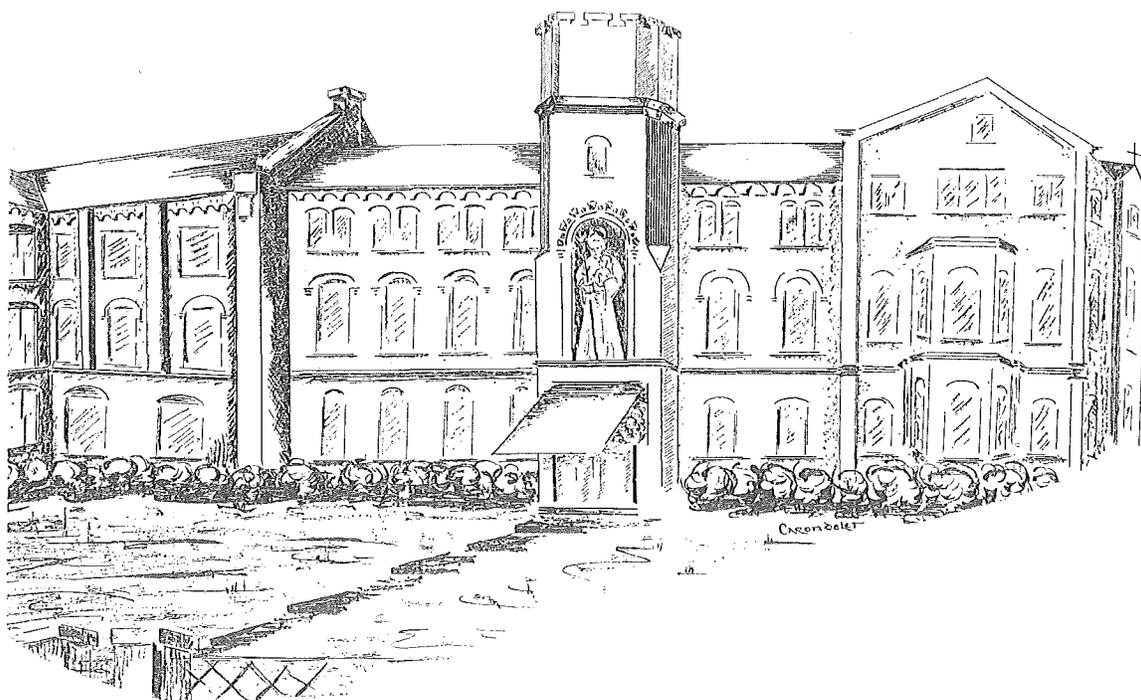
Let us recall the beginning of our congregation. Let us appreciate what has been done by our Sisters in the past. Let us visit in spirit their home in Lyons and Le Puy--The chateau of Yon pictures gravel paths, trim hedges, the Chartreux on the hill--the convent they had left. To find here the poisoned-ivy and black mud from the Cahokia bottoms at Kaskia; the log cabin at Carondelet. We must admit there was in the hearts of our first Sisters of St. Joseph in America, both Courage and Consecration.

We visualize the "leave-taking" of our heroic crusaders-- French Missionaries of Le Puy. The departure ceremony was begun by placing the souvenir medal being placed in the hand of each missionary as the aurovoir was said. The little band attempting to steal away from their loved Superior General, then in her 77th year, to spare her the pain of parting. Smiles broke through tears, feigning gayety, as one of the travelers said: "We are only going for a little ride".

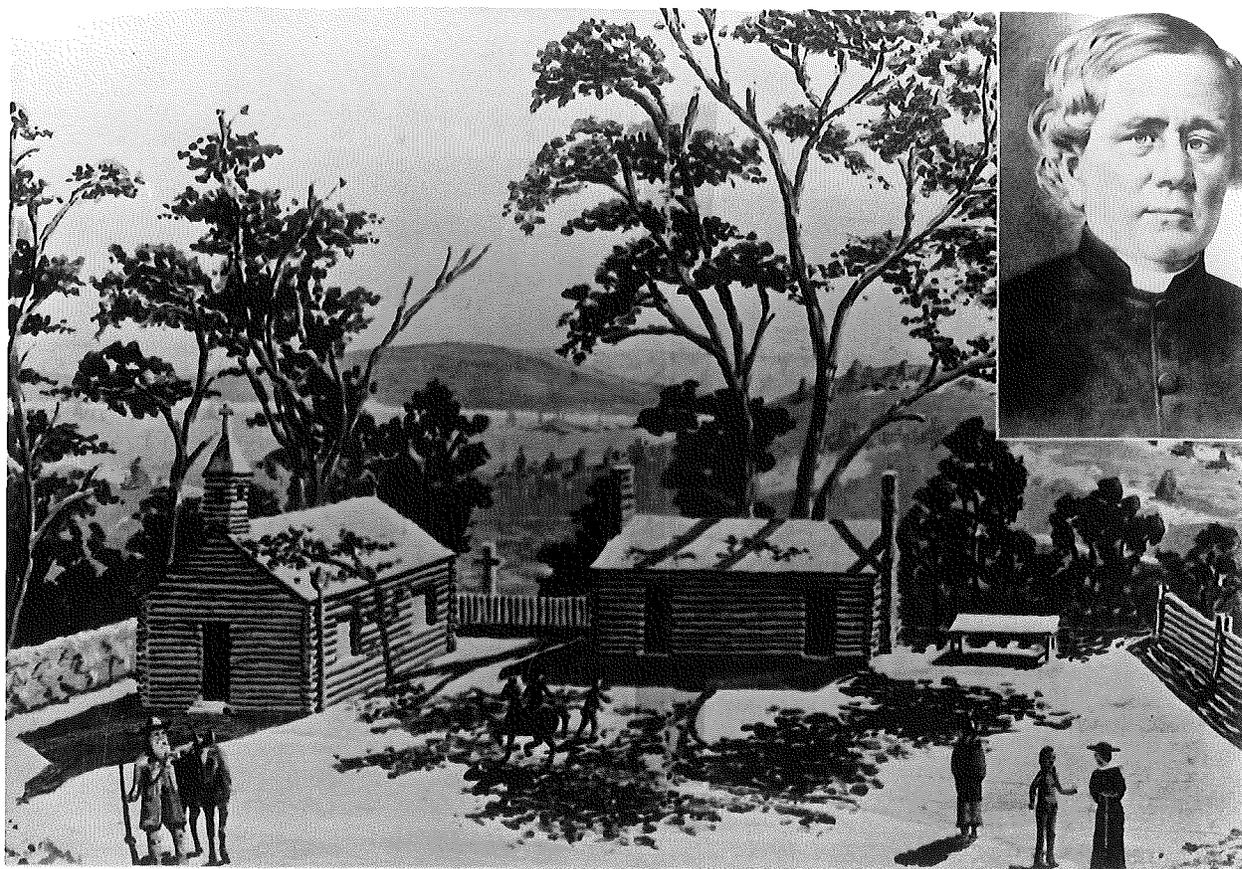
When "the little ride was over" they had reached New Orleans. There they were met by Reverend Father Mori, pastor of the New Orleans Cathedral. Father Mori conducted the six Sisters of St. Joseph to the convent of the Ursuline Sisters. On the following day Bishop Rosati came to welcome the missionary band of six Sisters of St. Joseph. He told them about their future home in Cahokia, in a house which Father Doutreluingue had prepared for them, not far from the Church. Another that was ready for them was in Carondelet. Between eight and five miles from St. Louis southern city limits.

The home in Carondelet is photographed on page 5 of this history. A feeling of that missionary courage and consecration comes over me as I write this story. My Uncle John Bellesime, lived a few blocks down from the little log cabin. He and some of the parishoners of the Carondelet Catholic Church knew that those Sisters could not survive the severe winter in that cabin. Therefore they came with shovel and with hime-made mud and sand concrete daubed up the crevices between the logs." These kind parishoners supplied the Sisters with milk and butter and home-made canned food during the winter months; when Spring time came the vegatable gardens supplied much of the needy food for the missionaries from France. The first Sisters of St. Joseph in America.

Today as I sit at my window overlooking the great Mississippi. I stop and reflect. How wonderful to be asked to write a History on a subject dearer to me than ~~then~~ many years - sixty-five to be accurate- serving my community in the capacity of teacher. From the south window of my bedroom I can see the Chapel Building, and when the evening lights or on, I can point to the very place where I knelt at the altar railing when I pronounced my vows. I think of those great founders of our heritage and I say: "YOU ARE FROM THE CHATEAU OF YON ON THE SAONE--I AM FROM THE LOG CABIN AT CARONDELET ON THE MISSISSIPPI".



LIFE SKETCH
OF
REVEREND BERNARD J. DONNELLY



" A Sturdy Priest Built His Temporal City Too".
--Reverend James Schlefly,
Diocesan Historian--

Photograph of Father Donnelly, upper right, and his
First Church and School. Father helped with his own hands
to build A City--KANSAS CITY.

--Conwell Carlson, Kansas City Star.

SKETCHED MEMORIES
OF
REVEREND FATHER DONNELLY

Father Donnelly was born of humble parents in Kilnacreeeny County, Caven, Ireland. He received an excellent education, labored briefly as civil engineer in Liverpool, and came to the United States as a school teacher, serving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Lancaster, Ohio. Then he began studies for the Priesthood, choosing St. Louis as his diocese from a desire to labor on the western frontier.

On the day of his ordination in 1845, Father Donnelly was appointed pastor of the town of Independence. It was pointed out to him that the parish boundaries included all Southwest Missouri and a few towns north of the Missouri River. His first preparation for his missionary work on the day of ordination was to learn to ride horse back. He was advised by the Vincentian Missionaries and colleagues-- "to put aside his tall top hat; the wild people out here might take him for a designing and wicked medicine man."

Father Donnelly was a man about 5 feet, 7 inches tall, with exceptionally broad shoulders. He possessed great physical strength. This was to prove invaluable in meeting the challenge of the frontier. His square jaws disclosed his grim determination. He also possessed the rather Celtic ability to win friends.

From the archives of the Avila College Library a photograph of Father Donnelly was obtained. The following page 13 has a replica of this photograph.

Of all Father Donnelly's missions, Westport Landing, the future Kansas City area received most of his attention and affection. He harbored a strong faith in the future greatness, both in spirituality and civic leadership—Kansas City, the great river town. He found there the great 10-acre tract of church property purchased by Father Roux for \$6.00, he found the log church and rectory. He offered Mass in the log Church two Sundays each month and often resided for lengthy periods in the crude rectory. He expressed his unlimited confidence in the site of Father Roux's ten-acres in a letter to Archbishop of St. Louis, His excellency Most Reverend Peter R. Kenrick.

Quoting from memoirs, Father Donnelly said: " I predict that these ten-acres will become, in years to come, the most desirable residential part of this city. The ten-acres may yet have built upon it a Cathedral, institutions for education and charity". Kansas City realized that this prophesy really came true.

At one point not all of his parishioners shared Father Donnelly's optimism. Some wished to sell the ten-acres and build a church near the river so that they would not have to ascend the bluff to attend service. The sum of \$500.00 had been offered for the land. This deal would have been quite profitable since only \$6.00 had been paid for the ten-acre tract.

Father Donnelly's wish prevailed and his optimistic letter proved truly prophetic. Around the ten-acres, situated approximately between Baltimore, one hundred feet west of Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, arose the residential district known as "Quality Hill". St. Teresa's Academy was built on part of this property, and nearby St. Joseph's Hospital at Seventh and Penn was founded.

The Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet bravely accepted Father Donnelly's invitation to staff the pioneer school and hospital. The first school and hospital in Kansas City.

Life Sketch Continued

In Independence, Father Donnelly celebrated Mass in the home of Colonel Cornelius Davy, a Sante Fe Freighter, while he saved money to purchase a Church, a frame building formerly used as a wagon shop. Both Catholics and non-Catholics contributed for the purchase of the first Catholic Church in Independence. The name Holy Cross was given to the new Church on the day of dedication. The name and title were later changed to St. Mary's Church.

Despite the long missionary journeys on horse-back, about forty miles a day, four days a week and the poverty of the small flock, this frontier priest managed to build in Independence, a parochial residence and a small structure to serve as a school. He also purchased land for a cemetery.

In his memoirs, Father Donnelly tells about an epidemic of cholera that broke out in Independence during the California Gold Rush days." In the camps and around the town many of my Protestant friends asked me to see their stricken relatives and friends. I have always been most kindly treated by every creed in Independence and by the whole country about this area." "I had no rest day night or day," wrote Father Donnelly in his memoirs. The cholera epidemic had taken many lives; the excessive heat of the summer and the terrible cold of the winter caused much suffering. God gave me the grace and health to persevere, and his benign help and light in my poverty and hardship gave me the potential help needed in this crisis."

One day in 1851, while in Independence, Father Donnelly received a telegram asking him to come at once to Kansas City to administer the last sacraments to Mrs Joseph Jarboe. According to the archives "of the natives of Kansas City", this was the first telegram sent sent from Kansas City-- it was an errand of mercy.

The original St. Mary's Cemetery was next to the Church. Later in a business deal, Father Donnelly received \$11,200.00 from the sale of four-fifteen-ths acre of Father Roux's ten-acre tract. He used the money to help defray the expenses in the construction of the St. Joseph's Orphan Home at thirty-first and Jefferson overlooking Penn Valley Park. Some of the money in this deal was for the purchase of the new St. Mary's Cemetery.

Even before Father Donnelly's death plans for the erection of the present Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception began to evolve. Father Donnelly had confidence in the future of the parish in Kansas City, yet as pastor of the Independence Holy Cross Church. In 1857 Father Denis Kennedy was appointed resident pastor of the Kansas City Church. It was heavily in debt, for Father Donnelly had replaced the old log church with an imposing brick church. The new church faced Baltimore between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. It was he who gave the new edifice the name IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. He also constructed a two story brick rectory.

Father Kennedy, soon after his arrival in Kansas City planned to return to St. Louis and pleaded for another assignment, because of his fear of such a tremendous debt on the Immaculate Conception parish. Father Donnelly asked that the Archbishop change his and Father Kennedy's assignment. When approval was given, Father gave his debt free parish at Independence for a large debt in the struggling young Kansas City.

In a letter written to the BOSTON PILOT, Father Donnelly wrote; "All roads must lead to Kansas City, the geographical center of the United States of America." Kansas City is very likely to become the "largest in the Midwest continued to write".

The conviction begot ceaseless action. Father took an active part in the successive moves which led to the incorporation of the "Town of Kansas, i.e., cow-town, 1850 to be named KANSAS CITY in 1855. Hardly anything of a religious

or civic nature took place in Kansas City or Jackson County without Father Donnell's active participation. Through his letters and articles he brought Irish laborers from the East to settle in Kansas City and Jackson County. He invited certain Irish laborers to carry out difficult engineering tasks of cutting streets through the bluffs of Kansas City terrain. Only those from the same county in Ireland were invited, to avoid, as Father Donnelly said—"too much fighting". Some of these laborers worked with Father Donnelly in his brick yard, within the ten-acre tract. Some of the stones and bricks cut and made in the foundry were used for public buildings of Kansas City.

When Western Missouri became the prey of opposing forces during the Civil War, Father Donnelly once again showed courage and leadership. He not only calmed the frightened civilians, but, at the first sound of arms, Father was found on the battle field offering priestly service to both sides. He bandaged the wounded and buried the dead.

Prior to the battle of Westport, reluctantly received money and valuables of the citizens, non-Catholics and Catholics, for safe-keeping during the war. He buried the treasures in the cemetery of the church yard, and property, and beyond the Immaculate Conception Church. Despite his efforts with the help of others, the valuables could not be found. Either Father had hidden them too well or someone had spied too keenly. Father Donnelly borrowed the money necessary to pay off the tremendous sum in full, using a mortgage on some real estate as security. The loan was soon paid off by money accrued from the brick kiln and rock quarry.

During the dark days that followed the war, and in the period which began in 1869 that marked the era of Kansas City's greatest expansion, Father Donnelly became more universally accepted as a civic leader. He promoted in no small way the Hannibal Bridge which gave new life and assurance to the future greatness of Kansas City.

Besides the institutions already mentioned in which Father Donnelly was personally responsible, he also gave financial aid to many others. No worthy cause or work of charity in Kansas City failed to profit from his generosity. No wonder he could say in one of his letters: "I do not own a square foot of real estate on the face of the earth or a dollar in my pocket". "Some future pastor or perhaps a Bishop will build a Cathedral in Kansas City, and bring to the people their need of religion to greater perfection. As for me the course is nearly run. I suffer from a chest disease."

The venerable priest retired to St. Joseph's Hospital at Seventh and Pennsylvania Streets in 1880. In September of that same year he joyfully received the news of Kansas City's new honor, --The establishment of the DIOCESE OF KANSAS CITY.

When Father Donnelly died on December 15, 1880, he was afforded a fitting tribute. --One of the largest funerals ever held in Kansas City--Father Donnelly's funeral, he who loved KANSAS CITY and SACRIFICED HIMSELF FOR ITS PEOPLE.

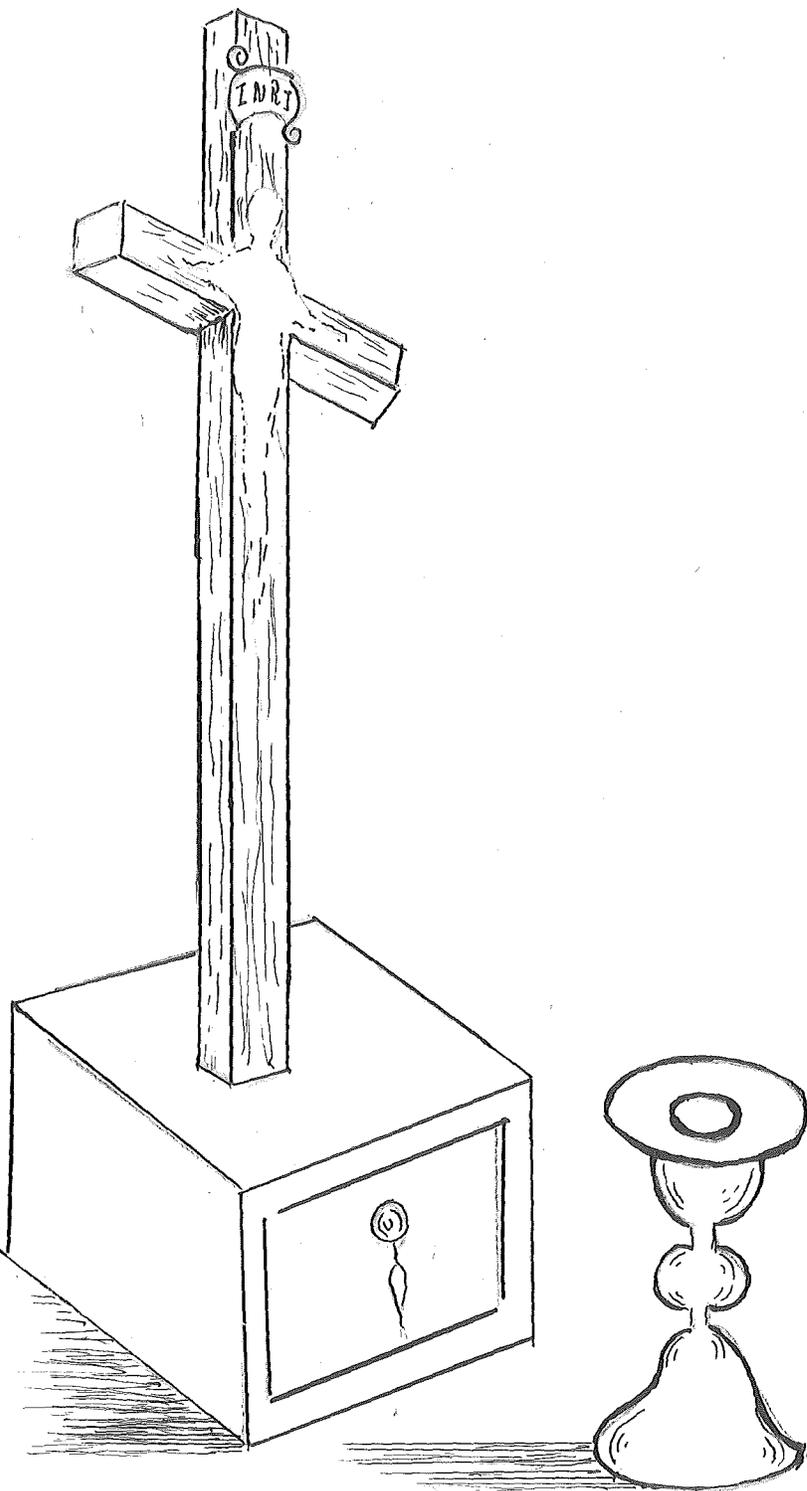
ANTIQUES

THE CRUCIFIX used on the altar of the first Catholic Church in Kansas City, shown on the left, belonged to Father Donnelly who was largely responsible for the founding of the Academy in 1866.

The crucifix, the chalice and paten and the tabernacle key were brought here by Father Donnelly in 1845. These relics are in the possession of St. Teresa's Academy and were on display with other historical antiques the week of October 25, 1966.

These antiques, the cherished memory of Father Donnelly, are kept in the front hall of the Donnelly Hall, the name given to the addition-building at the opening of our "four year College" with senior status.

A special glass covered nich prepared for these relics of the early spiritual life of Kansas City are kept under lock and key. Many visitors come to St. Teresa's Academy to see this remarkable case of our dear Father Donnelly's special spiritual relics of the past.



CRUCIFIX, PATEN and CHALICE

A pen copy from the
Kansas City Star.

COW TOWNKANSAS CITY

Why was Kansas City nick-named "cow-town"? Because the cows strolled over its streets and even --QUALITYHILL--. Doctor Robert R. Schauffler, Orthopedic surgeon, of Kansas City tells this story:

"It was a long time ago, I remember clearly when I left home early in the morning on my way to school, my mother called out to me these instructions:

'Don't forget to latch the gate carefully when you go out. The cows will be sure to get in and ruin the yard. I must have your father get a chain for that gate, there's an old cow around here that can lift the latch with her horn.'

"In later years with the city's inevitable progress, a big row developed over the passage of an ordinance to keep cows off the streets. Some citizens felt the ordinance was an attempt by the rich to oppress the poor."

"The boyhood gang with which I traveled considered it great sport to go down to Cook's Pasture---a cow pasture---, an area between Broadway and Southwest Boulevard and meet the Vinegar Gang--that's when the cows weren't using the pasture and have some good fighting matches. We progressed in good sports fashion regardless of whether we had a dime or not. "

--Dr. R.M. Schauffler, O.S.

I do not think anyone will question why the Academy grounds were surrounded by a high stone wall, about eight feet high, and atop the wall was a graceful four foot iron fence, made of daintily carved spear pointed pickets, with a large iron gate made of matching iron pickets in the center of the wall. It kept out the cows and men like Jesse James and other undesirables from our "cloistered past".

IN PAGEANTRYA BACKWARD GLANCE AT OUR FIRST THIRTY-FIVE YEARS" THE INVITATION "

This pageantry presented at St. Teresa's Academy in the assembly hall had a two-fold purpose: First a distinguished guest--Madam Berenice Chouteau received the invitation and accepted. Second we wanted to tell our story of the history of St. Teresa's Academy during its first thirty-five years in Kansas City.

Madam Chouteau was a part of the pageantry. It was this great lady that Bishop Hogan of the Kansas City Diocese gave the title --"Mother of Kansas City"; James McCoy, the founder of Westport gave this honored lady the title--"The Lady of Westport."

Not only was Madam Berenice Chouteau a part of the pageantry but this lady was our GUEST OF HONOR.

----- THE PAGEANT-----

INTRODUCTION

Four Academy girls met Madam Chouteau at the gate. These girls were dressed in their black alpaca uniforms. They formed an elite body guard as they escorted the honoree to the door of the Academy where Mother Fidelia stood waiting for her.

Mother Fidelia escorted Madam Chouteau through the hall and down the aisle of the auditorium, graciously smiling and chatting as she places her arm in Madam Chouteau's. "It seems but yesterday", said Madam Chouteau, "that my husband and I walked among tangled brush on this very spot. But Oh, how beautiful it is; your four storied mansion amidst stately trees, planted in landscape order. Truly it is QUALITY HILL."

As guest and host entered the Assembly hall, the student body, all in their uniform of black alpaca, rose ; harp, violins and pianos sounded the processional and the four body guards led Mother Fidelia and Madam Chouteau to their place of honor; Madam Chouteau turned, right and then left to greet these magnificent girls whose hearts were pounding within them--The pageant was about to begin.

The stage curtain was drawn.

Priest enters [A student dressed in cassock spoke dramatically]
(Father Roux)

I am Father Roux and this is the year 1838. I am most anxious to establish a convent school here in the wilderness. But I am afraid I cannot get sufficient money, and will it be possible to get Sisters to establish a convent school for girls?

Narrator

Although priests and lay persons periodically taught in the old log rectory at Eleventh and Pennsylvania Streets, it was not until 1866 that a school was built. Father Donnelly built the first brick school house near the Church. He invited the Sisters of Saint Joseph to staff the the first school. Mother Francis Joseph Ivory and five Sisters were sent to Kansas City by Mother St. John Pacemaz Superior General of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet to staff the convent school--Father Donnelly's School.

The soft purplish curtain was closed; then pulled tightly back to give full space for the six nuns who were to be introduced. all dressed in the habit of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Sister Francis Joseph enters. She speaks :

I am Sister Francis Joseph --(there was a rather mute giggle in the audience, but a little glance from Mother Fidelia satisfied the provocation and all was calm.)

Sister Francis Joseph walked a few steps and brought in her companions. each stands near the center of the stage for the formal introduction, as they bow they take their places on the stage for a short dialogue.

"You remember Sisters, --addressing her companions--that first night, - we had walls, - but no furnature. Each Sister made a comment on something that happened--that first night. Laughter filled the Hall.

Mother Francis Joseph continues.

Our school was blessed by Archbishop Kenrick and given the name -St. Teresa of Avila. You remember little Laura Coates and Josie Payne? they were our first students to register. They were timid and somewhat dismayed, for they had not seen the habit of a nun before.

Moving toward the center of the stage Sister Francis Joseph addresses our honored guest personally.

"Madam Chouteau, we registered one hundred forty students that first day, September 1866. Every nationality and I think every creed was represented--French, Irish, German, Spanish, Italian, Mexicans and Greoles.

(One student represented her nationality in song, dance, or dialogue)

Mother Fidelia rises moves to the front of the stage, Mother Francis Joseph and her community remain in their places on the stage.

"Really Madam Chouteau," addressing our guest, "you have made us very happy this day by your presence here. You have honored us by accepting our invitation; you are truly a part of our pageant today.

Madam Chouteau

"But what must I feel toward you, Mother Fidelia, and this student body? I have never witnessed anything like it; culture, dignity, splendor, accomplishment, knowledge, poise_in one word" Grandure personified."

"The black uniform presented elegance all its own. These girls are really proud of the style, and well they might be; beauty and grace combined with charm and elegance. It is impossible for me to express my gratitude for such positive cultured performance. I am proud of you and St. Teresa's Academy. What a change in such a short time, what will it be a HUNDRED Years From Now--or One Hundred Years from our beginning --1866 to-----

Mother Fidelia

"Our Students will tell you something of the work we do in our school life as we tour the class rooms.

"The girls learn some of the modern arts, that is, making wax flowers, molding figurines in brass; then in water colors and oil paints we have two exhibit exhibits we would like you to see. Group in each class exhibit ready to explain any topic presented.

" We have a regular curriculum for the liberal arts listing; orthography, reading writing, grammar, composition, creative writing, speech, arithmetic, algebra, chemistry, botany, physics, natural philosophy, religion and the use of the globe. We provide for classical languages and modern intercourse in French, Spanish, Italian, German, etc.

"We place emphasis on Music and Drama; students who are talented are allowed to specialize in either. Giving more time to the special talent.

"There have been special voice students and some have made this their career in life."

Having toured the building, Mother Fidelia and Madam Chouteau sat in the reception room where a little treat was prepared for them. Neither were anxious for the parting moment. It had been delightful for the two.

Then the farewell-- The Au Revoir, but not Good By. "Mother Fedlia," Madam Chouteau said, " I feel as though I am a very part of your school today. May God bless you in your undertaking. QUANTITY HILL, The ACADEMY are a credit in the progress of our city. We are proud of you and what you have done for us here in our great Kansas City. We have grown up together. Let us continue to progress and grow in Love and Charity; in Wisdom and Spirituality."

Arm in arm the two walk down the horse shoe path leading to the iron entrance gate; a pause at the statue of St. Joseph in the bend of the curve the first statue of St. Joseph to be elevated on any ground in Kansas City A relic of the past, and a loving treasure to posterity. This statue will continue to be a possession of the Sister of St. Joseph of Carondelet.

"God bless you for one of the most wonderful days of my life,
My dear Mother Fidelia."

The reception guards helped Madam Chouteau into her carriage, and with Mother Fidelia clasping her friend and guest in her arms, the day was one never to be forgotten.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

One Hundred Years Ago the first Catholic nuns came to Kansas City and took charge of the first school in Kansas City. They were Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; the school was started by Father Bernard Donnelly, pioneer pastor of what is now the Cathedral Parish. The school was named Saint Teresa of Avila, a noted Catholic educator of Avila, Spain. St. Teresa's Academy and Kansas City grew up together simultaneously. It was Father Donnelly who wrote to our Mother General, Mother St. John Pacemaz, of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, on December 5, 1865, in which he requested that she send nuns to open a convent school for girls in Kansas City. In the letter (see next page for copy), Father expressed great hope for the future of the growing city to which the Pacific Railroad had extended its lines. He wrote enthusiastically of the prospect of his congregation which had doubled in six months. Catholics as well as Protestants were urging the foundation of a convent school in Kansas City.

The invitation for a grade school staff of nuns was proposed as early as 1834. However, Father Donnelly started a parochial school on a small scale in the early 50's.

On August 1, 1866, Sister Francis Joseph Ivory and five nuns arrived, the parent unit of our educational progress. A new wing to the parochial school had been completed by men of the parish, using bricks from Father Donnelly's brick-yard. The Sisters moved in and opened the Academy for Girls, August 4, 1866. It was the first school in Kansas City and was dedicated by Archbishop P.R. Kenrick of St. Louis. The first public school was opened in the summer of 1867.

The school was located, according to the 1869 directory-- on Ottawa Street between Washington and Baltimore Streets. In that year, the academy had thirteen nuns and thirty boarders. Mother Antoinette Ogg was appointed Superior, and Sister De Pazzi O'Connor, the directress of the Academy.

There were no paved streets in Kansas City in those days and Pennsylvania was the only street cut through the area of the academy. In fact there was a cemetery over what is now twelfth street. In all probability this was a part of the cemetery that was near Father Donnelly's first church. The secret cache for the money and valuables given Father Donnelly for safe keeping. Father Donnelly located his church in 1845 near Eleventh Street and Baltimore.

The parishoners living on the the river front thought tis ten-acre site was too far from the city. Besides the steep bluff was a great handicap for those living in the bot-toms. The controversery was long and heated but finally Father Donnelly won and the site for the Church was at Eleventh and Baltimore. The first Church on the much talked about ten-acre tract. In fact when Father Donnelly visited Westport Landing, he discovered the old log church that Father Roux had built in 1835. It was in 1845 that Father Donnelly discoverd this old log building on the ten-acre property that \$6.00 was given in exchange for it.



Father Donnelly found this log mission Church near Eleventh and Baltimore in 1845 when he first visited Westport Landing.

The church work was on a missionary basis with the Indians and the French settlers. Jesuits and other missionaries had preceeded Father Donnelly's establishment of the "coming "Town of Kansas", as Kansas City was then known. At Father's first visit to his new mission he set out to find the first church that Father Roux had built in 1835. way up on the bluff overlooking the Missouri and Kaw Rivers, far removed from the center of the town. Strange coincident, it was found at the very spot where much controversy was being held , ten years later. The log cabin was anything but encouraging. (See view on page 27)

The relative importance of Independence and the "town of Kansas" as a commercial and transportation center kept pace until the railroad developed--Just too much competition for the river traffic. Therefore, Kansas City outdistanced its neighbor's growth. With the population of Kansas City increasing, the Church grew accordingly.

Father Donnelly saw the trend and became a very part of it. From Independence he made frequent trips to care for the Catholics at the confluence of the Missouri and the Kaw Rivers. It was he--this pioneer priest--who prophesied that the ten-acres would become a great center both spiritually and intellectually. He invisioned a Cathedral on this very spot and saw the beginning of an educational center in Academy for Girls. --St. Teresa's Academy--

LETTER TO SISTER ST. JOHN

--- REVEREND BERNARD DONNELLY

COPY

Kansas City Mo., 3rd, 1865

Sister St. John,
Madam,

Please hand this enclosed 20 dollars to Rose Walsh.

Permit me to respectfully inquire about the possibility of obtaining some of your Sisters to take charge of a Young Ladies' Academy in this City. We have a building nearly completed of the following dimensions--- front 30 by 54 feet, Lt wing 22 1/2 by 42 1/2, and all three stories high. The number of rooms are six, each 20 by 27 feet. Dormatories each 41 by 21. Three halls, each 70 by 27 feet. The Walshes can describe the location to you.

This building has a square of about two acres of ground attached to it. Our Church is on the adjoining square. Your kindness to me and mine, induces me to beg that you will be pleased to take my appeal under advisement. The rapid increase of population in this place is truly astonishing, my congregation has more than doubled within the last six months. The Pacific and Union Pacific railroads are in full operation at this point. There is every prospect of a large city here. This Academy has been urged by Protestants as well as Catholics to erect this building. We would be willing to place the whole concern in your hands on such terms and conditions as the Most Reverend Archbishop would suggest. Others inform me that the building is far superior to the one in Hannibal to which I understand, some members of your community have already gone.

Please send me a reply and state to me, without hesitation what you may be able to do for us. Make suggestions, give me information, ask questions, give advice, name conditions, do everything in your reply, do instruct me in this matter. The Archbishop is aware of my exertion in getting up this building. Awaiting your reply, I remain

Your humble and obliging servant

Bernard Donnelly

SUPERIORS
1866-1966

1.	Sister Francis Joseph Ivory		1866
2.	Sister De Pazzi Conors		1869
3.	Sister Fidelia McMahon		1869
4.	Sister Antoinette Ogg		1887
5.	Sister Rose Vincent		1904
6.	Sister Concordia Horen		1904
7.	Sister Adele Hennessy		1904
8.	Sister Evelyn O'Neil		1908
9.	Sister Evelyn O'Neil	(C & A)	1910
10.	Sister Irene O'Hara	(C & A)	1916
11.	Sister Pius Neenan	(C & A)	1921-1927
12.	Sister Marietta Jennings	(C & A)	1927-1923
13.	Sister Marcella Casey	(C & A)	1933-1940
14.	Sister Simplicia Daley	(C & A)	1940-1945
15.	Sister Marietta Jennings	(C & A)	1945-1951
16.	Sister Berenice O'Neil	(C & A)	1951-1957
17.	Sister Alfred Noble	(C & A)	1957-1960
18.	Sister Mary Daniel	(C & A)	1960-1961
19.	Sister Anna Joseph	(C & A)	1961-

Sister Mary Daniel was appointed Superior of College and Academy in 1960. Sister died in 1961

20.	Sister Georgianna Marie Reinhart	(C)	1964-1967
21.	Sister Ellen James Mullegan	(C)	1967

Canon Law

In the late history of the church certain laws in the church are prescribed. One of these laws will be explained, this pertains to the term of office held by superiors due to the fact that there is a record of the names of superiors who have served during the history of St. Teres's Academy and college. A superior's term in any house is three years, she may be appointed for another three years, but not a third term in the same house.

In the early history of our Sisters in Kansas City, it can be noted that terms were irregular. Necessity may cause this change, sickness, over exertion, climatic conditions etc., these and many other might be the reason for shorter terms. Sister Francis Joseph Ivory came to Kansas from St. Paul, having assisted in a very important foundation of one of our Provinces in Minnesota in 1851. She was released from her duties in 1869 in Kansas City due to a much needed rest. Sister De Pazzi replaced Sister Francis Joseph. Shortly after Sister De Pazzi became quite ill and was sent to Arizona, she died the following year.

The expanded term of Sister Fidelia's term of office was due to imperative need for expansion and improvement of the original St. Teresa's Academy. It was Sister Antoinette Ogg who replaced Sister Fidelia in 1887.

When I received my first mission, after my novitiate, I was sent to St. Teresa's Academy, 1904, Sister Concordia was the superior at this time. Only a few months after her arrival, Sister Concordia was appointed as General Counselor to the General Council which had been established at Carondelet. Sister Adele Hennessy replaced Sister Concordia.

Sister Evelyn was the last superior at the old St. Teresa's--Quality Hill-- Sister Evelyn continued in office at our new location until 1916.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI--

THE GETTYSBURG OF THE WESTKansas City Under Martial Law

In Kansas panic filled the air. The Dred Scott Decision of the Supreme Court, involving Missouri merely succeeded in increasing the hostilities between the North and the South. The Southern part of Missouri was made slave territory while the northern part of the State was made free. A house divided against itself. Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, was elected President of the United States. South Carolina immediately seceded from the Union. In Kansas City, Confederate sympathizers raised the secessionist flag near Second and Main Streets. Most of the citizens of this city were of southern origin, but were Westerners also. They valued their Federal Government more than slavery even more than "state rights".

On February 29, 1861, Kansas was admitted into the Union as a free State. In April, the Civil War ignited the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter. At the big bend in the Missouri River, a panic reigned for nearly seven weeks. A gorilla warfare endangered the private citizens of Kansas City. Van Horn, the newly elected Mayor, appealed for Federal Troops from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Kansas City was placed under Martial Law.

Major Price and his Confederate Army won a victory in the fall of 1864 at Lexington. Price had seized the funds of the local banks. Kansas City assumed he would do the same when he reached Kansas City, at the mouth of the Kaw as it flows into the Missouri River. There was a rush on the Kansas City banks; accounts were checked out by the hundreds and the money was taken home to be concealed in various places. One group appealed to Father Donnelly to take their money and valuables and keep, these for them. After much pressure, Father Donnelly took the chest of valuables and buried

it in the cemetery near the church. The complete story of the treasure chest is given in this life story of Father Bernard Donnelly. -This Centennial History.

Price's army crept closer and closer to Kansas City, looting and burning towns on its way. Price's object was twofold, destroy Fort Leavenworth and capture Kansas City. Fort Leavenworth was a military key to the whole central West. Samuel Curtis, general of the Union Army, met the confederates on a plateau, now known as Loose Park; then at Westport. Father Donnelly was on both battle fields giving his priestly service wherever it was needed, hearing confessions, consoling the dhe dying, administering the sacraments and last rites to both armies.

Price's men were flanked on the plateau of Loose Park, just a few blocks from the present site of the new St. Teresa's Academy. The next day the 23rd of October, General Curtis met the Confederates at Westport; Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Colorado and Illinois had troops in the battles. The Federal troops that hurled themselves up the the plateau and Price and his forces were forced to retreat; At Westport, the next day, Curtis's forces were so great that the Confederates gave up and retreated a second time. This was the last of the Confederate Army in the vicinity of Kansas City.

The noted historian, Paul B. Jenkins has named Westport the GETTYSBURG OF THE WEST, both Westport and Gettysburg encountered invasions planned by the Confederate War Department for the purpose of severing the Union territory at the point of attack, the one in in the East; the other in the West

Each threatened the cities in the invaded territory, and in each case the territory was chosen for the reason that it contained such places of importance--Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia in the eastern campaign; Kansas City, St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth in the western. Each campaign lasting three days of incessant fighting, and the defeat of the Confederates in both campaigns, This put an end forever to further attempt at carrying out the war northward in their respective portion of the Union. The battles were fought east of the Mississippi, and north of the demarkation line --a slavery boundry--

GETTYSBURG OF THE EAST	--Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
GETTYSBURG OF THE WEST	--Kansas City, Missouri

PIONEER DAYS

SAINT TERESA'S ACADEMY

In September, 1866 marked the beginning of St. Teresa's Academy with Sister Francis Joseph and a band of pioneer companions. The Reverend Bernard Donnelly had made his request for proficient teachers in his school--The Academy for Young Ladies. His letter speaks for Father Donnelly's foresight and vision of the future.

Protestant and Catholics had urged the erection of the convent school and a substantial three story brick building was erected. The detailed description of the building with its mathematical intent will give one a clear idea of the thinking of Reverend Bernard Donnelly. The classrooms were airy, bright, and very inviting. The building was located on the famous ten-acre tract secured by Father Roux first Pastor of Kansas City.

The tract overlooked the business section of what was then known as the "bottoms"; the junction of the Kaw flowing into the Missouri; high bluffs on all sides giving scenic beauty to the terrain. The scattered homes of a dozen or more French and Indian families made up the settlement known at Westport Landing. West of the convent still were standing the log church and rectory. According to tradition this rectory was used as the first school taught by Daniel Boon, son of the picturesque frontiersman by the same name.

The view on the next page will give some idea of the Sisters' new home in 1866; walls and building but no furniture nor equipment of any kind. Not even a skillet for the omelet. What stories those early pioneer Sisters could tell.; the cloud had that ever appearing silver lining. Loads of fun, quantities of endurance with courage, and JOY in greatest abundance.

A VIEWSAINTE TERESA'S ACADEMY, 1866

A pen sketch taken from a photograph view from the Kansas City Star. To provide for the necessary equipment, the parishoners gave a fair. beds and even skilletts were provided from the returns of this great and successful fair. Nothing was forgotten. The view from the drapeless windows was magnificent. The academy is but one of the sections of the building as additions were erected as needed. The academy registered one hundred and forty pupils on that first day of school. This included small boys-- grades one, two and three-- the Academic quarters were separated for the high schoolm girls--The Convent School. The school was solemnly blessed by Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis.

Though begun under the patrobage of St. Joseph, the school was incorporated as Saint Teresa of Avila Academy. In the early 1870's it was known as the select school for Girls, the boys having their own school. The school--St. Teresa's grew in number and prestige while enriching the academic field for students from all parts of the United States. As Kansas City grew--so did St. Teresa's Academy. The opening of the entire West by railroad lines brought traders to our city in great numbers.

Liberal arts as well as the special arts were emphasized in the curriculum. the theoretical science of mathematics; the natural sciences such as chemistry, physics, botany, zoology and astronomy; the languages, both classical and modern were emphasized; speech, drama, creative writing became popular ~~the~~ leading courses . While talented students in voice and piano made music their career. In the academy curriculum the course named --the gkobe--might have appealed to our present space age but it was in the course of studies as early as 1866. Certainly not for the purpose of space travel.

In winter the students wore an elegant black alpaca uniform, a black hat trimmed in red, and the well dressed girl wore kid gloves matching the color of the dress. No jewelry of any sort, except a broach or a small necklace and charm. The students were not allowed to attend theaters, nor could they "borrow" one anothers clothing.

The first graduating class received small delicate white marble diplomas. The last commencement exercise of the Quality Hill Graduates was held in the new Auditorium on 56th and Main in 1910. The diplomas were only -- "Sheep Skin".

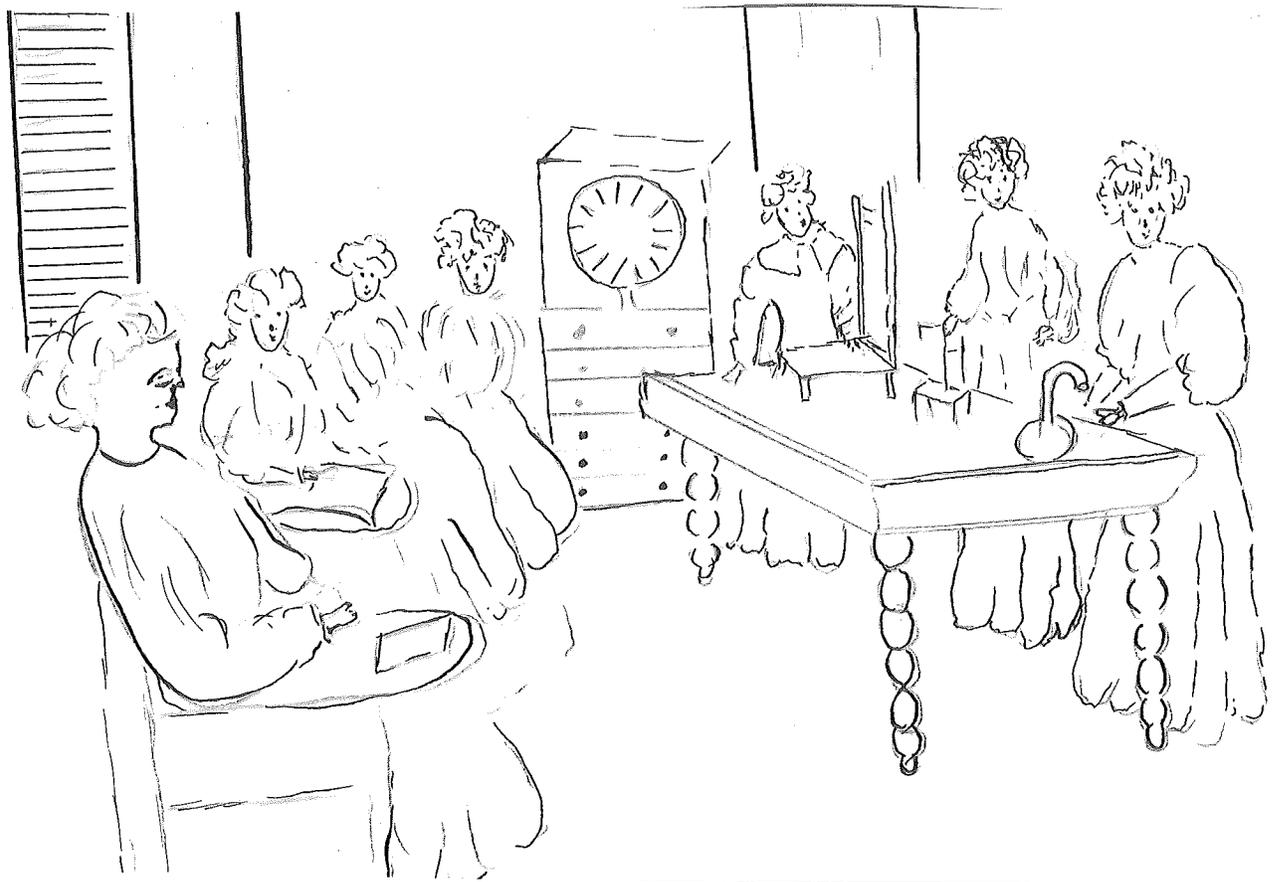
The sixty-five years spent at Quality Hill is a history in itself. Many found the convent school convenient for the education of their daughters. Boarders registered from California and Mexico. Records sh show many Spanish names besides French, Irish, German and English among our pupils. There were many distinguests who visited us us; Father De Smet made the Academy his regular stopping place when passing through Kansas City. In the late 70's we entertained Colonel John C Fremont; later we had the pleasure of visiting with General James Shields. These were long rememberd and talked about events.

In recognition of some of our oldest students it will be historic to mention our first Academy Girls who registered on that famous first day of school. There is a list of the first 1870 registrars of the Convent School in this history. However, among the first was Laura Coates, the daughter of Kersey Coates who was an early builder and investor in Kansas City. Miss Coates was reputed to have been surprised that the Sisters should be so kind to her--for she was a Quaker. However, many of Laura's classmates were non-Catholics too. The names of the first graduating class have names such as: Coates, Jarboes, Chateaus, Paynes, Ingrams, Bates and many others. Greater or lesser affluence in worldly goods was of little importance, one and all were dear to the teachers. The Sisters of St. Joseph. Some paid tuition in money, others in monetary values, such as cords of wood, bushels of corn, peaches, apples, even the exchange of a horse and harness was given in exchange for a years tuition. Medical care, and dental work was an exchange, ---many times the exchange overbalanced the tuition.

In 1866 and until 1910 there was a witness to the great change in a growing city such as Kansas City. Business was slowly but surely creeping to our very door. We kept on with this growth by making changes too. Our "China Painting" became phenomenon in its asset to cultural education of the Academy girls. Hammered brass picture frames seemed to be one of the great accomplishment of the late days at Quality Hill. Plain and fancy needle work was a real hobby. The Irish Harp and the guitar became popular. Very much like the present "Guitar Tunes of today. The water color craze was in evidence, and every one had a brush and paint set for their chief recreation. These were days we might call "hobby style" No radios, no televisions, no theaters, no movies. Time was spent on the cultural arts, the accomplishments of the individual.

SCIENCE LABORATORY

QUALITY HILL



Science was in its infancy at this time. However Physics was already a formidable course when this Kansas City Star photograph was taken. The "AS I SAW IT" history is exactly as seen in 1904 by the eye witness. The girls I can name. Some were Sophomores, other were post graduates. I will give a few names with comments.

Blanch Kevil, Dorothea Frame-Eversole, and her friend Agnes Rickie--

It is to Agnes Rickie the Science Department owes much for her monetary contributions for the equipment such as seen in this photograph. It would be impossible to make an accurate account of Miss Rickie's contribution to the cause of science. If we needed any equipment the purse was ready and opened to the full amount. Science equipment costs money. It does not always occupy great space but it is like the mustard seed. its worth is great and invaluable. A \$500,000.00 computer is an example of the cost.

A REVERIEDEMOLITION OF OUR OLD HOME

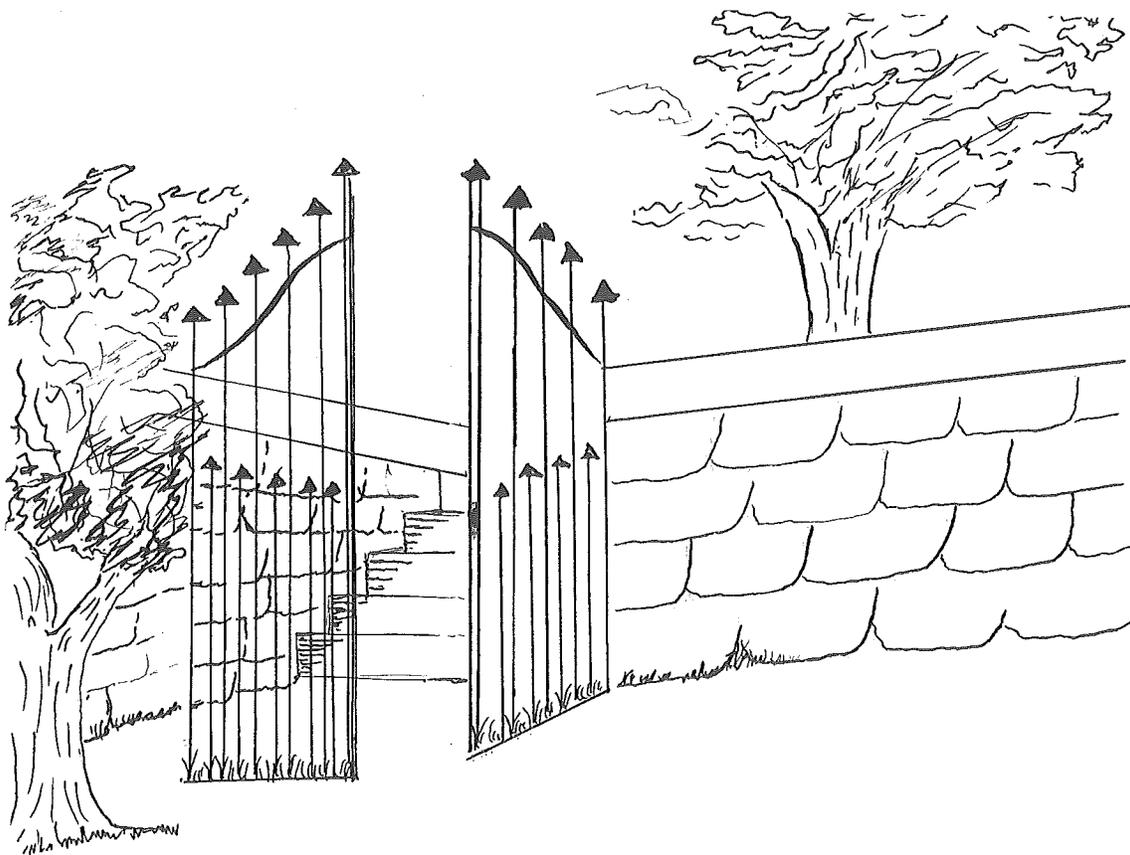
"Fifty Years"----One Half Century--this seems a long time in in rough numbers." "I stood, the other day, and watched the workmen in a haze of mortar and brick-dust, busily engaged in removing brick after brick and stone after stone. Their labor was the razing one of the oldest historical structures of Kansas City--St. Teresa's Academy--Yes, Fifty years ago--it seemed but yesterday that I strolled with books under my arm to the Academy entrance. Memories assert themselves in this old structure. Memories reviewed with a vision that characterizes itself of the present freshness of life. The meadow grass; the flower beds; the old iron gate, the park benches; all a part of a past celestial sight. Everything that made up the daily life of a simple innocent youth, cloaked in the glory of the freshness of a dream. Remembered ties flooded up the carved face of the sun-dial in Roman Numbers to the hour "VIII", our cerfew. That old heavy iron gate being locked, barred and bolted. until the convent chimes were heard again and told of another day of joy and sorrow, of worldly life simple and clean and wholesome. The pleasure of those sweetest dreams--dreams of yesterdays. True, theaters were a taboo; picture shows unheard of; the tango of the wildest ranch inn of which the forecasting had not been heard of, nor seen by the eyes of the secluded student youth; the frightened gaze of those outside these holy walls that are now being torn down--brick by brick--stone by stone. "

"Many of the old land-marks are gone--even the dead have been taken to other graves---. The old Iron Gate still swings on its rusty hinges keeping its secret romances--Has it no Home? Let me take you to my home, old Iron Gate! LET ME TAKE YOU HOME!

An unknown Alumnae

FATEOF THE OLD IRON GATE

The "Oasis" surrounded by a high stone wall at the northeast limits of the ten-acre tract was called The First Kansas City Park. On this square stood St. Teresa's Academy. The oasis extended from Washington to Pennsylvania Streets. The old Iron Gate hung from pillars at the center of the wall facing Washington--the Main Entrance. Many a passer-by was intrigued by the old land-mark. Within the gates were traces of flower-beds, now overgrown with weeds and spear-leaved paradise bushes. The beauty of long ago was possibly forgotten. But the old gate swung on its hinges as if to remind one that they were left alone. The old gate that was so carefully locked and barred at eight o'clock every evening. Will this old land-mark be thrown on the dump-heap? What will be its FATE?



THE IRONY OF FATE FOR THE OLD IRON GATE

Mr. Porter's address was received with awed emotion by the citizens of Kansas City. From an editorial in the Kansas City Star, shortly after the address on EASTERN CULTURE OF HOMES IN KANSAS CITY--the following statement was printed:

A MARKER WILL BE ERECTED IN THE AREA ---SAINT TERESA
ACADEMY--- THE FIRST PARK IN KANSAS CITY---

--Could this relic of the past be destined for the junk-heap? The demolition laborers were coming closer and closer by the minute. The nearer the workmen came, the greater the consternation. A real lover of landmarks and past memories was the voice that carried the message to the Sisters who were now located in the New Academy, 5600 Main Street. They could not believe that the old landmark was not with them. Time was short. "We must get a dray truck of some sort" said one of the nuns. "We must not let the old gate be demolished.

A dray truck and two horses was obtained and it stopped at the center of that old stone wall, the driver of the two-horsed vehicle lifted the antique treasure from its posts and placed it reverently on the truck. It was brought to the Academy amidst sounds of rejoicing and thanksgiving. It now holds a place of respect and on certain events, like centennial days, it is exhibited--The Father of the Gate.

Mr. Porter, a pioneer citizen of Kansas City, and whose name was on the Quality Hill residential district spoke on the occasion of the need for re-orientation of the History of Kansas City --Mr Porter said: "The real builders of Kansas City were not the pioneers of 1850, but Kersey Coates, who came here in 1845, and Robert Van Dorn, who came in 1855 were the real builders. In speaking of the Eastern Culture of Homes in Kansas City, Mr. Porter paid tribute to the Sisters of Saint Joseph, who came in 1866. Of this, he said: I have known St. Teresa's as the oasis in a desert, ever since a boy. The beautiful little spot, shaded by trees, surrounded by a stone wall, with iron top pickets atop. The imposing gate stood, like a sentinel in the center. The grass within was watered and cut, the hedges carefully trimmed; there were clean iron benches on which to sit; I walked over there last Sunday. Where is the iron gate? Where are those benches, flower beds, trees and curving paths? Where -- THE FIRST PARK IN KANSAS CITY --AN OASIS IN THE DESERT?"

SAINT TERESA ACADEMY

QUALITY HILL

One hundred years ago the first nuns came to Kansas City and took charge of the first school in this community. They were Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet. The school was founded by Father Bernard Donnelly, pastor of the Cathedral parish in Kansas City.



— VIEW —

THE FIRST PARK IN KANSAS CITY

AN OASIS IN THE DESERT

AN INTERESTING MISNOMERDOWN THE AVENUE

Someplace in this history mention is made of the convent school girl styles. The well dressed girl of Quality Hill in 1866, for street ware, wore a black alpaca dress, black hat with red trimming, and black kid gloves. The occasion might be shopping trips , after noon callings or perhaps just a pleasant walk. But 1904 initiated a new fad--the mortar boards, for shopping tours, or for church and chapel use, and other very special occasions. On Saturday morning or afternoon one might see the "avenue parade" down Baltimore avenue, swaying tassels of the mortar board moved in march step. Yes, it was something to look at; some said it was down right funny, others thought the girls looked intellectual; a very elite looking parade. A chaperone, one of the Sisters, accompanied this brigade. This happened to be my Saturday charge. We shopped in every large store, Emery-Byrd Thayer, Taylors, and Pecks were our favorite shopping centers. We were a real spectacle for the public. But we just kept on walking "DOWN THE AVENUES".

This story was told by a Kansas City Star interviewer who met the chaperone in 1941. Nearly forty years after this custom prevailed. The title interested me and thought it might draw attention to the past and understand why it was used.

----- AN INTERESTING QUALITY HILL MISNOMER -----

A PRAYER

THE MEMORARE

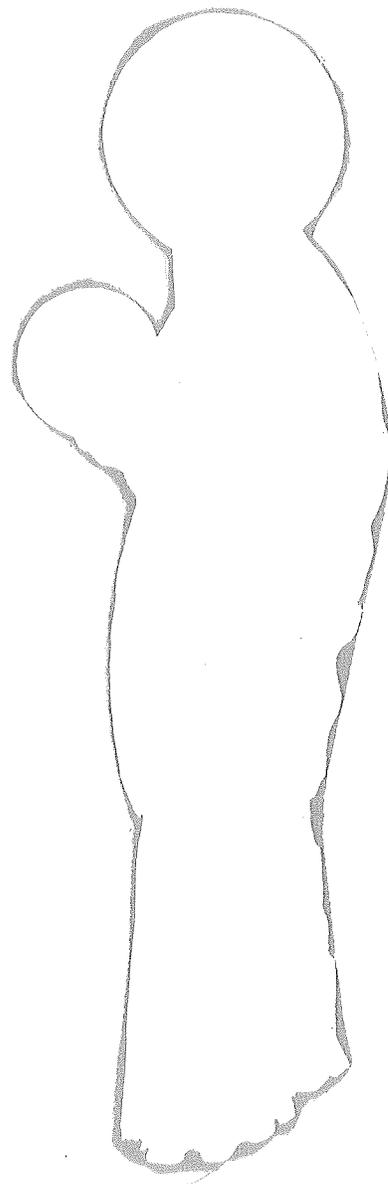
Remember, O most gracious Virgin Mary,
That never was it known that anyone
Who fled to thy protection, implored
Thy help was left unaided.

Inspired with this confidence,
I fly ^{to} thee, O Virgin of virgins
My Mother.

To thee I come, before thee I stand
Sinful and Sorrowful.

O Mother of the Word Incarnate
Despise not my petitions,
But in thy mercy
Hear and answer me.

—St. Bernard of Clairvaux



THE EFFICACY OF PRAYER

How many times had Sister Evelyn approached our dear conservative Bishop Hogan for permission to sell the property of St. Teresa's Academy. Kansas City's business district and the hotels were moving westward and were practically upon us. Time was beating a drum---Now or never---Now or never.

Sister Evelyn chose one of the faculty members to accompany her on her "plea to sell". It was my turn to accompany Sister, and my turn to do the praying. "Just stand outside the door", Sister said to me, while I go in for this twenty-seventh time to beg Bishop to let us sell. ". Did I pray? I was meditating on the picture before me, I was sure. Sister Evelyn knelt at the feet of the Bishop, the foresighted, the cautious, the conservative Bishop of Kansas City. Sister kissed his ring and placed her hands over Bishop Hogan's hands as he held them in an attitude of prayer. I knew what Sister was saying, I thought I could see her lips moving---Please, Bishop, let us sell it seemed to be saying. Let us sell the St. Teresa property.

Yes, I was praying, but I shall never forget the picture before me---the pleading of Sister Evelyn as she looked into the eyes of that dear Bishop. I did not hear what his Excellency had said, but it was very short and to the point. It looked as if he said---"GO SELL". Sister rose from kneeling position and came toward me---"Your Memorare was heard, Sister. Thank you for that prayer. Did I say one Memorare; did I say two? I was asking myself, I knew I said "Remember O Most Gracious Virgin Mary, over and over but I could not remember having finished the prayer, even once.

"The Bishop told me " to go sell"--that's where I'm going now. Sister Evelyn was too excited for sleep that night. The Sisters rejoiced with her. Real Estate Men were called to appraise the value of the property of the academy grounds; it went as high as two million dollars. When the final bid was made we accepted the sum of \$98,000.00. St. Teresa's Academy was sold.

PART TWO

SAINTE JOSEPH POINTS THE WAY



SAINTE JOSEPH

PATRON OF THE SISTERS OF SAINTE JOSEPH

SAINT JOSEPH'S STATUEAT THE ENTRANCE

This part of the history was told to me by one of St. Teresa's Alumnae girls. The Statue of St. Joseph is the theme of this story. Our first statue of our Patron stood in the bend of the horseshoe walk at the old St. Teresa's, Twelfth and Washington. On this particular day, Sister Paul and her class were walking around the the horseshoe curve. They were experiencing the beauty of the scene this lovely fall morning. We had not been in Kansas City very long, however, Sister's thoughts wondered back to France. No St. Joseph's Convent was ever without a statue of St. Joseph. "Wouldn't it be wonderful if we had a statue of St. Joseph right in the curve of the walk? We could plant flowers and shrubs around it; it would be beautiful here in our lovely campus." Enough was said, that evening little Laura Coates, one of Sister's class and with the sightseeing group that morning wasted no time; she told her father that evening. That meant business when Laura told her dad she wanted Sister Paul to have a statue in the horseshoe walk. Mr Coates came over that evening, unaccompanied by Laura and asked for Sister Paul; he wanted to know where a statue could be gotten. "O, Mr Coates, there is no place in the united States that has St. Joseph's statues quite like those in France. I was just thinking too loud when I spoke to my class about having a statue on our campus." "Sister Paul, give me an idea of the dimensions, some sort of a picture, the quality of material and the order will be made to a place in France where this statue can be found," Mr. Coates requested. "We will order one from Europe and have it chiseled according to you description." "Let me call Sister Francis Joseph, that she might have some suggestions." said Sister Paul. "The best that can be sculptured in France will be on this campus, Sisters" said Mr. Coates as he left the Sisters that evening rejoicing.

Mr. Coates sent to France for this work of art. St. Joseph held his

" spécial "place of honor in the Academy court-yard until 1910, when it was placed on the new campus, Fifth-Sixth and Main Streets.

But this story has a second part and was told by Edna Ogelvie, now Mrs. Willis Vitt. Like Laura Coates, Edna loved the Sisters--they should have things--they liked best. Sister Evelyn had permission to sell; the next thing was to find a new site. This particular day, Sister Evelyn came to the senior classroom. The class stood in respect, knowing that something was in the making, Sisters face showed it. As they sat for the momentous word, Sister Evelyn said: "Girls I need transportation and a companion to do some 'site searching'. We must find a new location for the St. Teresa's Academy. Edna's hand shot up like a cannon ball "What can you do, Edna?" asked Sister. "I'll go to Sheale's Livery stable; I'll go right now," said Edna. Before anyone knew it Edna was gone; within twenty minutes, Edna was back from Sheale's Livery Stable. "This is what Mr. Shealy said to me" said Edna. "Miss Ogelvie, there will be a hack with driver at St. Teresa's gate any time you mention--and remember--there will be no charges. "We'll start on our search right away, Sister Evelyn." said Edna. "And you will be my companion, Edna", said Sister Evelyn.

Sure enough the hack and driver were there the next morning. She asked the driver to start south in the direction of the Country Club District. After driving about twenty miles, jotting down notes as they passed several places, a shrill voice exclaimed: "Stop Here! Stop here! Sister Evelyn pictured her new St. Teresa's on this tract of land. We were three hours getting to 5600 Main street.

The two prospective real estate purchasers got out of the cab. They immediately knelt on the hard baked clay knoll. "Here is the spot where Saint Joseph's statue will be placed", said Edna, "So that a deal could be made with the owner of the property. Sister Evelyn said: Let's bury this small statue of St. Joseph on this very highest spot; he will

keep this place for us". Sister Evelyn removed the crucifix from her neck, with the tiny screw pressed downward, Sister tried to make a slight hole, one that could contain the little statue. Neither Sister nor Edna had a knife or nail file. Looking around, Edna saw something glittering not far away. Investigating she found it to be the top of an old can; by tugging, finally a hole was dug--The first spade of dirt lifted in the beginning of the great foundation of the New St. Teresa's. A promise was made on that day that St. Joseph would always hold this place of honor at the entrance to the New Academy. This promise has always been kept. The statue, the gift of Mr. Kersey Coates was placed there first; some years after a larger statue of St. Joseph replaced this smaller one; the original statue is now occupying a place in the lounge of Donnelly Hall.

CIVIC PROGRESS IN KANSAS CITY

The old Quality Hill in Kansas City deteriorated as civic life began to push south and west. Truly Saint Joseph was pointing the Way. Prayers for light and direction were said; memorares were repeated; the motto of our Saint Teresa of Avila was ever befor us: "With the help of God we need not Fear." This beautiful terrain which might be ours. Leaving it now under the protection of St. Joseph's guidance. We must try to discover the owner of what looked like a red clay hill from some angles; but with the possibility of landscaping, planting trees, shrubs, flowers, and hedges, what might be its possibility? Within ten days the owner was ready to make a deal. The property was that of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

Some considered it to be too far from the city, others that it was more like a windy moor. Sister Evelyn capitalized on the thought and our property was known as WINDMOOR. To see it today with its three terraced landscaped terrain, trees, shrubs, hedges, and flowers; the magnificent buildings that are a work of art in the architecture, we have a picture of ellegence, charm, culture and dignity.

FROM QUALITY HILL TO WINDMOOR

A PAGEANTRY NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN

HISTORICAL RESUME

---Mrs. John Pinkerton

Early History and Transition from a French Settlement to a Town.

By resolution of Congress, Missouri was admitted into the Union, Aug. 10
1820
1921.

On the western boundaries of the state at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers was a French settlement of trappers, hunters and traders. Many famous visitors passed through this area to be known later as Kansas City, among some of them, a young Frenchman by the name of Etienne Veniard Bourgemont who explored the Missouri River to the mouth of the Platte River.

Daniel Morgan Boon, son of the famous Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boon, trapped beaver on the Blue around the turn of the century. He is believed to have been the first American to have set foot in the area that is now known as Kansas City. Elizabeth and Eulalia Boon, daughters of Daniel Boon, were among the first persons whose baptisms were recorded (1835, 1855) within the territory of the present Kansas City.

William Clark and Meriwether Lewis of the United States Army camped for three days in 1804 at the mouth of the Kaw on their historic journey up the Missouri and down the Columbia Rivers.

Likewise, through Kansas City, the gateway to the plains, Lt. Zebulon Montgomery Pike passed in 1805. He led an exploration to the source of Kansas, Platte, and Pierre Jaune Rivers. After this explorer the Name Pike's Peak was given to his discovery in 1806.

Stephen H. Long of the U.S. Army navigated past the Kaw river in 1819 on the first steamboat to go so far upstream. In his official report, Long stated that the territory between the Rocky Mts and Kansas City, was uninhabitable.

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for people depending on agriculture for their sustenance". As a result, Kansas City's hinterland was for a long time known as the "Great American Desert."

William Backnell, leading a small party from Old Franklin over the Santa Fe trail, contributed much to the early growth of Independence and Kansas City.

It was not until 1821 that there was anything resembling a settlement. Francis Chouteau, whose uncle was Augustus had been one of the founders of St. Louis, traveled the Missouri to the mouth of the Kansas to establish an agency for the American Fur Co. He chose a site just west of the post where the Chouteau Bridge crosses the Missouri, but the flooding in 1826 forced him to move to higher grounds, the present site of Troost Avenue.

The river front community begun in 1821 and known for sometime as Chouteau's remained predominantly French for a decade or so.

In 1833 the town of Westport was laid out just south of Chouteau's which gradually absorbed the bulk of the Santa Fe trade from Independence which had been founded in 1827. The Chouteau settlement, because it served as a river landing for Westport, was frequently referred to as Westport Landing; Westport Landing because of its superior location, gradually surpassed Westport as a commercial leader. The first settlement called Chouteau and then Westport Landing continued to grow. With the organization of the town company in 1838 it became known as Kansas. In 1850 it took the name of "Town of Kansas" and in 1855, it became known as City of Kansas. Eight years later Westport was drawn within the corporation limits of the town with a final name Kansas City.

The territory comprising the present Diocese of Kansas City has belonged in succession to the diocese of Quebec, Santiago de Cuba, Havana, Louisiana and the Floridas and then to St. Louis, 126-1880

The first visit of a Catholic priest to the site of Kansas City took place in the time of Bishop Louis William Valentin Du Bourge of St. Louis.

The conversion of the Indian tribes of the West was a matter of deep concern to Bishop Du Bourge. In 1820 a deputation of seven Osage Chiefs asked the Bishop to send missionaries to the villages of their tribes near the Missouri frontier. The Bishop sent Father Charles De la Croix from Florissant to visit the Indians.

Father De la Croix made two missionary visits in 1822 and it is asserted that he visited the Chouteau settlement at his time.

A more illustrious missionary to pass through the territory was Father De Smet, S.J., enroute to and from his Indian missions in Kansas, the Rocky Mountain area and Oregon.

Father De Smet's visit at Westport Landing in 1840 was of a longer duration. At that time he administered baptism to many settlers.

In July of the following year was visited by another missionary, Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne who founded the first convent school of the Society of the Sacred Heart in America at St. Charles, Missouri.

Six years passed after Father De la Croix's two missionary excursions to the Missouri frontier. Father Joseph Lutz succeeded Father De la Croix. He wrote Bishop Rosati of "preaching, catechising, hearing confessions and acting as school teacher", but being somewhat discouraged with his Indian apostolate, returned to St. Louis in 1826.

Five years later in 1835 Father Benedict Roux arrived at the Creole Settlement at the mouth of the Kansas City. With Father Roux, the history of the Catholic Church, in what is now the diocese of Kansas City, may properly be said to begin, Father Roux was the first resident priest.

This pioneer priest founded a congregation consisting of a dozen families of French decent. Soon the pioneer parish led by the generosity of the Chouteaus rented a house for the religious services near what is now Second and Cherry streets. Father Roux began services here February 2, 1834.

Father's dreams of building a church began to take form. On April 5, 1834 Pierre La Liberta and Eleanore Chalifoux, his wife, gave Father a forty acre tract of land for the consideration of a few dollars. Thirty of these acres were sold in 1838 and the "ten-acres" were destined to play an important role in the history of the Church in Kansas City.

On May 11, 1835 Father Roux wrote Bishop Rosati that -a subscription has been taken up amounting to \$400.00 toward the building of a Church and rectory of nice square logs. Both buildings must be delivered in August of this year.

The contract was given to James Hyatt McGee; the log church was completed according to plans the summer of 1855 at the location known as Pennsylvania and Eleventh. (See view of the square log church page 27). This log Church was described in 1847 by Mr. John O'Hanlon, who later became a priest; the story is of particular interest to St. Teresa's; in it Father notes: "A clear toned bell summons the parishoners on occasions of religious worship." This bell was later presented to the Sisters of Saint Joseph as a gift to St. Teresa's Academy. Father Donnelly gave this bell to our community. Father was a zealous pastor, a civic leader, an energetic builder of religion; At Father Donnelly's invitation our Sisters came to Kansas City in 1866.

The Sisters still have the this historic bell in their possession which for twenty-five years faithfully roused the Sisters from their morning slumbers, announced with clock-like percision the hour of Mass, for paryers,, for study and for meals, at the and of which it counted out the rubrical number for the Angelus. It is still intact as a silent reminder of the wonderful work of those pioneer Sisters.

Father Roux was transferred in 1855 to Kaskaskia, Illinois and he was definitely responsible for the organization of the first church in Kansas City and gave to posterity the earliest account of pioneer religious conditions of the Missouri frontier.

From 1855 to 1845, except for brief periods, the Catholics were cared for by Jesuit Missionaries. However, from November, 1840 until May, 1841 there was a resident priest and pastor for the little log church by name of Father Nicholas Point, S.J. In his memoirs he stated that twenty-five families comprised his parish during that time.

In 1845 Father Donnelly was appointed pastor of Independence, the hub of the Santa Fe Trail and the trade thereform.

Father Donnelly was born in Ireland, coming to St. Louis in 1839. He was a school teacher at Lancaster, Ohio, and he taught Phil Sheridan of Civil War fame. He was a good friend of the Ewing family which adopted Phil Sheridan. Both generals were Father's close friends.

Father Donnelly resided in Independence serving Kansas City's religious needs as well as Independence, until 1857 when he took over permnent residence in Kansas City.

Father Donnelly writes in his memoirs upon his arrival in Independence: "I reached Independence with a small trunk, a few books, and five dollars surplus in my pocket. -I had no rest day or night and could not say from which I suffered most, the terrible cold of the winter or the excessive heat of the summer.

In 1857 Father took his permanent duties at the church built by Father Roux which was first name Chouteau Church until 1839 when it was named St. Francis Regis. This first log church was about a block from the present site of the Cathedral.

Father Donnelly labored hard and long in both religious and civic fields. He took an active part in the incorporation of the Town of Kansas in 1850 and in the City of Kansas in 1853.

He was responsible in importing Irish Laborers from the East--New York and Boston. These laborers cut streets through the bluffs of Kansas City. He also opened a brick-yard which supplied bricks for the construction of the first buildings in Kansas City. He opened a lime kiln; his bricks were considered the very best; he also managed a rock quarry.

The Church of St. Regis abdicated in favor of the new church built by Father Donnelly on the west side of Broadway and half way between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets on the eastern boundary of Father Roux's square log church. The Corner stone was laid in 1856 and the church was measured at 70 x 30 feet. The walls were made of brick, carefully selected by the pastor and the parishoners from the parish brick-yard.

The contemporary list of parishoners of the pro-cathedral reveals notable civic names such as: Jarboes, Mulkey, Guinets, and Shannons etc. The Cathedral of to day was completed in 1883.

In the year of 1880 after 35 years of tremendous labor, Father Donnelly retired to St. Joseph's Hospital at seventh and Pennsylvania which he helped to build.

In September of that year he joyfully received the news of Kansas City's new honor, the establishment of the diocese of Kansas City, Father Donnelly died at St. Joseph's Hospital December 14, 1880. He was afforded the largest funeral at that time in Kansas City.

HISTORY OF ST. TERESA'S ACADEMY

The coming of the Sisters of St. Joseph was suggested even before Father Donnelly's time by Father Roux in 1834, but Father Roux felt that the time was not ripe yet.

In 1865 Father Donnelly wrote Mother Superior St. John Facemaz at Carondelet asking for teachers to staff his school.

St. Teresa's Academy was founded in 1866 when Mother Francis Joseph Ivory and five companions came to Kansas City.

They came at a time when a whole nation was distracted by poverty and ill feeling between the North and South, and not two long after the scene of two of the bloodiest of Civil War Battles---Battle of Westport, and the Battle on the plateau of Loose Paek. Over a thousand were killed or wounded.

The school which the Sisters took was near the site of Father Donnelly's pro-cathedral; this area was named -QUALITY HILL- Here Col. Kersey Coates built his home, a hotel, and a spiral opera house.

At that time St. Teresa's opened a grade school with some high school courses. Laura Coates, Josie Payne, daughter of several times Mayor , Milton J. Payne, Lydia Jarboe of the civic minded Jarboe family were among the first students to register

The school received hundreds of day students and boarders; it became a center of cultural life to which Kansas City pointed with pride. St. Teresa's first enrollment was 140; students were of French, Irish, American, German and Spanish origin.

Across the street from St. Teresa's Academy on the north side of the 11th and Washington Streets stood Tom Corrigan's home, later to become the Victoria Hotel. To the northeast side of the Academy, also on 11th and Washington street stood the home of Mr. Victor Bell, of the Bell Lumber Co.

The Winters were very harsh with the Missouri river frozen over from the middle of November until the 1st of March. The towns-people cut the ice to a thickness of 18 inches to preserve food stuff. At one time the Missouri River was completely frozen from bank to bank.

The Kansas City Directory for 1869 contains an interesting item relative to St. Teresa's Academy. It reads in part as follows:

This institution is located in the midst of a beautiful and healthful country. Its grounds are spacious, affording pleasant walks for the children. The courses of instruction include orthography, reading, writing, grammar, composition, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, bookkeeping, sacred and profane history, astronomy, use of the globe, chemistry, botany, French, German, and other languages. vocal and instrumental music, including piano, harp. Plain and fancy needle work, and making of artificial flowers.

The boarders are taken on a chaperoned constitutional walk on Saturday afternoon; their uniform consists of a black alpaca dress, black hat trimmed in red during the winter; buff chambray dress, white hat with blue trimmings.

It can be emphasized that the walks were well caperoned for during the forty four years that this institute of higher learning on Quality Hill it was known that there were a few notorious visitors such as Jesse James and his gang who came to Kansas City. Abd gunmen were always looking for a fight. In 1908 there were six thousand saloons, three to every one thousand inhabitants.

For additional recreation the students perfotmed tableaux vivants and medieval mosques.

To protect the girls from the "busy" brawling city, an iron gate was erected at the Academy, which was eight feet high and worked with twelve delicately shaped spires along its upper edge. The double gate was always locked by eight o'clock in the evening. When the move was made to 5600 Main Stret, the gate was moved also. The gate like other monumental antiques are kept as relics of the days that are gone.

In 1869 St. Teresa had a faculty of thirteen Sisters, thirty resident students, and an equal number of boarders. Some listed as boarders are: Mame Shannon, Mary Harmon, Adele and Lulu Barman, Effie De Luce, Emily Bratt, Ann Guilday, Laura Coates and Delle Chourteau, etc.

The boarders' general rule of discipline did not permit jewelry, except for for a breast-pin and earrings; they were not allowed to lend or borrow articles of clothing.

Theaters were a taboo; movies and television were unknown.

Tuition was paid in monetary values such as cords of wood, bushels of fruit, bushels of potatoes, and eggs by the dozens.

For over a quarter of a century, St. Teresa's Academy enjoyed the distinct-
ion of being the only Catholic school of higher learning in Kansas City.

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In 1908 St. Teresa's was included in the affiliated list of schools of ~~the~~ The University of Missouri --The first Catholic school to have that honor in Missouri and the first to send Sisters to the University for study.

Other dates of interest during her tenure on Quality Hill, include the year 1867 when the public school system was adopted; in 1868 when Kansas City Times started publication; when in 1827 Jesse James took money from the box office at the Kansas City State Fair; 1880 when when William Rockhill Nelson founded the Kansas City Star; through pressure from Mr Nelson, Col. Swope donated 1131 acres for a public park.

And by April the city limits of Kansas City were from the River to 31st street and from State line to Cleveland Avenue.

By 1890 the states in the Union numbered forty-four

On April 4, 1900, the students watched from Quality Hill the old Convention Hall burn to the ground. Every Democrat in Kansas City nearly callapsed with the building because Kansas City was to be host to the Democratic Convention that nominated Bryan. However, the auditorium was rebuilt in a record 90 days.

Our Academy was visited by many noted personages; in 1840 it was Father De Smet, S.J., a personal friend of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Colonel Fremont, who was the first Roman Catholic to receive the nomination for President was our guest.

St. Teresa's Academy grew in enrollment and in prestige, but gradually the city grew to the south and east, and Quality Hill became only the west side. The choice residential section had simply moved out, leaving the historic Academy in in the midst of business houses, and boarding houses and hotels.

The Sisters, for the sum of \$40,000.00 purchased twenty acres of land at 5700 Main Street from Mr. Buckley owner of a large tract in the Country Club district.

COPY

The Last Commencement exercise held at Quality Hill was in 1909. Bishop Lillis presiding. There were twenty-four clergymen attending.

Mother Evakyn O'Neil was the President of the new St. Teresa's Academy

The light bill for one month was \$75.00 because there was not a house in sight to share the cost, and the Academy had to pay the lions' share of the cost; they had to pay a large share of the cost of extending Country Club street car line from 51st to 57th, and also build the shelter house at 57th.

In a drizzling cold rain on November 12, 1909, the corner stone of the Music and Arts Building was laid by Archbishop Glennon, assisted by Bishop Hogan, Bishop Lillis and a number of clergy with hundreds of friends and well-wishers of the Sisters. Incised on the corner stone were the words: "Deo adjuvante non timendum"--translation, "With the help of God we need not fear--"

Building in those days was not a small matter. A loan of \$3000,000.00 was made and after paying for the grounds, grading and first payment on the loan; power and heating plant cost, only a little more than \$200,000 was left for the Music and Arts Building.

Appropriately enough the campus was dubbed Windmoor because of the tremendous wind that blew across the prairie.

The first faculty members in 1910 were Mother Evelyn, Sisters Berenice, Hortense, Dolorine, Athanasia, Angeline, Agreda, Symphrosia and Agnes Mary. Of that group only two are living--Sisters hortense and Berenice. Sister Berenice later was appointed Superior of St. Teresa's.

The name of one Sister should not be forgotten--who was here more than half a century--first at Quality Hill in 1904, later at 5700 and Main, 1919, and again at Avila 1963. Sister is still active at the Provincial House in St. Louis. Sister Pachomia is the only faculty member to have taught at Quality Hill, Hill, Windmoor and Avila.

The Spiritual life of the Sisters and their students was nourished by Father Mc. Donald who is now Right Reverend Monsignor and to whom this Centennial is devotedly dedicated. Monsignor braved the bitter winters from his parish, The Visitation, at 52nd and Main Street, to counsel the Sisters often wondering whether his horse and buggy would ever make it. His father Judge A. McDonald and Mr. J.C. Nichols collaborated in outlining for the Country Club District, the property restrictions were largely responsible for making the Country Club District one of the most beautiful residential sections in the city.

It is on his father's farm property that the Visitation Church was built; Monsignor recalls, as a boy, hunting a trapping rabbits near and around Windmoor.

Not only did Monsignor council the Sisters in spiritual life but even in trivial matters, such as planting red clover over our twenty acres so that the red clay would produce green grass. The Sisters did plant and the green grass grew and grew. In business matters Father McDonald was our chief guide and director.

A NOTE FROM A SCHOOL VISITOR --SECRETARY OF THE ACCREDITING ASSOCIATION.

On December 23, 1913 a note containing these few remarks from the Accrediting Association of Missouri:

Our school visitor reports that St. Teresa's Academy is in excellent form. He says that the teachers are progressive, earnest, and are doing good work; that that the buildings are spotlessly clean and well equipped; that the girls appear healthy and happy.

Congratulations on this favorable report, I am

Sincerely

J.H. Coursoult

Later St. Teresa's enjoyed becoming the first school in Kansas City to Become Charter Members of the National Honor Society.

In 1916 The College of St. Teresa was established as a Junior College for Women.

In 1940 Donnelly Hall was erected on the campus of Windmoor and the College of St. Teresa became a four year College, a College with Senior Status in 1946.

In 1962 the college had grown to capacity; it was forced to move to the south. It took on a new name that of -AVILA College - This meant expansion for St. Teresa's Academy. The school year for St. Teresa's Academy in 1966-1967 shows an enrollment of 550 students.

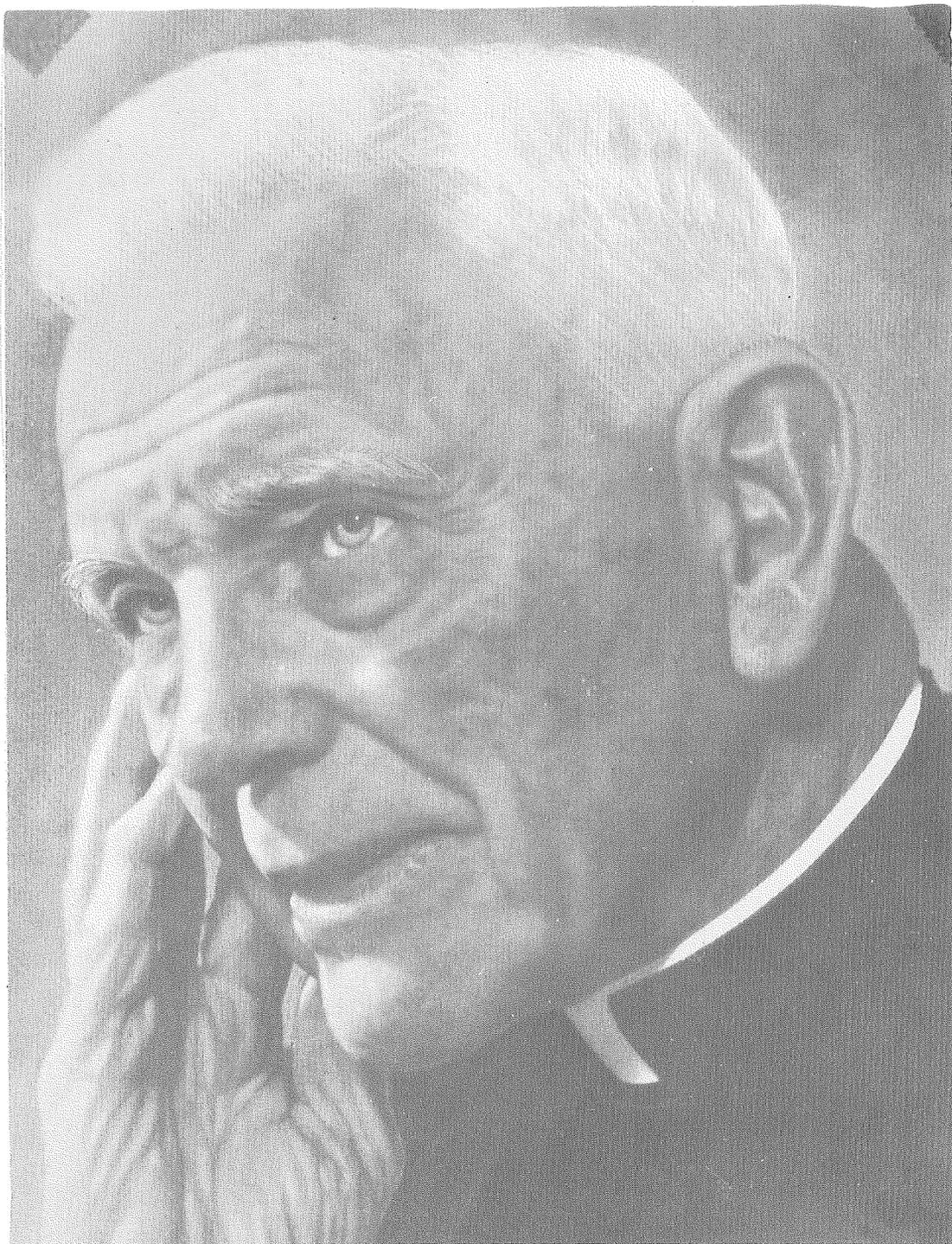
St. Teresa's is dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph; our school colors are the Papal Colors---Yellow and White; our school patron is St. Teresa of Avila, a learned and holy woman, humam and happy---She is our model---.

It is the fond hope that we, the Alumnae, the Parents, the Friends may look to St. Teresa for her watchful guidance of her school---St. Teresa's Academy

Mrs. John Pinkerton

---Class of '62

MOST REVEREND MONSIGNOR THOMAS McDONALD



Monsignor's Requiem Has Been Said

"MAY HE REST IN PEACE"

ACADEMY DEDICATES PAGEANT
TO
MOST REVEREND MONSIGNOR THOMAS McDONALD

A PRAYER - Monsignor McDonald - A THOUGHT

"Almighty God has been good to me
I went into the priesthood with the
purest of intentions and motives,
with one thought; . . . to do
the will of God and save immortal
souls.

Almighty God has been good to me,
good to us. We are the souls he has come to save

In deep appreciation we dedicate this Centennial Pageant to

MONSIGNOR THOMAS McDONALD

---Academy---

A TRIBUTE

RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR THOMAS McDONALD

Our Community Director, 1910-1966. Great and kind Monsignor McDonald, My first memory of you was watching you direct the designing of the St. Teresa's Tennis court on our north campus. With a metal tape line in hand the double tennis courts were measured with acute exactness. You took as much pride in every activity at the Academy as you did at the Visitation Church in the Plaza District.

We call you our protector, our our advisor, our friend. In all are difficult problems and projects we came to you; we did as you directed, never did we make a mistake.

For over a half century you read the names of the Academy Graduates and handed each her diploma---not made by marble, but a simple sheepskin. You knew not only the names of the Visitation girls but the graduates of the neighboring parishes--St. Francis Xavier, St. Teter, and Our Lady of Good Council.

Your last community exercise with us was the Centennial Memorial Mass at the Visitation Church--for our deceased alumnae, parents and faculty. After Mass the entire congregation came up to you and said a word or two to you. Monsignor Tighe placed your wheel chair in a position so that we could shake hands with you. My remark to Monsignor was: "this is my 62nd year in Kansas City, nearly as long as you have been here." Father said to me: "You mean your 26th year". -I think Father Tighe did a bit of prompting in the number juggling, -but I liked it. Since that day Monsiegnor McDonald's Requiem Mass has been said. May he rest in peace

THE NEW SAINT TERESA'S ACADEMY

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

On November 12th, 1909, the corner stone of the new Academy was laid. ---Prayers had been answered---The MEMORARE; The answer "GO SELL". St. Joseph had pointed the way in directing Sister Evelyn and her companion, Edna Ogelvie, to this beautiful site in the Country Club District.

It was a cold, breezy November day---the stone was ready to be set; the place designed and in carved engraving the motto of St. Teresa ---

"DEO ADJUVANTE NON TEMEDUM"

was read by everyone with meaning and courage.

There were only half dozen houses scattered around these twenty acres; the bus line did not extend to 5700 Main, in fact Kansas City's city limits only extended to 31st street.

Those assembled for this great ceremony---the laying of the corner stone of the new academy had come from a great distance, according to horse and buggy traveling. My recollection of this day was typical of the thoughts in the minds of those gathered for this great day. On that day a four passenger carriage made room for ten occupants. I can remember the number that stood near the place of the corner stone, waiting for that solemn moment---OUR DREAM COME TRUE. There were alumnae girls; there were our friends; and our wonderful Faculty of the academy.

The large stone was lifted, it was placed at the entrance of the Music and Arts Building. Archbishop John J. Glennon came from St. Louis to honor this great occasion. He was assisted by Bishop John J. Hogan and Bishop Thomas F. Lillis. Tears were shed expressing great joy; mixed emotions were evident; beloved old St. Teresa's had gone; but rejoicing and great courage were the impression on all who stood this day marking a new era; a new beginning for St. Teresa's Academy.

MUSIC AND ARTS BUILDING

The architecture of this first building--Music and Arts-- is unique and solidly utilitarian in design; the most unusual feature is its semi-elliptical (egg-shaped) auditorium designed for acoustical purposes and perfection. The auditorium can accommodate 400 persons on the main floor and approximately 200 in the second balcony. The elliptical form expresses the complete beauty of the west entrance of this building. (Views on next page)

The semi-elliptical architecture is carried out interiorly. The gymnasium occupies the first level of the West Entrance. The design produces a bleacher effect; however, these bleachers were partitioned off as classrooms giving added space for laboratories and equipment. In many ways this has been quite effective, since each classroom has four windows 20 feet high extended from the ground floor to ceiling.

Below the main entrance floor is also a bowling alley, with flooring of hardwood and extending about two-thirds the entire length of the building.

For large classrooms are installed on the first floor; offices are arranged on this floor. Music studios and practice rooms are built around the rotunda. A temporary section on this floor is used for library purposes.

Art rooms, lounges and a beautiful liturgical Chapel are on the third floor and some twenty private bed rooms are set above the first balcony private bed rooms. The Wyandotte Road motorists and sight-seers are intrigued at the glimpse of the architectural work in this first building on our new campus-- THE MUSIC AND ARTS BUILDING.

Views of the corner stone with St. Tereza Motto quite visible, as well as special architectural views photographed by Jack Denzer and the Kansas City Star will help the reader of this history to have a clear idea of the exquisite art that has been brought into effect in the arrangements of the buildings and the landscaping of the terrain.

CORNER STONE

MUSIC AND ARTS BUILDING

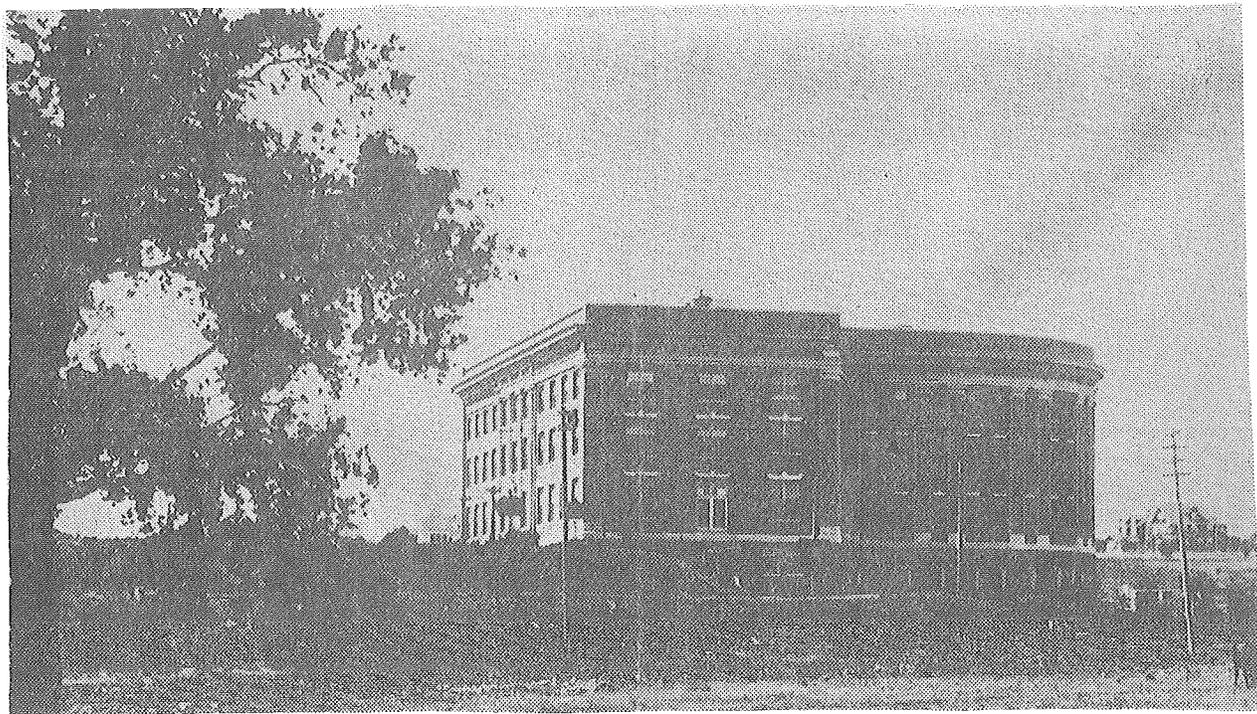


J. Denzer, Photographer

ARCHITECTURAL EFFECT



From 5700 Main Street Entrance, looking north



From 5500 Main Street hedge opening looking south

I VISITED THE NEW ACADEMY

There is something sad when visiting a new place and not finding one faculty member, nor one person among the new group who knew me, who taught me, who recognized me as having once belonged to St. Teresa's. This happened to me. This story is told by a Quality Hill Alumnae member.

----- We have been living in Kansas City fifty years-----
 Not one of the Sisters of St. Joseph who were in active service at the time of the foundation of St. Teresa's Academy, 1866 were living when I made my visit, this was not strange; few people live to be 90 years or more; But I asked for Sister Berenice, she was secretary during my days at the academy; Where was she now? At this date Sister had retired to our House of Retreat, Nazareth Convent, Lemay, Missouri, outside city limits of St. Louis.

We searched the archives and found one name, a nun, who actually taught at Quality Hill in 1904, she was very much alive, and located at the Provincial House in St. Louis. I was told that this sister was making a study of the The Sisters of St. Joseph and their activity in Kansas City during the past One Hundred Years. This is a research of the past. This nun is the only one who is now living and has taught at Quality Hill, Windmoor and at Avila College. This History might help those who love St. Teresa's keep in touch with the past, i s connection with the present and what to look for in the future--The great heritage of our Alumnae, our students, the parents and associates and friends of SAINT TERESA'S OF AVILA.

An Alumna On The Roll Call

WHEN THE SWALLOWS COME HOME AGAIN

In the original plan of the landscaping of the Academy campus, there was to be a flowing water fountain, and with the finishing touches to this plan this bubbling fountain was located back of the statue of St. Joseph as seen in this photographic view. It was surrounded by bushes, shrubs and flowers.



Denzer Photo

The fountain was about nine feet high and the powerful water spray reached a height of about twenty feet. Sister ~~Emmelia~~ told the story as I have written it, for day after day during the summer and spring months the Sister took care that birds and flowers enjoyed the glistening water in the sunshine as she turned on the water about four o'clock every afternoon.

The migrating birds of every species and color knew Sister, and Sister knew them. They met at the fountain--beautiful little blue birds, the red

1870

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Emma Guinotte | 23. Mary Fitzpatrick |
| 2. Lydia Guinotte | 24. Lizzy Brennon |
| 3. Ellen Bennett | 25. Ada Pratt |
| 4. Mary Shannon | 26. Grace Marsh |
| 5. Matty Kuykendall | 27. Sally Pratt |
| 6. Kate Casey | 28. Maud Perrybeker |
| 7. Josephine Payne | 29. Emma Hayes |
| 8. Addie Roberts | 30. Mary Brennon |
| 9. Ida Sawyers | 31. Laura Yates |
| 10. Yuline Kukendall | 32. Lula Boorman |
| 11. Kate Bara | 33. Rose Ingram |
| 12. Sadie Eastman | 34. Phoebe Hayes |
| 13. Alberta Bates | 35. Louise Tourgenson |
| 14. Ella Bennett | 36. Quindell Browan |
| 15. Ida Field | 37. Margaret Brown |
| 16. Anna Bell Parkridge | 38. Martha Crest |
| 17. Alberta Olivas | 39. Natiela Hart |
| 18. Kate Stern | 40. Jeanne Hilderfront |
| 19. Catherine Orr | 41. Bertha Gelthan |
| 20. Emma Walker | 42. Lizzie Detajunkle |
| 21. Mary Rayard | 43. Bertha Bedlows |
| 22. Alice Pratt | |

red cardinals, the gay colored robins, the wrens, gold-finch, big black wood-peckers and the blue jays. A real color panarama on the wing. With a yellow daisy for the inner border around the fountain bowl, the purpil iris and the dainty lilly of the valley added to this God-given beauty of to our campus. The picture could not be painted, it was beyond the human hand to give this color scheme. It was just a pleasant time to to go the fountain at four in the afternoon and meditate on the moving skill and grace. The beauty of nature. But where are those flowers? where those birds? Alas, where is the fountain? The birds returned every year, soke twenty or more of them; Then in 1935 there was a terrible spring rain storm, though bird-houses were built all over the campus, for, the migrating bands came home every year, the storm ~~hit~~ one of the blue-bird houses. it was literally turned up-side-down. The water poured in the open door and the nest of little birds was totally distroyed. Never agin did this specy of bird return to our campus. The tragedy was too great.

Then a question of space for a parking lot for the many cars that were driven to school every day presented a grave problem. It was decided the spot where the fountain stood must give way for the parking lot. The birds' migration had dwindled some during the past five years. The black top was spread for the red ramblers, the yellow thunder-birds, the aqua, tan, black and green cars of every style , another breed of thunder birds took possess- ion of our once Birds' Paradise. The swallows came home no more.

A VIEW OF DONNELLY HALL

The second building erected on the Windmoor campus for the Academy and College was in memory of Father Bernard Donnelly; this building is known as Donnelly Hall. The overcrowded conditions in the Music and Arts building made the expansion imperative.

The photographic insert to the right will give the idea of symmetry with the first building. A small grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes stands in a small park between the two buildings.

The Donnelly Hall is strictly the science building however it does accommodate library space as well as cafeteria.

Our first statue of St. Joseph holds a place of honor in the lounge of the Donnelly Hall. The two schools have shared the Music and Arts with Donnelly Hall buildings. In 1841 The building was ready for occupancy.



The view is looking north from the main entrance gate on 5700 and Main Streets. The catalpa trees form a stately border on the horseshoe drive leading to the entrance of Donnelly Hall. Besides the science laboratories and library, the business classes are held in this building, also home economics.

In the year 1966 College and Academy were celebrating great jubilees; the college its Fiftieth Year, and the Academy its One Hundredth anniversary. In 1963, the college moved to its own campus. The Golden Jubilee was a continued celebration throughout the year 1966 and into the fall of 1967.

The Windmoor Jubilee was done in spectacular pageantry. The auditorium displayed its unique architecture in the marvelous exhibition of talent. The Pageant was written by Sister Marcella Holloway, a graduate from the Academy and College. Antique displays, banquets, and spiritual addresses as well as a magnificent civic talk were events of a four day celebration.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

GIFT OF SWOPE PARK



THE STOLEN TREES - AFTER TWENTY YEARS ON ACADEMY CAMPUS -

J.D.

JUST TREES

The story told and the view on page 77 will portray the TREES; it will picture the eagerness to beautify the NEW SAINT TERESEA'S CAMPUS. But even a cloud can have a silver lining.

The Campus trees, photographed, were stolen from Swope Park--This is the story:

--One bright morning in May of 1910 found Sister Evelyn surveying, in an optical way this great campus with scarcely a tree in sight. In her reverie this morning she concealed her thoughts, for she was thinking of "trees"; yes, trees over here; trees over there; some on that lower terrace; more on this upper one.

At that very moment, a gentleman stood right behind her and with "Good morning Lady", Sister Evelyn became frightened. She gave the man a free curtain lecture, in a nun's way but sufficiently courteous.

"I am a tree salesman. I was just passing by and saw the need for trees on this imposing site and around your beautiful buildings. A few trees could make this campus the most beautiful in Kansas City. I thought I might have a chance for a sale of some trees and this digging machine". the salesman continued. "I am sorry I frightened you".

Mother Evelyn was overjoyed by the event,---a purchase of just what she wanted; just what what she needed, so she said: "Saint Joseph must have sent you at this moment". "Oh, no mam---I was just passing by and I...continued the man who didn't want to get mixed up with St. Joseph on this deal,said: "I have a wagon down there, pointing in the direction of 'down there', I have a fifty foot elm, some sapplings and evergreens. I'll sell the trees and bushes with the digging machine for \$25.00.

Just at that moment one of the Sisters came from the front entrance

and seeing Suster Evelyn talking to this stranger, started back in the Music building, but Sister beckoned her to come to her. Sister Hortense for it was she, was thinking trees too, for Sister was the biology instructor and included zoology in her field of work. After a slight consultation, the three made a bargain and the trees were bought, but the digging machine they could easily dispense with, that could be taken back to his nursery. ---But a reckoning day was to come.--- It did.

Sister Evelyn was summoned to the parlor. She had noticed two gentlemen wearing something that looked like police uniform had been scanning the campus. ---They were Park Board Detectives. They had come to investigate where the trees were gotten.

Sister told of her purchase, described the salesman, and escorted the officers to the trees she had purchased for \$25.00. The officers explained to Sister Evelyn of the loss of the trees from the Park and how they had done detective work to find the thief. They wanted to identify the trees and have the definite story connected with the purchase as well as the circumstances surrounding the bargain and the payment for the trees.

Swope Park made a gift of "trees" to St. Teresa's Academy. Today those trees are dubbed "The Swope Park Trees" or just "The Stollen Trees". Park Board Officials told us they were glad we had those trees.

The Officers gave an account of their detective work; the location of the trees in the detailed incidents following the purchase of the trees. After deliberation, Sister Evelyn was summoned to the parlor, but this time The Park Board Commissioner addressed Sister; told her that the trees were to be accepted by her as a gift from SWOPE PARK.

The Christmas of 1910 had come. It was our first Christmas and our first great Feast in our "new home"--57th and Main --Yes, we were poor, very poor financially but not in ideas--we had a wealth of these. The Cottonwood Tree is an example of our ideas.

Sister Hortense, our zoological-botanical instructor, full of fun as well as ideas, could not let this great Feast Day pass without a Christmas Tree. In one of her scientific strolls over the campus of the Wyandott Street side sister found a little cottonwood sapling. She pulled it up by the roots, stuck it in a sand box and hid it away; at intervals Sister Hortense in secret began trimming the cotton wood sapling in fancy colored paper and streamers, with a few holy pictures.

When Christmas day came the Sisters found the tree laden with joke-gifts. Their own favorite thimble, taken from the stand drawer, all wrapped in tissue paper--a spiritual book--a little worse for the wear, All these had been secretly gathered from the little stand near each Sister's bed.

After the fun was over, the tree was set aside, like all Christmas Trees, and eventually thrown down the ungraded terrace near the tennis court. That little sapling refused to die. Sister Evelyn discovered it. That Christmas Tree had taken roots and at Sister Evelyn's request was properly planted and nurtured.

Today, about a half century afterwards, that tree with its stately branches lends its shade to the campus. Especially on "field day" students flock to the shade of this tree seeking comfort from the scorching sun. The cool feeling in sitting under the first CHRISTMAS TREE.

We are giving a full page in the photography of this tree one of the most beautiful of our campus. Turn to page 81.

OUR FIRST CHRISTMAS TREE



VIEW FROM MAIN ENTRANCE PORTICO

J.D.

PAGEANT

FROM QUALITY HILL TO WINDMOOR---

--SISTER MARCELLA MARIE HOLLOWAY--

(As the curtains open the lights on the center of the stage comes upon the chorus group, placed on either side of the stage. The chorus sings Flors Peter's Jubilete Deo. At the end of the song the spots come off the chorus and are focused on the stage group.)

The group on the stage is the cast of the show. The section on the stage right has six characters. It is by and large the family group. On the back level representing the Old St. Teresa's is a priest, a father and a mother. The costumes of the fatherland mother are about the time in the 1880's. On a lower level in front of the older group is the family of today; mother, father and little boy.

CENTER STAGE: Five Sisters of St. Joseph.

Stage left: On the top level are three students from both old and the St. Teresa's of today; three students are dressed according to the custom that would place them about the middle of the century. The hair-do would be the most telling feature. In front of them are three modern students wearing the uniform of today (Oct. 31, 1966)

The Modern Students: together: It's so much fun to be one hundred years old and still growing .

No. 1--: It's ever so wonderful to belong to a school that has been a part of the tremendous growth of our city.

No. 2-- To think we were here before the street cars and the motor bus.

No. 3-- Before air planes were dreamed of, or television, or electric lights

No. 4-Boy--(The little boy stands in front) Do you mean to tell me there were no hondas. Gee whiz. (He sits down)

Priest [Of all my missions Westport Landing, the future Kansas City received most of my attention. I had great faith in the prospect of growth in this town. I offered Mass two Sundays a month in the log Church built on the ten-acre tract by Father Roux, purchased in 1834.]

Omit

Modern students:

Together: How did they ever manage!

The five Sisters stand. The light comes on them. the modern students sits.

One Sister: We managed, although the going was hard. We had friends then as we do now--Loyal--self sacrificing--true friends

One Sister: Like Father Bernard Donnelly, pioneer priest and builder. The priest stands.

Priest: It was in 1865 I wrote Mother John Pacemaz, Superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, asking her for Sisters to teach my school. I was of humble parents of Kilnacreevy.

I asked her for what I had received, an education. I was born in Ireland June 10, 1810. I came to the United States as a school teacher, then studied for the priesthood, and I chose St. Louis as my diocese. I wanted to work on the frontier. I was ordained in 1845 and appointed pastor of the parish in Independence. My boundaries included all of southwest Missouri and a few town north of the river. It took me eleven days to come from St. Louis to Blue Mill's Landing, seven miles from independence.

Little boy: (Stands) Our astronauts can get around the world in 80 minutes now. (The mother pills him down in his seat and makes a motion with her finger at her mouth--for him to keep quiet. He scrouges his shoulders as though it were a hopeless task back there.

Priest: Of all my missions Westport Landing, y e future Kansas City received most of my attention. I had greatprospects of the growth in this town. I offered Mass two Sundays a month in a log church built by Father Roux on the ten-acre tract which he purchased in 1834 for \$6.00.

Father (Of the family group.)

This ten=acres stretched, approximately, from Broadway to 100 feet west of Jefferson between 11th and 12th Streets and were part of a beautiful district on top of a bluff overlooking the bottoms. It was known as Quality Hill.

Mother (Of the family group.) It was the Democrats, from the bottoms that dubbed this section Quality Hill. Here Col. Kersey Coates built a home, a ghotel and an opera house.

Three students And here was our dear St. Teresa's Academy where years after, we from the old graduated --we looked back on those quiet sheltered years S.T.A

(The priest sits and all the cast stands and speaks as indicated.)

Students: Father Donnelly brought Irish laborers from the East to cut streets through the bluffs.

The nuns: Father Donnelly opened a brick-yard on the church property and worked a rock quarry where stone were cut, and used in our Academy, as well as in many of pur public buildings.

Old parents

In the Civil War Father bandaged the wounded, calmed the frightened, offer priestly service to both sides and buried the dead.

Modern No worthy charity in Kansas City failed to profit by Father Donnelly's generosity.

The nuns Father Donnelly, in one of his letters wrote (One Sister reads)

"Some future pastor or perhaps a Bishop will probably build a cathedral here and bring the people the needs of religion to greater perfection. As for me my course is nearly run.

The nuns After his years of labor, the Sisters of St. Joseph lost a dear friend and protector.

One nun In 1880, Father retired to our St. Joseph's Hospital at 7th and Penn. The hospital that he helped to establish.

2nd nun And in September of that year Father joyfully received the word of Kansas City's new honor--The establishment of a diocese in Kansas City.

Three

Students A fitting tribute to the generosity of a humble sturdy priest who loved Kansas City intensely and sacrificed himself tirelessly for its people.

Mod. Student Father Donnelly is not forgotten at the New St. Teresa's; for one of our buildings erected in 1940 bears his name.

Another Anyone having graduated from the school since then have loving memories of Donnelly Hall.

Little

Boy I know Donnelly Hall, that's where the coke and candy machines are. That's where the kids from Visitation sneak in to get a drink from the ice cold water fountains near the cafeteria--(He puts his hand to his mouth as if he had let out big secret.) then he sits down.

(Lights out on cast; turned upon Chorus)

A bright, joyful chorus is sung--a fragment piece of scenery is moved in the front of the stage to the right and quite near the center. It suggests the inside of a girls' dorm. The fragment has a window with a white ruffled curtain, the wall is papered with striped wall paper. In front of the fragment is a small desk, a chair and a footstool.)

The three students from old St. Teresa's take their places for the following skit. They should be placed before the spot comes on them. They are chosen as follows: Laura Coates at the desk in the act of writing in mid-air. Delle Chouteau t the window with back to the audience. Mayme Shannon embroidering, sitting on the footstool. It is night. [Music can be used to cover up the time it takes to form this setting.] The lights are off all groups except the skit group.)

Mame: Delle Cheuteau, whatever can be out there that interests you so much?

Laura: I would think you would need this time for study; study of those difficult French verbs. Of course they are not difficult for ypu; ypu are French.

Delle: (Still with her back to the audience, looking out the window.)
What is difficult for me is to be here when I see those lights in the opera house. (Turns and comes near Laura.) The Opera House, your father, Col. Kersey Coates built, -Laura.

Laura: Please, Delle, don't tease me about the Opera House. Even Mama is embarrassed that the name Coates should be linked to a theater. Rather than that, Delle, speak of the railroads my father was instrumental in bringing through here, or the bridges he built. Oh, Delle think hoe he's helping to make Kansas City the capital of Cow-Town.

Delle: (Laughing) No, Laura, I prefer theaters to cows. Or I wish I were ther now instead of looking quietly and safely from it, to night. (Pulls her watch out from the chain and looks at it.) and quite eight o'clock.

Mame: (Stands up abruptly; drops her embroidery.) "I forgot, Great heavens, I forgot!

Laura: Forgot what?

Mame: You said "locked in"--and we ar not locked in.

Laura: Not locked in! What do you mean?

Mame: It's my turn to lock the gate--I forgot. (Pulls a very large key from her pack and rushes off as if she were meeting a run-away or an on-rushing army.)

Delle: To bad if she she meets Sister Francis Joseph.

Laura: Wouldn't it be horrid if the gates were unlocked all night. It frightens me just to think of it.

Delle: Some strange cow might wander in.

Laura: No, Delle, some gunman or gambler or even (whispers) Jesse James.

Delle: (Laughs loud) Why, he is not interested in an Academy for young Ladies. And do you think for one moment, Laura Coates, that if he wanted to, he could climb that wall--What's ten or twelve feet of wall to Jesse James? No bank robberies no train robberies are are bigger challenges to one of his talent.

Laura: (Horrorified) You sound, Delle, as though you admire that horrid killer.

Delle: Oh no, Laura, not his killing but his finesse. His timing is always perfect.

Mame: (Rushes in, out of breath) My timing was perfect too. (Giggles) Mother Francis Joseph checked the gated just after I had turned the key and ran. Now she's on her way here to check the lights.

Delle: Eight o'clock and we're not tucked in for the night. What fun!
 (Runs to the window) And outside,--life of those, outside, life
 is just beginning.

Laura: Life? Yes, Delle, a life of gambling, a life in saloons.

Delle: (Turns toward the girls and with a broad smile says:) You know
 tomorrow when Sister takes us down town town, I might just look
 in one of those saloon windiws.

Laura: You wouldn't dare.

Delle: Wait and see.

(The lights go down)

(Music is played, The scenery is shoved off, and a replica of the
 gates is moved to the place for the dance. Special costuming is
 suggested. White blouses, high necks, long sleeves, high buttoned shoes,
 black skirts, Straw hats with red ribbons down the back. The dance should
 tell its own story. Then--the girls are being chaperoned on their weekly
 chopping trip down town. At the end of a chorus group which comes in through
 the gates, two by two, a nun walks in reading a book, or anything that will
 work in chereographically. The dance should be jay and youthful and have its co
 comic elements. One of the girls might leave the line and dare look in the
 window of a pretended saloon, shocking the other companions, and puzzling the
 nun, but she is back in her position before the nun realizes she even broke
 rank. The sing written for this group can be sung at the beginning of the dance
 or at a break in the center of the dance. --this is at the director's dis-
 cretion. The song is of a fast tempo.

The Gate Chorus and Dance

At half-past two in the afternoon

Looking our proper best

In alpaca black with hat to match

We walk down the avenue

We are the girls from Quality Hill

Gummen all stop and stare

But we march well chaperoned

Straight down the avenue

We are the girls from Quality Hill

School of scholastic stand

We can speak some Latin, Greek and French

English a little too

If you could be on Quality Hill

Saturday afternoon

Stay away, do please, from our gates

For ypu might get killed.

Then we charge forth in pur gay array

Bandit and gambler too

Stop short their game and turn and stare

Straight down the avenue

(Lights on the stage act ---The center group (nuns) stand)

- One nun: It was in 1886 that the beautiful iron gate was installed in the center of the stone wall on Washington Street at the Academy.
- 2nd nun: It was an artistic structure, some eight feet high and along the top concrete above the wall was rose the erect spire shaped rods along the upper edge.
- 3rd nun: Sometimes, I think the girls thought they were being locked in.
- 4th nun: Especially Delle Chouteau. She did not like gates or walls.
- 5th nun: But it was a beautiful gate for all that.
- Mod. Stu. But we're glad that many of us are like Delle Chouteau. We are happy it doesn't work today.
- Another We can see this same gate today, we keep it as a cherished relic of the past.
- Another: It is wonderful to have some relics of the past. It keeps us in touch with all that has gone before us.
- Priest: There was a rough frontier life on the other side of those walls. Mother Francis Joseph and her companions came a few years before the Civil War reached the midwest. The Academy had school every day during this troublesome time, all except two. During the battles of Westport Landing at the Park Plateau.
- Boy: Were there wars then? We have wars too!
- Father: Yes there were bloody wars, bloodier than those we have today. Much of the fighting took place on the ground, like Loose Park battle and Westport Landing.
- Mother: There were 1,000 killed and wounded at Westport.
- Father: It was the last great onslaught for the gorillas.
- Boy: Were there gorillas then, too?

- Student: Bingham was a famous painter. He has left us a vivid picture of those days.
- Name: And raftsmen playing cards.
- Parents: Yes, and fur traders descending the Missouri River.
- Father: Vivid County Elections.
- Mother: Bingham was a portrait painter too.
- Father: He did twenty-five portraits in thirty days.
- Student: His portraits were almost as common as silverware heirlooms of our family.
- Boy: What's an heirloom?
- Mother: The gates are heirlooms
- Delle: No. They were a cold black reality.
- Laura: The bell is an heirloom now, but it wasn't when I went to school.
- Mame: How well I know for many a morning I forgot to ring it for study class. But I never forgot to ring the bell for meals.
- Priest: That bell swings from the same oaken beams that formed a part of the building of the old St. Francis Regis Church. The first church bell to ring in Kansas City.
- Nuns: When the church was demolished, the bell was used at the Immaculate Conception Church.
- Nun: Then Father Donnelly had it moved to the Academy where it hung on the north porch for twenty-five years.
- Nun: It announced the hour of Mass; the beautiful Angelus Prayer; for study and meals.
- Student: It always sounded differently at meal times.

(All sit except the Sister group.)

Nuns: The first year of school we had 150 pupils, girls and small boys; Catholics and Protestans, in fact every creed. The convent was blessed by Archbishop Kenrick. We had about twenty boarders.

Nun: In 1867 our school was incorporated as St. Teresa's Academy under the patronage of St. Joseph.

Nun: French and Spanish names mingled with the German and Irish ones.

Nun: Our 1869 Directory listed boarders of the fur traders.

When roll call began, each student answered "present" that us except Delle Chouteau, she answered --Here.

Laura: Often as money the tuition was paid with various accepted non-monetary values.

Mame: My father paid my bill with cords of wood.

Mod.

Father: It takes more than that to educate a daughter now.

Nun: During the fifty years(44 to be exact) St. Teresa's stood on Quality Hill. she attained a high scholastic standing.

Nun: In 1908 the academy was included in the affeliated list of grade and secondary schools by the Missouri University.

Nun: The first Catholic school in Missouri to have received this honor.

Nun: And the first to send Sisters to the University for study.

— (Sisters sit and parent group stands)

Parent: In 1867, advertisements for the Academy read:

Mother: "St. Teresa's Academy is located in the midst of a healthful and beautiful country. The grounds are spacious, affording pleasant walks for the children."

Father: The studies include: Orthogrophy, reading, writing, grammar.

Priest: Rhetoric, arithmetis and algegra

Mother: Bookkeeping, sacred and profane history, astronomy.

Laura: Composition, rhetoric, chemistry and botany.

Mame: French, German, Piano and Harp.

Delle: Plain and fancy needle work, china painting, and, making artificial flowers.

Mod.

Student: Whatever is "profane" history?

Delle: Not what you think---it's just ordinary secular history--mostly battles and train robberies.

Old

Students: For recreation we performed tableau vivants, and medieval masques.

Mod

Student: We watch television

Delle: Jesse James escapes were as good as any show.

Father: In 1881, Thomas Crittendon, Governor of Missouri, offered a reward of \$10,000 for Jesse James and his brother Frank--dead or alive.

Delle: The Pinkerton Detectives were brought in but when three were killed, the rest withdrew.

Father: April 3, 1882, Jesse was killed by a ten year old boy, Robert Ford.

Delle: Yes, he shot Jesse in the back, at his own home---just for money.

Mother: Jesse took money in 1872 from the box office at the Kansas City that very amount of money.

Delle: Jesse's time was perfect. He just had that finesse.

Laura: But, he was wicked.

(Parents sit down.)

- Nun: In 1880 William Rockhill Nelson came to Kansas City and founded another News Paper. The Kansas City Star.
- Nun: At that time Eugene Field was working for \$29 a week for the Kansas City Times.
- Nun: The Times was Democratic.
- Nun: And they engaged in spiritual rivalry.
- News Boys (Young children acting like news boys are crying): HERE'S YOUR JOURNAL Here's your TIMES READ ALL ABOUT THE JOURNAL---READ ABOUT THE TIMES.
- Nun: In 1880 we had a population of 55,000.
- Nun: Most of the gun celebrities had moved West.
- Nun: But there were important people who visited our school.
- Nun: Father De Smet, the famous Jesuit Missionary, visited several times.
- Nun: John C. Fremont, the first Catholic to receive the nomination for president
- All: (All groups stand.): YESTERDAY'S headlines are TOMORROW'S history.
(Three old students crying like newsboys) EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!
Colonel Swope donates 1131 acres for a public park.
- Delle: RESULT! THE Nelson PRESSURE!
- Family Group (Family group cry like news boys) James Pendergrast opens the American Inn near old Union Depot in the West Bottoms.
- Priest: He was a big man. He wore a big mustache and a derby hat.
- Mother: He never forgot a man's name, or his problem's either.
- Father: He also served excellent food, and for eighteen years was a city alderman.
- Nun: There were , in 1908 600 saloons in Kansas City.
- Nun: Three to every 1,000 inhabitants.
- Nun: Brawling was, of course, frequent.

Family: In the year 1900, the city built an auditorium in 90 days and was host to the Democratic Convention that nominated Bryant.

Student: We watched the old Convention Hall bur to the ground from our look-out on Quality Hill the night of April 4th.

Delle: Every Democrat nearly callapsed with the building.

Laura: The National Convention was only three months away; but. then my parents were Republicens.

Family: In 1909 Col. Swope died.

Father: His body was placed temporarily in a cemetery vault until a tomb could be prepared in Swipe Park where he asked to be buried.

Mod.

Student: We have climbed that hill to the memorial oftèn, and once at night, on a dare.

Boy: And I have seen the zoo at Swope Park and watched the giraffs.

Delle: Colonel Swope was poisoned by his own sin-in-law, Dr. Hyde, although the jury acquitted him. That's what comes at having good lawyers on both sides of the case.

Nun: And in June we held our last commencement in the Old St. Teresa's on Quality Hill, that was in 1909.

Nun: Bishop Lillis preseded.

Nun: and twenty-four clergymen were in attendance.

Nuns: It was hard to leave Quality Hill where we had taught for nearly fifty years, but we needed to move with the city.

Student: And the city was moving south.

Nun: Like our great patroness, St. Teresa, we trusted in God's help in this great adventure of this new foundation.

(All lights come on the Chorus---Hymn to St. Teresa, titled:"Let Nothing Disturb You by Teno Takees---The Worl Library of Sacred Music---Lights come off the chorus and the center of the stage is in readiness for the Dance.

(The dance should represent the farewell to Quality Hill. It should carry out the idea of a farewell event ---movement studied and elegant. There are two groups of dancers and a platform in front of the first row of seats. The second group represents a more modern effect. The girls are dressed in becoming costumes, with a mantel of red thrown about them. In the middle of the dance the mantels are thrown off and the dancers are in blouses and bloomers---shocking to the modern eye---comparing it with the grace and charm of the first set of dancers--the old group.) This farewell dance is followed by the one representing the plowing of the land.

*

FLOWING THE LAND

SONG

Oh.' It's out to the south that we are bound
 Where the hills are yet untamed
 And there isn't a Main Street at all
 The land is black and hilly
 But I'll conquer it by willy
 Yes, we will
 Every Hill

That's bleak and barren
 We shall tame and have a share in
 The conquering of this land
 With our little hoes we'll tame it
 And I think we will name it W*I*N*E*M*O*O*R
 For the land is black and hilly.

(The dance should of course illustrate the breaking up of ground and the sowing of seed for the new land, the new school. After the dance the group of dancers stop in formation line.)

Girl--1 And the Sisters paid \$40, 000 for this land. You couldn't give it to me.

Girl--2 Twenty acres of land and not a paved street in sight.

Girl--3 Sister Evelyn said the light bill for one month out here was \$75. For there were no homes in sight to share the cost.

Girl--4 And I'll have to pay the lion's share for the country club car line to reach from 51st and Main to 57th street.

Girl--5 And build the shelter house at 57th too.

Girl--6 No wonder old man Buckley was glad to sell. Look at that low swampy ravine to the south.

(The whole group turn their backs and then face the front saying: What a MESS.)

Girl--7 Haven't we any neighbors at all?

Girl--8 There's going to be a Jesuit School for boys near-by. I heard Sister talking about it.

ALL WHERE? NEAR-BY? HOW FAR!

Girl--8 (Points in direction of Rockhurst) Oh, over there.

ALL (Terribly excited.) REALLY? WHY DIDN'T YOU TELL US SOONER!

(In a determined tone)

Nuns: Deo Adjuvante Non Timendum! With the Help Of God We Need Not Fear!

Nun: This is inscribed on our Corner Stone.

Nun: It was a cold, drizzly day, November 12, 1909, that the corner stone was laid.

Nun: It was ground breaking the previous year, October 55, 1908.

Nun: Archbishop Glennon laid the stone, assisted by Bishop John J. Hogan and Bishop Lillis.

Mod.

Student: GLENNON-HOGAN- LILLIS--Names so very familiar to us today, for three of our high schools are named after these great spiritual Directors in Missouri. Each had a vital part in our foundation.

M.S.--2 These Latin words never meant much to me.

M.S.--3 But how much they meant to Mother Evelyn O'Neil, the first superior of the new St. Teresa's--AND ITS BUILDER.

M.S.*All With the Help Of God --- --- --- --- !

Nuns: With the Help Of God --- --- --- --- !

Family: With the Help Of God --- --- --- --- !

Priest: With the Help Of God --- --- --- --- !

Sr. Evelyn: Sometime we had cause of fear, the grading, the first payment on the loan and the power and heat plant. We had little more than \$200,000 left to build the Music and Arts Building.

Sr. E It was not a small matter to make a loan for \$300,000.

Nun: Only 200,00 dollars left to erect the Music and Arts Building.

Nun: The Mother House helped us for five years in our struggle.

Nun: After that we were on our own

All They were anoble group of Sisters that first faculty in 1910.

3-- Sister Evelyn, Sister Berenice and Sister Hortense.

3-- Sister Dolerine, Sister Athanasia, Sister Angeline.

3-- Sister Agreda, Sister Natalie, Sister Cecelia Joseph.

Stu. Sister Clarine.

Stu. Sister Emeily.

Stu. Sister Margaret.

Young

Sisters Sister Anna Cecilia, Sister Symphrosia, Sister Agnes Mary

All Of these only one is now living--Sister Berenice O'Neil.

(Family group stands)

F. G. The roll call for the superiors serving St. Teresa's Academy. From the first who came in 1866 to the present one of 1966. Sounds like a litany of saints. --Irish ones mostly.

(This list is included in the History)

Priest: Sister Francis Joseph Ivory, the first superior.

Father: Sister Mary de Pazzi O'Conner.

Mother: Sister Herman Joseph.

Mod. M. Sister Antoinette Ogg.

Mod. P Sister Fidelia McMahan.

All Sister Rose Vincent, Sister Concordia, Sister Adele.

3-voices Sister Evelyn, Sister Alfred, Sister Irene, Sister Pius.

Sister Mary Daniel

Little Boy--Sister Anna Joseph

On this list the name of another Sister should not be forgotten--Sister Mary Pachomia, who was here for over half a century--At Quality Hill, at Windmoor, and finally at Avila College. She is still active teaching modern mathematics to the young Sisters at the Provincialate. .

Mother: And Sister Mary Gonzaga, friend of the alumnae.

Mod/

Student: She knew more about our Mothers than we did.

Parents: She never forgot a name--last, first and middle.

Old Stud. St. Teresa's is to day because of these devoted Sisters--and the many more who worked tirelessly with us through the years.

Mod. S.: And our devoted lay teachers too, who have given years of their life because of St. Teresa's.

Boy: Like MISS REARDON.

(The group sit down, the nuns stand.)

Nun: We had a devoted priest interested in our Academy from the very beginning of its foundation. Father Thomas McDonald--later Monsignor.

Mother E. He counseled us in those trying years, those first ones.

Priest: "It will come out all right, Mother Evelyn. Mushroom growth never amounts to anything." were his common expression.

Nun: And if you came from Visitation--you were something special, something important to Father McDonald.

Mother E. He wisely advised us on all important matters.

Priest: "Plant red clover all over this tract." he told Mother Evelyn.
"This clay will be smothered with rich green grass."

Nun: And we did. And it was smothered.

Nun: We put in thousands of shrubs and hundreds of trees that first fall.

Nun: Sister Hortense was determined to have a Christmas Tree that first year.

Sister H. I went out to the ungraded Wyandott Street entrance and found a poor leafless cottonwood sapling, I pulled it up, roots and all.

Nun: We planted it in a sand box and covered it with trinkets; it did not look too bad.

Nun: Like all Christmas Trees, this one was eventually thrown out on the hill, but in the Spring Mother Evelyn found it, green sprouts on its twigs.

Mother E. I planted it and to my surprise it began to grow, each of its branches began to reach to the sky.

Nun: Sister Hortense's Christmas Tree is one of the beautiful shade trees on the campus today.

Nun. That is if you like "cottonwood trees" on a campus. I don't

(Lights off the cast and the center of the stage. Music while two Sisters from the cast, one representing Sister Hortense, the other Sister Evelyn, step from their places in the group and come to the center. As the spots come on them; they face the left--The direction of the Cottonwood Tree.

Mother E. (Pointing in the distance) The north campus is a fright. Reverend Mother suggested we buy some trees, so I have commissioned St. Joseph to do something for us.

Sister H. You don't expect a tree salesman out here in the wilderness Mother? Maybe I could pull up some more cottonwood saplings.

Man: (Enters from the left.) Holding his hat in his hand and coming from behind he was not seen by either Sister. Their backs are toward him "Pardon me ladies" he addresses them.

Mother E. (Frightened and turning suddenly, she says:) Sir, don't come up behind one that way. We just don't expect trespassers on our property--this wilderness.

Sister H. (Looking in the direction from which the man came, she says:) I think, Mother Evelyn, this is your man. (Sister H. moves off the stage to look at what the man has out there.)

Mother E. What do you mean, coming in like this? Where are you going?

Sister H. (Calling back) Trees! Trees! Trees!

Man: Yes Ladies--Trees. The other lady understands.

Sister E. (Still annoyed) Call us Sisters, sir, I am Mother Evelyn this is Sister Hortense.

Man: (Completely confused.) Yes, Sisters...I mean Mother....
I have a tree digging machine on the market. If I could plant this one tree on the ground it would be a good add for me.

Sister H. (Very excited.) It's A STRONG ELM ABOUT 50 FEET TALL!
He has about four men with him and that digging out-fit.

Sister E. Why this is extraordinary, Sir. You were sent here today, to us, by St. Joseph.

Man: (Completely disturbed.) Sent to you? No mam. I was just passing this way. I happened to see you two Ladies--Sisters.. out here on this barren land, and I stopped.

Mother E. What will it cost? The elm tree and----I'm not interested in your digging machine.

Man: (Eager and all business.) We could draw up a contract immediately. The elm will cost \$12.50 now and at the end of the year if it is still growing you can pay me another \$12.50.

Mother E. That's \$25.00 for the tree. Could you get me more than one? I want a whole forest down there.

Man: (Gulps.) I don't think I could get that many.

Sister H. (Smiling.) We don't have that much money anyway.

Mother E. Well let's agree on 20 trees. The other \$12.50 will be paid at the end of the year. We do not want to take chances. A tree can die you know, after the first or second year.

Man: For the present, that's all right with me, ladies--Sisters--
Now I must go to work fast. (Exit.)

Mother E. (Calling after him.) Different kinds, sir, Not all elms.
 (To Sister Hortense)--- Trees, Sister, TREES! We'll have the
 the place covered with trees. (Sisters move off the stage)

Sister H. I wonder where he can get or find 20 trees like that elm.
 Let'S tell the Sisters. I can't see ~~how~~ he can find healthy
 elms where I can only pick up a sickly cottonwood twig.

(Mother Evelyn and Sister Hortense tell the good news)

Sister: That man brought those trees, each one more beautiful than the
 other, then tye last of the 20, two each day.

Mother E. (Tells the story) The inventor of this designing theft-
 The man returned and told Mother Evelyn that his mother-in-
 law had a serious accident and his wife wanted him to come
 home immediately.

Sister H. This man had a plan which he presented to Mother Evelyn. If
 she would pay him \$12.50 cash for each of the trees he had
 planted he would cancel the balance.

All. We rejoiced in our bargain

Nun: Our rejoicing was short-lived.

Sister E. Within a week, two distinguished men were seen walking around
 our buildings and campus. When I offered to take them through
 the buildings, they courteously ~~refused~~. They said they were
 interested in the trees on our north campus. Our told them about
 our splendid bargain. They listened attentively. Then one of
 the gentlemen said: "Do you know where those trees came from?
 No, No, I said--That never occurred to me.

All: Our lovely trees---Stollen from Swope Park--and in broad day light.

Mother E. I was horrified.

Sister H. "Don't be alarmed," the gentlemen told Mother Evelyn, "the Park
 Board ~~is~~ glad you have them."

Nun: His wagon outfit was confiscated; he was sent from the city.

Sister E. And he dedn't have a sick mother-in-law either. The man lied.

Nun: But we have the trees; many more added to them.

Mother E. Tulip trees, pawpaws and linden trees.

Stud. Holly, chestnut, maple

Nun: Sumacs and Locust.

Family: Plums, cherries and pear trees; mountain ash, scarlet haws.

Stud. Persimmon and Russian Olive.

All: Elm, cottonwood, oaks, redbud, and pink dogwood.

(Chorus sings as the lights go down on the speaking cast.)

All students: (Light on speaking cast)

Stud. (Reading.) "The city, its streets, the country, its roads,
the nation, its highways, the railroads and waterways;

Everything depend on accessibility. Education languishes when
mud blockades the roads; art cannot enoble the multitude it cannot reach.

All stud. Thus wrote William Rockhill Nelson shortly before he died.

Stud. Mr Nelson died April 13, 1915. In his will he placed in trust,
the income of which was to be used to buy paintings.

Nun: Kansas City was becoming a transformed capital of-----
not "cow town."

Nun: We were keeping pace with the city's expansion; developing
our educational system and facilities to meet the needs of
the community.

Sister E. On December 23, 1913 the following letter was received; it was from the secretary of Accredited Schools of Missouri University

"Our school visitir reports that St. Teresa's Academy is in excellent form. He says that the teachers are progressive and earnest, they are doing good work; the buildings are large and well equipped, and, scrupulously clean; the girls appear happy and healthy.

Congratulations to you on this report.

Sincerely

J.H. Coursoult.

Older Stud. "We are happy and healthy."

2nd--stud. The food was fettening. I gained 20 pounds my firstyear.

3rd--stud. I did too, and couldn't get into my spring outfit.

Mother E. By 1915 we were able to open a Junior College.

Family: By 1935 Kansas City had an outstanding Art Gallery; One of the finest in the country.

Boy: That's the NELSON ART GALLERY. It has free movies too.

Father It was J.C. Nichols, one of the trustees, and a great real-estate man, who bought a million dollors worth of art Collec-tions that would have cost him ten million in the 20's

Stud. We can walk to the Art Gallery from our Academy.

Stud. Here are paintings of Titian, Tinoretto, Veronese.

Nun: And El Graco, Goya, Gaugin

- Student: Breugel the younger, Pembrant and Vallesquez.
- Students: Peter Paul Reubens, Turner and Gainsborough.
- Boy: And famous Chinese paintings and other art objects .
- Nun: And Kansas City was building.
- Nun: Kansas City's own famous artist must be mentioned, Thomas Hart Benton who sketched rich and poor, the famous and the obscure.
- Family: By 1930 we were making ourselves known in this city as well as in other cities of our nation.
- Student: We had a twenty-two storied courthouse.
- Nun: And a twenty-nine story city hall.
- Boy: and a six million dollar municipal auditorium.
- Family: And Brush Creek was paved with concrete, the largest concrete floor in America.
- Nun: In 1940 we put up a new building which was blessed by Bishop O'Hara; it was named Donnelly Hall.
- Nun: We also became a four-year college--a college with senior status.
- Nun: By 1962, the college had outgrown the 56th and Main campus a move had to be made. We made a purchase at 120th Wornall Road. We also received another name --AVILA--
- Student: We have grown with the city; we are a real part of Kansas City.
- Nun: This meant expansion for the Academy.
- Nun: The living influence of the past has dimmed through. It is enduring in its great symbols.
- Delle; A legend of Jesse James.
- Stud-Mod. An Art Museum, in memory of William Rockhill Nelson.
- Boy: A park named for Colonel Swope.
- Nun: An Academy which will send out hundreds of graduates each year.

Parents: To carry on lessons learned under the care of the Sisters of St. Joseph

Mother E. Tribute Mother Evelyn's ~~W-I-N-D-M-O-O~~-R of twenty acres has reaped a harvest.

Priest: And now we move into a new era; The time of Vatican II.

Family: We are proud to be a part of that growth.

Nun: We deducate ourselves anew under our patron St. Joseph to make Christ's Gospels known.

Stud. Our school colors are the Papal Colors----White and Gold.

Stud. Our Patroness, St. Teresa of Avila.

Stud. She was learned.

Stud. She was holy.

Stud. She was human.

All; She was happy.

(Lights down on the speaking chorus. Music for the final dance.)

The dance: (The dancers are costumed in soft gowns of yellow and white, resembling flames. The dance should represent joy and jubilee. At the close of the dance they should unfold a banner which reads:)

JUBILEE 1866-1966

At the end of the dance the lights come on a speaking chorus and the singing chorus; the music goes into a final song from the dance. All should sing this song.

--Sister Marcella Marie Holloway.

JUBILEE SONG

Let our jubilee song ring
Paradise and glory to our King
To Christ Our Lord, The son of God
On this our day of Jubilee.

Granite of our being
Rock of our foundation
Christ our living King
Let our jubinations ring
In prolonged thanksgiving.

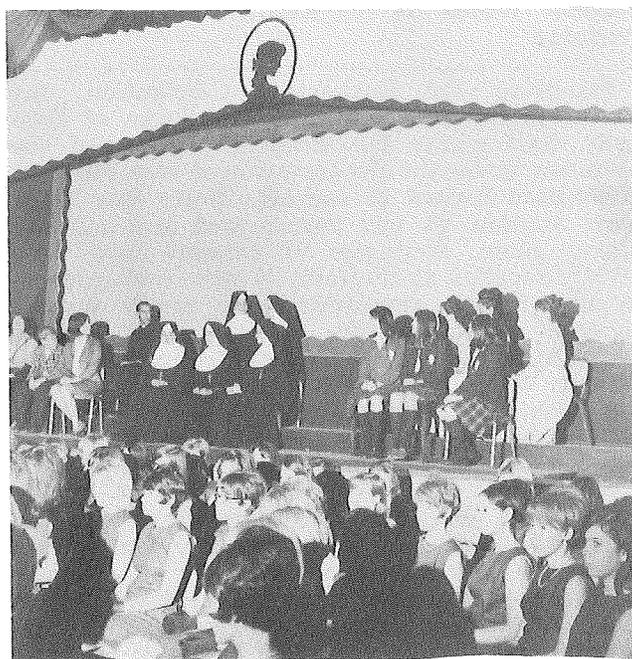
He who fashioned us from clay
Breathed His breath into our being
Honor, honor to our King
Let our jubinations ring
In prolonged thanksgiving

Clouds and rainbows in our sky
Trees upgrowing, rivers flowing
Flowers of myriads color bloom
Let our jubilation ring
In prolonged thanksgiving.

Amen

PAGEANT COMMENTS AND NOTES

STAGE SETTING-- A large frame with with a young girl silhouetted at its top outlines the stage set, giving the sufficient impression to an audience that they were looking at a photograph in an old crrapbook or album. As the lights rose, the frozen figures came to life. The families of the 19th century and that of the 20th century. Along with old and modern students retracing the past; speaking of parentd, comparing 1866 Academy girls with her modern c ounterpart. The view below will give one the idea of a photography in pa-gentry. As viewed, the entire speaking cast is seated on the uper level of the stage. The Academy Chorus Girls are below, and, at the right and left of the orchestra.



Pageant scene.

The Centennial Pageant written by Sister Marcella Marie Holloway, '30 and head of the English Department at Fontbonne College, and produced by students under the direction of Sister Donna Loretto and Sister Edward Georgene.

These Sisters of the drama and music department brought back to life brought back to life to those who knew the Academy more than half a century ago. Re-living sixty-two years ago, watching the girls of 1966 taking the place of those Academy Girls of 1866---The girls of Quality Hill--The girls of yesterday, today and remembered forever.

The members of the class of 1966 actually characterized those of 1866--- Deserving of special mention are Donna Hepler and Pat Foster. The illusion of looking into the past was further carried out by re-enactment of the past events behind a scrim--an opaque screen, when lights hit it from the front but transparent when lighted from behind.

Three performances were held---One on Friday, October 28, and two Sunday, October 30. The turnout was tremendous; people were forced to stand, even the balcony was packed. Sunday morning performance was honored by the presence of the Most Reverend Charles Helmsing, Bishop of Kansas City--St. Joseph Diocese. The evening performance marked the end of the students' part of the Academy Centennial Events; The BEGINNING of their ENDEAVORS for their SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE.

P R O G R A M

1866

- St. TERESA'S ACADEMY CENTENNIAL

FRIDAY OCTOBER 28

FIRST DAY

Registration, Academy

Pageant

8:00 P.M.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 29

SECOND DAY

Eucharistic Celebration

Most Reverend Charles Helmsing, Celebrant

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception 10:30 A.M.

Sisters' Luncheon

Academy, Donnelly Hall

2:00-- 4:00 P.M.

Open House

Centennial Banquet

Hotel Muelebach

Refreshments available, 6:30--7:30 P.M.

THIRD DAY

SUNDAY OCTOBER 30

Open House

All Day

Pageant

Academy

2:00-- 8:00 P.M.

FOURTH DAY

MONDAY OCTOBER 31

Mass

Visitation Church

Monseignor Arthur Tighe, Celebrant

For Deceased Alumnae, Parents and Faculty

9:00 A.M.

SAINT TERESA'S GIRLS

AND

AMERICAN ROYAL PARADEA STORY

S.T.A. was literally bursting with spirit and pride during its centennial celebration; Spirit within the girls; enthusiasm for the festive events; pride in their school.

STAs had been looking forward to seeing "their" float in the American Royal Parade for nearly one whole year. At last, October 15--their dream was a reality.

The morning dawned cold, windy, and overcast. Girls began assembling at school around 7 o'clock, all dressed in their regular uniforms except for those who were to ride in the float; they were wearing uniforms of the other years of STA'S History, with these students were Vicki Quick, last year's Academy girl, and Mary Ladesich, also of '66, the public director who brought the float into existence. By 7:15 all were aboard the four busses and the STAs were on their way; keyed up and excited--the spirit was at its highest degree.

DISASTER STRUCK. Shocked and stunned, the girls learned that the float they had worked so hard for and they had been so proud of, had been demolished in a collision with a truck. Tears of disappointment began to trickle but eager hearts kept hoping---Somehow there must be a way to get St. Teresa's back into the parade, float or no float. Couldn't something be done in place of a FLOAT?

.....

MISS PAULINE REARDON--Our Director and friend, gave the word-----

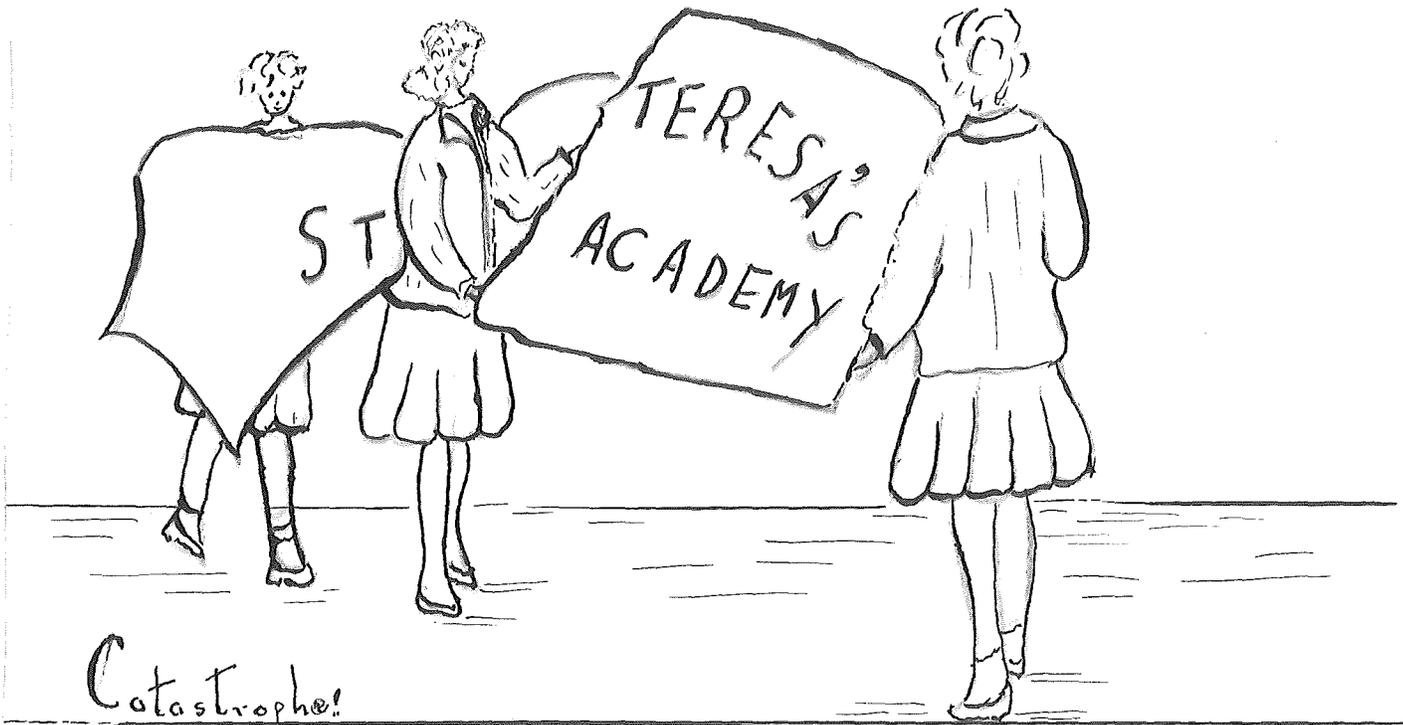
THE GIRLS WERE TO MARCH IN THE PARADE in place of a FLOAT.

Floundering spirits perked up as the huge crowd of girls began running.

WHERE! WHERE! WHO KNEW? ---"Follow the one in front of you." With

in minutes they reached the parade's starting place; formed marching lines; six abreast.

ST. TERESIANS RECOVER



A Pen View of the Catastrophe

Taken from Kansas City Star Photograph

COST OF THE FLOAT would be between seven and eight hundred dollars. This is how that amount in business like manner reached the between mark- \$750.00. Two hundred dollars were raised by all kinds of bake sales, candy bargains, talent shows and just everything that might bring in money. The first event brought in \$61; a fashion show amounted to \$100; another \$100 from a "Kiddy Carnival". Then they decided to go down deep in their own pockets and getting help from the Alumnae. and taht worked, The \$750.00 was gotten; it was safely deposited; it was earned by ingenuity and hard work; wonderful help from their Coach, Miss Reardon and Miss Cris- tenson. These two had more ideas for making money than any banker. We needed the spur; it came at the right time.

We were so proud because of our connection with Kansas City's History. It has had UP'S and DOWN'S too.

On our float was to have been the famous bell; the first church bell ever used in Kansas City to gather religious worshipers to service. On the float was to have been six girls clad in the uniforms of their day. Past emblems on the special style. Our own school emblem in Latin "Ad Juvente Non Temendum".

Early that morning the students of the academy assembled at school about 7 o'clock dressed in their uniforms, jackets of red, blue, green, and gold, with matching plad pleated skirts; a very sedate marching re- galia.

The crowds that gathered along the parade route on that cold, windy, cloudy day were in for a surprise instead of a float. Six Hundred Girls in marching array instead of a "White and Gold Float". No one had ever seen anything quite like it; with rich march band music the pictuœ was set and perfect.

The girls returned home after the parade. Sister Anna Joseph said: "GIRLS, INSTEAD OF A FAILURE--IT WAS A COMPLETE RECOVERY.

Girls with the signs rescued from the ruined float squeezed in front. Miss Reardon and the girls who were to have been in the float were helped in a convertible car, all white, a cinderella affair. They were to be driven at the end of that marching band of girls. For what seemed like four hours, they stood in the icy wind waiting for the signal to begin.

Slowly the parade began to move. A flutter of excitement; everyone forgot the cold. With chins up and smiling brightly, happier than ever before they marched one and one-half miles; proudly proclaiming their love and loyalty; waving to the crowds; enjoying the amazed expression on the faces that saw what had come from DISASTER.

TERESIANS RECOVER--The head line of the Kansas City Star--We made IT. A picture of the disaster gave publicity ; proud hearts exclaimed: "Nearly 600 marched in that American Royal Parade insted of the six who were to be on the FLOAT. "THE IRONY OF FATE."

This is a second part to the story. It will interest all the alumnae girls, their parents, friends and relatives and the faculty that taught the "magnificent girls".

"1966 was St. Teresa's Centennial. For nearly two years, 600 girls of the Academy had been planning, raising funds so that they might have a float in the American Royal Parade. The float was to have celebrated the Centennial; this would be extraordinary; nothing like this had ever happened to St. Teresa's like this before. The great honor conferred on our One Hundred Year Old School. The great privilege to be a part of Kansas City's American Royal Parade. Our school had been invited to participate in Kansas City's Outstanding Event of the Year---But you know we did GROW UP TOGETHER.

S.T.A.

INTELLECTUALITY

SCORES VERY HIGH-

If I am practising palagiarism in this history--call it such--it comes from the latest publication of the DART--The Windmoor School Paper. This publication is under the leadership of Sister Anna Joseph; with her is the delightful, competent, intellectuals of her school and her outstanding faculty who work with Sister.

- 1) Seniors score high on National Merit Scholarship Corporation Qualifying Test. (MNSQQT)

On the basis of their performance of the 1966 Qualifying Test, six St. Teresa's Academy girls (seniors) have been awarded Letters of commendation. The scores are as follows: 145, 142, 141, 139, 138. These girls are among 38,000 students in the United States who scored in the upper two percent of those who will graduate from highschool in 1967. Congratulations STA GIRLS.

- 2) If one desires to possess the creative spirit in writing just read some of the articles from the DART. "Happy Birthday TO ME". There is as much information in that bit of the One Hundred Years as if having lived all this history together, Ask for a DART--1966, October 14, St. Teresa's Academy.

- 3) AVILA YEARBOOK wins rating in the National Yearbook Contest. Now AVILA is the name of the St. Teresa's Academy Yearbook. The National School Yearbook Association gives a critical value to each yearbook--published. One [of all those submitted receiving a "A" rating] was the Yearbook --AVILA. The book is judged by authoritative journalists on the overall excellence and imagination. According to the judges the annual's division page, cover historical pictures, and themes that were especially good.

Along with the "A" marks for the Avila, one staff member won a singular honor for her excellent shots of a yearbook workshop at Missouri University at Columbia last summer (1965)--This young lady is Diane Parot, and her title is "Dart Photographer" Diane has been invited by the Journalism Department of M.U. to address a convention this month, October 14, 1966, at the University of Missouri, in Columbia.

The American Book Company presented the staff of Avila a certificate of excellence.

If you would like to know where we get those exquisite, gorgeous new curtains for the stage we used for the Centennial Pageant--Well, the Drama Club performances purchased them. The curtains are beautiful and the purchasers are perfectionists. That is what the Dart says and we all chime in.

Regarding Religion, the Dart had this to say: "That contrary to popular opinion, that is, senior opinion, Sister Margaret Louis (one of those (202) does not teach basket weaving, guitar playing, or how to empty trash. Sister teaches RELIGION. She spent a year in Strasburg studying----Religious EDUCATION."

The Dart could not have more room on the paper for this topic. If it did what about all the other departments. It would have taken one-hundred and ten pages more. But just pray that we always score VERY HIGH.

CENTENNIAL BANQUET

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

The Speaker's Table at the Centennial Banquet the following guests were seated: Bishop Charles Helmsing, Sister Anna Joseph, Academy Principal, Sister Olive Louise, President of Avila College, Monseignor Arthur Tighe, Monsignor Richard Schumacher, Sister Joan Marie, Provincial Superior, Reverend Maurice Vanackeran, S.J. President of Rockhurst College. Mr. and Mrs. Randall Whaley, chancellor of UMKC, Mr. Ilus Davis, Mayor of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDowell. Mr. and Mrs. Maurice McNellis. (Mrs. McNellis is General Chairman and President of the Academy Alumnae Association) Mr and Mrs. Leo Sweeney (Mrs Sweeney is President of the Mothers' Guild. Mr Joseph Hoskins--Master of Ceremonies. Mrs. Richard Bolling, wife of Congressman Bolling--5th District. GUEST SPEAKER SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON (D. Mo.)

WARM SPECIAL MESSAGES and PERSONAL REGARDS; such dignitaries as:

Harry S. Truman, Senator Edward V. Long (D.Mo.), William H. Avery, G Governor of Kansas and WARREN E. HEARNS, Governor of Missouri.

Special Blessings from POPE PAUL IV This SPECIAL BLESSING WAS RECEIVED through Mr. Alfred J. Blasco and dated October 15, 1966.

SENAYOR SYMINGTON -GUEST SPEAKER

NATION FACING URBAN PROBLEMS

Senator Stuart Symington, guest speaker, at the Centennial Banquet of St. Teresa's Academy, opened his address by saying: "In view of the many billions of dollars needed to attack the problems of American cities and because of the devaluation of the dollar, the United States should re-evaluate its place in the world."

"It is about time we devote a little more attention to the United States and a little less time to the world. The ills of American cities and the integrity of the dollar, followed only by the prevention of nuclear war is a contemporary problem." The Senator spoke to an audience which included faculty and alumnae, members of the school, and he said: "Education is the solution to the problem of the cities, as it is of the solution for the problems of the whole world."

"Only by educating ourselves can we get out of the problem which faces us today--A step in solving the problem of the cities is to face up to them. Congress has, for the first time, begun to face the problem of the country's growing urban areas. -Since 1866, when the Sisters of St. Joseph came here and established the Academy, about 82% of the Missourians lived on farms. Now two-thirds of the four and one-third million residents live in urban areas.

Every day from every city and town in the United States comes the same story --poor housing, run-down neighborhoods, traffic congestion, lack of decent public transportation, polluted air, crowded schools.

The evidence of the social decay, rising crime rate, increase in the number of school drop-outs, more delinquency, restlessness and contempt for law and order is here with us, it is alarming and must be arrested and reversed."

The Senator outlined several steps the recently adjourned 89th Congress took to deal with the urban problem. These included the establishment of housing and urban development, financial aid for research and control of air and water pollution and the demonstration cities and the metropolitan and development act.

The legislature is designed to assist local communities in carrying out concentrated programs, treating the tremendous school needs for people in our tenement houses and slums, along with planned physical rehabilitation of the city itself.

The Senator charged the Sisters and the Alumnae of St. Teresa's to continue their tradition of civic leadership, in attempting to make every city in the United States liveable for Americans.

Other speakers at the dinner included His Excellency, Most Reverend Charles Helmsing of Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese, Sister Anna Joseph, and Mayor Ilus Davis.

W E L C O M E



At the door of the Beautiful Liturgical Chapel, St. Joseph bids YOU
WELCOME
ENTER HERE AND FIND STRENGTH AND COMFORT

This is very true---during the one hundred years of our existence we have two hundred and two girls who have entered religious life, Most of these are members of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The author of the Centennial Pageant is among these. We are proud of Sister Marcella Marie.

Community living is the living of the Vatican Council II--the theme of the sodality project. The project stemming from this idea is COMMUNITY. Special week-ends for Christian thoughts and practices. Juniors and Seniors spend certain weekends at school, discussing, learning, praying together. On October 4th of 1966 the sodality members devoted fifteen minutes praying the rosary together in complience with our Holy Father's plea: especially for PEACE.

THE CHAPEL is located on the third floor, and there is not a moment of the day that we find someone seeking that comfort and accepting the welcome from the TABERNACLE. How wonderful to be in such a place. To be invited by the Keeper of the door of God's house--Dear St. Joseph bids us WELCOME

SISTER ANNA JOSEPH

OUR TRIBUTE

TRIBUTE

In recognition of
Sister Anna Joseph,
Principal of St. Te-
resa's Academy, with-
out whose foresight,
dedication and guid-
ance this Centennial
might have passed un-
heralded."

THE ALUMNAE



Sister Anna Joseph C.S.J., Principal of St. Teresa's Academy, we know that our first six Sisters of St. Joseph, Sister Francis Joseph Ivory in their midst looked down from heaven at the magnificent pageantry and celebration of their coming to Kansas City in 1866. The Alumnae Dinner Party for the Sisters who were meeting the loveable girls of Quality Hill, and of Windmoor with their hearts overflowing with love and sentiments of gratitude to YOU cried out in their prayers of thanksgiving: WELL DONE GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT, Sister Anna Joseph, for what you have done--YOU DID FOR US. Thank you dear Sister Anna Joseph.

PART THREE

E C C L E S I A S T I C A L H I S T O R Y

AVILA COLLEGE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

INTRODUCTION

This HISTORY has given a brief sketch of the life of Father Bernard Donnelly. It was during his declining days he was given the great news that Kansas City had become a "see City". In 1880 John Joseph Hogan was named first Bishop of Kansas City.

When Francis Chouteau settled at the mouth of the Kansas River in 1821, the locality was ecclesiastically a part of the diocese of Louisiana and Floridas. It passed under the jurisdiction of St. Louis when the latter became a "see city" in 1826. As early as 1870, Father Donnelly had urged a resident bishop for Kansas City. His plea was heard a few months before he died in 1880.

BISHOP JOHN JOSEPH HOGAN

Bishop Hogan was born in 1829, County Limerick, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1848, was ordained to the priesthood by Archbishop Kenrick in 1852, and served five years as curate and pastor in St. Louis. In 1857 he volunteered to administer to the Catholics scattered through the northern portion of Missouri and thus began an eleven years of strenuous missionary activity. With Chillicothe as center, he journeyed constantly on horseback, later by railway, since that travel was only recently installed, to the farthest parts of the state--even to the boot-heel of Missouri. It was a rugged frontier existence, filled with indescribable hardships.

In 1880 the population of Kansas City was 55,000, about 9000 of whom were Catholics. In twenty years the population increased to 164,000. The city located at the mouth of the Kansas River was recognized as the grain and rail capital of the West.

Catholic population and prestige gives these statistics and shows the growth of the the city and the diocese simultaneously. In 1900 there were 29,000 Catholics, a beautiful Cathedral, 17 Catholic Churches, 14 parochial Schools, two hospitals, two orphanages, two academies, a House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and a house of the Good Shepherds. This indicated the very busy and zealous life of the church through the leadership of Bishop Hogan.

In 1895, Bishop Hogan had asked to be relieved of the administration of St. Joseph. He asked for an auxiliary, a request that was granted in 1896 with the appointment of John Joseph Glennon, as coadjutor. Bishop Glennon remained in Kansas City until 1903, being transferred to St. Louis where a long illustrious career as Archbishop was crowned by the elevation to cardinalate just before his death in 1946.

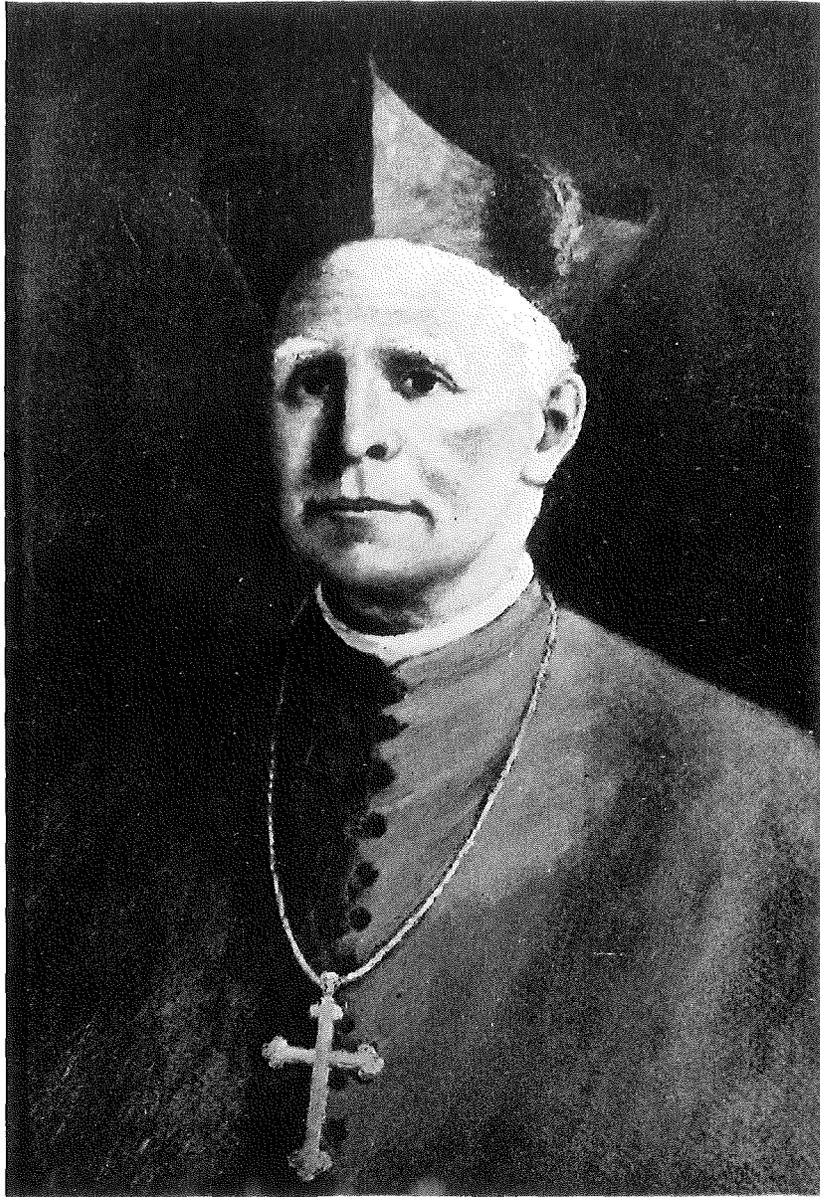
Bishop Hogan died in 1913 at the age of 84. Though alert to the end he left the guidance of the diocese to others during the last seven or eight years of his life. Along with Father Donnelly this scholarly and tireless prelate is regarded as the link between the pioneer and the modern era, as the corner stone of Catholic life in Kansas City in the early twentieth century.

PART THREE

ECCLESIASTICALLY HISTORY

AVILA COLLEGE^T

BISHOP HOGAN
FIRST BISHOP OF KANSAS CITY



BISHOP THOMAS F. LILLIS

From 1913 until 1958 Bishop Lillis guided the church in Kansas City. Bishop Lillis was born in Lexington, Missouri, March 5, 1861, he was ordained to the priesthood in Kansas City by Bishop Hogan, August 15, 1885. For fifteen years he was revered as pastor of Saint Patrick's Church, Kansas City, Mo. In that year he was named Bishop of Leavenworth, and consecrated, December, 27, 1904. In 1910, he became coadjutor to Bishop Hogan.

Bishop Lillis was loved by all who knew him, he was esteemed as a great Catholic prelate.



Bishop Lillis is characterized by a great business acumen and breadth of wisdom and vision. He was revered by everyone in Kansas City as an administrator whose counsel was to be sought in civic as well as in ecclesiastical matters.

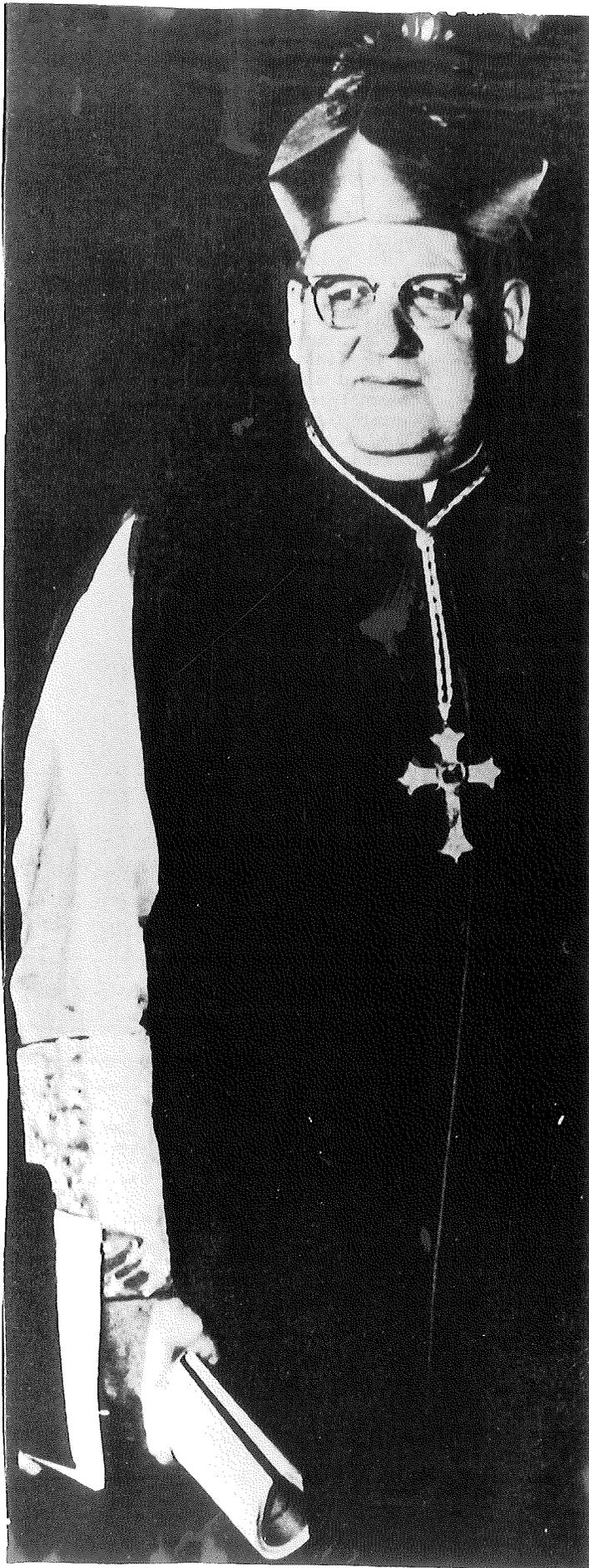
On December 29, 1939, Bishop Lillis passed to his eternal reward.

BISHOP EDWIN V. O'HARA

Bishop O'Hara, third Bishop of Kansas City diocese was ordained June 10, 1930. He was appointed bishop of Great Falls, Montana, August 1, 1930. Transferred to Kansas City, April, 1959, on January 5, 1949, Bishop O'Hara was made Assistant to the Papal Throne, and appointed Archbishop Personam. June 25, 1956.

It was his Excellency, Bishop O'Hara, desiring to have a senior college for women in his diocese, urged the administration of the College of St. Teresa to apply for senior status. This was acquired in 1946. No one could have placed more confidence in this project than our Bishop O'Hara. He was deeply interested in this undertaking. It has been a great success.





BISHOP JOHN PATRICK CODY

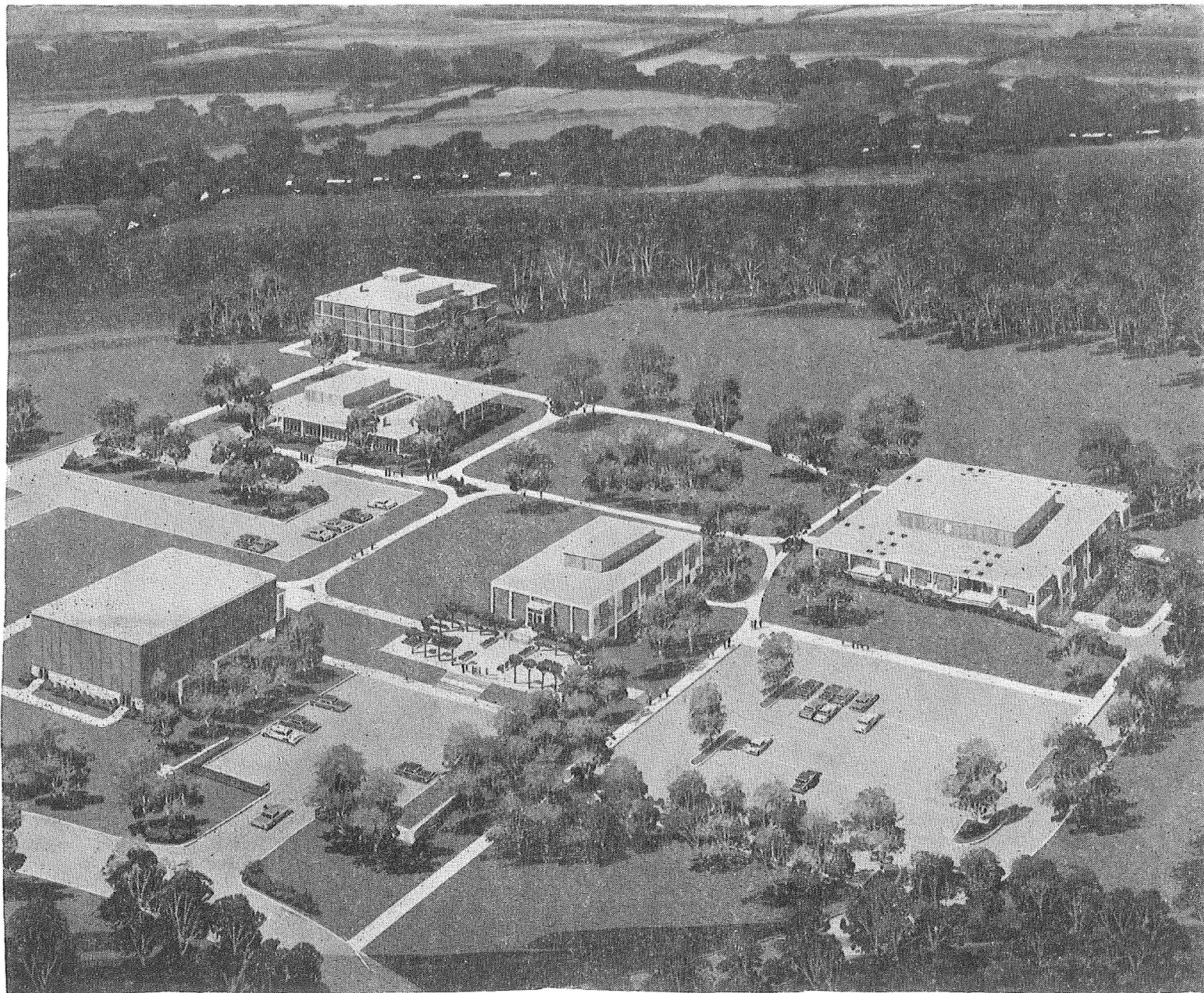
Most Reverend John P. Cody was the fourth Bishop of Kansas City. Bishop Cody was ordained to the priesthood, December 8, 1931. He was appointed Titular Bishop of Appollonia and Auxiliary Bishop of St. Louis, May 14, 1947. He was appointed to the diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, August 24, 1956, and transferred to the Archdiocese of New Orleans as coadjutor, cum jure successi-
onis, August, 10, 1961

In June of 1965 Archbishop Cody was appointed to the archdiocese of Chicago and since has been elevated by our Holy Father, Pope Paul VI, to the Cardinalate.



His Excellency, The Most Reverend Charles H. Helmsing, D.D., the fifth Bishop appointed to the diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, was born on March 23, 1908, ordained June 10, 1933, appointed Titular Bishop of Axomia, and auxiliary Bishop of St. Louis, March 17, 1949, consecrated on August 24, 1955, appointed to Springfield-Cape Gerardeau August 24, 1955, transferred to the diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph, January 27, 1962.

AVILA



THE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN -AVILA

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JUNIOR COLLEGE
1916

The college of St. Teresa began in 1916. Mother Irene succeeded Sister Evelyn in 1912. Sister Evelyn remained at the academy until a short time before her death. Sister Irene with her great experience in the field of education, her progress and enlightenment in qualifying an institution for higher education urged her to apply for accreditation from Missouri University in the Junior College Program. In preparation for the accreditation, Sister Irene had initiated, during three years of study, such courses as would be acceptable.

Missouri University granted this request in 1913 after careful examination. "St. Teresa's was in excellent condition for accreditation" was the comment given by the Commission on Accreditation. Specific comments were: The teachers progressive and in earnest; they are doing good work; the building is large, well equipped and scrupulously clean; the girls appear healthy and happy. This Affiliation with the North Central Assotian Approval, qualified St. Teresa Junior College as QUALIFIED. The ordinary examination took place in 1916 when we were affiliated with the North Central Association as a qualified college; our standing provided for credit in any course given at the college.

1966 was the One Hundredth anniversary of the Academy; it was our Golden Jubilee--The College of St. Teresa. Although the Academy and College shared the same campus buildings, it was necessary to erect another building on the 5600 Main campus. The new building erected in 1940 was named "Donnelly Hall", in honor of the great pioneer and our protector, Father Bernard Donnelly. With this priest whose spirit of education brought to Kansas City, our Sisters--The Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet to establish an Academy for girls.

The second goal had been reached. Today we are an affiliated accredited senior college. We can point to one who urged our administration to place St. Teresa on a senior status as a college. This was our remarkable educator, Most Reverend Bishop O'Hara. We made our appeal to the North Central Association for this recognition. Neighboring Universities were appointed "Examiners". The University of Kansas was our appointed examiner. The chairmen of the departments met the examiner. Weakness and strength were pointed out. When it was my turn to report as Chairman of the Mathematics, while I felt confident, there was a certain amount of straight forwardness that was expected. After examining the College Bulletin in the Department of Mathematics my examiner said: "Sister, I like your program, if I received a student from your department at Kansas, I'd know just where to place her at K.U." However, it was recommended that a course in Synthetic Projective Geometry would give a better balance to the other mathematics course. I'll never forget that course which I took from the Chicago University and passed with a grade of "A". From that time until I spent my last days teaching mathematics at our College this subject was a ~~required~~ required course.

With the chairman of every department meeting with respective professors and reached our final GOAL. We were recognized by the North Central Association as an affiliated member of the "high rating organization in 1946.

We attended North Central Workshops for many years. This history will give some brief details on these studies.

SPECIALSENIOR STATUS ACCREDITATION---Personal Experience

This page of the History--AS I SAW IT, might become interesting though very personal. It has been stated that our status as a Junior College was established in 1916. It was not until 1940 that a four year program was added, leading to the Bachelor of Arts Degree. The North Central Association of Colleges and Universities is always a goal beckoning to the smaller provincial colleges to seek senior status. It was a simple plan for St. Teresa's to reach this pinnacle. A Sister was appointed to prepare an assigned detailed report; in which it must be presented that our Junior College was seeking admission to the NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION as a college with senior status.

Other reports were to be made: those dealing with financial conditions; the present value of the library--the number of volumes, etc. The use made of the library--this report was made by our Librarian, Sister St. Luke who had gathered valuable information. The report on the physical and biological sciences, equipment and facilities; estimates made of these departments; competence of the teaching faculty as shown by degrees of each; amount of creative writing accomplished in each department; research done by each. A study of the past graduates, showing their ability to pursue higher degrees or enter into special careers.

Father Mallon, S.J. was of great assistance in preparing this report. Father Mallon vouched for us to the "examining board" of the Association. Sister Marietta Jennings and Sister Gerard Joseph Bauer met the Board April 1964 at the annual meeting in Chicago. Sister Eucharista Galvin took a special interest in the Sister College of her own--St. Catherine. Sister was a member of the board at the time, and knew the details of our academy and college. The Final Status ---TENSE MOMENTS ~~OF~~ WE WERE ACCEPTED. ~~---~~ups of this

KEY CEREMONIES
AVILA COLLEGE

The Key Ceremony was among the first reconstructions in our college days at 5600 Main. It was the beginning of the graduates' festivities, and usually took place at Christmas time. It was decidedly a spiritual affair in connection with the presentation of the key to each graduate. The tone of spirituality connected with that of the symbolic element - temporality - gave freedom to the program with musical background and the KEY--the gift of possession--This is my College; this is my school.

This particular key night is an exception, it is 1966-- It is at Avila College and many of her celebration that will mark her GOLDEN JUBILEE. The ceremony is celebrated in the new St. Thomas More Church--our Parish Church. The ceremony begins with a concert of sacred music by the Avila Chorus and the Rockhurst Glee Club. The joy and spirit was very high in these two schools. Music and Christian Culture were at their highest peak.

At this occasion Honor Medals were conferred. The recipients are: faculty members, alumnae, distinguished lay personel --those who have shown exceptional interest in education. The individuals are: Sister Mary De la Salle, Department of Music; George Bryde, Associate Proffessor of Philosophy and Theology; Catherine Merrill, prominent business woman; Judge Henry Bundschu. prominent in legal fields and who has shown deep affection for young people in quest for knowledge.

The Key ceremony and Honor Medal Awards seems a perfect setting for the years closing of 1966. the Golden Jubilee of our College, even though we will continue to celebrate throughout the year 1967, closing with the Dedication of our Chapel in October.

AVILA COLLEGE

GROUND BREAKING DAY CEREMONY



Most Reverend Joseph V. Sullivan, S.T.D.
Auxillary Bishop Kansas City-St. Joseph
Titular Bishop of Thagamuta

THE MOST REVEREND
JOSEPH VINCENT SULLIVAN, S.T.D.
TITULAR BISHOP OF TAGAMUTA

During the writing of this history, Monsignor Sullivan has received great honors in his appointment by our Holy Father, Pope Paul VI, to Titular Bishop of Tagamuta and Auxiliary of the Bishop of Kansas City-St. Joseph. Most Reverend Joseph Sullivan has been a wonderful friend to the Sisters of St. Joseph here in Kansas City at our St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Teresa's Academy and Avila College.

The ceremony of consecration of His Excellency The Most Reverend Charles Helmsing, D.D., was held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Kansas City, Missouri, on the Feast of the Assumption, April 3, 1967.

Other distinguished Ministers who attended the ceremony were His Excellency Most Reverend John P. Cody, S.T.D., Archbishop of Chicago and His Excellency The Most Reverend Joseph M. Marling, C.P.P.S., D.D., Bishop of Jefferson City, Missouri.

It was Monsignor Sullivan loosened the first spade of dirt for our new college. This was the initial step in the Community Program of the Building of Avila College. We have been blessed with great friendly contact with our Auxiliary Bishop Sullivan, and we, the Sisters of St. Joseph wish to congratulate him in his great honor.

SHARING

SHARING--An insert topic.

The Music and Arts Building was shared by both Academy and College for almost a half century--1916-1963. Then in 1941 the Donnelly Hall was erected. However, both the Music and Arts with the Donnelly Hall were shared by the two schools. When can we use the stage? When do we eat in the cafeteria? These and similar questions were on the agenda of the program. The sharing really became a real problem. We came through without a scar.

On March 29, 1961, a fifty acre tract of land was purchased at 120th and Wornall Road. The gift of Margaret O'Rielly from the estate left her by her parents. Margaret O'Rielly gave this property to her Alma Mater for the use of a the Avila Building fund.

Ground breaking ceremonies heralded the new Liberal Arts College. Three buildings were included in the first group of buildings; the academic; the administrative with library, and the student center.

Sister Francis Joseph and her little band of missionaries--our parent group must have seen us that day. The Avademy will remain at 5600 Main.

The ceremony on this ground-breaking day for the new college--began with a High Mass celebrated by Monsignor Joseph Sullivan, Chancellor of the Kansas City--St. Joseph Diocese. A motercade, thirteen blocks long moved to the new college site. Monsignor Joseph Sullivan turned the forst of earth he was followed by Mother Caroline, Assistant General of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Sister Olive Louise, President of the College, Sister Ann Edward and Sister Clarice, Geberal Coucilors of our Community, and, Mayor Roe Bartel.

Sister Olive Louise pointed out the Avila College Seal, engraved upon it the College Motto--"With the help of God, there is nothing to fear"--Sister said that the motto had been fulfilled in the ceremonies of this day. March 29, 1963. Today is a mile-stone in the 10-year plan--A REALITY--Our AVILA COLLEGE.

A V I L A

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE ERA

In 1916, Avila College was educating young women in Liberal Arts tradition. It was then known as College of St. Teresa. Today the name is different; the college is larger, but the key-note is still Liberal Arts with emphasis on service.

In the subsequent part of this history much time has been devoted to the very beginning of our educational institution here in Kansas City. Thank God for the privileges and the great blessing that has been mine in the association with the schools--on Quality Hill; at Windmore and finally at AVILA. With forty years and more as a faculty member of college and academy I have met and been associated with girls of dignity, intelligence, courtesy, loyalty, sincerity, and deep spirituality.

Viewing the past and looking forward to the future I visualize the tremendous growth. In 1963 the college moved to a forty-eight acre campus in the residential district of the southern part of Kansas City. The structure of our buildings represent the best in modern architecture, simplicity, beauty and cleanness of lines. Comfort and environment combine to create a home-like spirit for our students without sacrificing the latest for study facilities. The classrooms though not enough to supply the demands, are equipped with every possible need and help in accentuating the purpose for which each liberal arts course is taught.

The spirit of today unites the Avila student with its faculty in the enjoyment of intellectual freedom and challenge; in sharing with today's student the faculty encourages questioning, probing the present as well as the past, and developing insight into self and problems of today--creating lasting friendships with people of inquiring minds.

Our students are on the move--there is no typical Avila Student, the majority of the student body is Catholic, but Protestant and Jews able

are also represented, as are all religions of these United States and our several foreign countries. Extra curricular activities and interest range from planning dances with Rockhurst (A Kansas City College for men) to tutoring children in depressed areas. Products of our college are a strong student body and an outspoken press, which encourages freedom and responsibility.

Avila College is celebrating its Golden Anniversary with a twelve month exhibition highlighted by spirituality, intellectuality and by creativity. Throughout the entire year the Divine Sacrifice of the Mass will be celebrated in honor of the Holy Spirit each month; there will be special symposia, lectures, concerts, exhibitions, guest speakers. This history will identify some of these events, which are being sponsored by different college organizations: the Alumnae Association; The Scholarship Fund; our Board of Councilors; Special student Clubs and Honor Societies; the Alumnae Panel and our Faculty Concept Organization.

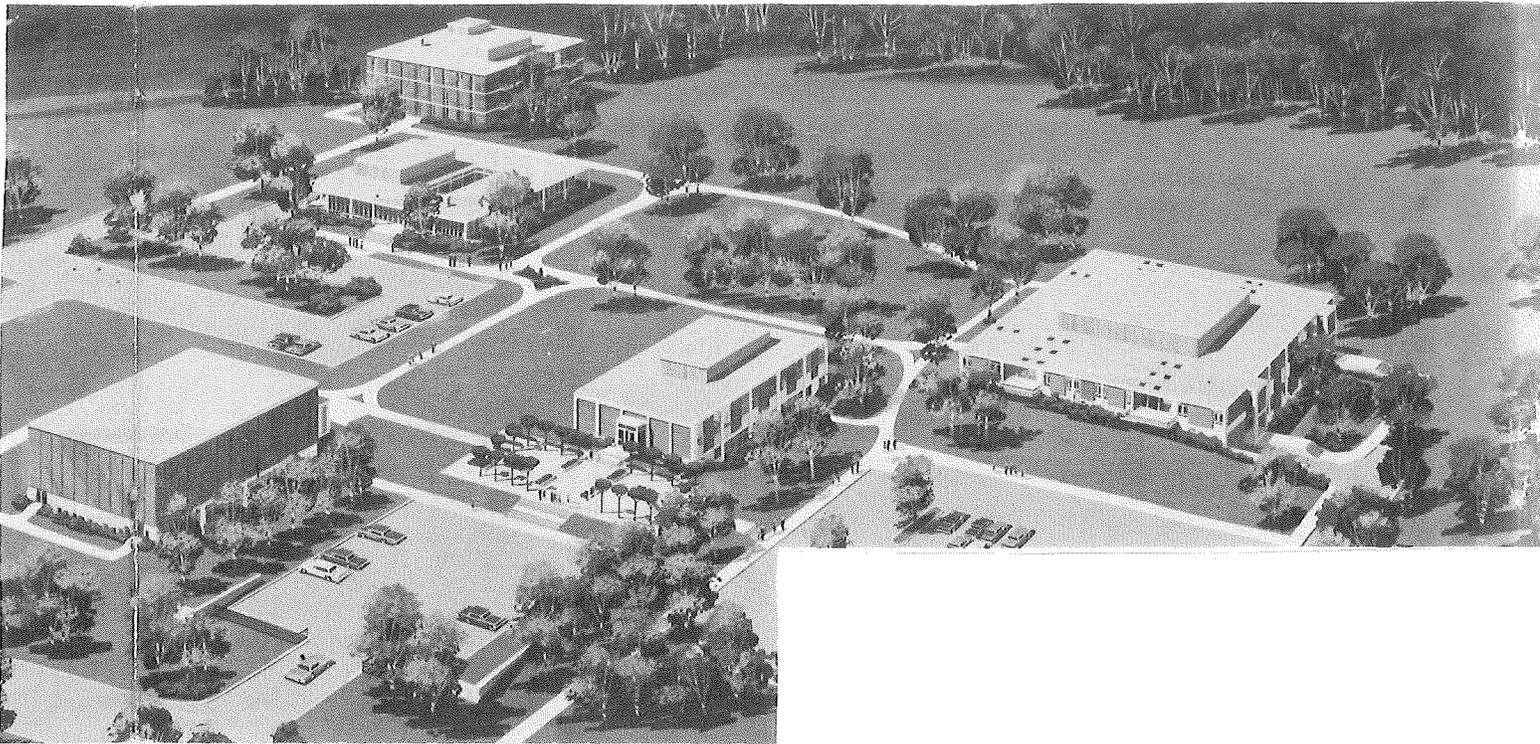
The celebration will conclude during the last of the year 1967; Father-Daughter Banquet and Jubilee Dance; Jubilee Honors Convocation; conferring of hoods upon the graduates; commencement exercise on the Terrace of the Administration Building.

This year, on October 15, there will be the dedication of the Chapel Building and faculty residence.

ARCHITECTURE

DONATIONS

DEDICATION



The Congregation of the Sisters of Saint Joseph from the CARONDELET PROVINCE gave to the Avila College, Kansas City, Missouri, the sum of \$1,000,000 as payment on the buildings as seen above.

Margaret O'Rielly, an alumnae member of Avila College, bequeathed a sum approximating \$200,000 to the college. The gift specified that the buildings or the property must be within the city of Kansas City, Missouri. The purpose was for the education of women and furthering Catholic Education. The money was used as payment for the campus--the forty-eight acres. The name Margaret O'Rielly Hall is given to one of the buildings in her memory.

1 Carondelet Hall

2 Marion Center

3 Administration Hall

4 O'Rielly Hall

The architectural design on page 144 will give the reader an idea of the campus setting for these four buildings. The Carondelet Hall is the living quarters for boarders (Marked 1) The building known as the Marion center (Marked 2) is the Alumnae head-quarters---it contains the Alumnae Lounge. It is furnished simply but with exquisite taste. There are leather bound books in which the photograph of our alumnae members are kept. We call these books our treasured memories. On very special exhibits, this lounge is used; also guest receptions; dignitary meetings, and our alumnae meetings. We are proud of our Alumnae girls. The Faculty may come; the faculty may go, but our Alumnae Girls stay on forever.

May God's blessing be upon each and every one of these girls---they are our treasured inheritance. This is our Golden Jubilee Celebration, what could have been accomplished without them---NOTHING. With them---EVERYTHING. The year 1966 will be a memory never to be effaced. Joy, happiness, thanksgiving were ours that is why this HISTORY is dedicated to our-----

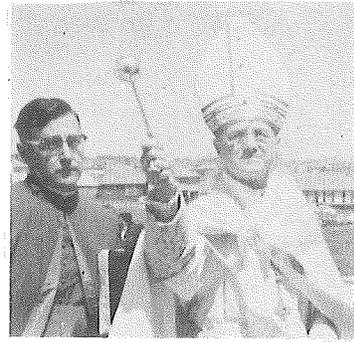
ALUMNAE MEMBERS

DEDICATION

In 1965, Cardinal Joseph Ritter, St. Louis Missouri, dedicated in ceremony our college. The solemn liturgical blessing was given to every building on the campus. (Page 144 for view.) At the end of the dedication, Cardinal Ritter delivered the principal address.

In his remarks to the near one thousand people, the Cardinal recalled the history of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet who settled in St. Louis in the early 1880's "We can hardly believe that the seed that was planted by those Sisters could have become what their undertakings are today".

His eminence recounted that the Sisters came to Kansas City nearly a hundred years ago, and that the history was entwined with the history of this very city--Kansas City. "We pray", he said, "that their history is only beginning; that there will be a long and successful work of education here on this campus. The Cardinal quoted Mr. Borsérine, a member of our board of councilors who introduced the Cardinal. Mr Borsérine's remark was that: "We should thank the Sisters for all they had done for this City--" The Cardinal repeated this statement and added: "Yes we should be the ones to thank the Sisters and we do just that". In conclusion the Cardinal said: "We are all encouraged by this new undertaking. May it bring untold blessings on this area, and on this City--- Kansas City."



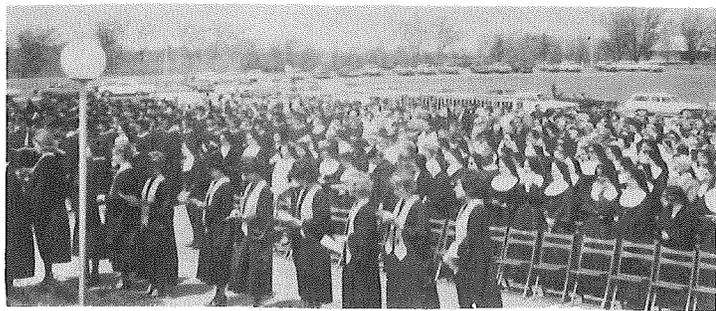
His Eminence, Cardinal Ritter

Following the address and the dedication of the O'Rielly Hall, Center, Carondelet Hall, Administration-Bundschu Library Building, The Cardinal placed mortar on the cornerstone with the same trowel used in laying the cornerstone of the Music and Arts Building, and that of the Donnelly Hall at the Academy-College schools at 5600 Main --the shared buildings for a half century.



Views

Lower center, Cardinal Ritter is assisted by Rev. Robert Deming.
Upper right picture, Monsignor John Hubmann assisting the Cardinal



Faculty, students and friends attending the placing of corner stone and dedication ceremonies.

AVILA SHARES URBAN DESIGN AWARD



THE DESIGN OF AVILA COLLEGE is one of the winners in an urban design contest announced today by the Municipal Art Commission. This view of the campus shows students on the concrete patio in front of the Administration Building.

Architect for Avila College-----Angus Mc.Callum

Architect for the Commerce Tower-----Massman and Eldridge

Award citations were presented by
Mayor Ilus Davis at his office
on April 12, 1965

Sister Olive Louise was the recipient of the award.

DESIGN OF AVILA COLLEGE

The design of Avila College is one of the winners in the Urban Design contest. The announcement was made by the Municipal Art Commission. The general view of the campus is shown in the first part of this chapter in this HISTORY. The predominating view, a single picture with the Kansas City Star publicity sign: --Avila Shares Urban Design Award-- The view was taken on a concrete patio in front of the administration building.

QUOTING FROM THE KANSAS STAR--

"The campus of Avila College and the plaza and the sunken garden of the Commerce Tower were winners in the urban design contest sponsored by the Municipal Art Commission of Kansas City.

The two projects were chosen over 35 others nominated by the citizens as contributing the most beauty and excellence to the city environment. Only projects completed in 1965 were eligible. Awards were given. The Citations were presented by Mayor Ilus Davis in ceremony at his office on April 12, 1966.

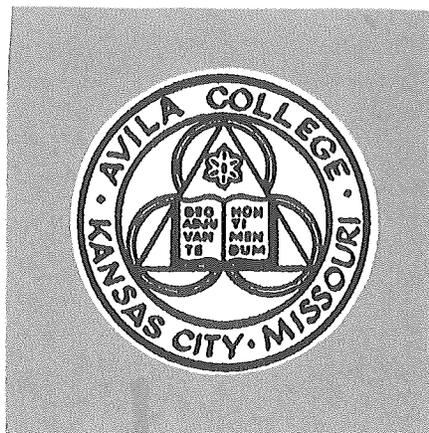
Judges found the four buildings on the Avila hill-top site, beautifully related to one another and to the terrain. They cited the Student Center in particular, as well sited and showing excellent adaptation to the difficult terrain.

The judges commented that the Commerce Tower Plaza and sunken garden, the pleasantly articulated fountain, and the use of the natural material to soften the impact of surrounding architectural severity creates the atmosphere of relaxation all too rare in our urban centers.

Our Kansas City culture is exhibited in the comments of the judges of the Kansas City Art Commission.

DESIGN OF THE AVILA COLLEGE SEAL

DESIGNED BY THE ART DEPARTMENT



The seal was designed ^{by an alumna} in the early part of the ^{thirties} ~~twentieth~~ century. The design is so very meaningful--The open book representing St. Teresa of Avila, the Patroness of Avila College. The book is inscribed with the motto:--DEO ADJUVANTE NON TEMEDUM-- (With God Helping We Need Not Fear) The words of St. Teresa. This motto is carved ~~above~~ the book; above it is the flower of St. Joseph--the lilly---. Because the Sisters of St. Joseph are consecrated to the Holy Family, a triangle, the symbol of the Holy Family with the trefoil another triangular symbol is drawn around the book. Saint Teresa loved St. Joseph and through tthe discription that inspired the Sister artist in the design of the seal, we are reminded that St. ~~Teresa's~~ reminder to us is: "GO TO JOSEPH" in all our perplexities and doubts.

-----UNITY OF PURPOSE WITH BONDAGE OF LOVE.-----

AN ADMINISTRATIVE INTERVIEW

The theme of this interview can be titled: A woman's Life Today Calls For Knowledge and Flexibility. The Plaza Magazine gave this very appropriate topic the title --An Interview. Our administrators were interviewed.

"Avila College is old and new at the same time. It gains from being new, --fresh ideas, prize winning architecture, air conditioning, excellent equipment, exciting experiences--One feels it on this Avila Campus.

Avila's Administration is youthful, Sister Olive Louise, C.S.J., President of the college, when asked what she strived for most, said: Avila wants an excellent faculty, people developed to teach the undergraduates. Our Universities can take care of the graduate students. We have something to offer the undergraduates that a large University can't give."

"Education used to be fairly simple," Sister Marie Patricia, Avila's Academic Dean said. "Now we educate women to hold executive positions in all phases of business, to be teachers on all levels, to do bed-side nursing, or nursing administration, to be truly involved in whatever career they may choose. An Avila graduate is aware of Christian values. She is a woman of practical vision."

"The most vital part of our college is the girls themselves. We are anxious to see a more mature approach to college life. The girls must achieve an adult outlook on accepting the challenge presented by the college, their courses and every phase of academic life. Only by exerting a concentrated effort during these college years will they achieve and attain the goal of a college education.

A good rapport between student and faculty is necessary for the life of the college. Students should feel free to consult with any member of the faculty. Leave classroom and office open and place a welcome sign on

each. There must be friendliness and school spirit among the girls.

Avila expects a continual rise in the number within the next four years. In September 1966, the freshmen class increased from 68% to 117% a rise of 49% increase. This gain is not surprising. The move to the new campus site at 120th and Wornall was made in 1963 with the intention of expanding facilities to serve a greater number of students. The administration saw the acute shortage of teachers and courses in particular. Conducting the only college for women, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet felt the responsibility to offer wider facilities.

Avila has thirty full time faculty members, fifteen part-time and administration and staff workers. More than half the faculty are Sisters of St. Joseph, of the twenty lay faculty thirteen are men. The ecumenical spirit of the college is demonstrated in the choice of faculty. There is a blending of race, nationality, and religious thought, though all share a common goal.

Avila offers a Bachelor's degree in sixteen areas: biology, art, business and economics, chemistry, elementary education, teacher education for the mentally retarded, English, French, German, history, mathematics, music, nursing, sociology, philosophy, psychology and theology.

At present Avila students represent seventeen states and six foreign countries. The majority of these students are of the Catholic faith, a growing number are not.

A college is the sum of its parts---faculty, alumnae, parents, friends, students---all penetrated for the purpose and spirit of the people working together by mutual concert toward a common intellectual goal.

Avila's spirit is one of aliveness. Avila expects students to be eager, inquiring, untiring in research for truth. Avila does not expect to furnish minds with memory pieces, but to awaken within them the desire to know, and the will to achieve. Avila answers some questions but poses many more. Students must seek the answers, in some cases create them. To do this takes a life time."

This is a time of "soul searching", and this History of Avila College gives some time for reflection on the past, on the present, on the future. While it could be considered extravagant to say the liberal arts college is on the verge of a renaissance, it can be asserted with confidence that a new spirit of ferment and a new self-consciousness have been born. Historically the liberal arts college have been based on American education of the higher level. Sometime it has been a division of a university, usually called a college of arts and sciences; more often it has been a separate institution described as liberal arts college or simply college. Harvard, for example of the nineteenth century was patterned on the Emmanuel College of Cambridge, in the second half of this century, a number of these colleges became Universities by adding graduate and professional schools. Only a few institutions, such as Clark, John Hopkins, and Chicago, were universities from their beginning. The spectacular development of the graduate and professional schools were in fact thought to be a tendency to overshadow the Liberal Arts College, but it has remained the core of higher education.

Avila College is a Liberal Arts College. It is, therefore, appropriate in these fifty years of history of our college, to consider the position of the liberal arts colleges of our time in American education and some of the problems that are facing us today. In the short time and the shorter space this history will propose five obvious reasons as reported by the Carnegie Corporation in this fiscal year's study. Beginning with SOUL Searching, Carnegie discusses sig points with Liberal Arts and Academic Freedom being special points of interest.

1) Higher education is Now a Matter of Greater Public Interest the Ever Before.

"Higher education has moved to the center of the stage as one of the two or three most important social institutions of our time. This is primarily the result of the sheer importance of the knowledge and research and trained power in a scientific and technological society, whether for waging wars or building buildings or preserving health. Also higher education has been expected to take on some of the functions of church and home. It now shares in the setting of standards, the defining of goals, and the shaping of behavior. It does these things not only through direct influence on students but also through its influence on other institutions such as church and government. In this it plays a major role in determining the value and the aspirations of society. In this age, higher education is expected to perform miracles. Let us do what we are uniquely fitted for and not dive into too many functions.

The liberal arts college will meet with both benefits and hazards in the new position of higher education. There is a strengthened appeal for money and students. It is more prosperous than before. It can attract the most able people to its boards of trustees and its cause. It is also widely understood liberal education, soundly conceived, does not match the miraculous public image of higher education. Spectacular are its outcome in this spectacular atomic and space development."

The young women who are about to become members of the Alumnae of Avila can form and perform a valuable service for liberal education by taking advantage of every opportunity to explain the purposes of liberal arts colleges to all who will listen. "You are our girls, there is not a separation of the two institutions--academy and college--one is the continuance of the other, the other is the beginning of the former. Our ALUMNAE MEMBERS should be the strongest organization in our schools--IS IT?"

2) SOUL SEARCHING- Higher Education is Going Through a Period of Tremendous Growth and Popularity, Simolar to that Experienced by Secondary Education Earlier in the Century. Both the number of students and the percentage of young people of the college age are increasing rapidly. College enrollment has doubled in the last decade and will probably double again. The task of accomodating this influx of students is enormous. With the private colleges one effect is more selectivity; level of achievement is raised; the amount and quality of work required of students is increasing. Both tax supported and privately supported institutions, while making important contributions, are in need of help to maintain and strengthen our contribution.

Because of the growth in our colleges and universities heavy demands are placed upon us, we are faced with competition for qualified faculty members. Faculty salaries are rising sharply and from that point of view college teaching is becoming a more attractive profession.

3) Diversity in American Education. "The preoccupation of administrative officers, governing boards, and often faculties with the logical problems involved in providing physical facilities, a staff, and money for a greatly enlarged enterprise may often divert attention from curriculum and instructional interest..."

Avila College, it seems, gave greater balance to instructional interest. Sometimes we might think of individuality being lost with the transfer of teachers, or those seeking a higher salary, or a time for retirement. This is a difficult change to document but it does make an impression that is unique. There is a trend of sameness, however, that is unfortunate. Whether a public or private educational establishment is visited there is a tendency for the institution to lose its individuality due to these circumstances. It is the belief among higher level educators that the small college, with its emphasis on individuality, is one of the bulwarks against the hazards of bigness in education.

3) Colleges are now Operating at an Accelerated Tempo. "Administrators, faculty members, students, all are trying to do too much. Competition is becoming more intense all along the line. Life seems so hurried on campus today. The pace is becoming more like that of business and industry. Every force impinging on the colleges and universities seem to be working in that direction. There is pressure on administration, on students, becoming more complicated than it once was. Psychiatric difficulties are probably more numerous. Scholars struggling to keep up with the enormous expansion of knowledge...It has dispelled the easy-going country club atmosphere characteristic of campus life at an earlier time. College education is now a serious business, and we can be thankful for that. Let us protect a valuable ingredient in the long traditional of the liberal arts education, the reflective, the judicious, the philosophizing aspect of liberal arts education at its best. To some extent American activism has invaded the thoughtful climate of liberal education. This is not bad if we can, at the same time, emphasize the thinking and deliberating activities of students. "Let us introduce our students," one historian has said: "to the problems of PHILOSOPHY and THEOLOGY."

4) We are Witnessing, in Higher Education today, an Unprecedented In-
 sistence on Freedom. "In some respect this is good; colleges should
 be placed where inquiry flourishes, where students and faculty reason about
 matters which other people take for granted. Often freedom is interpreted
 as a lack of restraint; as a license to do as one pleases regardless of the
 rights and sensibilities of others.

We are in a time of social and religious ferment and it is especially
 important that our colleges, a church college, develop proper guidance for
 the exercise of this freedom. The atmosphere is charged with the plight
 which has overtaken two of our Catholic institutions. The question of the
 authority of the church and the teaching on the part of some of the faculty
 members, and students protest against institutional authority and discipline."

In the study of the life of the Avila girl the idea of freedom is brought
 to its full definition with to the objective mentioned. Avila has followed
 directly the principles laid down by Vatican II. Students seem to have en-
 joyed the sharing of opinions with guest lecturers, with the faculty, and
 theological instructors.

Avila and other colleges are not alone in this. It is characteristic
 of temporary Catholic culture. It is seen in advertising, it is seen in pub-
 lic entertainments, and even in the literary world. In our discussions it
 is not unusual to get a view of the reality that has come from the philoso-
 phy of many who are absolutely wrong in their analysis. Here is where the
 rounded education shows itself.

The liberal arts college with a real leader, a competent guide can be a
 primary agency for defending sound standards and manners-----The Tradition
 of CIVILITY.

5. Many Colleges and Universities are Emphasizing Special Competence at the Expense of Preparation for Leadership. In this Carnegie Corporation study with college girls, stated by quotes " No one wishes to disparage the achievements of technical scholarship nor the value of training students for essential occupation such as religious life, teaching, engineering, the health profession, and a host of others. The danger, however, is that special education in professional interests crowd out the broader aims of liberal education. Cardinal Newman warned against this over-professionalism. One can easily isolate, not only the distinct person but that individual can only converse in one language, her major study. And John Stewart Mills is quoted by the students: "Men are men before they are lawyers or physicians, or merchants or manufacturers, and if our school can make them sensible lawyers or physicians they will carry away with them from their school not only professional knowledge but the light of general culture to illuminate not only the professional knowledge, the technicalities of a special pursuit. General education is most necessary for the lawyer, but the philosophical lawyer depends on it. One can pose indelible characters to our students that will emphasize this point. John F. Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline, are typical examples of liberal education in public leadership. Other men and women have, by their example, give to our students the idea of LEADERSHIP. We must educate the leaders, not in the performance of tasks in a superior manner, but to carry away a few guiding principles that will benefit all.

AT ITS BEST the liberal arts colleges are preeminently the schools for LEADERSHIP. How? By doing a few important tasks well. Encouraging some knowledge of history, especially ideas, for example, help these students to understand the methodology of science and the significance of scientific discovery for society; give them an appreciation for art and music. We expect this of any Catholic College."

We expect this in our Avila College Students.

AVILA COLLEGE

LEGEND

The promise of a multi-million dollar campus for AVILA COLLEGE, the only private college for women located in Kansas City, is becoming a REALITY. The site of the college is at 120th and Wornall Road in the beautiful residential area of Red Brudge and Verona Hills.

Classes opened in our new buildings in September, 1963. The academic Building, the dormitory, the student center, the administration-library were under construction and without glass in the windows, with lime troughs to climb over, buckets of paint to encounter, and men working here, there and every place, just where we were having a class at that very time, we spent a very happy semester.

EDUCATION FOR GENERATION

The development program of Avila College is the outcome of self-study made during 1960. Undertaken because Avila College, then College of St. Teresa was faced with important decisions concerning the future. The self-study hinged upon the answer to two questions, one of which -Should the college maintain its educational efforts in Kansas City? Would it be advisable for the same community to conduct two colleges in the same State?

The faculty recognized the future growth of the college was stunted by limited facilities on the 5600 Main campus. Studies were undertaken to determine the growth of the pattern of a private college for women within the Kansas City area; the possible attraction of the college, and the city, to young women living outside the city and the faculty need to provide outstanding education during the coming decades.

Result of student growth, studies and campus facilities needed to meet Kansas City needs led to a ten-year planned development program--EDUCATION For GENREATIONS. The education project was conceived in realistic capacity and concept based upon aspirations of raising in Kansas City a private college for women equal to any woman's college in the nation.

FACTS ABOUT AVILA COLLEGE

Avila College, a liberal arts college for women ^{sponsored} ~~owned~~ and operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, is open to all women regardless of race, creed, etc. Founded in 1916, the college is fully accredited to grant the degree, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor and the Nursing Degree. The general aim of the college is to provide each student with the opportunity to develop intellectually, spiritually, morally, culturally and professionally. Each student is encouraged to find fulfillment in service to her fellowwoman and to God.

Since its foundation, the college has educated more than five thousand women of whom are from the Kansas City Community. Another five thousand women have attended adult education classes and special programs of study offered regularly.

Approximately one-half of the 50-member faculty are Sisters of St. Joseph; the remaining half are lay men and women. In September 1963 the enrollment was 278 full time students and 117 part-time. In addition 200 enrolled in continuing education classes. Between 500 and 600 students attend annual summer sessions.

About one-third of our students major in education; one-third in nursing and one-third in the liberal arts. Yearly about 11% of the students who graduate, receive either scholarships or fellowships from the various Universities of our nation. An attestation to the scope, value and development of an Avila Education.

FUTURE INFLUENCE OF AVILA COLLEGE

Projected student enrollment during 1962-1967 decade, formed the basic for the total.---Education for Generations---Program. Such increases realistically indicated and calculated upon present enrollment in the area of high school and requests from prospective students in residence, the student population should reach 1,000 by 1969 and an additional 2,000 attending classes as part-time students.

Between 1963-1972 an expected 4,000 freshmen will enter college. Graduating classes will increase three-fold. Such statistics as these mean that each year between 100 and 200 Avila girls who have graduated will enter the teaching shortage gap; 100 more will enter the health agencies and hospitals as professional nurses. Similarly numbers will take positions in business and industry and scientific research.

To provide adequate instructions for these students, the faculty roster must increase 50% ; programs of education must be implemented, strengthened or designed. The annual budget must rise from its \$450,000 to \$1,000,000.

Facilities on the campus must multiply through the completion of the general building plan. During 1967, it is hoped that an auditorium will be in the general building plan. An Educational Center, more classrooms, laboratories and a special library building.

CULTURE

Vatican II supported by a host of modern writers with avid readers on such materials, CULTURE having its place, has made Christians aware that "The People of God" is a community of all the faithful moving toward the parousia --the second coming of Christ our judge of the world. The social aspect of religion is unity of brotherhood of all men in Christ, the responsibility that each must take for the GOOD OF ALL.

Taken from the Fourth Phase of OPERATION RENEWAL by a study group in the diocese of St. Louis. An informal gathering of people of culture interested in gaining a better understanding of revealed truth by studying the documents of Vatican II and making them relevant to daily living.

In this history, especially during these twelve months of a very high tempo of Avila's Jubilee Season, the school spirit is very high, in fact has reached a climax. Guests, visitors, prospective students and even the faculty members notice an atmosphere of encouragement and strength--The Dedication Ceremony conducted by His Eminence Cardinal Joseph Ritter has given the blessing of this spirit of RENEWAL with HISTORIC CULTURE.

The title -CULTURE- for this topic might bear questioning, but it is imperative to the study of this history that we understand that the stream of culture has flowed through the work of education in every movement of the educational activities of our school. Culture certainly belongs in a particular way to a type of school such as Avila College. There is a certain connection between culture and the study of human life that is involved within it. It is the study of family-life, my own and yours. Family life means the PEOPLE OF GOD. From a love of Charity and Love will come UNDERSTANDING. Through this we will have PEACE. Christianity can then hope for a MORE HUMAN WORLD.

If man has a place in the world culture, then how much more has it a place in "women". Avila and its foundation has given a powerful account in this history over one hundred years, but especially her activity during her Fifty Years of College Life. Her life in Kansas City has brought into the true soul of her students. They may be scientists, artists, musicians, congress women or nuns, but her strongest title should be--Women of Culture. Training begins in the cradle of life, women are the chosen teachers for this training, to be a housewife does not prevent her from becoming professional also. As queen of her family, in her capacity of love, a woman gives her greatest need--LOVE.

For this reason, the history of the Jubilee celebration brings before the reader of this history and this topic in particular and the emphasis that Avila College places on the idea of the necessity for CULTURE. In our last phases of this book one will understand how the publications of the College has voiced this objective; the Scope; College Brochures; Magazine Articles; and special publicity through our Kansas City Star; From time to time special attention will be called to our minds on culture and honor. It is a respite from a busy world to know that people are interested in theology, philosophy, psychology, technology, artistry and music; drama centered on cultured nature, a great emancipation from some theaters and movies of today. It is in our very inborn culture that we find dignity and morals displayed in the best dramas and shows and the vileness in the worst. We are beginning to love our study that is being taught through ECUMANISM.

ADULT EDUCATION

From small beginnings grow mighty endings. Education is not a luxury but a real necessity. This is what happened in our college extension program. At the beginning of our senior status as a college there was an insistent plea for extension work for adults. At this time (1940) there was a certain accusation pointing toward mathematics. It is archaic said the moderns. Some sort of renewal is imperative. The expression was--give us new mathematics---as if mathematics could be new. We do agree that there should be a new approach to the mathematics in its teaching, two plus four will be four as in the past will be so in the future. Missouri University had raised its standards in the teacher certificates to a very high degree. It was mathematics that received the greatest shaking up. All to the advantage of this special subject under observation. Colleges must provide for classes in : Arithmetic for Teachers; Modern Concepts in Mathematics; Modern Methods in Mathematics. We were on the spotlights, the mathematics professors and instructors. We enjoyed the glare. We opened classes at 5:00 P.M. and closed them at 7:00 P.M., exactly two hour course. One could tally up a two hour credit. Registration closed when the number of adults reached sixty. Let us try this scheme on creative writing, and reading, the demand extended. Then why not the languages, French German, Russian? That is the way Avila began its Adult Education Program. The small beginning rose to a real adult school for evening classes.

In 1952, Sister Berenice O'Neil, President of the College invited Brother Daniel Rabbit, S.M. to come to Kansas City and survey the facilities for the beginning a non-credit Adult Education Program at the college. This was begun in January 1955, with a large variety of courses in the professional and liberal arts, and even to recreational areas--golf to square dancing; from philosophy to physical sciences, with the mathematics continuing as a credit course. Then credit courses were offered.

An enrollment the first session was 470. Within a period of ten years there had been more than 30,000 in the Adult Education Classes. The students represented a diversity of ages. Some were interested in the social groups, others in the economic.

The faculty numbered about forty lay teachers, six Sisters of St. Joseph all qualified persons -lawyers, economists, professional IBM's, geologists, and regular liberal arts courses. The main purpose -bringing community service to Kansas City people. The shift in choice was from recreational to professional courses with credit level. Can one see the cultural tempo being lifted in this undertaking? It did something for the college and it did much for Kansas City.

With great joy, I remember these early adult education days. Our college became a center of learning. From six o'clock in the evening until ten-thirty at night I was inspired by brilliancy of those lighted classrooms on second floor of Donnelly Hall. "Knowledge can be a very profitable pass time."

After moving to 120th and Wornall Road we continue with the courses most popular adult education program. The greatest tendency is toward philosophy, theology and education; history has been popularized as has mathematics and the courses in languages with English requirements. More attention is given to the credit courses than to non-credit or to the recreational topics.

CHILDREN'S THEATER

The headline for this page is one of the most cultural topics of the day. Begin with children and we can build on their love for things that belong to CULTURE. This jubilee year marks the eighteenth that Avila College has presented "CHILDREN'S THEATER" productions. This year it is Hensel and Gretel. For the children these characters are living and the stage wall to wall, floor to ceiling are the absolute creative work of the drama students. The space used for these shows is in the O'Rielly Hall and the formerly temporary St. Thomas More's Church.

Children love Cinderella, the Last of the Leprechauns, Peter Pan, there is love for these wholesome stories that give Avila the real tone of Culture. Audiences for the Children's Theater have grown to several thousand. The last year 1966, eight productions were scheduled to accommodate as many children as possible. Many civic minded ladies of Kansas City have encouraged this one feature of the Avila College program.

The play "Jack-in The Box" had an added character, Trudi-the cat-produced by Madge Miller the author. The cat outwits the evil witch and gives aid to the child. The Avila College drama students are the characters for these entertainment for the children of our city. These students are directed by their director, Sister Felice, and they are quite professional and creative. These students of the Fine Arts Department paint the scenery, make the costumes, learn the art of dramatization, in fact costume a character, build an ideal spot on the stage for the action that produces humor with art. In the various dramatizations presented in the variety of children's plays mentioned one will find that the characterizing the players; the dramatic view presented on the stage will be quite different as the dramas are presented a second or a third time.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

Two of our Fine Arts Department combine in the production of such plays as Chocolate Soldier, Student Prince, Oklahoma, Madam Butterfly, Sweet Hearts and others. The Rockhurst College are our main support for male characters with help from the Little Theater male group of special acting and singing. The entire female cast are the students of the Avila College; voice and drama majors as well as tested chorus girls from every department. Even the professionals could do no better. The people are Music and Drama lovers in Kansas City; they are critics; during the past five years such productions the Premier Performance of Handel's Opera-JULIUS CAESAR have been produced in Kansas City at the beautiful Munciple Music Hall. The Sound of Music was performed also in this Hall; with Florence Henderson as Maria and John Myhers as Baron George von Trapp. In the Julius Caesar the critics' comments voiced these sentiments: "The whole baroque opera caught fire in the first act, and the whole Music Hall had never heard such whole-hearted applause. I hardly know I am in Kansas City. With the Sound of Music by Richard C. Berg -The Story of the Von Trapp Family, the music lovers and the intellegent lyrics of Rogers and Hammersteine actentuated the acting by the magnificent composition in harmony with the story of the Trapp Family, produced by real professionals. It is this Kansas City Culture that invites such drama productions such as these. Come to Kansas City for this special dramatic productions; Come to Avila wher students have the privilege to attend such entertainments.

With these Theater-Drama programs, Kansas City has the Art Museum. This is a special cultural privilege we in Kansas City have as well as the Avila students. The many social activities; The Star Summer Theater at Swope Park. We congratulate the Citizens of Kansas City. We are proud to have grown up together with you Kansas City of Missouri.

FINE ARTS

ART ----

MUSIC

DRAMATICS ----

SPEECH----

THE AVILA ART CURRICULUM prepares the student for competency in the field, in art education, and future graduate work. A major in art receives intensive studio guidance in close inter-relationship with a balanced liberal arts program.

Within the curriculum there are offered direct experiences in creative designs and media techniques in painting, sculpturing and ceramics. Art history and philosophy and philology are offered both as specific courses and an essential and integral aspect to studio work.

IN MUSIC as in other arts, a two-fold program is provided from which, as in other fields of arts, not only music majors but all students benefit. Each student is assisted in her cultural and intellectual and social progress. Majors receive the foundation for professional competence in teaching, performing, and in graduate work. They are well grounded in the theory of music as well as in the technique and literature of their performing medium.

Students seeking elementary school certificates have the opportunity to learn fundamentals of music along with procedures for teaching music in the classroom.

The annual majors musical production draws talent, cooperation and service from the departments of the college and from greater Kansas City area. The male characters of our drama are the volunteers of Rockhurst College for men and the Kansas City Theater group.

Through this cooperative spirit both dramatic and musical literature is developed and appreciated. The communicating arts, music and arts, drama and speech provide the real desire for learning. Drama has always been a special cultural activity. From our very beginning, the Sisters of St. Joseph have used drama to portray history. The important message it carries is: "Act well your part, There's where honor lies."

The auditorium at 5600 Main Street furnished facilities through its architectural design. The creative ability it leaves to the student the power of changing a particular scene from "evil" to "good" by the simple turn of an electric switch; the transfer of the action of the return of good and the destruction of evil. A scene remembered to demonstrate this effect was the figure of satin in black tights, and flimsy, cyet fiery red robe, horns and projected slick tongue dares to defy St. Michael--- who in robes of gold appears in a cloud bearing a sword in his hand and drives satin back into his fiery and flaming pit. The trap-door in the floor of of the stage.

The stage is so perfectly constructed that a scene representing a forest of glory can be changed to that of a drawing room of dazzling beauty. Extremes were the gifted part of the stage setters as well as the actors. By the sharing process that continued for almost a half century, we might have a performance given by the Academy for one week and the next the College might replace Little Women by Sigmond Romberg's Favorite---THE STUDENT PRINCE. The directors of these drama productions were the faculty on the academy and that of the college. The voice work for the college was directed by Sister De la Salle, and there was real talent found, used and magnificent productions delighted audinces at the AUDITORIUM of the College and Academy.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS AT AVILA COLLEGE

The musical festival is a seasonal feature of the college program. It began many years ago, as far back as the historian can count. This program was designed and directed by Sister De la Salle, Chairman of the Department of Music. The group participation in these festivities are made up of chorus work, piano, violin, and cello solos, horn and harp solos, and xylophone compositions, special voice selections.

. . . This History is being written in my "Ivory Tower" overlooking the Mississippi River at our early foundation home Carondelet, the Provincial House. It was during the writing of this topic that I was interrupted by this written notice:

AN AVILA JUNIOR WINS OPERA SCHOLARSHIP --Karen Steimetz, a junior at Avila College, has been awarded a full scholarship to the opera workshop of the Missouri Federation of Music Clubs of Kansas City, Missouri. It was this young girl, Karen, who was chosen for the great privilege of turning on the Thanksgiving Lights at the "Country Club Plaza". This event marks the beginning of the Christmas season. Karen has a coloratura soprano voice, and as she sang a Christmas Song, she turned the switch that lighted the beautiful Country Club Plaza. Music and Art have given Avila College its distinct tone of CULTURE. It furnishes Kansas City with HOME TALENT. May we both keep working together in ~~the~~ GENERATIONS TO COME

Next One Hundred Years Will be

2066 A.D.

The Next Fifty- 2016

FINE ARTS CENTER

The cultural activities of drama, music and art will flourish on the Avila campus in the "Fine Arts Center" (See Master plan, block 6 page 135) Until the center is completed, student will get maximum usage from the temporary quarters on the ground floor of the Margaret O'Rielly Hall. Music must be limited as well as Drama until the Center is completed. Included in the plan is the Little Theater; classrooms for speech and drama; art galleries, sculpture, painting and ceramic workshops, music rooms for instruction in piano and voice, and sound proof practice rooms. The center is conservatively estimated at a cost of \$500, 000.

Traditional history tells us, and, future history encourages us by what has happened during our one hundred years in Kansas City. And with our seal Motto ever before us: With God Helping, We Need Not Fear., we are filled with future hope.

We have a Community Support Program organized, this was accomplished in 1962 by Envoys of Avila College, Business Men who are working to help the college in seeking funds for the FINE ARTS CENTER.

History also tells us: "Returns on Investment in Avila College is good business. The building revenues will be added through the Avila College, so will business activities, and student revenues to the economy of Kansas City will increase. From Avila College comes educated women--women who provide ideas and inspiration behind much of the present future growth of the community. "Through educated women knowledge and insight are explored within society as these women give their talents as teachers, nurses, business women and mothers. We are grateful to our Envoys and we place trust in our Board of Directors and Councilors. It is through these organizations our needs will be taken care of--a most worthy cause. EDUCATION FOR GENERATIONS.

Sister Joan Louise, Faculty Instructor in the Art Department is pictured with one of her two sculptures she has finished for the new Avila college. In the view presented on this page Sister has taken St. Joseph The Worker for her study. It is a remarkable work of art and is a sculpture in wood-cutting. One can say it is the work of a meticulous artist.

Sister is viewing her work after it was placed in a semi-grotto on the south wall of a balcony.

An accompanying sculpture of our Blessed Mother occupies a simolar place on the second floor balcony in a symmetrical grotto.

The work of Sister Joan Louise has been studied with great appreciation not only by the art students of Avila, but visiting artists have shown great interest in the wood-cutting art.

It is a delight to visit Sister's studio to appreciate the work done with hammer and chisel by her students.

Many awards have been conferred on Sister Joan Louise for her work in painting, ceramics and wood-cutting sculpture. She has been called upon for Liturgical Designing of the Diocese.

Sister Joan Louise of the college art faculty is pictured with one of two original sculptures she is executing for the new campus. Here a statue of St. Joseph the Worker overlooks the west wing of O'Rielly Hall.



ART

Avila College was host during the first month of 1967 to the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet. An exhibit of the artists of the Province opened December 29th at a reception. The reception was preceded by a buffet dinner in which the Sisters of the Kansas City area were invited. The religious of the art group were represented by other orders of nuns. Many art committees, friends of art and students of Kansas City were our guests during our art exhibit days.

In this exhibit there were forty-seven art pieces. Some were in water colors others in oil paintings. Ceramics played a distinctive art collection of students' work, besides sculptures in wood-cutting and various compositions. A small folder containing the name of the artist, her project and title of each, with the college or university attended added to the interest. These titles with the paintings such as Love, Remorse, Honesty, Faith, Meditation and others rather abstract produced questioning and argumentation because of the uniqueness, the personality of the artist, her creative spirit portrayed with her brush. Titles in the concrete, such as St. Louis Cathedral, A Thorn Bush, Rock Haven, White Berches did not propose such controversial or disturbing mental attacks by the critics. There was individualism, creativeness, and personality depicted in each project that certainly left a transfer of interest as well as love for the ART COURSES.

Our Curriculum and Departmental history has been a most interesting study among the faculty members of Avila College. Certainly Liberal Arts and Professional Background are provided for in the learning process of Education and Psychology majors. Development of the learning operation and its related growth will be the underlying first provision. The teacher must know the content matter of the subjects for which she is personally responsible. Individual differences are studied and the psychological unlikeliness in the age levels. Some clever teachers acting in the capacity of substitution is well qualified to give some intelligence to her personal observation. It is impossible to elaborate on the subject in this history, it is too tremendous.

A student at the college chooses the field in which she is interested, this is called the major, then she may have some discussions with her major professor to help her choose a related minor; however, this can be done without any outside persuasion.

Missouri is one of the States in the Union that has accepted the invitation to provide for special teacher education courses, especially in the handicapped area. It is interesting to note that Avila College was selected for courses in the field of the mentally retarded. Some faculty members had prepared themselves for this type of work as well as in the methods for the Montessori system. During the summer of 1965 teachers from all parts of State of Missouri attended these classes; public school teachers, private school teachers and classes for individual differences in the same school. These teachers were from every denomination in religious belief, they were representatives of many nations; because of this, I believe this was one of the happiest summer school undertaken on the campus.

Our sister College in St. Louis has given much study for the deaf. It was in our early beginning that Bishop Rosati made his request in 1810 that the missionary group coming from France to the United States should have members qualified to teach the deaf. Our school in that city is called The St. Louis School for the Deaf.

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

After World War II there were needs to prepare and promote collegiate education in nursing. Avila College established a department of Nursing. Two Sisters were sent to the North Central Workshop, Chicago University, to make studies of Nursing Programs that would satisfy the needs of our hospitals here in Missouri. Sister Gerard Joseph having received advice from the North Central advisors and made special study of the nursing programs in other colleges brought to Kansas City such plans as would be of immediate need in establishing a Department of Nursing in our College.

These plans were read before the Sisters at the St. Joseph Hospital. This was the beginning. At the present time the Department of Nursing is a very part of the Avila College program. One-third of the students are majors in this field.

Through a major in nursing, Avila provides a systematic program of liberal arts and professional studies. The student seeking baccalaureate level preparation for nursing share with the with students majoring in other fields and participate in the cultural and social activities of the campus. The schedule of the student majoring in nursing follows the schedule of vacation and holidays. Student government, campus clubs, college news paper, are as much of interest to the student in nursing as they are to any other student enrolled at the college.

The faculty of the department believes that the studies of the liberal arts promote maturity and provide necessary depth of knowledge for family, , community, and, personal responsibilities. This faculty believes that the essence of nursing, is an interpersonal process directed at giving service by fulfilling needs. As a fundamental need and a foundation for service, the student in nursing is provided opportunities for the development of critical insight, for self direction, and for personal involvement in the teaching-learning process.

The courses in this field have a substantial foundation in the arts and sciences which are shared by by students in other fields, and are directly contributing to education in nursing. The courses follow a logical sequence and assist the student in assuming the role in preventive, supportive, and rehabilitative aspect of nursing. The nurse student learns to function in an interpretive, coordinating role with other members of the nursing team.

All theory classes are held on the Avila campus. Selected Health Agencies in hospitals and schools in the greater Kansas City area are used for laboratory experiences under the supervision and direction of the college faculty members. The student is responsible for providing temporary transportation to and from agencies during the junior and senior years. A car is necessary for Community Health Nursing.

Avila's basic baccalaureate program in nursing is accredited by the Missouri State Board of Nursing and by the National League of Nursing. This accreditation was given the board of trustees and Faculty of Avila College; it reads as follows:

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND FACULTY OF
AVILA COLLEGE
ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE
THAT THE BASIC BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM
LEADING TO THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING DEGREE
WAS GRANTED ACCREDITATION BY THE
NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR NURSING
THE SEVENTH DAY OF MAY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX

These views might add to the reality of the program at Avila College. In the picture at the right and above are three nurses working on an experiment in micro-biology lab with students of the biology class.



Below and to the right is a former Avila student, a doctoral candidate in micro-biology at the Missouri-Kansas City University.



SPECIAL NOTESDEPARTMENT OF NURSING HISTORY

The trend for science degree in nursing grew rapidly in the troubled 1940's. Kansas City was alert to the change forecast of educators. Saint Teresa's was prepared to dare the leaders. A comprehensive survey of college nursing schools was undertaken which led to discussion sessions between the colleges and personal of St. Joseph's Hospital school of nursing. The result of these meetings led to the decision to merge the two schools, if the North Central Association approved. During the summer of 1947 Sister Gerard Joseph and Sister Mary Pachomia of the College Faculty attended a six week session of Church Related Colleges at the Chicago University under the direction of Dr. Furrows, coordinator of the N.C.A. Problems of our two schools were submitted and studied in groups with our director. Sister Pachomia studied the curriculum and the honor system while Sister Gerard Joseph studied the nursing school curriculum at the St. Joseph Hospital. Plans were studied and school curriculum planned in order to meet the condition where the same religious community was operating--an ideal situation for an experiment.

Approval of the North Central Association required no small degree of data. Financial evaluation of both institutions had to be submitted with detail preview of the division of the cost and tuition fees; personal and board membership with an opinionaire for physicians had to be submitted. A curriculum was submitted when the board met at the college. Plans and outlines showing location of both schools, the estimate of the number of students; the schedule of the theory and practice down to the last detail were studied, discussed and recorded. These were sent to the North Central.

The first word came that all requirements met approval. The students in the Department of Nursing were to receive a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing. I wish to draw attention the accreditation granted by THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR NURSING, (Page 178)

MATHEMATICS
AND
NATURAL SCIENCES---

The life of contemporary men has been, to a great extent, shaped by science and technology. Thus the study of mathematics and natural sciences is properly integrated as a part of the liberal arts program of Avila College. Mathematics as such is a theoretical science and is qualified to be of great help and assistance to the physical sciences and chemical science.

Through careful creative exploration of the theory in physics, biology, with latest equipment in laboratory experiments, and with the probing study of mathematics, the Avila student achieves an understanding of the influence of these disciplines on today's scientific research. The majors in these departments are prepared professionally for the challenge of a demanding career.

BIOLOGY---Courses in biology are designed to teach the modern aspect of molecular biology. This approach enables the student to appreciate the chemical and biological forces in the living cells for experimentation. For the biology majors the molecular approach will be fortified by experience with research problems. Original investigation by the student is encouraged.

CHEMISTRY---The history of the past has given great attention to the chemical science. Those majoring in this field of concentration choose such electives as: advanced inorganic, qualitative organus analysis, and biochemistry. Each chemistry major participates in seminars tailored to her goal whether in graduate or immediate career.

MATHEMATICS--- This course subject was used as a "pattern course" for the study as a part of our North Central Workshop at the Chicago University at the time of our study of the "department of nursung" explained on the previous page. This study occurre in 1948.

In giving place in history of mathematics would begin about 700 B.C. But the Avila History will be satisfied with a later date. Our true motive in giving it a place in the past ONE HUNDRED YEARS, even in the last FIFTY YEARS could fill a book. These to me are sacred memories; in retiring days wonderful things to think about. Without doubt we can say that mathematics develops an appreciation of the orderly characteristic of the world about us as God has made it; there is harmony that is developed in the perfect movement of the earth, and all other planets with the stars that form the great constelations--And the Moon, which no one has reached in this the year 1967. Since the senior status of our Avila College, 1946. we have averaged four students per year who have chosen Mathematics as a major field of concentration. These girls have gone on into powerful research work and during world war II brought great honor to our college in their work for our government at this crucial time. Records are kept of what these research students have done and accomplished. Many of these majors have gone into the field of teaching. These have received honors in the private schools as well as in our public schools. As an illustration see page 182.

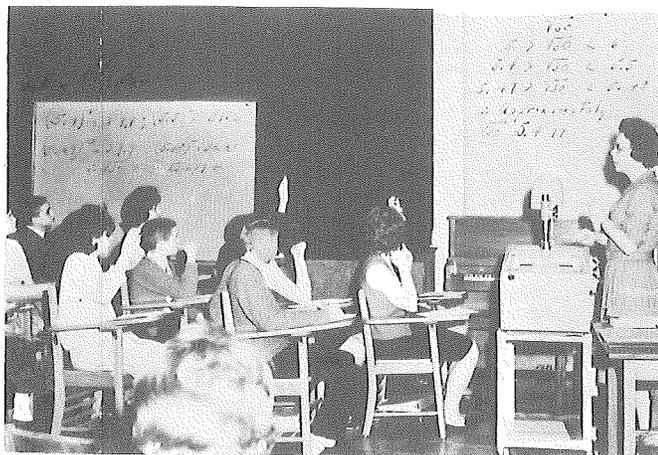
The small photograph seen below is that of a mathematics major who is developing a problem in Synthetis Projective Geometry--the topic is on conic section, in particular this theorem is that of the dual of Pascal's inscribed hexagon--Brianchon's inscribed hexagon--that was a hundred years after Pascal's publication of his theorem.

Just another Centennial exhibition. Often this particular photograph has been used in the art curriculum--Why not? There is no art like MATHEMATICS.



MATHEMATICS IN ACTION

WELL, HOW DO YOU DO! SQUARE ROOT.



The above photograph is a demonstration of the SMSG method of

HOW DO YOU DO SQUARE ROOT?

Mrs. Mary Beth Swartz of the class of 1947 at Avila College is a teacher at Southeast Junior High School, in Kansas City. Mrs Swartz gave this demonstration of her technique in the teaching of this famed, yet trouble maker problem, to a class in Arithmetic For Teachers at the College. In the demonstration the opaque projector was used. The method used is a real study of the "limiting process" The Rockhurst Chairman of Mathematics calls it the "squeeze process".

Mrs Swartz has received one of the National Science Foundation Grants and has studied at the Seattle University. Her idea is that we are teaching
 MATHEMATICS—~~WITH~~ THE NEW APPROACH.

MODERN LANGUAGE

One can live without some of the subject matter proposed by a University or college, but Language is not one of them. Even your survival depends on your ability to communicate. Nothing is more human than language.

WHY STUDY FOREIGN LANGUAGE? Europe and Asia and all our neighbors are only an hour or so away from us. We are constantly in touch with the people of all nations. To communicate in a spirit of friendship and understanding is a part of the human experience of persons who are literally educated. Not to know the language of other people is a serious handicap. The culture of the world comes through language and history.

Students of Avila may study French, Spanish, Italian, and German. Conversation in these languages and proficiency in writing of these are a part of the work of the college. The language laboratories in these fields are splendidly equipped. There are thirty private booths for the student interested in any one of these languages. It is a common occurrence to see the lab in constant use.

Each year the Leval University of Montreal offers summer scholarships to Avila's best students in French. Within the past five years Avila girls have won two Wodrow Wilson scholarships, and two have won the Fulbright Fellowship; also other students have the privilege of the Foreign Study and Travel Grants. Many students are doing advance study in our Universities of the United States.

ENGLISH If you want to choose English as a concentration field, you will need the maximum knowledge about English languages and about the masterpieces of English Literature. A real habit for reading is fostered and this is one of the most intellectual pass times one can find.

You will want to know the history; the structure; the future of the English language. And how to appreciate the best that has been written.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social Science is history in the making. It deals with man in his relations socially with fellow men, and in all scientific methods; yet the social sciences are each separate disciplines with their own interests in human association. The study is important for us all. It will enable the educated woman to adapt her behavior and to help others to adapt theirs.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS. In these social sciences the student acquires the knowledge and training which will enable them to understand the economic world in which they live, and will enable them to understand the misinterpretation of the actions of others that is placing a crisis over this world today. Students can make a more accurate judgment in the problems of daily life. Majors in these fields achieve the professional competence which will enable them to be gainful members of society. All students have the opportunity to learn something of the manipulation of personal finance; of stock-market operation, and of other facets of the world of business which effect men and institutions. Henri Pirenne has written that---"History is in need of our nature"---the need to know ourselves, to explain ourselves, our attitudes and our institutions.

History will tell the woman of today that it is our responsibility to be prepared for the time of crisis in which we live by understanding world affairs. Through the study of history, women can satisfy her need to probe the headlines of today, and to pass judgment on the comments. To dive into the stories of nations, to see the impact of men and ideas upon civilization, to contrast the Western with the non-Western cultures of the world.

Sociology aims at focusing the scientific study of man's social life and social products of his life in human groups; to create an understanding of one's society and of oneself; to provide the students with the opportunity

to examine and enrich a society in which she lives. The student in sociology becomes acquainted with the basic concepts, principles, theories, and the most recent significant scientific methods for analysis of contemporary social life and structures. The curriculum is highlighted by classroom dialogues, visiting lecturers, conferences, field trips, socio-drama, research projects, and audio visual aids.

THE FOCUS: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL ILLS.

Thomas Webster, Chairman of the Department is the originator of the course we are describing in this history. The course though not new, was revised several years ago when it was placed on the required list. Its present structure is a result of the faculty awareness that women need the knowledge of the society in which they will graduate, and in which they live; and are expected to take an active part.

Using the total of Western culture and civilization as a background for the growth of social problems, Professor Webster directs his students into examinations of juvenile delinquency, crimes, chronic alcoholism, unemployment, chronic dependence, health and medical care, education, the expanding population problem, group prejudice and discrimination, the aged and aging, Catholic and non-Catholic relations and automation. Students explore the historical reason for these problems, how they are aggravated and how society copes with them.

Prior to coming to Avila College, Professor Webster taught at Central Junior College, Kansas City, Missouri, and at Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Missouri. He received his graduate degree from the University of Kansas. He received a Grant from the University of Colorado for the study of the early American Indian Culture. A study done on the location in the southwestern portion of the United States. Only those who saw the films of this Indian Culture and heard Professor Webster's lectures could appreciate the work that was done in this one subject and what it has meant to our posterity and to HISTORY.

PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY

The Departments of Philosophy and Theology are the mainstreams of Avila College Life. These are the vital forces in the student environment, just as the subjects these explore are vital forces in the world outside the campus. The faculty believes that these two sciences must be the open windows, not the closed doors, and the two disciplines are taught accordingly --with a practical, vibrant, fresh outlook based on sound scholarship. Avila encourages a clear-eyed, fresh outlook, vigorous, inspiring and inviting selections for these courses --THEOLOGY and PHILOSOPHY.

THEOLOGY --Theology extends beyond the classroom, this science reaches out into the beyond, for it is the study of God as in an essential part of the life of the Avila student, academically through examination of history, of the ideas of faith; especially through informal group discussions, lively analyses of art films and literature; especially spirituality, through the spirit of liturgical celebration and faculty living. The purpose of the dialogue between students and faculty is a stimulation for research and the discovery of the significance of Christian values in the individual lives with whom we come in contact.

PHILOSOPHY --This science is more than a survey of the history of ideas. It is a weighing of the validity of a system of thought and their applicability to Christian living and existence, the thought of such topics as: Modern Concepts of Man; Dialectical Materialism; Existentialism and many more, exercising the correct philosophy with such as dictated by Hegel, Carl Marx, and that offered by a Gabriel Marcel, a Thomas Aquinas and other great Catholic Philosophers.

Philosophy at Avila has become more than a survey of the history of ideas. It is the weighing of these false ideas with those of Christian doctrinal facts. It is a seeking for answers to important questions concerning human life and the relation of self with GOD.

AVILA COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS-----

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

BOARD OF COUNCILORS

SCHOLARSHIP SPONSORS

DEPARTMENTAL CLUBS

STUDENT COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

CHORAL CLUB

DRAMA CLUB

FRENCH CLUB

HONOR SOCIETIES ASSOCIATIONS

NATIONAL CHEMICAL SOCIETY

KANSAS CITY MATHEMATICAL ORGANIZATION (K.C.A.M.S)

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVE

Our Alumnae organization dates its beginning as 1873. The first class of graduates received their "marble" diplomas on that day and were received into the first St. Teresa Alumnae Association; these girls were the foundation of this organization. The association itself is a National Organization. All Universities, Colleges and secondary schools are proud of their alumnae. Students are proud to be accepted in the Alumnae of their choice.

The Objectives: To foster friendship among the members; to strengthen bonds between alumnae and schools of graduation; to promote the welfare of their school, The additional goal of the chapters are to encourage interest in the welfare of their school especially in its activities and in financial aid. Graduates are received into their individual Alumnae Organization; they are given awards at the time of the acceptance; the President of the organization presents these awards.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP --All graduates of the college and all former students of St. Teresa Junior College and the College of St. Teresa, with senior status for the body of the new organization.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATES --Women who have attended the college less than a year, or who wish to foster the college by participating in the alumnae activity may be invited to become "alumnae associates" when the chapter has five or more members.

FACTS CONCERNING AVILA COLLEGE ALUMNAE *There are 1500 alumnae in 41 States. 35% of this number are not residents of the State of Missouri at the present time. The new national structure will bring together in common effort our entire alumnae association. The chapter concept will provide for alumnae everywhere an opportunity to become an active part of this growing influential ORGANIZATION.

ALUMNAE OFFICE

The Alumnae Office is located in the Marion Center. Miss Sandra Edelman is Alumnae Secretary. The new bylaws are available upon request. Address:

AVILA COLLEGE
11901 Wornall Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64145.

OFFICERS The National President will be introduced first. Mrs. James B. Kring. This is a small photograph of our first National President, and a brief history connected with Louise and Avila College with her message to the Avila College Alumnae members.

The Office of National President began her service to the organization in 1965 it will expire in 1966. Mrs. Kring is the former Louise McNellis of Kansas City, She resides in in Willingford Connecticut. James Kring is her husband and she has five children; she holds



a Master Degree in Science and has taught in the elementary grades. Her message:

"It is with great pleasure and sincere humility that I serve you as our National President for the year 1965-1966. It is through the united effort of each of us that Avila College will continue to grow in the remarkable manner it has in the past year. Although our personal efforts may seem small, the success of the Alumnae Association does depend on its individual members.

Those who have had contact with any college or university in any part of the United States know that Avila can hold her head high in the reason and method for seeking our Eternal Goal through these selected ways of life.

The beautiful campus and the buildings at Avila are a tribute to those who have labored so earnestly to see the dream come true. The Sisters and Avila's many friends and students continue to receive our prayers and thanks for the high standard maintained at Avila College in moral, scholastic and physical excellence.

A unity among members of each and all classes, a class relationship between members of the Avila College, physical and financial support of the Alumnae endeavors are essential to the success of our Alumnae Association.

Because of our gratitude for the gifts that were given to us--the opportunity to attend Avila --let us not forget to show this gratitude this year--1965-1966. The need is great. Let us not delay our pledge of support. Join local alumnae groups, renew acquaintances with teachers and former classmates. Talk Avila; support you College financially with even small contributions.

We, the Alumnae Association, love Avila. "LET US SHOW IT!"

Sincerely

Louise McNellis-Kring.

FORMATION OF THE NEW COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATES A new Avila College Alumnae Association was organized at the April Homecoming, 1966. Officers were elected and the new by-laws and chapter formation began immediately.



THE AVILA COLLEGE ALUMNAE OFFICERS
Constitutions reformed; Proposals
incorporated and Chapters organized.

HOMECOMING HIGHLIGHTS

Sister Olive Louise, College President, in making announcements, said: "The goal of the college alumnae association and those of the high school organization are necessarily diverse, because of the nature of the institutions which they support. A college has many problems which a high school with its built-in student body, does not have. In addition a physical separation of the campus takes place. With these factors in mind, the decision was made by the college and academy administrative officers to provide separate alumnae associations.

The new officers of the Avila College Alumnae Association are: Mrs. Margaret Killigar O'Sullivan '26, president; Mary Romnau Helm, '35 first Vice President;; Peggy O'Neil Soden, '43, second Vice President; Martha Hodes, '61, secretary and Barbara Riely, '52, treasurer,

Mrs. O'Sullivan explained that the present national officers, in accordance with the new by-laws, will serve the dual capacity as both National and Kansas City chapter officers, until the next chapter election.

National Formation

According to Sandra Edelman, alumnae secretary, -chapters will be formed in other cities throughout the country in the coming months. Each chapter will elect its own officers for a two-year term. The Chapter Officers will appoint its officers according to the needs of each chapter. Such as: social, courtesy, nomination, ways and means committees. These chairman, together with the elected officers will comprise the chapter executive committees.

Chairman of the standing committee of the Kansas City chapter have been elected as well as co-chairman.

VIEW -ORGANIZED CHAPTER GROUP

This view below will help the alumnae to understand what the Alumnae Association has visualized in the CHAPTER ORGANIZATION GROUPS.



In a history such as this, written by a former Avila faculty member it is believed that necessity and courtesy should be incorporated in the happenings that now continue in the new life of the Avila College and its organizations. Aims and plans have been included that our Alumnae Members may understand these new ideas and appreciate them whole heartedly.

The above view is the Denver Chapter. From left to right:
 Ruth Tynan Shae, has guest--the desert party, Betty Ucker Anthony, Judy Guerin, Kleinschmitz, hostess of the "desert party", Sister Rose Daniel, C.S.J., Magie Kleinschmitz Mariola and Mary Ellen Miller.

THE AVILA BOARD OF COUNCELLORS

AVILA COLLEGE SECULARIZATION

This part of the History will tell all about College secularization of Avila. It began in 1946 and is continuing. We have invited men, and some women of Kansas City to join us in our meetings; the result is most pleasant and gratifying.

Our Board of Councillors began a new year in 1965, in the month of June. The elected chairman of the Board, serves a two-year term. 1966-1967. Mr. Alfred Blasco, chairman of the executive committee of Interstate Security Company, Kansas City, Missouri, was elected by the Board of Councillors for the office.

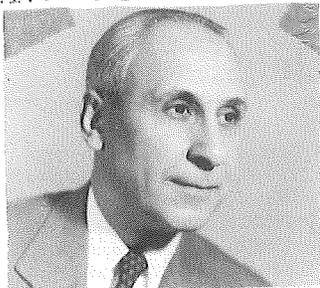
To serve with him as vice chairman is Mr. Edward Thornhill, partner in the Klughardt Machinery Co., Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Blasco assumes the position held by Mr. John Bachofer, president of the Nell Don Inc., since 1961. The new chairman indicated that he would follow the progressive promotion of the Avila College which had been the work of Mr. Bachofer.

New committees were announced with the following serving as chairman: Charles S Stevenson, retired vice-president of Hallmark Cards Inc., will head the Community Relations Committee; Newman P. Gorman, Kansas City Lawyer, will chair the bequests and wills committee. Robert Muntzell, will head the Plant Development Committee; Leo Kelly will serve as chairman of the Continuing Support Committee with Roy Daly Jr., appointed chairman of a sub-committee of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Blasco, the new chairman of the Board of Councillors, is a knight of the Holy Sepulchre, chairman of the Board of St. Anthony's Home, and past President of St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. He is a member of the Public Accommodation Committee and the Mayor's Professional Theater Planning Committee.

Mr. Thornhill is a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre and is president of the Serra Club. He is a board member of the Catholic Community Service and of the Joyce Kilmer Club.

The two photographs below, one of Mr. Blasco, the other of Mr. Thornhill This gives us a picture of some of the photographs of our male members of our Board of Councillors. We do have some women on this board. These are: Mrs. E.E. Clarkson, who will head the Scholarship Sponsor Committee. Sister Olive Louise and Sister Patricia Marie also serve on the Board of Councillors.



Alfred J. Blasco
Chairman of the
Board of Council-
lors.



Mr. Edward Thornhill
vice-Chairman of the
Board of Councillors.

These two officers and the committee chairmen form the President's Council, The executive governing body of the Board. The Council holds meetings regularly each month. In their first meeting there will be a complete program and plans made for the execution thereof.

The Board works closely with Sister Olive Louise, President of the College, and her faculty in promoting the growth and development of the College.

In this History -titled PROLOGUE OF THE FUTURE, the reader was introduced to this Board Of Councelors. The Avila College since its senior status, 1946 has conducted business through its Board of Councelors, indirectly, but through a Board of Directors or it may be called, Board of Advisors and the Councilling Board. These organizations are representative men and women of executive ability, leadership and progress.

With absolute "turn-over" in administration to what is termed secularization, Avila College has maintained its security spiritually and intellectually. What we are doing now is nothing new, we have been following this plan for over twenty years. Faculty members are invited to the meetings of the Board of Councillors when some great discussion calls for the earnest and qualified advice of many interested in the welfare of the College.

Avila College is privileged to have, as our councillors, such dedicated men and women interested in continuing the work begun in 1866. In the active part of the first five Sisters and their Superior, Sister Frances Joseph in making Avila College a possibility; in making it one of the best colleges in these United States. Problems were faced in the past, they will be presented in the future; these will require self-sacrifice now as well as in the early twentieth century. From the middle of the 19th century we have had such a group of councilors and advisors as a Father De Smet, S.J., a Father Donnelly, and a Father McDonald; we have had a Frances Chouteau, a Kersey Coates, a J. Jarbeau with others --we met these in council or out of it --This was our Board of Councillors when we began many years ago. Colonel Fremont and General Shield's advised us --we met these in in council capacity, in advisory Boards, and in Spiritual and Civic Directors. At that time women were most conspicuous by their absence, but we found them fo great assistance in our social and cultural needs. JUST OUR FRIENDS --TODAY, TOMORROW and FOREVER.

SCHOLARSHIP SPONSORS ORGANIZATION

The Scholarship Sponsors Organization is comprised of women interested in a college endowment fund to finance scholarships. It was organized in 1942 by Sister Olive Louise shortly after her appointment as President of the college. Members of this organization are women, dedicated to the education of women who have intellectual aspirations. The purpose of the organization is to give financial help to those who will profit by the education and help in any way to give of their talents, their leadership, knowledge, culture and desire for the better things of this life.

Sister Mary Ligouri was appointed moderator for this new organization. The organization made rapid progress and is continuing to do so. Meetings are held, noted speakers who have similar desires for the youth of today are invited to the Scholarship Sponsorship Organization. The Treasurer of the United States was a guest speaker; Mrs Katherine O'Hay Grenham. The Honorable Edith Green, Congresswoman from Oregon who has spearheaded much legislation advancing higher education in these United States. Mrs Michael Novak, a well known philosopher honored this organization by bringing to it the congratulations it deserves and urging the members to continue in its great work for the advancement of higher education for WOMEN.

ECUMENISM
AND
THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD

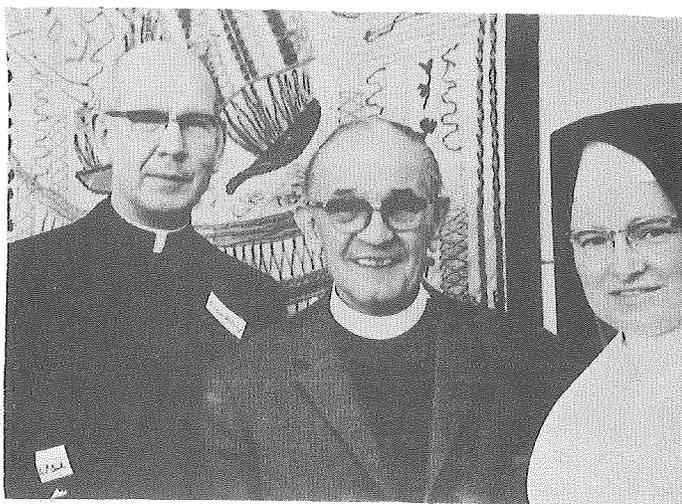


HIS HOLINESS POPE PAUL VI

ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT

This History will present Our Sovereign Pontiff--Pope Paul VI in a photograph of very recent origin. Our study on ECUMENISM in the different Parishes where such group study is advocated has been one of comprehensive knowledge in the light of wisdom that has over-shadowed us in this day of ECUMENISM. The Holy Spirit has directed the words of the texts; CHURCH AND THE WORLD; ECUMENISM; OPERATION RENEWAL; with the problems of this world in plain and clear-cut study and discussions.

Avila College has made the way very clear for a special movent toward the study and our duty towar God, our fellow neighbor and ourselves. In order that one might understand the different phases of this dedicated study, this history will begin with some of our Guest Lecturers. The second picture viewed will be a group representing Ecumanism--Abstract in Thought but Concrete in Frame.



From left to right: The most Reverend Charles Helmsing, Bishop of Kansas city--St. Joseph Diocese; the Reverend Martin Neimoller, Presudent of the World Council of Churches --and the Guest Speaker of this Ecumenical day; Sister Olive Louise, President of Avila College.

Doctor Neimoller's topic --THE GOSPEL AND CONVENTUAL CHRISTIANITY--

He is the author of many books, one of which that gained renown is: "DACHAU" SERMONS. Our nearest Avila neighbor is a Luthern Bishop, Dr. Wells; It is not an uncommon occurrence to see a group of nuns from Avila going over to the Bishop's residence for a dinner party. Or perhaps the Bishop and his wife might be crossing the Avila campus for a Community Luncheon. Bishop Wells has given lectures to the college and students enjoy his formal discussions.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Novak --AHUSBAND AND WIFE TEAM were guests on our campus. These two discussed CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE, in March of 1967, for our entire twelve months of 1967 was a celebration in honor of our Fiftieth Anniversary of College teaching in Kansas City. There were topics of spirituality in the World and in the Church. Our program was a recall of knowledge and Wisdom. During the Novak visit, Mrs Novak, who is an artist as well as a philosopher placed on exhibit some of her art work in the Alumnae Lounge.

A British author and dramatist was another guest lecturer and Mr Spaight spoke on PRODUCTIONS OF SHAKESPERIAN DRAMA--soliloques from Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet. But how does this activity blend in with ECUMANISM?

We are the PEOPLE OF GOD --Trying to see things through the eyes of another. we have spoken of Our Holy Father, Pope Paul VI, we have included ministers of other denominations, we have named a lay philosopher and his wife. We have inserted the author and dramatists--all People of God. Why not see that Ecumenism is part of the new life we are embracing now. Call it Ecumenical Movement, that is what Pope John desired. It has brought us nearer Christian Unity. Can drama bring us closer to a knowledge of the Renewal Movement? Can art and philosophy give one a better knowledge of the way the world is thinking? Can Ecumanism bring us nearer to GOD. The answer is : It can.

AN INFORMAL BUZZ SESSION

The historic ECUMENICAL GALLERY will close on this note. In the photograph below from left to right: Most reverend Charles Helmsing, Bishop of Kansas City-St. Joseph Diocese, Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson) and Right Reverend Arthur Tighe.



Barbara Ward caused the "buzzing" Lady Jackson was the guest speaker. She is an outstanding British economist and author. Her topic for the lecture given December 7, 1966 was WORLD POVERTY. Miss Ward in private life is Lady Jackson, wife of Sir Robert Jackson, former commissioner of development in Ghana. Her audience at Avila came through special invitation of the most Reverend Charles Helmsing.

Her message was a practical one. The world must be rescued from despair as well as starvation. Christians have within their hands the power to achieve both ends. Divine revelation, she noted, brought together for the first time the reality of unity, justice and hope. The Christian faith holds them fast. Left to himself, man has a passion for fighting. Unity is extraordinarily unlikely in its code. Justice is too unlikely. Civilization has been based on injustice with only the strong surviving. Despair is quite natural. It is hope that is entirely supernatural.

Today with the economic unity that we have produced, we have the knowledge to eliminate poverty. In the development of nations and those already developed, monetary control through investments, savings, income tax, unions and the like, has brought high standard of living to us. Our present society is not completely wealthy but most of the people are not poor. We set the direction. We must expand our efforts. Ultimately what we will do is a question of judgment, reason, heart, resources. Christians have the means. The answer is not one that can be avoided.

Miss Ward recommended the reading of Isaiah for the deeper realization of the overwhelming anger of God when His people are not just. In the New Testament, Christ states it this way: "I know you not. I was hungry....." These words go beyond geographic boundaries.

What a wonderful way to close the Avila College Golden Jubilee. A key note: The reading of Isaiah; its study; morals are put into practice. Looking back on this history, not only of the fifty years, but the total one hundred years of which Avila is as much a part of the Centennial, for the whole is the sum of its parts. Our first little band of Sisters of St. Joseph to come to America; they left home; they left family; they left community; they left France, and: From the chateau of Yon on the Banks of the Saone--they arrived at the Log Cabin in Carondelet on the Banks of the Mississippi.

The Fifty Years of College Life that began in 1916 is but a part of the of the life spent in Kansas City. The College, of Avila College, is a special providence of God-- The beginning of a new generation. Only eternity will mark the ending. We have completed twelve months of intellectual pageantry closing it with spiritual joy; proudly cherished and loved. The climax and conclusion --The Ecumenical Movement; THE Blessing and Teaching extend by our Holy Father, Pope Paul VI--- His pleading prayer for PECE.

AVILA COLLEGE

AWARDS AND HONORS

HONOR MEDALS --St. Joseph The Worker is the Honor Medal award for special service to the college personally and for the achievements of its students. The honor is conferred by the President of the College, Sister Olive Louise. Usually presented at the Key Night Ceremony--A pre-Christmas celebration.

HONOR MEDAL --A medal stamped with the seal of the College Seal, see page 150. This medal is an award for outstanding service and is also extended to faculty members and students who have received special honors in other colleges and universities. The accentuation of the Motto of St. Teresa is worthy of notice.-- DEO ADJUVANTE NON TIMENDUM.

These awards are given to both men and women, students and faculty who have given themselves to Avila in a very special way. Their lives have made them leaders in a very special way, but their examples are Avila's pattern guide. They have shown interest in higher studies and higher education for Women; they have fostered research, cultural and intellectual. Their aims must have fostered responsibility, respect for authority, love and gratitude for those who have made it possible for the great incentive to attain such HONORS.

THE HONOR PLAQUERETIREMENTHISTORY "AS I SAW IT"A REMEMBRANCE IN PHOTOGRAPH

HISTORY It is finished. The work is done -A task of love and fond remembrances. Just a reliving over the past few years. Not really in retirement but in busier moments than ever before.

THE HONOR PLAQUE was presente in the Retirement Ceremony. One of my many "accidental joys" of my life. It was a real surprise. It is beautiful, the official signature of my wonderful friends; The thought of the testimony of appreciation for a work of over fifty years of service -1904 until 1965. A citation for having done my duty, not anything extraordinary. I would gladly begin that year 1904 again, for every day was a happy one for me. I enjoyed my work, I loved my companions and my students. All this happened in my three convent homes in Kansas City; St. Teresa's, 12th and Penn, St. Teresa's, 5600 Main, Avila College, 120th and Wornall Road. We grew up together.

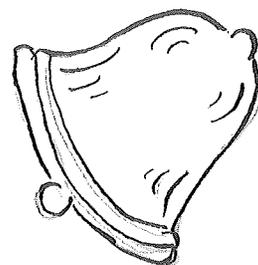
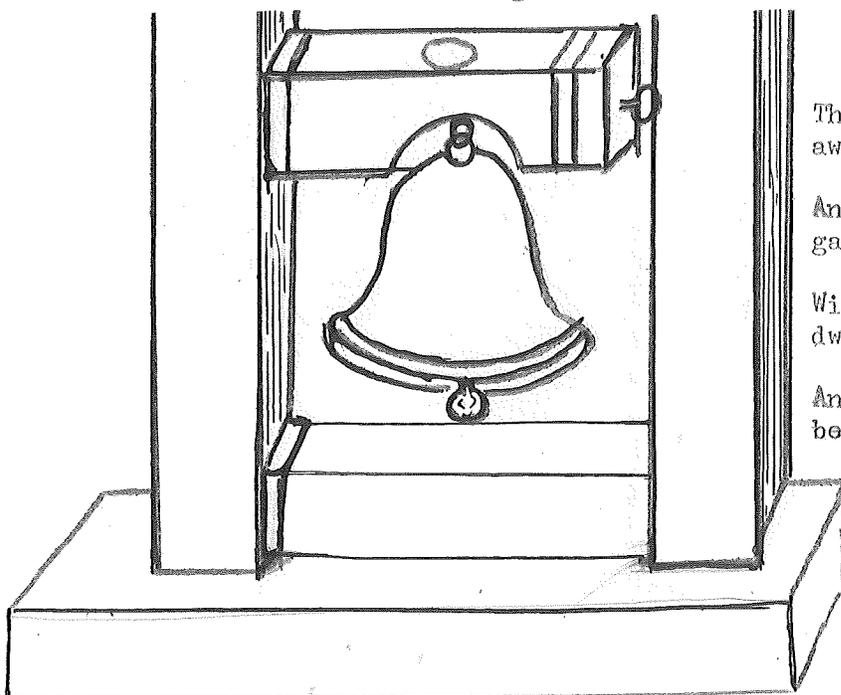
In the above snap-shot, my friends surrounding me are: Left to right: Mrs. Alfred Blasco, Mr. Alfred Blasco, Sister Pachomia, Sister Olive Louise, Geraldine Sulzer. God bless YOU and all my FRIENDS.

THE VESPER BELL

This poem of Thomas Moore is best fitted to express the sentimental feelings of those who have listened to the chimes of this bell, The Memorial gift of Father Donnelly to the Sisters.

THE EVENING BELLS

Those evening bells! Those evening bells!
 How many a tale their music tells,
 Of youth, and home, and that sweet time
 When last I heard their soothing chimes:

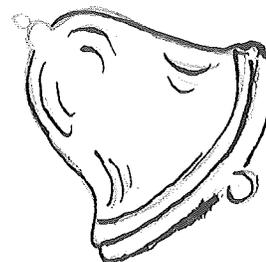


Those joyous hours are past
 away;

And many a heart, that then was
 gay,

Within the tomb now darkly
 dwells.

And hears no more those evening
 bells.



And so 't will be when I am gone,
 That tuneful peal will still ring on,
 While other bards shall walk these dells,
 And sing your praise, sweet evening bells!

-----Thomas Moore

Our thoughts in closing this our Fiftieth Anniversary Jubilee celebration in song and love; in life and sharing; in beauty and harmony; in prayer and thanksgiving.

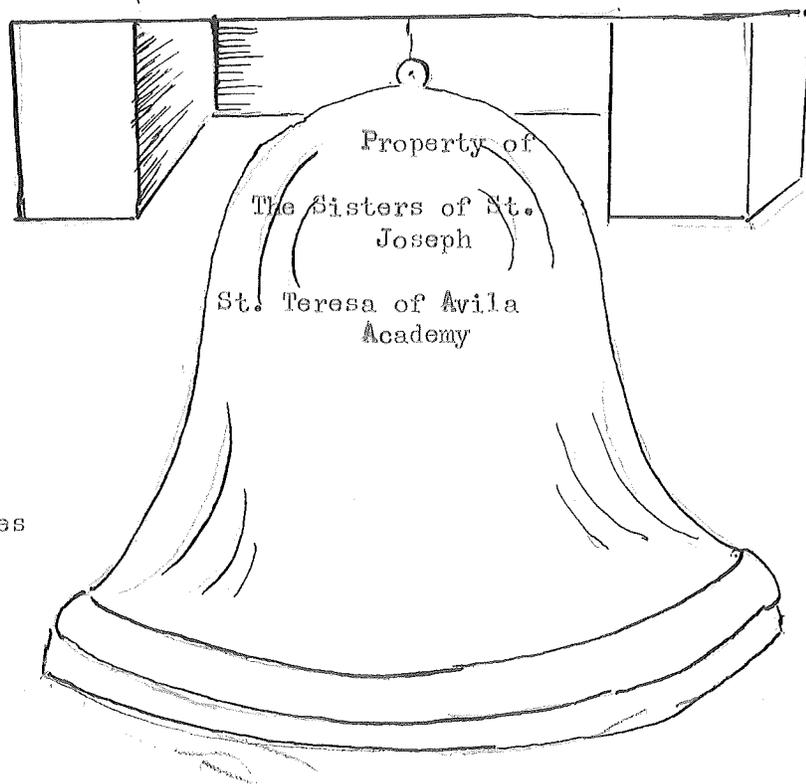
S.M.P.

THE FIRST CHURCH BELL TO RING

IN KANSAS CITY

In this history a description of the first church has been described on page 27, with a crude view in pen work. The complete story is told by Mr. Hanlon. Among his notes Mr. Hanlon, who later became a priest, mentions in particular the church bell. "The first to summons parishoners on occasion of religious services." "This bell", Mr. Hanlon tells us, in his story, "was at a later date presented to the Sisters of St. Joseph at the academy as a memorial gift from Father Donnelly, pastor of the church from 1845 to 1880 1880.

The Sisters still have this historic bell in their possession which for over twenty-five years roused faculty and students from their morning slumbers and announced the hour for Mass, for prayers and study, and for meals. The bell counted out the rubrical number for the Angelus, three times each day. It is still intact--- A silent reminder of the wonderful work done by the Sisters of St. Joseph.



The crude frame beams , shown in more detail on the following page, is held in place on the porch of the Quality Hill Academy in a rather protective way. The beams are fastened to the red brick wall, two adjacent supports which gave strength and protection against storms, wind, and rain. On the bell is written -"Property of the Sisters of St. Joseph."

ADDENDUM

Note: Alumnae and friends of the Sisters of St. Joseph , here in Kansas City have requested the following pages be inserted in the history. Some have connection with the heroic past, others with the joyful present and our hope for the future.

S.M.P.

CENTENNIAL ANTIQUE DISPLAYNames of Donors and Objects

Father Donnelly's Collection

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Chalice and paten | 10. First graduation dress (1868) |
| 2. Missionary Altar Cards | 11. Graduation invitation (1893) |
| 3. Prayer Book | 12. Graduation Diploma (1892) |
| 4. Ritual | 13. Graduation Pins (1886) |
| 5. Office Book | 14. View-First Church of Father Donnelly |
| 6. Crucifix | 15. Photo: Countess de la Rochejaquelin |
| 7. Greek Dictionary (1776) | 16. Tabernacle Key and veil |
| 8. Baptismal Certificate | 17. Altar Stone |
| 9. Marble Diploma | 18. First brick brought to K.C. |

Quality Hill

1. First Church Bell to have been rung for religious service in Kansas City.
2. The Old Iron Gate--Our protection for Quality Hill.
3. Uniforms of the STA girls-- 1866, 1930, 1941. 1966

Friends and Alumnae Members.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. First STA Year Book | Mrs. Chartrand |
| 2. Doll -1882 | Mrs. Clemens |
| 3. Quilt (100 years old) | Mrs. Jensen |
| 4. Dress (1860) | Mrs. Meagher |
| 5. Sewing Machine | Mrs. Shremek |
| 6. Fluting Machine | Mrs. Handleman |
| 7. Pepper Grinder | Mrs. Rafter |
| 8. Child's Dress (1860) | O'Boyle Family |
| 9. Old Victorian Ink Stand (80 years old) | Malley Family |
| 10. A Bouquet of Flowers (Sent by the oldest member of the Alumnae) | Mrs. James Corrigan |
| 11. An Andy Gump (1895) | |
| 12. A Doll Buggy | |
| 13. Friction Wagon | Jerry Smith Family |
| 14. A Gay Ninety Dress (1885) | |
| 15. Graduation Dress (1905) | |
| 16. Jewelry (1860) | Mrs. McNellis |
| 17. Stutz Car (1915) Hobby Horse (1880) | Jerry Smith Family |
| 18. Horse Drwn Fire Engin (1880)
and Motorized Fire Pump | Fire Department of K.C. |

TABLE 26THE EVENING OF THE CENTENNIAL BANQUET

The perspective from Table 26 in the new ball room of the Hotel Muehlebach and Tower was ideal; the location was about the front center and quite near the Speaker's Table. Nearly a thousand guests had arrived to celebrate one of the outstanding events of our great Kansas City. This City and Saint Teresa's grew up together. Few were as privileged as I, for, "I nearly grew up with them". I have watched with pride the civic growth and the educational progress.

Just to the right of table 26 were four very distinguished guests who belonged to the old "Quality Hill elite". They had the appearances of queens in their dinner gowns, one was a post graduate, whom I correspond with for many years. This was Mrs. Dorothea Frame-Eversole, from California; Mrs Haines, from Kansas City, the other two were the McNellis Girls, one who resides here in Kansas City, the other in California. These students were at Quality Hill when I arrived in 1904. St. Teresa's was my first mission after leaving the novitiate. We were not too far apart in age count. We loved one another in a very close tie. --But how quickly time flies, in fact the 62 years really skipped by us and here we are a Hundred Years Old.

Around this conspicuous table 26 sat these Alumnae Girls, their husbands as guests also: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cragan (Edna Mae Vitt) Class of 1932; Mr. and Mrs Frank Huges, (Katherine Kilty) Class of 1932; ; Mr. and Mrs Frank Tollman, (Jane O'Gara) Class of 1930. Jane was accompanied by her Mother who graduated from Quality Hill. Many will remember Mrs. O'Gara as Josie Wall.

But now our attention was drawn to the Speaker's Table, where formal introductions were in order. His Excellency Bishop Charles Helmsing, Sister Anna Joseph, Principal of the academy, Monsignor Arthur Tighe, Monsignor Richard Achumacher, Sister Joan Marie, Provincial Superior, Reverent Maurice Van Ackeran, S.J. President of Rockhurst College, Sister Olive Louise, President of Avila College, Mr. and Mrs Randall Whaley, Mr Ilus Davis, Mayor of Kansas

City, Mr and Mrs Joseph McDowell, Mr and Mrs. Maurice McNellis, (Mrs. McNellis General Chairman of the Academy Alumnae.) Mr and Mrs Leo Sweeney, (Mrs. Sweeney is President of the Mothers' Guild.) Mr. Joseph Hoskins, Master of Ceremonies, Mrs. Richard Bolling and Honorable Stuart Symington -these last two mentioned were acting "pinch hitters". Mrs. Bolling was the only one at the Speaker's Table whom I did not know. It was her husband, Honorable Richard Bolling of Kansas City, 5th District who sent me a telegram of congratulation on the Golden Jubilee celebration and then at the "retirement ceremony" and presentation of the "honor plaque" at this ceremony. How much I wanted to meet the wife of this wonderful busy man who could take time to send messages of congratulation to one who least expected such great honors. I thought fast and then loud: How could I speak to Mrs. Bolling, this dignified guest at our Banquet? How could I manage a meeting? Just say a word or two? It was Mr. Frank Hughes who took care of my great desire. In less than fifteen minutes, Mr. Hughes had contacted Mrs. Bolling and she was standing at my side. I was still shaking hands with some of the thousand Alumnae Girls whom I had not met in the previous days of the Centennial Celebration. I told Mrs. Bolling of my great desire and now my sincere thanks for having the opportunity of having this pleasure of speaking to her. My happiness now was to tell this wonderful woman my sincere delight in having been the recipient of two congratulatory messages from Senator Bolling.

A personal message to this Table 26. "I thank everyone who made this Night a night of wonderful memories and fondest recollections -A dream come true".

Thank you Table 26
Centennial Banquet
Muelebach and Tower Hotel

Sister Mary Pachomia

FINANCIAL CRISIS
IN
CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The ten pages in this history (from 152-162) is inserting a page at the end of the history which could be read after these ten pages. The article has been taken from "America" an early August edition. It was written by Neil G. McClusky. This is what he says-

"Despite the fact that an increasing number of Americans are going to college, enrollment in Catholic Colleges and in Catholic Universities is dropping off. At the same time, more money is needed to operate these schools. Unless massive aid is available from both public and private sources, many of them will not survive and others will be forced to sacrifice the quality of the program.

There are 230 senior colleges and universities related to the Catholic Church -that face an uncertain future.

Is quality education under private collegiate institutions headed for oblivion. It is certain that all American Private Colleges and Universities are facing a critical period from which some will not emerge; some will amalgamate with other institutions, surrender partial control, change purpose or settle for less selective clientele.

A note of dismay, particularly at the thought of the threatened passing of small liberal arts colleges with Church Connection.

For them and the private schools generally, money or lack of money-- is the root of almost all evil."