

FLORISSANT VALLEY QUARTERLY

VOLUME 40

JANUARY 2022

NUMBER 1

—IN THIS ISSUE—

Gassing up Suburbia: Florissant's Conoco Stations

When Florissant was the STL region's booming bedroom suburb, it needed gas stations to get folks to and from work. Andy Wagner shares a brief history of the Conoco stations that once fueled the city's growth.

Page 6

Three Flags Day is celebrated on March 9th-10th

Believe it or not, three countries' flags flew over the Florissant Valley on March 9th and 10th, 1804. In today's world of instant communication, it never would have happened.

Page 5

An Old Church Key is missing since 1913. Could it be in your Grandma's attic?

A 1913 article stated that a heavy rusting half-pound church key was the centerpiece of a big Florissant celebration. Might it be in your attic today?

Page 2



50 YEARS OF LITTLE CREEK FERGUSON-FLORISSANT'S "ECOLOGY LABORATORY"

Generations of students in the Ferguson-Florissant School District have memories of field trips to the Little Creek Nature Area, a 96-acre preserve dedicated to the study of nature by K-12 students and their teachers. Fifty years ago, the district made the critical land purchase that enabled the nature center.

There were three land purchases associated with the place. In 1968, the district purchased an 18-acre tract that had belonged to Dr. Clarence and Caroline Albin. The Albins purchased the land in 1930 and, in 1936, built the house that houses the Little Creek offices and museum (above). In the 1960s, the district was looking for large tracts of land to acquire for future growth. The district bought the Albin tract with the intention of building an elementary school there someday.

The Albin house, in the meantime, was being used by the district's Curriculum Development Office for workshops and meetings. After one of those events, teacher Ethel Nolte began wondering about the wooded land adjacent to the property. She and some colleagues hacked and hiked through the land the following weekend. They discovered a wealth of flora and fauna, and all agreed that it would be a fantastic place for education.

It turns out they were exploring a large 200-acre tract of land that largely was undisturbed. It had never been cleared, never been farmed. Animals may have wandered or grazed there in the days of the St. Ferdinand Commons (land shared by the early settlers), and this plot of land was on the very corner edge of the historic commons—and it was about to be developed.

The May Company was preparing to purchase much of the land for a Venture Store in 1970, asking the county to rezone the land for commercial use. The school district under superintendent Warren Brown began to sound the alarm that a natural treasure was about to be destroyed. The Missouri Conservation Commission jumped in, too.

continued, page 4

Old St. Ferdinand's Interior, 1936



Theo. LaVack, Library of Congress

The Old Church Key

An article in the Washington DC *Evening Star* from August 27, 1913 noted that the 121st anniversary of St. Ferdinand's Church was celebrated. The main attraction was "the half-pound rusty key used to open the church door at the dedication in 1792.

"For forty years, the key was guarded by the late Capt. Stuedeman. He had obtained it from Father Van [Assche], then pastor of the church.

"The church, whose stones have withstood crumbling for more than a century, is a landmark in St. Louis County, and is perhaps the oldest in the west. At the time it was built, heavy bolts and massive keys were needed to keep out the Indians."

A quick online search of Ancestry.com indicates that Frederick Louis Stuedeman (1820-1909) was a parishioner in the days Father Van Assche was pastor. He married Marie Guittar/Guitard (whose mother, Julie Moreau, remarried into the Montaigne family) and their children married into the Hard, Wolf, and Link families.

Carol Campbell, FOSF director, said she didn't know of the key's existence. If you're descended from the Stuedeman family, perhaps it's in your attic. If so, Ms. Campbell would be interested in knowing!

Publishing Statement

The *Florissant Valley Quarterly* shares news and educational articles about local history, and is published four times each year by the nonprofits Florissant Valley Historical Society, Friends of Old St. Ferdinand, Inc., and Historic Florissant, Inc. A complete set of bound issues is held by the St. Louis County Library, and electronic issues since 2017 are made available online after six months at www.florissantvalleyhs.com. Historic Florissant Inc. offers past issues in print for sale. Uncredited articles are by the editorial team.

Mary Kay Gladbach, Editor
Andrew J. Theising, Managing Editor

Old St. Ferdinand Year-End Report

by Anna Vogel

The Shrine went through a lot of maintenance and repairs in 2021. One major capital project that was completed was getting heat and AC in all the campus buildings. In 2019, the boiler broke. While AC was never in any building at the Shrine, this now meant that there wasn't even heat. This was inconvenient for visitors taking tours or wanting to book events in the church, not to mention employees and volunteers working! It also meant no climate control for the building structures and its contents. Without the ability to maintain temperature, the conditions of the 200-year-old plaster, along with the artwork, statues, and relics housed at the Shrine were at risk of deterioration at an accelerated pace. With generous donations from the community and local businesses, the Shrine was able to install energy-efficient heating and cooling systems in the convent, church, and rectory.

With this accomplished, so much more can now happen. We are resting easy knowing that artifacts, the building structure, and the relics of the Shrine will not deteriorate from fluctuations in temperature. It also means needed plaster work has been completed throughout the campus, along with other finish work. The Shrine now can host weddings, tours, and events all year long without our guests having to manage the extreme temperatures.

While the heat and AC was our major project, lots of other projects were completed as well. An ADA restroom was installed in the rectory, the rectory hardwood floors were refinished, the gift shop was updated, rooms were deep cleaned, and items were logged and categorized. On the exterior, a new fence was installed behind the rectory to hide the new electrical work added, exterior string lights and wine barrels cocktail tables were purchased for events in the courtyard.

We continue to make improvements to the Shrine to make this historic landmark a destination to learn about settlers in early Missouri and to make new memories for friends and family to gather and celebrate. Stay tuned for more in 2022!



Want to know more about the Shrine?
Contact us for a tour
Planning an event?

The Church is available for Catholic ceremonies and the schoolhouse is available for parties & meetings.

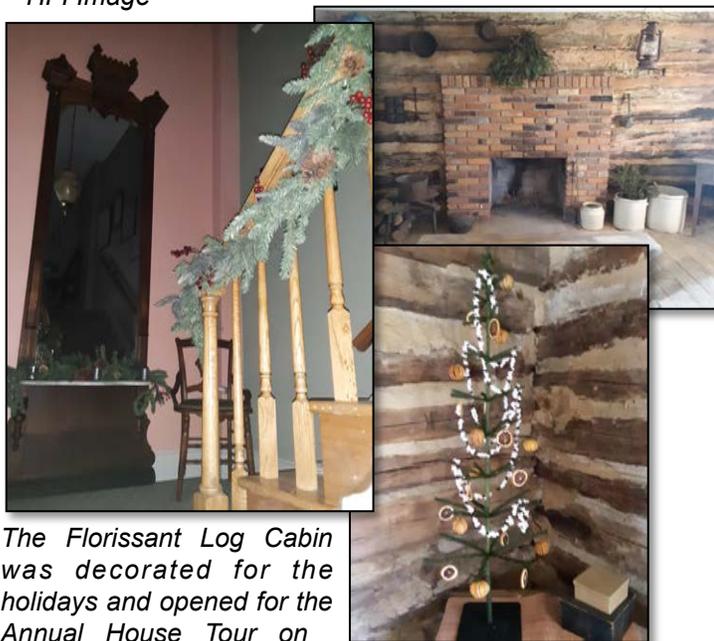
#1 Rue St. Francois, Florissant, MO 63031
Phone: (314) 837-2110

Historic St. Louis Tour Brought New Visitors to Area Landmarks

The Gittemeier House and Museum, Taille de Noyer, the Myers House, and Old St. Ferdinand Shrine were featured in the Annual **Historic St. Louis Holiday House Tour** held on Saturday, December 4. Over twenty-five sites throughout the St. Louis region were open for tours, and participants came from across the region. Not only did guests enjoy tours of these sites, but also listened to an old Victrola at the Gittemeier house, viewed the new Black History exhibit at Taille de Noyer, viewed tablescapes at Old St. Ferdinand Shrine, and enjoyed wine and cheese at the Myers House. Historic St. Louis holds two tours each year; the Holiday Tour the first Saturday in December and The House and Garden Tour the second Saturday of June.



Nat Turdo demonstrates his Victrola for visitors to the Gittemeier House during the Historic STL Tour on 12/4. HFI Image



The Florissant Log Cabin was decorated for the holidays and opened for the Annual House Tour on 11/28 (top and bottom right), and the Gittemeier House staircase and pier mirror (left) welcomed visitors! HFI images

Another Great House Tour

Once again **Historic Florissant's Annual House Tour** was a great success with over 250 participants. We are most thankful to those who opened their homes and provided excellent hospitality. Sites and homes toured included the Gittemeier House and Museum, Taille de Noyer, Old St. Ferdinand Shrine, The Myers house, the Jasper house, the Raup house, the Belleville-Castello house, the Archambault house, the Florissant Log Cabin and the Peters house. **Dooley's Florist** had specials and a raffle for participants, while **Korte's** provided 20% off booth items and **Hendel's** unveiled their Christmas trees and provided complimentary drinks. If you missed the tour this year, mark your calendar for November 24, 2022. It is always held the Sunday after Thanksgiving.



The Peters House on Rue St. Francois ready to receive visitors on 11/28. HFI image

FVHS Luncheon a Success!

The annual Holiday Luncheon at Taille de Noyer was a great success, thanks to generous donors, kind patrons, loving cooks, and hardworking volunteers (before, during, and after). The nearly-sold-out event enjoyed a menu of cranberry chicken, winter fruit salad, and holiday green beans. Hot mulled wine was served in a souvenir Taille de Noyer glass and assorted homemade cookies made a nice dessert! Nearly \$4,000 was raised for Taille de Noyer. As you know, Taille needs at least \$20,000 in roof repairs and this was the third fundraiser to help. The FVHS Board of Directors thanks our kind benefactors for their generous contributions, especially **Jane Ferguson Klamer** and **Mary Kay Gladbach**.

FVHS Pres. Joe McDavid and Advisory Board member Sharon Gettemeier kept the kitchen running smoothly!



Theising photo

Florissant Facts and Fancy

Excerpted from the *Florissant Reporter*, April 29, 1975
Presented *Exactly* as Written Then; Submitted by Gina Siebe

“In 1911 in St. Louis County there were 6,426 dogs, 300,102 horses and 206,822 mules. In that same year in Florissant there were 765 inhabitants. The business community included 3 blacksmiths, 2 harness makers, 3 doctors 3 lawyers and 6 saloons.

“The Florissant Valley Country Club was formed in 1899 in the Henry Lucas mansion. It was surrounded by 50 acres of high rolling meadow land with golf course and polo grounds.

“In the early 1800’s a visitor to the Florissant Valley described large tracts covered with hazelnuts, prairie plum and crabapples. In 1963 the City of Florissant adopted the crabtree as the official city tree and hundreds have been planted since that time throughout the city.

“Time passes but problems remain. In 1894 the Florissant City Council heard complaints from city merchants that some people were doing business without a license, advised the Mayor that the dog ordinance was not being enforced and told the City attorney to take the necessary action to collect the city’s portion of the bridge and road tax from St. Louis County.

“In 1888 twenty-seven daily trains were operating between St. Louis and Florissant with a fare of 50 cents. As late as 1866 hemp and tabacco were still being produced in the Florissant Valley, although it was better known for its wheat, oats, turnips and tomatoes.

“The Florissant Rotary was found in February of 1960 and now has a membership of 54. A special award, the Order of the Greasy Glove, is awarded to the Rotarians who work at the Valley of the Flowers Barbecue Tent at a pace above and beyond the call of duty. The 1974 awards went to John Lenhardt and Len Kostecki.

“Unlike many pioneer towns where gloomy Puritanism was the rule early Florissant days were gay ones with the sound of fiddle and dancing feet alternating with noise of axeand rifle....

Little Creek 50th Anniversary

continued from page 1

The land in question had been owned in the 1840s and 50s by the Pohlman and Twillman families—in fact, a small Pohlman family cemetery still exists on the property.

The county compromised on rezoning matter. It allowed May Company to proceed with its development at the northwest corner of Dunn Road and West Florissant on approximately half the land, but the remaining land (two wooded tracts of about 34 and 48 acres) would be residential.

Superintendent Brown wanted to buy the 34-acre tract adjacent to the Albion land right away, but a developer jumped in and wanted the land for a subdivision. When the corporate owner learned of its natural and educational value, the owner sold the tract to the district for \$184,743 (just over \$1 million today). It was this purchase in September 1972 that enabled “Little Creek” to be established. (The remaining 48-acre tract was purchased the following year, with the support of a federal HUD grant written by Bill Hampton.)

Classes started using the land immediately. Dan Steffan was the first teacher, followed soon by others. In fact, 58 teachers participated in training courses and 91 first-graders piloted a special camp program in the first year. ■

Source: *Little Creek Nature Area: A Brief History* by Jim Leighninger, 2009.

“The towns established in the Mississippi Valley during the French and Spanish regimes usually had two names – one was colloquial or descriptive used in daily conversation and the other formal or religious name used in written documents.

“Florissant was the descriptive name. Saint Ferdinand the formal name. Sometimes the two were combined as St. Ferdinand de Fleurissant.

“The Florissant commons ‘one league squire’ was the rough ground to the east of the village. They were later divided into forty acre lots and were leased by the town to farmers for 1000 years.” ■

Building Florissant’s Calaboose

There must have been some bad behavior in Florissant, because in January 1876 the city council recommended the construction of a “calaboose,” or jail. The next month, on February 26, the southwest quarter of block 21 was purchased. This was the corner of Rue St. Francois and Jefferson, facing 160 feet on each street and the price was “not to exceed” \$2,500. Councilman Belleville, who chaired the effort, submitted plans to build a city hall along with the jail (not to suggest that politicians would wind up there!). By June 19, the city had authorized the purchase of doors and iron railings to complete the building, as well as a water closet and coal shed.

The building served the city until 1919, when after the Loretto Academy burned a volunteer fire

department was established, An addition was made to house this new unit of city government (and the addition was well-marked). The building still stands at 621 Rue St. Francois.



March 9-10, 1804: Three Flags Day *When Florissant (and the rest of Upper Louisiana) Joined the U.S.A.*



The flags of 1804: United States 15-star, France's tricolour, and the Spanish Imperial Flag flown over its colonies. Wikimedia Commons images

Much in the way that Juneteenth does not mark the official end of slavery, but rather when the news reached the farthest part of the old Confederacy, Three Flags Day represents the day when the news of the Louisiana Purchase reached St. Louis (the territory's seat of government).

The actual date of the purchase was October 20, 1803. It would take months for the news to make it to the territory itself.

To understand the reason for *three* flags, a bit of history is needed. The Louisiana Territory was indeed French early on, but was ceded to Spain in the secret Treaty of Fontainebleau of 1762, not revealed until 1764. France had lost Canada to Great Britain and feared that if it lost Upper Louisiana in the French and Indian War, then the British would control nearly all of North America. So when the City of St. Louis was founded in 1764, as well as Florissant in 1786, it was the Spanish crown that gave the consent (hence the reason Florissant took the name of the sainted Spanish king *San Fernando*). The territory was returned to France in the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso in 1800, not revealed until 1801. President Jefferson did not like the idea of Napoleon being the country's neighbor to the west, and after some diplomatic difficulty in 1802 sought the purchase of New Orleans. To his surprise, Napoleon sought an offer for the whole territory—and the rest is history!

Truth be told, the Spanish never paid much attention to Upper Louisiana. Some Spaniards came to rule parts of the colony, but the crown didn't have the resources to govern it all. Generally, the king appointed anyone to leadership who had the ability to do so and agreed to recognize the King of Spain as the sovereign leader. Therefore, many Frenchmen who already were living here were named to positions of authority, such as Zenon Trudeau in St. Louis, and Francois Dunegant in Florissant. Perhaps the only Spaniard in Florissant was the king's storekeeper: Eugenio (pronounced

oo-hayne-yo) Alvarez. His landmark 1790 house, Casa Alvarez, still stands.

The withdrawal that was announced on Three Flags Day was slow. The last Spanish Governor was Charles Delassus, born in France but raised in Spain and an officer of the Spanish army. He gathered the soldiers and official property of the king and loaded it on a ship, the *Esperanza* at the St. Louis riverfront on November 16. Three other boats carrying 67 soldiers followed shortly thereafter. The Spanish reign in St. Louis ended. The next stop was Ste. Genevieve, where more property was loaded, and by November 25 the flotilla reached New Madrid. There, they repaired their boats and loaded provisions for weeks. They left on December 21, and the Spanish presence in Missouri ended.

The change in daily life for Florissant probably was undetectable, but all cheered the inclusion of the area as part of the United States.

There are only four known houses left in the entire Saint Louis area that date back to Spanish control, and they are all in Florissant. Casa Alvarez dates to the 1790s, as does Taille de Noyer and the Auguste Aubuchon House. Perhaps the oldest house of all is the Aubuchon-Herbst house at Jefferson St. and Rue St. Louis, a vertical log cabin that probably dates to the 1780s. Historians are examining anew some buildings in the Carondelet neighborhood of St. Louis to see if they might also date back to this period. **Florissant is to be commended for preserving its historic structures! Be proud of that!**

Special thanks to local historian John Sarkis, whose posts on the "St. Louis Historians" [Facebook page](#) chronicle daily St. Louis history, especially his post from 22 Dec 2021.

The Phoenix Family

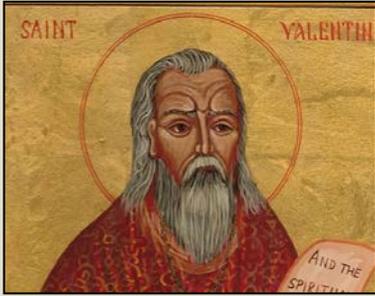
Frederick Wallace Phoenix lived in Florissant. He was a plasterer who worked for a man named Al Tempe. His home was among the African American residences that ran along Rue St. Charles around Old St. Ferdinand's. A modest settlement of African Americans lived along that street, from just south of Washington Street in pockets all the way down to St. Denis, where the St. Denis Apartments are today. We don't know much about Mr. Phoenix, but a few extant records tell us a bit about his life.

His father was Wallace Phoenix, born into slavery in 1861, and his grandparents were Richard Phoenix (1842-1880) and Mary Bryant (1840-1910), according to one family tree. Wallace worked as a farm laborer, according to the 1920 Census, and lived in St. Ferdinand—though a street address is not given for him. Wallace's race in the 1880 Census was listed as Mulatto, meaning he was descended from both Caucasian and African American ancestors (and in places like Missouri, this would not have been a consensual relationship). His mother was Letisha (Tissie), also born into slavery in 1861 in Missouri. Wallace and Letisha married in 1885.

The 1920 Census indicates that he lived in his parents' home near N. St. Charles and Washington, by the old Shark Pharmacy and not far from today's BJ's restaurant. Fred and his family are buried at the African American Cemetery serving the area: the New Coldwater

St. Valentine's Finger

by Anna Vogel



Old St. Ferdinand's Shrine has a vast collection of relics, both first-class and second-class. First-class relics are the physical remains of a saint. Second-class relics are items owned or frequently used by saints, such as a rosary, a bible, or a piece of clothing. In 787 AD, at the Second Council of Nicaea, church authorities passed a law stating that every church should have a relic in its altar. Failing to do so will result in excommunication. This law is still in place today.

While the Shrine is not an active parish, a relic still remains in the altar stone. Many who are familiar with the Shrine know of the wax figure behind the glass in the altar. In this wax figure is believed to be the finger bone of St. Valentine. It likely was a gift from the King of France to Bishop Louis William Valentine DuBourg.

St. Valentine was beheaded on February 14th in or around the year 270 AD. Under the rule of the Emperor Claudius II (or Claudius the Cruel), Rome was involved in many wars and invasions. The emperor was having a hard time getting soldiers to join his military to continue his missions. Claudius believed Roman men were unwilling to join the army because Roman men were too attached to their wives and families to leave and fight.

To get rid of the problem, Claudius banned all marriages and engagements in Rome. Valentine defied Claudius and continued to perform marriages in secret.

When Valentine's actions were discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death. Valentine was arrested, jailed, beaten, and beheaded. As the legend goes, while in jail, Valentine left a farewell note for the jailer's daughter, who had become his friend and signed it "From your Valentine."

This is just one story of St. Valentine, but there are many others out there. The Roman Catholic Church continues to recognize St. Valentine as a saint, but he was removed from the General Roman Calendar in 1969 because of a lack of reliable information about him.

The Shrine may be the only place in the U.S. with a relic of St. Valentine. Other relics can be found at Whitefriar Street Church in Dublin, St. Mary's Assumption in Chelmno, Poland, Basilica of Santa Maria, Rome, St. John Duns Scotus, Glasgow, Scotland, and Basilica of SS. Peter and Paul in Prague.

Sources: *History.com, Britannica.com, Atlas Obscura, and Catholic.org*; image: *Wikimedia Commons*

A Look Back at Florissant's Conoco Gas Stations

by Andy Wagner, Houston TX

Conoco was formed in July 1929 with the merger of Continental Oil Company and Marland Oils. Continental Oil established filling stations around 1915 and Marland began in 1920. Marland entered the Missouri market in 1922 and Continental entered in 1925. Marland opened its first Saint Louis station in early 1929 and those stations converted to Conoco at the time of the merger.

Conoco probably expanded into Florissant in the 1950's at the time when suburbanites were starting to drive to Downtown and other locations for work. The top photo at right comes from a Conoco brochure showing the Speedy Conoco station at 1125 Dunn in the mid-1950's. The station is a high volume station with at least four different pump islands, and the station building is the standard Conoco mid-1950's design, so it probably was newly built when the photo was taken.

I worked for Conoco for 33 years, and in my retirement I have a hobby of collecting and researching old photos of Conoco gas stations (as well as Marland & Continental Oil gas stations). My research has identified two different Conoco stations in Florissant over the years. In the 1957 St. Louis City Directory, John's Conoco is listed in Florissant with the address of 1125 Highway 66. The January/February 1962 Conoco *Red Triangle* magazine has a neat article on Florissant Conoco dealer Dale Shore.

Dale's Conoco was at 801 Highway 140 (now Lindbergh Boulevard/U.S. Highway 67). It is a flattering article and includes a photo of him that I am sharing with this article.

The author welcomes your feedback and memories of Conoco stations and employees. You may send any recollections you have to florissantvalleyhs@gmail.com.

January 1922: The Murder Trial

On a quiet November evening at the Aubuchon home on Rue St. Marie, 25-year-old Agnes had been "spooning" outside her home with her betrothed, Francis Fee, aged 28. They said goodnight after their embrace, and Francis began walking back to the station to catch a streetcar back to North Grand Ave. where he lived. His path was St. Marie to Lafayette, then to Washington—and the station was at Graham and Washington. The two had known each other for eight years and planned to marry.

Agnes had another suitor, though. He was Deputy Sheriff John Rappuie, age 42, and the two of them had spent time together. They saw each other at Mass at St. Ferdinand's, had taken car rides out to Cross Keys, had visited the cemetery together, and Agnes told him of her intention to marry Francis. "He became angry," she testified.

Francis was murdered at the corner of Lafayette and

Do you remember?



Above the station at 1125 Dunn Road; below, the 801 Highway 140 owner; Wagner images.



DALE SHORE
Florissant, Missouri

“My biggest competitor doesn’t have any service facilities. He sells at a real low price, but has to send his service work out. This costs the customer time and sometimes he ends up paying as much or more for his cheap tire than he would pay for mine. We sell our customers our service. We have tire changers, air ratchet, a frame contact lift and two men who are available to change tires. If customers want a low price, I have B. F. Goodrich Safety-S or re-treads to sell them.”

of Florissant’s John Rappuie

Washington, his frost-covered body found the next morning by Mrs. Emily Montaigne. He had been struck by an iron bar left at the scene. Bloodhounds traced a scent to Rappuie’s house, and footprints matched Rappuie’s shoes.

The trial lasted two days. Agnes fainted on the witness stand while giving testimony. Rappuie denied any romantic interest in Agnes. He claimed to be at home, and his mother testified so. His alibi was weakened when his father testified that the father was asleep by the time Rappuie came home that night. The defense tried to discredit the evidence.

The jury took just 24 hours to convict Rappuie of the murder, and he was sentenced to life in prison. However, the defense appealed over a procedural error and a new trial was ordered. In the re-trial, Rappuie was acquitted. He immediately announced he was getting married to Wilma Shockley of St. Louis and moving to Oklahoma.

February Gala and Auction Will Benefit Old St. Ferdinand’s

The Shrine is hosting its Gala Dinner again! The gala dinner is scheduled for **Sunday February 20, 2022 at Norwood Hills Country Club**. Get your table together, enjoy an evening out, and support the Shrine. Tickets are \$125 each and can be purchased by contacting the Shrine: (314) 837-2110. Please purchase tickets by February 11th.

Also, the Friends of Old St. Ferdinand will continue its new tradition of the **online auction** again in 2022. The auction will go hand-in-hand with the gala dinner on February 20th. Watch out for more details on auction items, how to register, and auction dates on the **Old St. Ferdinand Facebook page**.

Share Oral History at Coffee Talks

If you or someone you know are interested in sharing memories of Florissant’s days gone by during a **Coffee Talk**, please contact Gina Siebe at 314-565-1468. Coffee Talks are hosted by **Historic Florissant Inc.** at the Gittemeier House and limited to approximately 20 people. The presenter simply tells what he/she remembers about Florissant’s past. It is a very informal event with participation from attendees. Please consider sharing your history with our community!

Sheila Williams, 1928-2021, Was Founding Member of HFI

Sheila Davis Williams was born August 17, 1928 and passed away September 17, 2021 of natural causes. At 93, she was content and happy with her full life!

Sheila was the first woman engineer for Southwestern Bell in the 1970s. During that time, Sheila Williams was also a founding member of **Historic Florissant Inc.** along with **Rosemary Davison, Mary Kay Gladbach, Lois Zimmermann, and Marilyn DeWitt**. They are responsible for saving the Myers House and the Archambault House, among many other landmarks. Florissant has to be thankful to these great ladies!

John “Tucker” Kohnen, 1926-2021, A Founder of Kay-Bee Electric

John “Tucker” Kohnen passed away on December 24, 2021. He was a longtime business owner in Florissant and an active member of and donor to the historical society. Kay-Bee Electric was founded in 1948 by Mr. Kohnen and Jack Behlmann. Kay-Bee was a big part of the suburbanization of Florissant and North County.

Mr. Kohnen was the brother of **Marge Heppermann** and father-in-law of **Jean Kohnen**, both FVHS Advisory Board Members. Our condolences are extended.

FLORISSANT VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 298
FLORISSANT, MO 63032

Non-Profit Org
US Postage
PAID
St Louis MO
Permit 2828

EVENTS

January 23, 2022:

Bouillon Party at Taille

February 20, 2022:

Old St. Ferdinand Gala and Auction (details inside!)

March 20, 2022:

Save the Date! Historic Florissant Annual Benefit Dinner: All proceeds benefit Historic Florissant's efforts to protect, preserve and restore local historic sites and history.



OLD ST. FERDINAND'S First Friday Mass:

The Shrine is happy to announce that First Fridays are back. On the first Friday of every month, please join us for Mass at 11:30 am, confession begins at 11:00 am. All are welcome to join us!

BOUILLON PARTY AT TAILLE DE NOYER

JANUARY 23, 2022 from 2 to 4 p.m.

Live music from the Buckhannon Brothers
Delicious Chicken Bouillon and hors d'oeuvres
\$10 donation per person, **reservations required**
florissantvalleyhs@gmail.com or 314-409-9478

TAILLE DE NOYER is open only by appointment and special events during the winter season after January 23.

THE GITTEMEIER HOUSE is open on Tuesdays for tours or sales of local history books and old maps. Tours may also be scheduled by calling 314-565-1468.