



## *The 60s - A New Church is Begun*

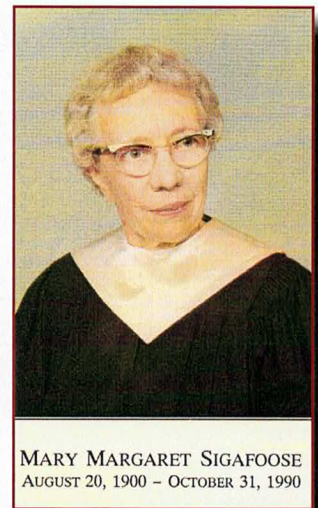
The 1960s saw the establishment of our church. These were turbulent times: President Kennedy was assassinated, as well as Martin Luther King and Bobby Kennedy. Vietnam protestors were at the Pentagon and parts of Washington, D.C., went up in flames. But in the suburbs of Washington, D.C., a new housing development called Belair-at-Bowie was being built by William Levitt and Sons. During this decade, our church was created, the Fellowship Hall and classroom structure was built, a nursery school was established, choirs were begun, Sunday School was started, many committees were formed, and plans were formulated for further expansion.

In 1961, families were moving into the newly-created community of Belair-at-Bowie which attracted young white<sup>1</sup> families. Air conditioned three and four bedroom houses sold rapidly because they were affordable and offered amenities that were not common at that time. For a small additional price, washers, dryers, fireplaces and storm windows could be added to the purchase price. Families came from many areas bringing with them their children and the need for schools and religious houses of worship.

In May 1963, as part of his policy of donating land in his developments to various church denominations, Levitt gave title to 3.23 acres of land at 14900 Annapolis Road to Dr. E. Cranston Riggan, Secretary to the Baltimore-Washington Annual Conference, and Reverend (Rev.) Marion S. Michael, Superintendent of the Washington East District. This land was donated with the stipulation that construction on the new church must begin within one year.

Mary Margaret Sigafoose, who went by the name Margaret, a single lady who had come to live with her retired sister, Clara, answered the call of the Church Builders Club of the Baltimore-Washington Conference to begin a Methodist church in Bowie, Maryland, in May 1963<sup>2</sup>. The Church Builders Club was founded to encourage new church beginnings in the Baltimore-Washington area. They sent members of their Club to new areas to help establish new churches and to offer their support and services. The members would pledge to stay at least one year at the new church<sup>3</sup>. Margaret had been an organist for many churches in her lifetime, and became one of our church organists. She later founded the Campanile Choir, an adult handbell choir.

Reverend (Rev.) Alan Hogle, a newly-graduated Methodist minister, arrived in Belair-at-Bowie after his appointment by Bishop John Wesley Lord. Rev. Hogle moved his family into the newly purchased (by the Conference) parsonage on 12405 Stonehaven Lane the end of June 1963. His wife, Teddy, and children Mark and Heather (Robin was born the following January) occupied the "Country Clubber" style of home, also to be used for church services because of the large living room. Church services were held there from July 21, 1963, to September 22, 1963. Thereafter, the services were held at Belair Junior High School.



MARY MARGARET SIGAFOOSE  
AUGUST 20, 1900 - OCTOBER 31, 1990

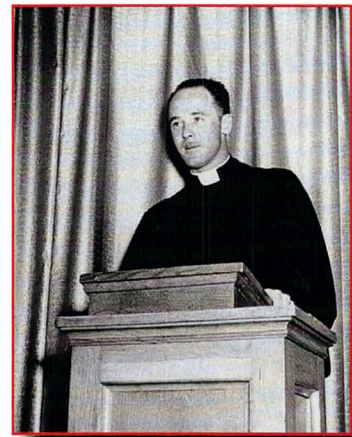
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<sup>1</sup> Levitt developments everywhere sold only to white persons. Before Equal Housing Opportunity Act of 1968

<sup>2</sup> A History of St. Matthew's Church by Louise Haiflich

<sup>3</sup> Information provided by Teddy Hogle.

Ever the fair housing advocate, Rev. Hogle was picketing the Levitt models on Sussex Lane within days of moving into the parsonage on Stonehaven Lane to protest Levitt's policy of selling only to white persons. According to Rev. Hogle, *"there was no conflict with anyone that I remember over Levitt's policy and receiving the land. Cranston (Riggin) wanted a church in Bowie and never once raised the issue. Most of the congregation was disinterested. A few of us were outraged, but, hey, I needed a pastorate. We were complicit in a don't ask, don't tell situation. My experience is that churches readily give up their biblical justice when the price is right."* Rev. Hogle has been an inspiration in the writing of this history, offering solid support when needed and ideas for organization. Thank you.



Rev. Alan Hogle

Where did the name St. Matthew's come from? Our first pastor, Rev. Alan Hogle, recalled in an e-mail dated March 7, 2011, the following:

*"Within weeks of my arriving in 1963, Bishop John Wesley Lord summoned me to his Washington office. The substance of the meeting was that the people were to have complete freedom in naming the church, except that the church must be named St. Matthew's. I asked him how was I supposed to do that? He said, 'You'll think of something!'*

The night of the meeting I spoke on the Bishop's behalf: *'You have been given the power and authority to name your church as you choose. I would ask that you consider the following ideas: (1) half the Methodist churches in the country have numbers – First Methodist Church – half of them give their town's name – Bowie Methodist Church. The names simply are not interesting; (2) you need something more Biblical – after all we are a church. However, there are Trinity, Saint Mark, Saint Luke and Saint John churches all over Washington.'* I stopped and there was silence.

*Suddenly up popped a man, Roger Shockor, who exclaimed with heartfelt joy, 'I know! Let's call it St. Matthew's.' A split second later there was thunder-like applause and a voice shouting, 'I move we call the church St. Matthew's.' 'Second.' 'Call the Question.'* The 'ayes' had it by 100 percent. *This technique is called 'forced choice.' There you have it!"*

Naming the church was relatively easy; establishing a new church proved to be difficult. New members were sought by Rev. Hogle and other men going door-to-door in the new sections seeking Methodists. Canvassing with him were early parishioners, like Courtney Birckhead and John Bain. The church also advertised in the local paper and had a flyer in the Welcome Wagon packet that proved to be an effective method of finding Methodists.

Paul Evans reported at an oral history session of persons that joined the church during the 60s and 70s that "church members went out in pairs looking for Methodists and asking for the owner's opinion on integrating Bowie". He said that he had more than one door "slammed in his face!" On a more positive note, he reported that the Methodists in the first sections of Bowie were encouraged to form groups of four couples that lived in close proximity to meet once a week to socialize and to form strong bonds. These groups were referred to as "House Churches". Some of the members in these groups formed life-long friendships.



Tish and Howie Borjeson; Guy and Maggie LeVee; Paul and Nedra Evans; Bud and Helen Dryland – A House Church group





## 1963-1969

St. Matthew's Methodist Church officially began on July 21, 1963, with a John Wesley Covenant and Communion worship service at 9:30 and 11 a.m. at the parsonage on Stonehaven Lane. A nursery and Sunday School was made available at 12405 Stonehaven Lane, the home of one of our future members, the Kaplans, who lived across the street. On September 1, 1963, 22 persons joined St. Matthew's Methodist Church. They were Norman and Mary Louise Haiflich, their daughter Anne, Teddy Hogle, Dennis and Wilma Luck, George and Susan Gustavia Wyatt, Leonard and Margaret LeVe, Phyllis Crandall, Mary Joan Nagel, Mary Margaret and Clara Sigafoose, Verna Friedland, James and Ruth Graham, son Stephen, Richard and Cecelia Tennent, and Howard and Patricia Borjeson. These are the people upon whose shoulders we now stand.

Most of these members went on to dedicate many years of service and gifts to St. Matthew's. Norman and Louise Haiflich were always at the church on Sunday mornings. Norman opened up the church, and stayed to close it up after services. For many years, his name was signed on the church counter sheet every Sunday. Leonard (Guy) LeVe served as Finance Committee chairman for the first five years of the church's existence. Tavia Wyatt became our first organist. A gifted pianist, she played God's praises for many years.

After leaving the church for some time during the 90s, Tavia returned to play for us again in her remaining few years. Our Steinway piano is dedicated in memory of her<sup>4</sup>.



12405 Stonehaven Lane

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<sup>4</sup>See "Steinway Dedication" for story and pictures

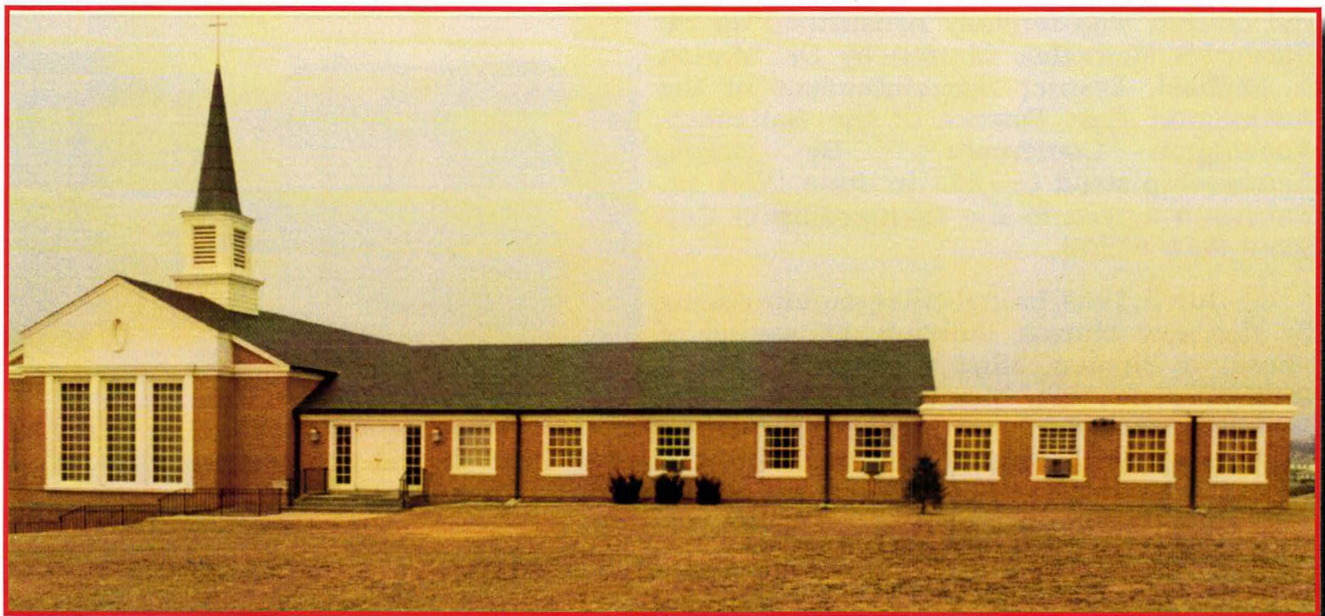


Ceremonies led by Rev. Hogle.



Groundbreaking. Notice St. Pius Catholic Church in the background.

As 1965 began and construction continued on the new building, membership grew. The W.S.C.S. (Women's Society of Christian Service) had increased and divided into circles, two meeting during the day and one in the evening. These circles were named for women prominent in the life of the Methodist Church in its early beginnings in America. A nursery-kindergarten was planned by Reverend Hogle to open in the new church. Margaret LeVeé was asked by Reverend Hogle to become the first director. She was then serving as his secretary, but was qualified as an early education instructor. She accepted and began to plan the new school. This same year, St. Matthew's was named "Town and Country Church of the Year" by the Washington East District of the Baltimore Washington Conference. At this time, a loan of up to \$20,000 was taken out to furnish the new building.



Original building of St. Matthew's Methodist Church, Cost: \$222,413 Loan Amt: \$180,000.  
10,406 square feet

The Methodist Youth Fellowship (MYF) held their first meeting on September 15, 1963, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Koerner. Michael Birckhead was the first president of the MYF. He recalled at an oral history session that "the students went out bowling in Odenton or to the movies at Capital Plaza after almost every MYF meeting". The MYF membership of over 20 young people became active and involved by joining with the youth of Christian Community Presbyterian Church in fun and games nights and holding a Halloween party. Their service project was Junior Village in Washington, D.C., which they regularly visited taking gifts and entertainment. Sometimes they went camping at West River, Maryland.



Hal Sweet

On September 22, church services moved to Belair Junior High School, and the following month church school classes were added prior to the services. Around this same time, a choir was organized and Hal Sweet became its director. He remained in that position for 23 years. October 5 saw the first all-church picnic held at Riverdale Recreation Center, the start of a new tradition that continued for quite a few years. October 6 brought 29 new members into the church.

On October 20, a special meeting was held to view the preliminary plans for the new church building. These plans, drawn by Hensel Fink, were provided by the Conference, and were for a building of Colonial architecture with a steeple. The plans were approved. Membership stood at 51.

In November 1963, the Board of Missions purchased a new rancher on the corner of Belair Drive and Teal Lane. It was named "Wesley Hall," and housed the church's office and kindergarten through sixth grade church school classes. It was also used for official functions. H1-280-02

In November and December 1963, 30 persons were taken into membership.

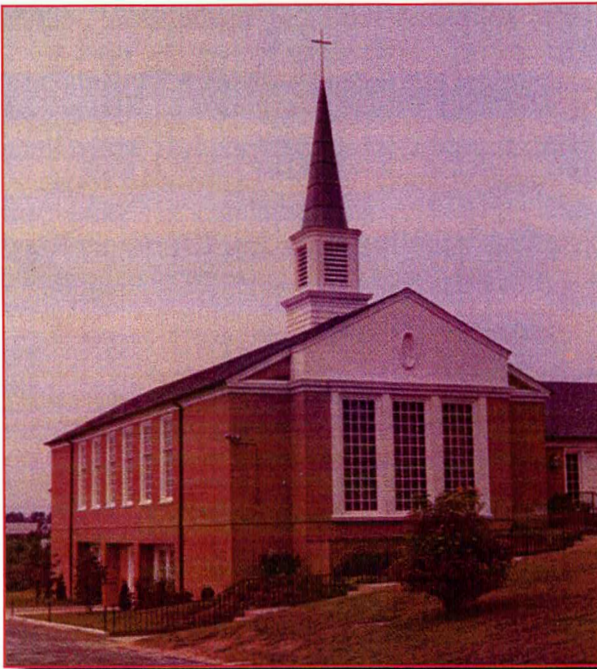
On February 2, 1964, an additional 22 persons joined the church and charter membership was closed with 103 members. The church was formally constituted as St. Matthew's Methodist Church by Dr. Marion S. Michael, District Superintendent of the Washington East District of the Baltimore-Washington Conference. By March, membership stood at 125. In June 1964, St. Matthew's agreed to the sponsorship of Cub Scout Pack #1249.



Wesley Hall

July 5, 1964, brought the groundbreaking for the new church building, consisting of offices, a kitchen, nine classrooms and a multi-purpose room. Membership stood at 230 persons with a weekly average attendance of 157 and a yearly budget of \$15,414. Our church school enrollment was averaged 125 children per Sunday. There were two choirs, an adult and a junior choir.





Finally, on September 5, 1965, the first worship service was held in the new church building. On October 3, 1965, the building was dedicated and the cornerstone was laid with Bishop John Wesley Lord presiding over the ceremony. In order to construct the building, the Trustees had taken an ecclesiastical loan from the Board of Missions for \$180,000 at five percent interest for 22 years to be retired on June 1, 1987. The church cashed out \$8,000 to help pay some bills. It is believed that Wesley Hall was sold in mid-1965 to help fund the cost of the new church. Membership was 297 persons. We had three organists at this time: Tavia Wyatt, Margaret Sigafoose, and Millie Thomas, the children's choir director. Sometime in the first four years, Fellowship Hall was used as a county court.<sup>5</sup>

Early in 1966, James Young was offered a part-time position as sexton at a salary of \$150 per month. He accepted. James was to stay with us for 40 years, retiring in his 80s. In February 1966, Workmen's Compensation Insurance was requested for seven employees estimated on a \$16,190 annual payroll. On March 18, 1966, the Methodist Men were chartered. On June 7, 1966, we received a notice from the Board of Missions that we were in arrears in our mortgage payment, yet we had increased our budget for the year. That year, church members contributed approximately \$100 per year, compared to a Conference average of about \$64 per person. There were about 150 family units and the average family pledge was \$267 per year. The church secretary worked on a rented typewriter, used a mimeograph machine and had really no working space<sup>6</sup>.

On September 7, 1966, the Board of Trustees passed a motion that the necessary applications for occupancy permits be filed for the nursery-kindergarten. School was due to open on September 11, but the Administrative Board voted to allow it to open without the required permits. By September 20, the Trustees discovered that the final inspection on the entire building had never been completed and that we were using the building illegally. Finally, in December, they filed for a special exception for the nursery-kindergarten school to operate after obtaining the necessary use and occupancy permits.

Membership was 436 persons, with an average weekly attendance of 269 and an annual budget of \$54,205.

On June 30, 1967, Rev. Hogle left us to become pastor of McKendree Methodist Church in Northeast Washington, D.C., and Reverend Thomas C. Starnes was appointed as our new pastor, beginning July 1. Rev. Starnes moved to Bowie with his wife, Waveline, and children Vicki, Tommy and Floyd. Margaret LeVee resigned as nursery school Director and was replaced by Nancy Heacock. The nursery school had grown and was now on double sessions.

The new church building was bursting at the seams with Methodists on Sunday mornings. Members quickly saw the need to build a Sanctuary where everyone could worship. There was some concern regarding this decision because we were just meeting our bills. At a congregational meeting, some members argued for funding a missions program instead of building a Sanctuary. They saw the issue as a conflict between mission and maintenance. If the church was primarily a mission organization to serve the "least, the last, and the lost, why put our money in bricks and mortar?" they asked. Why not put people first and use our money for projects to help the poor and needy?

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<sup>5</sup>Information supplied by Reverend Hogle

<sup>6</sup>Information supplied by Reverend Hogle



The gathered congregation became aware of the dilemma and felt ambivalent. After several members had spoken on both sides of the question, Don Lane stood up and told a story. While traveling with his family, they had come upon an old country church in the middle of nowhere. Opening the unlocked door, they went inside and found a typical country church – plain, dark, silent, with wooden pews and a pulpit in the center of the far end. They found themselves whispering. In that moment, Don said, he realized that, “I need a place to whisper.” His comment melted the indecision that anyone was feeling. The vote was quickly taken and the decision to build was made<sup>7</sup>. After a Board of Trustees meeting with Dr. Cranston Riffin on October 3, 1967, a Building Committee was then formed under the chairmanship of Col. Courtland V. Guerin.

Building Committee: left to right facing.

Jim Thomas, Margaret Sigafosse, Truman Cunningham, Sterling Donahoe, Courtney Guerin, Ben Elliott (architect), Helen Vaughn

Left to right backs to reader: Rev. Starnes, Tom Winchester, John Hicks, Paul Evans, Bill Earnshaw, Claude Hooker



At this time, it had become much more difficult to obtain commercial loans. We were already paying on the loan to the Board of Missions for the original building; our mortgage on that loan was \$175,000. It was a huge decision for the Building Committee to go forward with planning for the new Sanctuary.

The committee was divided into four subcommittees: John Bain , development of the church and church population; Larry Heacock, assessing present and future church school requirements; Sterling Donahoe, consider what facilities should be included in Sanctuary planning and to make specific recommendations for consideration by the full committee; John Hicks, responsible for considering all aspects of construction funding. In addition, a Memorials Committee was formed to encourage members to donate funds, in honor or memory of loved ones, to purchase needed furnishings and even structural items for the soon-to-be Sanctuary.

Membership stood at 635 persons with an average of 338 persons attending on any given Sunday and an annual budget of \$62,419.

A decision was made by the Building Committee at a meeting in September 1968 to create a Building Fund as part of the Every Member Visitation (membership pledge drive). Meanwhile, the congregation was invited to attend a meeting to share their ideas about what they wanted to be included in the plans. On October 16, 1968, the architectural firm of Benjamin P. Elliott was notified that the firm had been chosen out of four bidders as the architect. They went to work on projections and concepts which produced preliminary sketches.

Note: the congregation had not yet voted to build the new Sanctuary and addition to the office wing<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup>Story as related by Tom Price

<sup>8</sup>A History of the Building Process by Rev. Tom Starnes

In 1968, the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church were joined. Our name then became St. Matthew's United Methodist Church. Bev Henry became the director of the nursery school, which continued to offer kindergarten classes even though kindergartens were placed into the public schools this year. At that time, contracts for the nursery-kindergarten teachers were handled and approved by the Trustees. The W.S.C.S. (UMW) provided scholarships for deserving three and four year olds and offered transportation to those children who needed rides to classes.

On April 9, 1968, Levitt changed his company's policy of selling only to whites. Four days later, the Fair Housing Act was passed under President Lyndon Johnson.

On May 14, James Young was asked to become a full-time custodian. He declined as he was reluctant to leave his present job, but agreed to work as many hours as he could. In June, James' hours were increased to 26 hours per week. (Note: on November 22, 1968, a motion passed the Board of Trustees to offer James Young a full-time position at \$5,500 a year, and he accepted.) Also in June, there is the first mention in the Trustee records of our beloved Jessie Smith and her committee for the beautification of the grounds.

After a Congregational meeting on October 1, the Trustees purchased the Devon rancher (Wesley House) at the corner of Marne Lane and Moylan Drive for \$27,000. The Board of Missions loaned us \$7,000, and a bank loan was taken for \$20,000.

In 1968, the membership stood at 676, and our budget was \$54,759.21.

In January 1969, the Building Committee asked Hensel Fink, the architect on the original building, to release the original plans and survey. These plans were then provided to our new architect along with the following basic guidance as to the new construction: *"the construction should be based upon an ultimate membership of 1,500; educational facilities to accommodate the youth must be provided; the architecture must fit the community but must not degenerate into something lacking distinction; provision should be made for a basement to be used for educational space, plans must be explored to make efficient use of existing facilities."*<sup>9</sup>

In February 1969, the search for funds had begun. In April, 1969, the contract with Elliott Associates, architect, was signed by Colonel Guerin, Jr., Rev. Tom Starnes, Sterling Donahoe, Claude Hooker and John Bain.

Finally, at a congregational meeting on May 26, 1969, a presentation of sketches for the Sanctuary and the Education Wing (consisting of three classrooms off the Narthex) was presented. After much discussion, a vote to build was taken and approved. These preliminary plans were based upon a budget of \$451,000 for the construction of the Sanctuary and classrooms and basement.

On June 30, 1969, Mr. Elliott revealed some of his concepts for the design of the Sanctuary. Originally, there were to be chairs instead of pews. Instead of the traditional placement, he envisioned that "the seats may also be arranged around a table that would be placed in the middle of the sanctuary for a different form of communion rite. Chancel plays or drama are also possible by pulling the communion rail out of sockets placed in the floor. The back chancel wall and the sloping chancel ceiling are visualized as a stucco-type of plaster which would make an excellent surface for projections. The broadening of the sanctuary and the sloping roof will create an illusion of closeness to the chancel. The placement of a pipe organ on a ledge over the choir is completely exposed to reveal the true instrument."

Continuing on, Mr. Elliott states: "When entering the church narthex, the screen which separates the narthex and the sanctuary will consist of pivoted glass panels. On entering to the left, the side wall seems to be an excellent place for symbolic expression ...some symbolic art, reading from left to right, might tell some sort of a story .. An initial idea of what might be expressive to Christian life today, it might start with the things of God's creation and, reading across the wall, show what man has done with them - both good and bad."

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<sup>9</sup>Report to Administrative Board January 13, 1969



“The chancel wall could then be treated to grow out of the previous symbolism to emulate the infinite power of God through Christ. A cross, either hanging in front of this expression or growing out of this work, seems properly located over the altar table.”<sup>10</sup> Around this time, Ms. Maureen McGuire, of Arizona, was contacted as to the religious art that would be appropriate for the Sanctuary. Architect’s fees continued to mount.

At a Building Committee meeting on September 9, 1969, Ms. McGuire presented some preliminary concepts for religious art for the Sanctuary, including the stained glass windows, and the glass wall and doors at the rear of the Sanctuary. The left wall of the Sanctuary would possibly have a large figure of St. Matthew with an appropriate quotation from the Gospel of St. Matthew lettered along the wall to lead a visitor to the figure. She also suggested a sculpture on the back wall of the chancel area behind the altar. For discussion, she suggested figures in free form at the area on the wall where the light would come in from the right chancel window, to convey the impression of people approaching the light of God. A preliminary rough sketch of a proposed altar with a large smooth slate slab supported by rough-edged, vertical slate thin slabs was discussed. Ms. McGuire was asked to continue developing her concepts. She developed an agreement stating what her charges would consist of, including transportation and living expenses while traveling, cost of telegrams and toll telephone calls, and the cost of reproduction of any sketches or drawings.

In September 1969, the Administrative Board authorized the Trustees to secure a loan of \$20,000 to be used for architect’s fees for the Sanctuary. By September 26, the loan had been granted. With a new estimate of \$40,000 for a “suitable” installation, the pipe organ was becoming a pipe dream at this point. But the dream persisted.

Also in September, Peggy Quinn was given the job as Director of the nursery-kindergarten school. She was to remain in that position for the next 19 years, establishing St. Matthew’s Nursery School as one of the finest nursery schools in our area.

In October, the four-bedroom Colonial adjacent to the church went up for sale, and Rev. Starnes urged the Administrative Board to purchase it as soon as possible. In December, “Kirkside,” as the house was named, joined our inventory for needed Sunday morning classroom space, making the Wesley House on the corner superfluous. “Kirkside” has been used for a variety of purposes over the years: classroom space, parsonage residence for an Assistant Minister, residence for a choir director, youth meeting space, and as a rental providing needed income for the church. This house cost \$27,500.

During this time, the struggle to find funds to finance the new Sanctuary was ongoing. The plans had been drawn up by the architect after much discussion on the part of the Building Committee and Rev. Starnes. Architect’s fees continued to mount as delays occurred. These fees eventually reached almost \$25,000 before funding could be obtained for building.

At the end of 1969, the value of the church property was \$247,500, and the parsonage was \$39,500. Our indebtedness stood at \$196,493. Our membership totaled 803 persons, and our annual budget was \$91,433.78.

As one could ascertain from this story so far, it was not easy to establish this church. As soon as we acquired one structure, there were outside groups clamoring to share it and needing tables or additional chairs to serve their needs. The storage space in the garages was also at a premium, with groups within the church and those using the church petitioning for space. The Altar Guild was always searching for space to store seasonal items and equipment used during services and the Scouts required quite a bit of space to store camping equipment. The Mormon Church rented Wesley House for services for some time and the Jewish congregation also used Fellowship Hall during high holy days and still uses our Sanctuary today. In addition, our church has always granted various scouting troops a place to meet, even though they may not be associated with our church.

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<sup>10</sup>Letter to St. Matthew’s United Methodist Church, June 30, 1969





## *Review/Overview*

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As we entered the next decade, we still had not obtained financing for the proposed Sanctuary and additional classrooms to be built.

This was quite a decade in the history of our church. From our humble beginning meeting in the parsonage of the new pastor assigned to build a church in Bowie, to the construction of the Fellowship Hall building and classrooms, to the planning of our new Sanctuary, our congregation continued to expand and to step out in faith and courage. Challenges presented themselves in many ways, but they were met and solved, except for the troubling issue of obtaining financing in the money-tight atmosphere of the late 60s. The faith of these Methodists was astounding. Their dedication and unswerving service to our church was unmatched. They never gave up on the dream of a beautiful place in which to worship God, to baptize their children, to marry, and finally, to pay their respects to their departed loved ones.

Kay League

Sources:

A History of St. Matthew's church by Louise Haiflich

Rev. Alan Hogle

Trustee records

Gathering of church members Jan 8, 2012

11.14.2012





First Trustees  
 left to right:  
 Edward Kaplan  
 Norman Haiflich  
 Bernard Dyrland  
 Osee Neeper  
 Milt Orthner  
 Paul Evans

First officers of St. Matthew's Church:  
 left to right

Front row: Clara Sigafoose, Guy Stephens, Rev. Marion Michael (District Superintendent), Rev. Alan Hogle, Margaret Sigafoose, Jean Stephens, Ossie Neeper, Perry Bruce, Louise Haiflich

Back Row: John Tarbell, Dick Tennent, Bud Dyrland, Guy LeVee, Norman Haiflich, Paul Evans, Bob Pulver, Walter Wilson, Courtney Birckhead, Michael Birckhead

Bob Pulver, Rev. Alan Hogle, and Rev. Marion Michaels, District Superintendent



Building Committee for the new church: left to right:

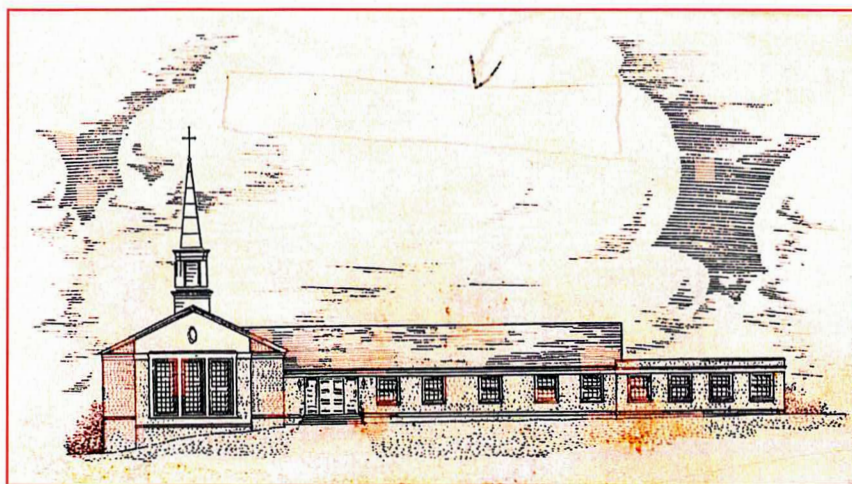
Doug David, Guy LeVee, Edward Kaplan, Helen Dyrland, Jane Bruce, Rev. Alan Hogle, Robert Pulver

A service at Belair Junior High School



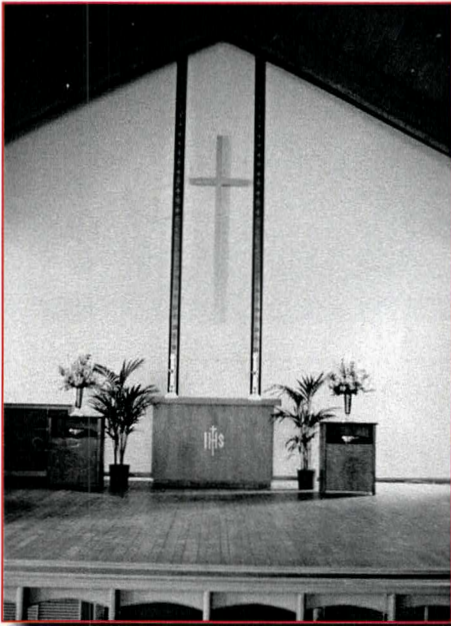
Groundbreaking ceremony for Fellowship Hall section of church  
7/5/1964

Original architect's drawing of the first section of the church

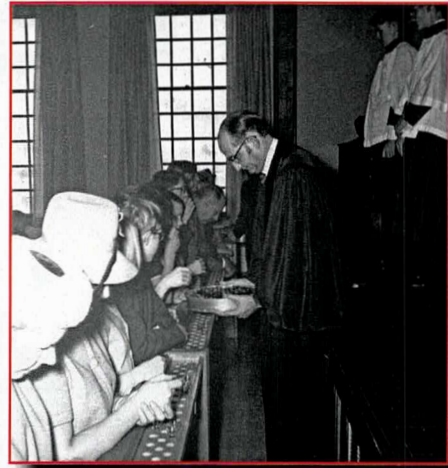




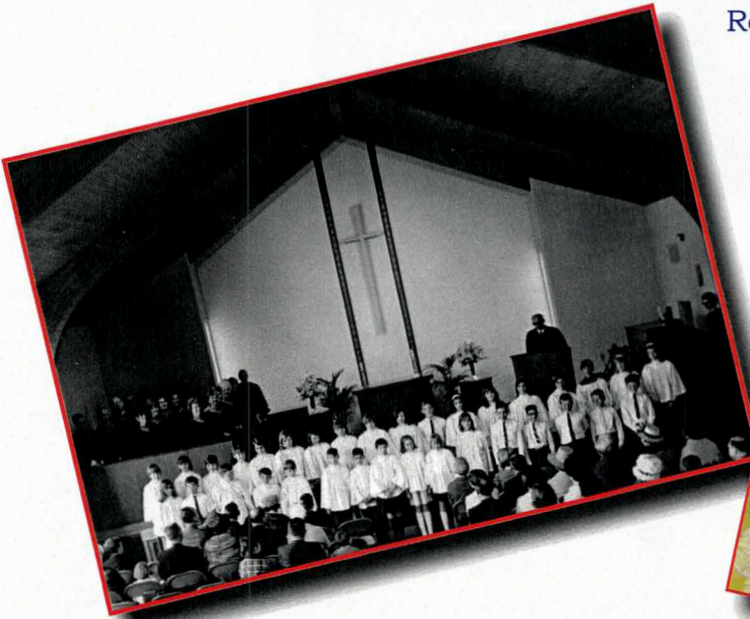
## Scenes from Fellowship Hall 1969



Worship was set up on the stage in Fellowship Hall.



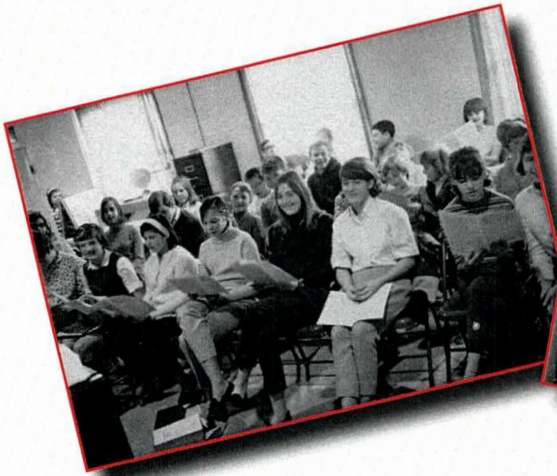
Rev. Starnes offers communion in Fellowship Hall.



Carol & Celeste Choirs and Adult Choir



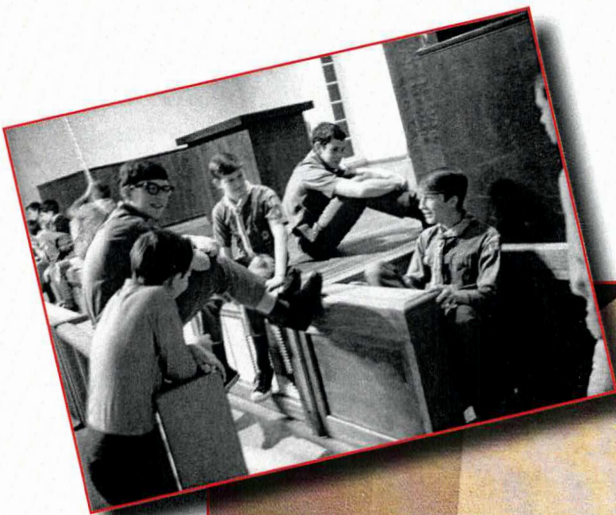
Christmas service 1969 in Fellowship Hall



Youth Choir 1969



Boy Scout Troop 1249 in 1969



Boy Scouts in 1969 in Fellowship Hall



Steve Utts receiving his Eagle Scout award. He was the first Eagle Scout from St. Matthew's troop #1249. Steve went into the military and became a medical doctor.





Carol Choir in  
Fellowship Hall  
1969



Youth Choir in  
Fellowship Hall  
1969



Having fun on retreat