

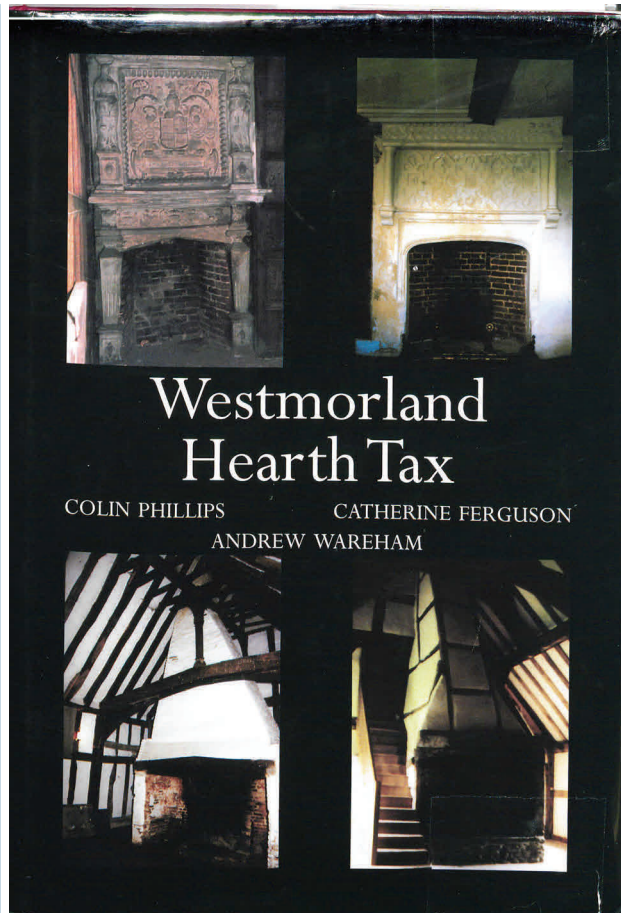
## Hearth and Home English Taxation Records

Identifying ancestral places of origin can prove to be one of the greatest challenges of the genealogical research process. Ancestors are often recorded as being from “Prussia” or “Ireland,” for example, with no further clues to the specific place of origin. Language barriers and a lack of regard by record keepers have made identifying an ancestral village or county a near epic task. To help bridge the gap, History & Genealogy has begun to collect published English taxation records. Consulting such records can be a creative solution for resolving ancestral places of origin.

### Historical background

English immigrants first successfully colonized North America in 1607. With an over 400 year history of immigration, the breadth of time can present many genealogical challenges: lost and damaged records, rural record-keeping (or lack thereof), and a lack of church records due to religious non-conformity. In addition, many colonial English immigrants were paupers, orphans, indentured servants, criminals, or vagrants. Such life circumstances contributed to the lack of records associated with people who do not own anything. The English plantation was built on the “noble” capitalist ideas of individuals like Richard Hakluyt the Younger, who in *A Discourse on Western Planting* (1584) proposed the removal of the impoverished from England in order to make them earn a living and produce goods:

*“Yea, many thousands of idle persons are within this realm, which having no way to be set on work be either mutinous and seek alteration to the state, or at least burdensome to the common wealth, and often fall to pilfering and thieving and other lewdness [...] this en-*



*terprise will minister matter for all sorts and states of men to work [...] old folks, lame persons, women, and young children, by many means...shall be kept from idleness, and be made able by their own honest and easy labour to find themselves without surcharging others.”*


Wealthy English capitalists footed the bill for overseas passage of thousands of English “idlers” in exchange for land and a free labor force. In 1618, the process of “headright” was instituted, granting to a head of household the right to a 50-acre plot, and an additional 50 acres for each **CONTINUED ON PAGE 3**

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# EXPLORE TIER 4

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additional head for which they funded passage. As such, many colonial English immigrants arrived in America indentured, poor, and leaving behind no traceable wills or deeds in England. Contributing to the lack of available records, the English did not begin collecting census data until 1821 – over 200 years after the first English arrived at Jamestown.

**Hearth taxes, 1662–1688**

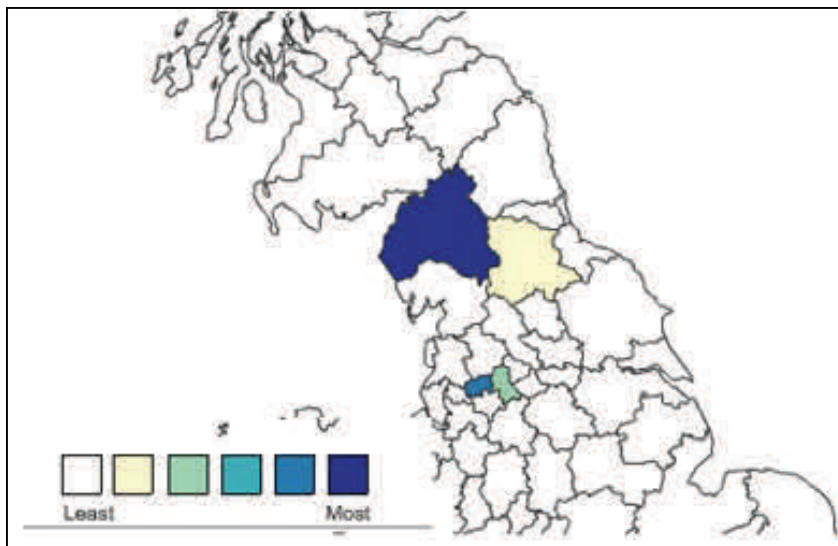
Following the restoration of Charles II in 1661, the new government decided that the King required an annual income to manage his estates. It was deter-

mined that the best course of action was to institute a hearth tax. A hearth tax, also known as a chimney tax, was a means of taxing every family in England. Why a hearth tax? The short answer is: bricks don't move. It was much easier surveying hearths than chasing down tax evaders. It was assumed that every family had at least one hearth, and the wealthier the family, the more hearths to tax.

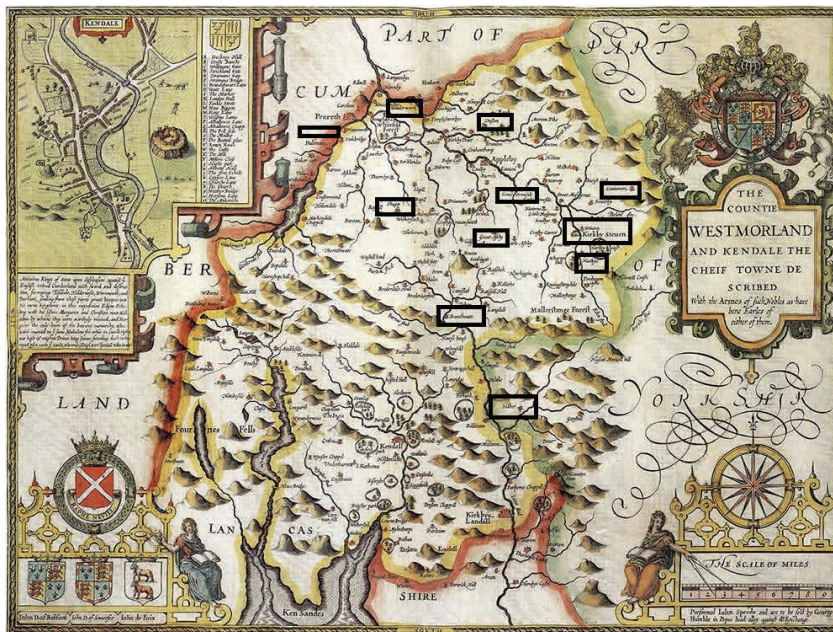
Hearth tax Records include heads of households and number of hearths, and are sorted by village. The British Records Society is publishing hearth tax books as a part of their ongoing Hearth Tax Project. Each volume includes a surname index which can be utilized to identify place of origin down to the village(s). Several new titles are released every year and are added to History & Genealogy's collection.

**Hearth tax exemption certificates, 1662–1688**

Individuals too impoverished to pay the hearth tax were required to obtain an exemption certificate. The exemption certificate was issued by a minister, a churchwarden, or an overseer of the poor and two justices of the peace (although requirements might vary from county to county). Records of exemption were often kept as a list by the churchwarden, overseer, or minister and can appear in a variety of published texts. Account books of churchwardens are common sources that might contain lists of hearth tax exemptions. Some records of overseers of the poor or records of poor relief have also found their way into print. Some books published in conjunction with the British Record Society Hearth Tax Project include hearth tax exemptions. Depending on the year of the tax and the recorder, these can be found in a variety of formats from an entire volume dedicated to exemption certificates, to a list of exemptions for a region, a list of exemptions in a village, to a list of chargeable and not chargeable residents (by village). Because of this, you may need to consult multiple hearth tax sources to gather a complete data set. Please be aware that not all tax exemption records have survived.



**Figure 1** | Surname map from the GBnames website showing distribution of the name EUBANK (above). **Figure 2** | corresponding map of historical counties. See page 4 for explanation.



**EWBANK/EUBANK/UBANK** Edward(K.STE)  
 Isabel(WIN) John(ASBY W,SHAP,STA)  
 Jonathan(K.STE,STA) Joseph(RAV,ROS,STA)  
 Michael(STA) Thomas(STA,WIN) William(K.STE)  
 Widow(K.STE)

**Figure 4 |** (Above) Entry for EUBANK and its variations in the 1777 window tax list of Westmorland.

**Figure 4 |** Map of Westmorland from *The Counties of Britain: A Tudor Atlas* by John Speed. Villages where the EUBANK name and its variations have been found are marked on the map using rectangles.

### Window taxes, 1696–1851

The window tax was introduced by William and Mary beginning in 1696. Families were taxed based on the number of windows a home possessed. Thousands of English paupers bricked in windows to avoid or reduce the amount of taxes paid. New construction at the time reflected the tax rates, with most homes having 9, 14, or 19 windows to avoid paying window tax rates established at 10, 15, and 20. Like the hearth tax, the window tax records the name of the head of household and can be used to identify ancestral villages.

### Identifying Place of Origin

To trace place of origin to a particular hearth tax book (s), utilize a 19th-century English census and look for appearances of a surname within the records. The English have only recently begun to migrate from rural communities to urban centers, so census records in the 19th century can be a relatively accurate starting point to identify the appropriate regional hearth tax book(s) to consult. One useful tool is the [GBnames website](http://GBnames.publicprofiler.org) <<http://GBnames.publicprofiler.org>>. GBNames is a searchable surname database mapping the 1881 and 1998 English censuses using modern postal code maps. Figure 1

depicts a search for the surname EUBANK in 1881. When searching in English records, make sure to use alternative spellings; in our example, we dropped the patronymic “S” from the surname EUBANKS.

English records are organized by historical county. In order to take advantage of the information provided in GBNames, we consulted a map of the historical counties of England to compare the postal counties (formed in 1960s) with the historical counties. Comparing a map of the Historical Counties of England (Figure 2) with the postal code map, we can deduce that the surname EUBANK most commonly appears somewhere in Cumberland or the northern half of Westmorland.

A hearth tax book is available for 1664 in Westmorland County (see photo on page 1). Although EUBANKS and EUBANK do not appear in the index, the spelling UBANKE, UBANKES, and UBANK are present. The entry on page 121 for UBANKE, Thos. reveals he resides in the village of Winton and owns a home with 1 hearth which he paid taxes on.

Using the Westmoreland hearth tax book, the follow-

ing villages are identified for the surname UBANKE, UBANKES, and UBANK: Rutterheight, Naitbye (Nateby), Shap (Shappe), Stainton, Doffton (Dufton), Stainmoredale (Stainmore Dale), Winton, Great Ormside, Kirby Stevin (Stephan), and Asby Grainge. Seeking further information, the 1777 window tax of Westmorland was consulted. Additional villages were identified (Figure 3), including Ravenstonedale, Asby Winderwath, and Rosegill.

It is important to identify all villages for a surname to ensure the coverage necessary for collecting your data set. Consult other hearth tax books. For example, the surname UBANKE also appears in the hearth tax of Yorkshire, West Riding in the village of Sedbergh. With the village names, create a map with which you can review your data. Recommended sources for period maps include the *The Counties of Britain: A Tudor Atlas* by John Speed, R 942. H395 (Figure 4) and *Phillimore Atlas and Index to Parish Registers*, R 942.P556.

Compare your village maps with the parish maps contained in Phillimore to identify Church of England parishes. It is recommended that researchers also consult all parishes which touch an identified parish to ensure a thorough data set. Parishes identified in Westmorland include Shap, Asby, Ormside, Ravenstonedale, Kirkby Stephen, Soulby, Brough, Stainmore, Dufton, Kirkby Thore, and Temple Sowerby.

With this information, parish registers can be accessed. Parish registers in the Church of England will include records of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Bishop's transcripts—copies of parish registers—were sent to local bishops. It is recommended that you consult both. To determine what bishop's transcripts to consult, use the ecclesiastical jurisdiction chart in Phillimore. In this case, all transcripts fall under the Bishop of Carlisle except Ravenstonedale. Ravenstonedale was known as a "peculiar" and held its own records separate from a diocese.

### Tax records: a starting point

The hearth tax and window tax, when used in conjunction with 19th-century English censuses, are an excellent starting point for identifying place of origin of English ancestors. While they are not a solution for tracing an ancestor from England to the colonies, they can be used by genealogists to connect with the surnames in 16th–18th century England. By finding the geographical source of a surname, the genealogist can expand the data set and possibly identify who made the passage to North America. There are limitations, however. Common surnames, such as SMITH or MILLER, will not be searchable in this way.

### Hearth and window tax books available in the History & Genealogy Department

#### Hearth tax

- The Hearth Tax, other Later Stuart Tax Lists, and the Association Oath Rolls*, R 929.341 G449H  
*Cambridgeshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1664*, R 942.65 C178  
*Kent Hearth Tax Assessments 1664*, R 942.23 K37  
*Norfolk Hearth Tax Exemption Certificates 1670–1674*, R 942.61 N835  
*Warwickshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1662*, R 942.48 H436  
*Warwickshire Hearth Tax Assessments 1670 and 1666*, R 942.48 W311  
*Westmoreland Hearth Tax Assessments 1662*, R 942.78 W533  
*Yorkshire East Riding Hearth Tax Assessment 1672–3*, R 942.839 Y65  
*Yorkshire, West Riding Hearth Tax Assessment*, R 942.839

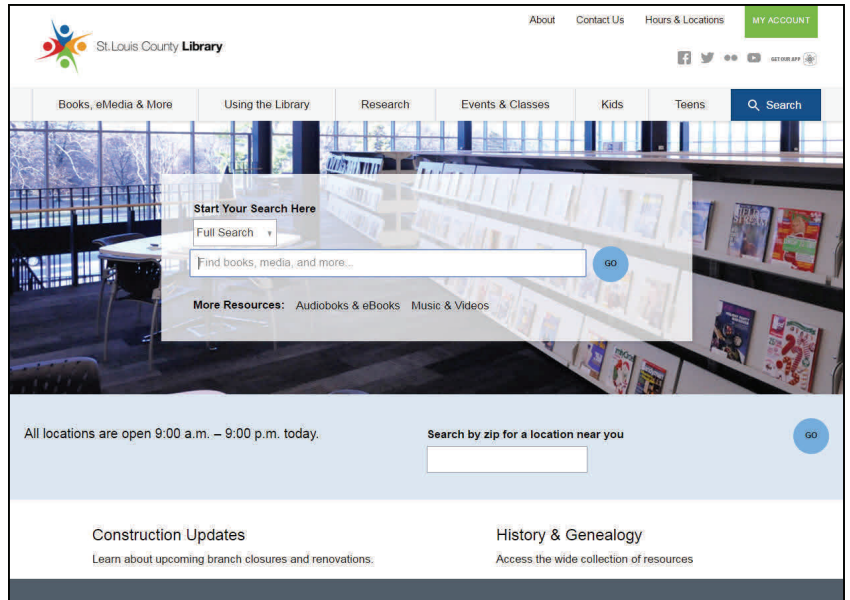
#### Window tax

- The Window Tax for North Westmorland 1777*, R 942.78 L918W  
*The Window Tax for South Westmorland 1777*, R 942.78 L918W  
*Window Tax for Whitehaven and Hensingham also Land Tax for Whitehaven Preston Quarter 1770*, R 942.784 W765

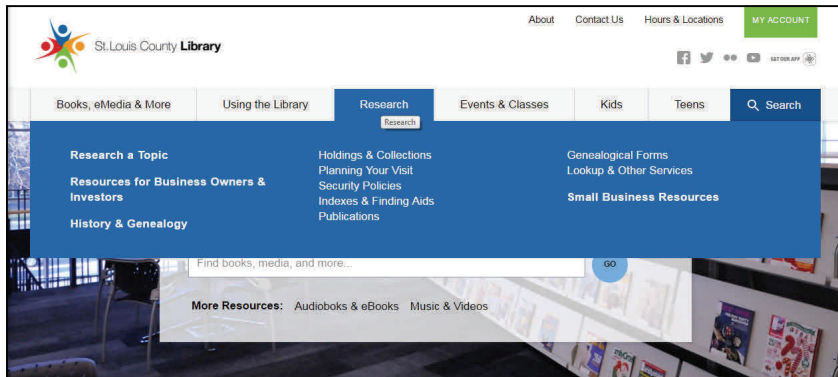
# OF NOTE

## Library will debut new website on March 7

A renovated [St. Louis County Library website](http://www.slcl.org) <<http://www.slcl.org>> with a fresh look and updated features will launch on Tuesday, March 7. Although the look will be new, all content currently on History & Genealogy pages will be transferred to the new site. The library is doing everything it can to make sure the new website works properly by March 7, but it might take technicians a few days to work out final bugs. Problems on H&G pages can be reported to [genealogy@slcl.org](mailto:genealogy@slcl.org).

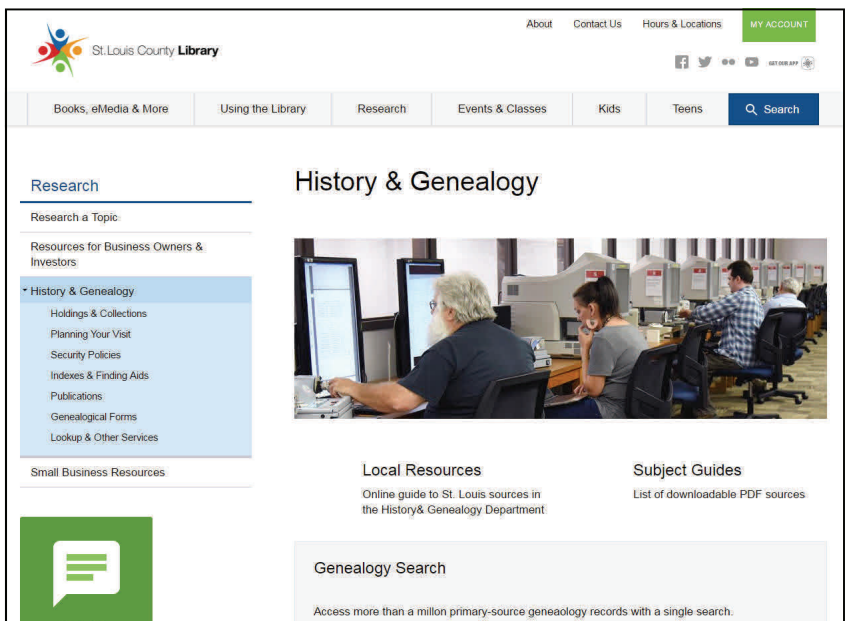


**Above** | The library home page will have a crisp new look. Enhanced features allow searching of the library catalog only, or a simultaneous search of the catalog and website content.



**Left** | History & Genealogy pages will be easy to find on the new website. On the home page, hover or click on the “Research” tab. Then click on the “History & Genealogy” link.

**Right** | History & Genealogy pages include information about accessing and using the collection, plus guides and finding aids to genealogical and historical sources. Name indexes help researchers find information in newspapers, St. Louis naturalization records, local history books, Descriptive Recruitment Lists of Volunteers for the United State Colored Troops for the State of Missouri, church records, court records, and much more.



# Shelf life

## SAMPLINGS FROM THE PRINT COLLECTION

### BOOK | Marriage References and Family Relationships

*Marriage References and Family Relationships*, a series published by Colonial Roots, may help genealogists track down the origins of colonial and pioneer ancestors. Volumes are currently available at the county level for Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Northampton County, Pennsylvania. The History & Genealogy Department acquires new volumes in this on-going series as they become available.

Far from being simple marriage indexes, the books draw from references to marriages and family relationships from many record and source types. The compilers have scoured newspaper articles, church and Bible records, family histories, land, probate, court, and military records in addition to any extant official marriage records to determine family relationships. Due to the breadth of sources, entries also often include dates of birth and death, names and birth dates of children, immigration information, and military service.

When direct sources such as marriage records are missing or left unrecorded, genealogists must use other sources to indirectly prove family relationships. Several volumes, including *St. Mary's County, Maryland Marriage References and Family Relationships, 1634-1800* (R 975.241 W949S) and *Marriage References and Family Relationships of Charles City, Prince George, and Dinwiddie Counties, Virginia, 1634-1800* (R 975.544 W949M) cover counties that have suffered from large-scale record losses. In addition, many people from these states became pioneers in places such as Ohio and the Carolinas, where few records are available for early settlers.

As the compilers of books in the series vary, so too do their methods and organization. While all the books include an introduction, some include a few pages at the front that give tips about names in the county, laws, or other relevant local information. Some volumes provide full in-line citations, but others list sources and source abbreviations at the front of the book, so researchers should be sure to read this front matter.

Entries are listed in alphabetical order by surname, and full-name indexes are provided at the end of each book.

### JOURNAL | National Genealogical Society Quarterly

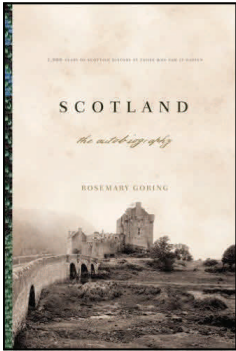
In genealogical research, a name change, a burned courthouse, illegitimacy, distinguishing people with the same name, finding immigrant origins, and lack of records often lead to brick walls. A way around the problem might exist, even if the researcher does not exactly know what the process might be. The *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* can provide ideas on how to solve the problem.

*NGS Quarterly* articles focus on compiled genealogies, case studies, new methodologies, little-known resources, and critical reviews of current books and unpublished sources. Articles are often written by nationally-recognized, genealogists. Although researchers will probably not find articles about their families, they might discover ones explaining how other researchers solved similar problems. They can also provide ideas of potential records and investigative approaches. An article will at least give a researcher hope that, with diligent research and a little luck, a way forward might be found.

Researchers can find articles searching PERSI (Periodical Source Index) on FindMyPast.com (a membership is not required for this search). Select the *NGS Quarterly* from the publication list. Use the filters for Country, State, County, Subject, and or Keyword to narrow down the search. Identify the articles of interest. Alternatively, one can browse back issues of the publication. The titles of the articles will typically indicate the subject matter.

St. Louis County Library has all of the *NGS Quarterly* issues back to 1958 (Vol. 46) and most prior issues back to its founding in 1912. A subscription to the *NGS Quarterly* is included with membership in the National Genealogical Society.

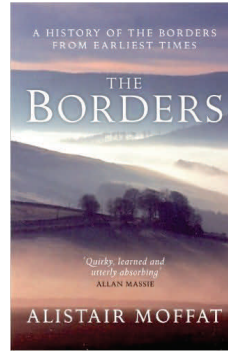
## SELECTED NEW TITLES



**Scotland, the Autobiography:  
2,000 Years of Scottish History  
by Those who Saw it  
Happen**

**Rosemary Goring, ed.**  
**Overlook Press, 2008**  
**R 941.1 S424**

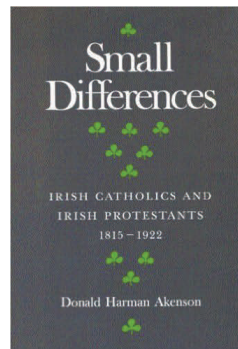
A vivid, wide-ranging, and engrossing account of Scotland's history composed of timeless stories by those who experienced it first-hand. Contributors range from Tacitus, Mary, Queen of Scots, and Oliver Cromwell to Adam Smith, David Livingstone, and Billy Connolly. These include not only historic moments—from Bannockburn to the opening of the new Parliament in 1999—but also testimonies like that of the eight-year-old factory worker who was dangled by his ear out of a third-floor window for making a mistake, the survivors of the 1746 Battle of Culloden, who wished perhaps that they had died on the field, John Logie Baird, inventor of television, and great writers including Conan Doyle, Robert Louis Stevenson, and the editor of Encyclopedia Britannica. From the battlefield to the sports field, this is living, accessible history told by criminals, servants, housewives, poets, journalists, nurses, prisoners, comedians, and many more.—*Syndetics*



**The Borders: A History of the  
Borders From the Earliest  
Times**

**By Alistair Moffat**  
**Birlinn, 2007**  
**941.37 M695B and circulating copy**

This is the story of the border: a place of beginnings and endings, of differences and similarities. It is the story of England and Scotland, told not from the remoteness of London or Edinburgh or in the tired terms of national histories, but up close and personal, toe to toe and eyeball to eyeball across the tweed, the Cheviots, the Esk and the tidal races of the upper Solway. This is a tale told in blood, fun and granite-hard memory. This is the story of an ancient place; where hunter-gatherers penetrated into the virgin interior, where Celtic warlords ruled, the Romans came but could not conquer, where the glittering kingdom of Northumbria thrived, the place where David MacMalcolm raised great abbeys, where the border rivers rode into history, and where Walter Scott sat at Abbotsford and brooded on the area's rich and historic legacy.—*Syndetics*



**Small Differences: Irish Catholics  
and Irish Protestants,  
1815-1922: An International  
Perspective**

**By Donald Harman Akenson**  
**McGill-Queens University, 1991**  
**R 941.5 A313S**

The assumption that Irish Protestants and Irish Catholics are fundamentally different is central to modern Irish history. There are hundreds of books and thousands of articles that either presuppose the existence of Irish Catholic-Protestant differences or amplify the theme by illustration and anecdote. *Small Differences* examines what until now has been taken for granted.—*Book jacket*

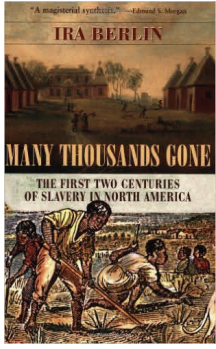


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NEW BOOKS**

**View this month's  
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on the web**

A list of new books received during the previous month is posted on the library's website. View the list by clicking on the graphic above, or by typing the URL into your browser: <<http://tinyurl.com/ktha6fr>>. For more information about viewing the new book list online, exporting records, and saving items to a customized list, call (314) 994-3300 or ask a librarian when visiting any St. Louis County Library branch.





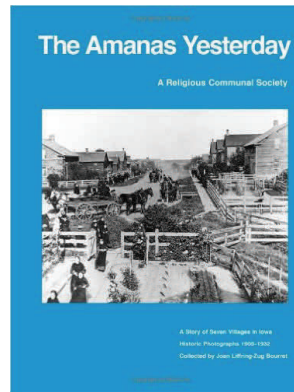
## Many Thousands Gone: The First Two Centuries of Slavery in North America

By Ira Berlin  
Belknap Press, 1998  
R 306.362 B515M

This volume sketches the complex evolution of slavery and black society from the first arrivals in the early 1600s through the American Revolution. Today most Americans, black and white, identify slavery with cotton, the Deep South, and the African-American church. But at the beginning of the nineteenth century, after almost two hundred years of African-American life in mainland North America, few slaves grew cotton, lived in the Deep South, or embraced Christianity. The author demonstrates that earlier North American slavery had many different forms and meanings that varied over time and from place to place. He shows that slavery and race did not have a fixed character that endured for centuries but were constantly being

constructed or reconstructed in response to changing historical circumstances. This work illustrates that complex nature of American slavery, the falsity of many of our stereotypes, and the unique world wrought by the slaves themselves.—

*Publisher*



## The Amanas Yesterday: A Religious Communal Society, a Story of Seven Villages in Iowa, Historic Photographs, 1900-1932

By Joan Liffing-Zug  
Penfield Press, 1975  
977.7653 A484

The Amana Colonies are located in middle eastern Iowa. Though time took its toll on the communal life, the spirit of strength and sincerity continues as a legacy to the new era in these seven villages in Iowa. The photograph at the end of the book conveys the spirit and sincerity imbued by this heritage. Children are pictured walking in the *Schulwald* (school woods, so named because the trees were planted by school pupils) pine forest. “The trees became tall and erect, and they whispered in the wind, and walking beneath their lacy boughs became one of the soft delights of communal Amana.” The trees of the *Schulwald* were felled for lumber, at the request of the United States Government during World War II, but the visual impressions and historic testimony of a people’s heritage are preserved in *The Amanas Yesterday*. Today, the Amana Colonies are Iowa’s largest tourist attraction with more than a million visitors annually. Visitors find a heritage preserved in the museums, former communal kitchens and living quarters, furniture factories, woolen mill, family-style restaurants, unique stores and shops, traditional meat processing plants and bakeries, wineries, industriously-farmed land and a major industry in the nationally successful Amana Refrigeration Plant.—*Publisher*

**PastPorts** is published by History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library, located on Tier 5 of the library headquarters.

[Current and past issues can be downloaded from the web <http://www.slcl.org/pastports>.](http://www.slcl.org/pastports)

### Contact us:

History & Genealogy  
St. Louis County Library  
1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd  
St. Louis, MO 63131

Phone: 314-994-3300, ext. 2070  
Email: [genealogy@slcl.org](mailto:genealogy@slcl.org)  
Website: <http://www.slcl.org>

### Tours

Tours are conducted on Mondays at 7:00 p.m. and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10:30 a.m. Group tours of 10 or more are gladly arranged with advance notice by calling 314-994-3300, ext. 2070.

## CLASSES

Classes are free and open to the public. Registration is required. Register online by clicking the “Register” links or call 314-994-3300.

#### ■ Beginning a Genealogical Research Project

Are you ready to start researching your ancestors? Learn about the genealogical research process, how to get started, how to organize and cite your findings, useful library skills, various formats used in research (print, microfilm, and electronic), and the rich sources available in History & Genealogy at St. Louis County Library. If you have little or no experience with genealogical research, this is the class for you.

March 4, 10:00 a.m., Thornhill | [Register](#)

March 13, 10:00 a.m., Oak Bend | [Register](#)

April 18, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | [Register](#)

#### ■ Census Basics for Genealogical Research

Genealogical research in the United States begins with the Federal Census. Learn how to search within the Ancestry Library Edition and Heritage Quest databases for federal and state census records. A History & Genealogy expert will explore key strategies on how to conduct effective census research. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

April 1, 2:00 p.m., Oak Bend | [Register](#)

#### ■ Introduction to Ancestry Library Edition Database

The Ancestry Library Edition database is a powerful tool for genealogical research. Find out how to search for your ancestors in census, immigration, military, and death records. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

March 6, 2:00 p.m., Rock Road | [Register](#)

March 20, 2:00 p.m., Prairie Commons | [Register](#)

March 30, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | [Register](#)

April 26, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | [Register](#)

#### ■ Introduction to Fold3 and HeritageQuest Databases

Fold3 and HeritageQuest electronic databases offer a variety of records for genealogical research, and they can be used at home for free with a valid St. Louis County Library card. Find out how to search for your ancestors in census records, city directories, books, periodicals and government documents. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

April 3, 2:00 p.m., Rock Road | [Register](#)

April 6, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | [Register](#)

April 10, 10:00 a.m., Oak Bend | [Register](#)

April 17, 2:00 p.m., Prairie Commons | [Register](#)

April 24, 10:00 a.m., Cliff Cave | [Register](#)

#### ■ History and Genealogy in Newspaper Databases

Newspaper databases make it easy to access millions of articles electronically, and they can be used at home with a valid St. Louis County Library card. Databases covered in this class will include 19th-Century U. S. Newspapers, NewspaperArchive, and current and historical St. Louis Post-Dispatch databases. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

April 13, 2:00 p.m., Headquarters | [Register](#)

#### ■ Finding Immigrant Ancestors Using Immigration and Naturalization Records

Beginning in 1790, the U.S. established rules governing “national citizenship.” By 1819, vessels arriving at any U.S. port were required to record a list of passengers. A History & Genealogy expert will explore naturalization and immigration records in the Ancestry Library Edition and Find My Past databases and introduce you to the numerous print and online resources available for immigrant research. To take this class, you should already know how to use a computer and search the Internet.

April 1, 10:00 a.m., Weber Road | [Register](#)

# PROGRAMS

Programs are held in the Headquarters Auditorium and are free and open to the public. No registration is required.

**Saturday, March 11 | 10:00 a.m.**

■ **Resources of the National Archives—St. Louis**

St. Louis Genealogical Society General Membership Meeting

The presentation will include information about useful holdings of the National Archives-St. Louis, including some lesser known and some recently added records. Suggestions for research room visits and written requests will also be provided. | Nancy Schuster, Speaker

**Wednesday, March 29 | 7:00 p.m.**

■ **In die Kirche Gehen: German Churches in St. Louis, 1830–1900**

StLGS German Special Interest Group

Follow the evolution of religious denominations in Germany and their transplantation to the St. Louis area beginning in the 1830s. Also learn about the development

## Genealogy at **Cliff Cave**

**Monday, March 20, 7:30 p.m.**

**If These Walls Could Talk: Researching Your House’s History**

The Missouri History Museum Library and Research Center can help you learn about the history of your house and its former inhabitants. Dennis Northcott will show examples of resources and provide instruction on how to get started researching the history of your house. | Dennis Northcott, Speaker

**Cliff Cave Branch**  
5430 Telegraph Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63129

of German congregations within “English” denominations. | Scott Holl, Manager, St. Louis County Library History & Genealogy Department, Speaker

**Tuesday, April 25 | 7:00 p.m.**

■ **Emigration during the Famine**

StLGS Irish Special Interest Group  
The speaker will focus on the Irish famine, 1845–1850 | Gabrielle Woeltje, Speaker

# BRANCH LOCATIONS

**Cliff Cave**

5430 Telegraph Road  
St. Louis, MO 63129

**Grant’s View**

9700 Musick Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63123

**Headquarters**

1640 S. Lindbergh Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63131

**Indian Trails**

8400 Delport Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63114

**Mid-County**

7821 Maryland Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63105

**Natural Bridge**

7606 Natural Bridge Rd.  
St. Louis, MO 63121

**Oak Bend**

842 S. Holmes Ave.  
St. Louis, MO 63122

**Prairie Commons**

915 Utz Lane  
Hazelwood, MO 63042

**Rock Road**

10267 St. Charles Rock Rd.  
St. Ann, MO 63074

**Samuel C. Sachs**

16400 Burkhardt Place  
Chesterfield, MO 63017

**Thornhill**

12863 willowyck Dr.  
St. Louis, MO 63146

**Weber Road**

4444 Weber Rd.  
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