

November 1

1819 The first Episcopal church west of the Mississippi was chartered here. Colonel Thomas Fiveash Riddick founded Christ Church. Riddick was an influential banker, merchant and politician. He helped create the St. Louis Schools. He was also a founder of the "Thespian Society," which performed serious drama. Riddick also served as a delegate to the Missouri constitutional congress in 1820.

1855 A special train carrying dignitaries to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City plunged into the Gasconade River as a bridge gave way. 34 people died and 100 were injured. St. Louis Mayor Washington King was seriously hurt. The president of the city council was killed and former Mayor John Wimer was injured. Kate Chopin's father and Sara Teasdale's grandfather were also killed.

1881 St. Louis, Brooklyn, New York, Philadelphia and Louisville became the first teams in the new American Association of Professional Ballclubs. The new league offered affordable prices and unlimited beer sales. That last one quickly helped the American Association surpass the National League in popularity.

1891 Walter James Vincent "Rabbit" Maranville was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. He played 2,153 games at shortstop, more than any other National League player, including 121 games with the Cardinals in 1927 and 1928. Maranville still holds the record for putouts by a shortstop, with 5,139. He was named to the Hall of Fame in 1954.

1892 The Western Brewery was incorporated as the William J. Lemp Brewing Company. By 1900, Lemp was the eighth largest brewery in the nation, covering eleven city blocks. Its flagship brand was Falstaff. The Lemps are best remembered for the four suicides in the family, three of which occurred in the family mansion at 3322 DeMenil. Suicides were so frequent among German brewing families that police referred to it as "The Dutch Act."

1904 The lights were dimmed at the world's fair, as a strike by miners in Belleville cut off the supply of coal. The exterior lights were turned off because the machinery used to generate power was using ten carloads of coal every day. There were only 38 carloads left.

1909 Members of the Undertakers Association of St. Louis announced a campaign to use autos in funerals. The Livery, Undertaking and Embalming Association opposed the campaign as undignified.

1909 The Superintendent of the St. Louis Schools shattered a long-time custom. Superintendent Blewett allowed the former Miss Sofia B. Schaeffer, chief clerk in his department, to return to work after she had married Robert W. Ayres. It was 1948 before city teachers were allowed to marry and still keep their jobs.

1915 In Webster Groves, the cornerstone was laid for one of the first women's Catholic colleges west of Mississippi. Loretto College was staffed by eight sisters of Loretto and attended by five students. The name was changed to Webster College in 1924 and to Webster University in 1983.

1929 The name of Anglum, Missouri, address of Lambert-St. Louis Field, was changed to Robertson. The community around a Wabash railroad depot was now named in honor of the Robertson Brothers, the first commercial flyers from Lambert Field. Residents felt the Robertsons had "put them on the map." The town is now part of Hazelwood.

1930 The Octagon Building in University City was dedicated as city hall by Governor Henry Caulfield. The 250 million candlepower searchlight on top of the building was relit. The founder of University City, Edward Garner Lewis, built the landmark to be the headquarters of his publishing empire.

1946 A crowd of five thousand came to Union Station to meet a special train carrying President Harry Truman to Independence to vote in the congressional elections. The train stopped for 20 minutes while the president traded quips with the crowd and chatted with local officials.

1952 President Truman returned to St. Louis to campaign for Adlai Stevenson. Speaking in a jam-packed Kiel Auditorium, he denounced Dwight Eisenhower for allowing Senator Joe McCarthy to campaign for him.

1954 The Carling Brewery bought out Gresedieck Western of St. Louis, the brewers of Stag Beer. Carling would move the Stag Brewery to Belleville.

1965 City police said Gaslight Square was one of the safest areas in St. Louis. Business owners said publicity over crime was hurting their business. They blamed crowds of teenagers jamming the sidewalks in front of the "Whiskey-a-Go-Go."

1967 Ron Stewart became the first Blues player to score two goals in one game, notching a couple in a game against the Boston Bruins.

1967 Investigators with President Johnson's Commission on Civil Disorders credited the "unusual responsiveness" to the problems of the blacks and poor of St. Louis for the lack of rioting here. The commission was looking into the rioting that had torn the major cities of the United States apart during the summer of 1967.

1995 Workers began removing the AstroTurf at Busch Stadium in preparation for the return of grass. Crews dug roughly 13 inches deep, poured a layer of gravel and topped it with nine inches of sand before they began laying sod in late February.

1996 The movie *Larger Than Life*, starring Bill Murray, opened nationwide. The film was a bomb, but much of it was filmed in St. Louis. Over 600 local extras were used in the movie. It's a lumbering tale of a motivational speaker who travels across the country

with an 8000-pound elephant named Vera that he inherited from his father, a circus clown. How could it not be a hit?

2003 Massive cut backs by American Airlines took effect. Daily departures from Lambert were slashed from 417 to just 207. The number of destinations served by direct flights from St. Louis dropped from 93 to 68. American Airlines CEO and president said St. Louis would be “a smaller hub that will primarily cater to people who live, work or do business there.”

2003 Blues legend Bernie Federko was honored with the unveiling of a life-size statue inside Savvis Center, celebrating his 2002 induction as the first True Blue in the Hockey Hall of Fame. The bronze statue depicts Federko in motion with the puck, as he appeared with the Blues in the early 1980s. The statue is the creation of Harry Weber, whose sculptures of St. Louis Cardinals legends are displayed outside Busch Stadium.