

November 28

1698 Louis De Baude Comte de Pallnau Count de Frontenac died. Count Frontenac was the first governor of New France, now Canada. He served from 1672 to 1682 and 1689 to 1698. In 1929, George B. Woods constructed a new subdivision at Speode and Conway Roads. He named it after Count Frontenac.

1776 Doctor Auguste Conde died at St. Louis. He was the first physician to live here permanently. Before coming to St. Louis, he served as the post surgeon at Fort Chartres. His home stood where the parking lot for the Old Cathedral is today.

1861 Missouri was admitted to the Confederacy, as the Congress of the Confederate States recognized the actions of the pro-southern government headed by ousted governor Claiborne Jackson in Neosho. The rebel legislature was roundly ignored in the North.

1901 Reverend Moses Dickson died. In August 1846, he founded the Knights of Liberty in St. Louis. The secret organization planned a national revolution to end slavery. He was active in the Underground Railroad and helped found the school that became Lincoln University. In 1871, Dickson organized the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, a society dedicated to advancing African-Americans.

1906 A pre-dawn fire at the Salvation Army Hotel at Ninth and Market left ten people dead and 14 injured. The high toll was blamed on the fact that the doors were locked after the hotel's 250 beds were filled. Dozens jumped to safety into nets held by firemen.

1913 Mayor Henry Kiel ordered his secretary to make sure none of his office visitors smoked cigarettes, which he derided as "coffin nails." Kiel was a cigar smoker. He was known to ask people to put out their "paper coated pills." He would then hand the offender a cigar and admonish them to "smoke like a man."

1926 As it neared its first anniversary, KMOX was broadcasting an appeal for presents to be placed under the "Radio Christmas Tree" for the poor. A dozen crystal radio sets were the first gifts received. A little girl from Texas wrote that she was sending her doll.

1927 After a few days quiet, the bloody bootleggers war here flared anew. Several men in a speeding car unloaded on the owner of a fruit store as he stood in his doorway. The seventh victim in the last month, he was a well-known bootlegger.

1931 The President of Union Electric promised development of hotels and resorts "on a grand scale" at the newly created Lake of the Ozarks. Louis Egan pledged that UE would make the lake "the finest and best-known playland in the Middle West."

1939 "Black Tuesday" changed St. Louis forever. A cloud of black smoke covered downtown. The streetlights were on at noon, traffic was snarled and visibility was near zero. Mayor Dickmann's secretary, Raymond Tucker, led the battle to put together a coalition of businesses and city leaders to tackle the problem. A tough anti-smoke

ordinance was passed in 1940. Tucker earned a reputation for tackling the city's problems head on, and would be elected mayor in 1953.

1945 Dwight Davis, a former St. Louisan who served as Secretary of War under Calvin Coolidge and Governor General of the Philippines under Herbert Hoover, died at his Washington home. As St. Louis Parks Director, he donated his salary to ensure the success of the public tennis courts at Forest Park. He donated the Davis Cup for a match between the U.S. and Britain in 1901.

1959 The St. Louis University Billikens took the championship at the first NCAA men's soccer playoffs.

1964 The Big Red used the 12th pick in the NFL draft to select quarterback Joe Namath of Alabama. But the Cardinals lost a bidding war to the New York Jets. Namath signed a three-year-deal for an unheard of \$427,000. St. Louis fans complained that the Bidwell family, the Big Red owners, was cheap.

1966 Former vice-president Nixon, now chairman of the Boys Clubs of America, was here to present August A. Busch with the group's highest award. It was a thank you for the gift of the site of Old Busch Stadium at Grand and Dodier for the Herbert Hoover Boys Club.

1967 A group of St. Louisans applied to the Board of Public Service for permission to moor a World War Two minesweeper on the riverfront as a tourist attraction. The USS Inaugural sank during the flood of 1993, after it tore loose from its moorings.

1980 Bud Wilkenson was fired as coach of the football Cardinals. Larry Wilson was named as interim coach for the remaining three weeks of the season.

1987 Susan Saarinen, the daughter of the man who designed the Arch, made her first visit to the monument. Her comment: "Thank you Daddy." Saarinen designed the Arch in 1948, but died in 1961, before he could see his dream realized.

2003 DNA tests proved that Charles Lindbergh led a double life for nearly 20 years. The tests showed the Dyrk and David Hesshaimer and their sister Astrid Bouteuil were Lindbergh's children. The married Lindbergh carried on a romance with Brigitte Hesshaimer of Munich from 1957 until his death in 1974. He had six children with his wife, Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

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1758 The Reverend John Clark was born in Scotland. He preached the first Protestant sermon in what is now Missouri on the bank of the Mississippi near the present site of Herculaneum in 1798. At that time, the Spanish government prohibited Protestant worship services.

1808 Robert A. Barnes was born in Washington, D.C. The St. Louis merchant died on April 2, 1892. He left his estate to establish a Methodist hospital to care for all patients, regardless of race. The executors of his will shrewdly invested the money and waited until his \$940,000 estate had grown to \$2 million. Barnes Hospital opened on December 7, 1914 with 26 patients.

1852 What we now know as the city of Pacific was laid out. At the time, the town was known as Franklin. It was re-named to honor the arrival of the Pacific Railroad.

1901 Using \$5,000 borrowed from his wife, John F. Queeny opened a plant to manufacture saccharin. He named the business after his wife. Her maiden name was Olga Mendez Monsanto. In 1997, Monsanto spun off the chemical business into Solutia Incorporated. Monsanto merged with Pharmacia/Upjohn in 2000 to form Pharmacia. Monsanto became an independent company again in 2002, before Pfizer acquired Pharmacia.

1904 Mayor Rolla Wells announced that the final day of the fair, December 1st, would be declared David Francis Day. It would be a civic holiday, with the schools closed to give everyone a chance to see the fair for the last time. It was also announced that the grounds would be open the following Sunday, to give St. Louisans a chance to watch the demolition. Admission would be 25 cents.

1950 The Cardinals named Marty Marion as their new player-manager, replacing Eddie Dyer. At 33, Marion became the youngest manager in the major leagues. He had been a Redbird since 1940. After being fired by the Cardinals in 1951, he went on to become the last St. Louis Browns manager.

1955 Uranium fever was sweeping St. Louis County. Exploratory drilling was underway in North and South County. Tests at a 75-year-old fire clay mine showed enough uranium content for the mine to be commercially profitable if enough ore was found.

1957 An 18-year legal battle over who would pay for the removal of the elevated railroad tracks on the riverfront was settled, paving the way for construction to begin on the Arch. The city and the Terminal Railroad Association had been arguing since the land was cleared in 1939--while the site was used as a huge parking lot.

1967 Two Blues legends came to the club in a trade with the New York Rangers. The Blues picked up Barclay Plager and Red Berenson for Ron Atwell and Ron Stewart.

1972 Workmen began tearing down the old Biedermen's Store at 8th and Doctor King. It marked the first demolition work to make room for the new convention center.

1982 The *Globe-Democrat* quoted an industry source as saying that the HBE Corporation was planning a world class hotel downtown. The hotel would be built on the site of the Pierce Building, at Fourth and Chestnut. The source said plans for the "Adams Mark" hotel would be announced in December.

2000 The Blues overcame a five goal deficit in the third period to beat Toronto, the greatest comeback in Blues history. It marked only the second time in NHL history that a team had come back from five goals down in the third period.