

1 St. Louis was founded in 1774 by Frenchman Pierre Laclede. He named the soon-to-be fur-trading village in honor of King Louis IX, the sainted crusade King of France.

2 The fur trade fueled the growth of this Mississippi River town which was the starting point for (1804) and end of (1806) Lewis & Clark's monumental journey of discovery. There are more authentic Lewis & Clark historic sites in the St. Louis area than anywhere in the U.S.

3 The city's symbol, the stunning stainless steel Gateway Arch, opened in 1965 as a monument to Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase and St. Louis' role in the opening of the American West.



Downtown St. Louis Skyline

4 The official name of the Arch is the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Standing 630-feet-tall and spanning 630-feet-wide, the Arch is the country's tallest man-made monument and is operated by the National Park Service.

5 The Eads Bridge, completed in 1874 over the Mississippi River, was the first arched steel truss bridge in the world. The bridge continues to carry automobiles, pedestrians, cyclists and MetroLink light rail trains across the mighty river.

6 The 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis popularized a number of new foods, including the hot dog, ice cream cone and iced tea.

7 In 1904, the first Olympiad held in the U.S. took place in St. Louis at Washington University's Francis Field and portions of Forest Park.

8 The Missouri Botanical Garden, which opened to visitors in 1859, is the oldest public garden in the U.S. and among the top three public gardens in the world.

9 The Cathedral Basilica of Saint Louis (New Cathedral) features what is considered to be one of the largest mosaic collections in the western hemisphere, 100 million pieces of stone and glass in the artworks that line the interior.

10 The first cathedral west of the Mississippi River was built on the St. Louis riverfront and completed in 1834. The Old Cathedral, which replaced a 55-year-old log church, still stands and serves as an active Roman Catholic parish.

11 The Missouri Botanical Garden's Climatron, built in 1960, was the world's first climate-controlled geodesic dome designed as a greenhouse. Today, it houses a re-created rain forest filled with plants and uses E-feron glass to help it use solar energy more efficiently. The Garden also houses the largest authentic Japanese garden in North America.



Climatron

12 The word "Yahweh" which means God is inscribed in Hebrew above the main entrance of the Old Cathedral.

13 Trains, planes and automobiles, many of which were experimental vehicles in their time – several are the only examples remaining in existence – are on view at the Museum of Transportation.

14 St. Louis is home of the nation's second oldest symphony, touted as one of the best in the country. The orchestra performs at Powell Symphony Hall in the Grand Center Arts & Entertainment district.

15 Twenty-four Nobel laureates have done research at Washington University in St. Louis, including nine who received the Nobel Prize for research they conducted there.

16 The first United States kindergarten was started in St. Louis in 1873 by Susan Blow. Visitors can see her original classroom in the Des Peres School located in the Carondelet neighborhood.

17 In 1818, Saint Louis University was the first university founded west of the Mississippi River. The school is noted for its medical, law and theological schools.

18 The Old Courthouse in St. Louis features the first cast iron dome ever built and used as the model for the dome on the U.S. Capitol. The historic building was the scene of Dred Scott's 1847 historic freedom trial, which focused national attention on the slavery issue.

19 In 1891, Louis Sullivan designed the Wainwright Building, considered by some to be the world's first skyscraper. View the beautiful, terra cotta and brick structure at 117 N. Seventh Street in downtown St. Louis.

20 The first ironclad boat built in America was constructed in St. Louis shipyards in 1861 for use by the Federal Navy during the Civil War. The vessel was designed by James Buchanan Eads, a self-taught engineer who later built the Eads Bridge.

21 George Coleman Poage was the first African-American to win a medal in a modern Olympiad. He won bronze medals in the 200 and 400-meter hurdles during the 1904 Olympic Games in St. Louis. After the Olympics, he stayed in St. Louis to teach at Sumner High School.

22 The first International Balloon Race was held in St. Louis in 1908. Each September, the Great Forest Park Balloon Race fills St. Louis' skies with colorful, hot air balloons during a hare and hounds-style chase.



Balloon Glow

23 The Municipal Theater of St. Louis, also known as The Muny, is the first and largest outdoor musical theater in the United States. In operation since 1917, The Muny seats 11,000 people with approximately 1,500 free seats in the last nine rows that are available on a first come, first served basis. Each Muny season runs for seven weeks from June through August.

24 In 1917, Clara Bell Walsh hosted a party at the home of her father-in-law that has come to be known as the first cocktail party.

25 St. Louis area residents are some of the most literate in the country, according to a 2014 study by Central Connecticut University which

ranked the city 9th among major U.S. cities.

26 Sumner High School opened in 1875. It is the first high school for African Americans west of the Mississippi. Illustrious graduates are: opera diva Grace Bumbry, rock 'n' roll legend Chuck Berry, singer Tina Turner and tennis great Arthur Ashe.

27 America's first wine region took root just west of St. Louis in the mid-19th century. Immigrants from Germany's Rhine River valley planted vineyards, built cellars and created a wine culture that flourishes today. The Missouri Wine Region town of Augusta holds the title of America's First American Viticultural Area or appellation.



Missouri Wine Country

28 Scott Joplin, known as the Father of Ragtime, spent some of his most productive years in St. Louis and introduced his new "ragtime" style to the world for the first time at the 1904 World's Fair. Visitors can tour the Scott Joplin House to see where the composer lived during the early 1900s when he wrote some of his most enduring works.

29 Perhaps surprisingly for a city whose water comes from the muddy Mississippi, an independent taste test commissioned by the U.S. Conference of Mayors declared that the Gateway City has "The Best Tasting Tap Water in the Nation."

30 The Fox Theatre, built at the then-enormous cost of \$6 million, opened in 1929 in St. Louis' Grand Center Arts and Entertainment district. It was one of the first theatres built for

"talkies," with central air conditioning, passenger elevators and an elaborate Siamese-Byzantine interior. It now hosts touring Broadway shows and music and comedy concerts by top performers.

31 Lafayette Park, which dates from 1836, is the first public park west of the Mississippi River. The park is surrounded by elaborate "painted ladies" – Victorian-style homes with lush interiors and gardens that are open for tours during annual Spring House & Garden and Holiday Parlor tours.

32 Ted Drewes located on historic Route 66 has been selling frozen custards known as "concretes" since 1929.



Ted Drewes

33 In 1927, a group of St. Louis businessmen gave financial backing to the first solo transatlantic flight from New York to Paris. The pilot was Charles Lindbergh and the plane was named "The Spirit of St. Louis." A replica of the plane is located at the Missouri History Museum.

34 The Saint Louis Art Museum, designed by Cass Gilbert as the Fine Arts Palace during the 1904 World's Fair, is the last building remaining from the Fair. Areas of notable depth include Oceanic art, pre-Columbian art, ancient Chinese bronzes and European and American art of the late 19th and 20th centuries, with particular strengths in 20th century German art.

35 The Anheuser-Busch Clydesdales were originally a gift from August Busch to his father marking

the end of Prohibition. Visit the famous horses' historic stable during a stop on the free tours of the brewery's St. Louis headquarters, enjoy their paddock and barns at Grant's Farm.

36 St. Louis Union Station was once the largest and busiest passenger rail station in the world. Built in 1894 by architect Theodore Link, the station's elaborate Grand Hall is among St. Louis' architectural gems.



St. Louis Union Station

37 St. Louis Union Station was restored to its former glory in 2014 and now features a light show in the Grand Hall every evening starting at 5 p.m.

38 The World's Fair Flight Cage was part of the Smithsonian Institution's exhibit at the 1904 World's Fair. The City of St. Louis purchased the cage for \$2,500 after the fair. Within a few short years, it served as the impetus for St. Louis to develop a full-fledged zoo – one of the first municipally supported zoos in the world.

39 St. Louis is only second to our nation's capital for the number of free attractions. Major cultural institutions including the Saint Louis Art Museum, Saint Louis Zoo, Missouri History Museum and the Saint Louis Science Center are among the top attractions open with no general admission charge.

40 Provel cheese, a blend of cheddar, Swiss and provolone, was developed especially to be a topping for thin St. Louis-style pizza that is traditionally cut into squares.



St. Louis-style pizza

41 The current Busch Stadium was finished in 2006, just in time for the St. Louis Cardinals to win their 10th World Series title. The Cardinals, who moved into Busch Stadium in April, became the fourth team to win the Series in their home stadium's debut season. The team is the National League leader in World Series' victories with 11 championships.

42 St. Louis's own Chuck Berry, known as the Father of Rock 'n' Roll, was the first artist inducted into the Rock 'n' Roll Hall of Fame. A statue of Berry stands along Delmar Boulevard in St. Louis' lively Loop neighborhood.

43 The sidewalks along Delmar Boulevard, the main street of The Loop, shimmer with more than 120 brass stars and biographical plaques of the St. Louis Walk of Fame. Honorees include musicians Chuck Berry and Tina Turner; literary stars such as Tennessee Williams and William S. Burroughs; historical figures like U.S. Grant and explorer William Clark; Bob Gibson, Jackie Joyner-Kersey and Jimmy Connors from the world of sports and many more.

44 18th U.S. President and Civil War hero Ulysses S. Grant spent many happy years living with his

young family in St. Louis. Two of Grant's homes are on view in South St. Louis County. At White Haven, the Ulysses S. Grant National Historic Site, visitors can tour the Victorian-style house and grounds and learn more about the Grant family's lives at the interpretive center operated by the National Parks Service. Hardscrabble, the log cabin home hand-built by U.S. Grant, can be seen from April through October at Grant's Farm, a 281-acre animal preserve operated by St. Louis' Anheuser-Busch, Companies LLC.

45 In 1928, Jim Howe, a Pharmacist in St. Louis, developed Tums in the basement of his home while treating his wife's indigestion. Since 1930, a plant originally built by Lewis-Howe in downtown St. Louis has been making the antacid tablets. The factory complex is the main manufacturing site for Tums to this day.

46 Citygarden opened in downtown St. Louis in 2009. This outdoor oasis is home to 24 pieces of art. The garden is open all year and until 10 p.m. at night.



Citygarden

47 The State of Missouri has two Federal Reserve Banks, the location in St. Louis opened an interactive-museum Inside the Economy Museum, in 2014.

48 Master of Horror Vincent Price grew up in St. Louis and caught the latest Hollywood hits at the Tivoli

