

## October 13

**1809** St. Charles was incorporated as a village under the laws of the territory. Nathan Boone was named to make a new survey of the village. When Louis Blanchette settled on what is now Main Street, he called the village that sprang up around his post Les Petites Cotes or "Village of the Little Hills." The Spanish named it San Carlos. That was anglicized to St. Charles when the Americans took over.

**1834** A road was planned and laid out from the Village of Carondelet to "LeMais" ferry on the Meramec River. For some reason, over the years, the name was corrupted to become Lemay Ferry.

**1854** One of the pioneers of St. Louis surgery was born. Doctor Augustus Charles Barnays was the first physician here to operate successfully on a gunshot wound. He performed the first successful Caesarian section in St. Louis in 1889. Barnays also performed the first successful coeliotomy, or organ surgery, in Missouri.

**1856** The first fair sponsored by the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association got underway at the fairgrounds, at the Natural Bridge Plank Road and Grand. The fairs were held annually between 1856 and 1902, except for during the Civil War. But the fair declined as plans were made for the World's Fair. The 143-acre site was sold to the city in 1909, and became Fairgrounds Park.

**1877** Female Aeronaut Lizzie Wise gave a crowd that turned out for her balloon ascension more than they had bargained for. She took off from the Grand Avenue Baseball Park, and promptly disappeared into a stiff wind. She was found the next day, unharmed, hanging from a treetop in the Columbia Bottoms.

**1882** A prominent St. Louis attorney was shot to death by J.W. Cockrell, the managing editor of the *Post-Dispatch*. Alonzo Slayback had gone to Cockrell's office to demand an apology for an editorial. The paper had criticized Slayback's partner, a candidate for Congress. After the killing, a mob tried to break down the door at the *Post*. A grand jury refused to indict Cockerill.

**1885** Striking streetcar workers agreed to return to the job, as the lines agreed to their demands for \$2 for a 12-hour workday. During the strike, 10,000 people had rioted downtown, cars were smashed, and tracks vandalized.

**1902** The bribery trial of St. Louis "boss" Ed Butler began in Columbia. The most sensational of the "boodle" trials involving city officials here made national headlines. Butler was convicted and sentenced to three years. But his political machine reached into the State Supreme Court. The verdict was overturned.

**1903** Archbishop John J. Kain died in Baltimore at the age of 62. He was the second Archbishop of St. Louis. At just eight years, his episcopacy is the shortest in St. Louis history. John Glennon succeeded Kain.

**1906** Upon the conclusion of the St. Louis Horse Show, workers began tearing down the landmark Exposition and Music Hall on Olive. Built in 1884, the huge hall hosted the Democratic National Conventions in 1888 and 1904. It was torn down to make room for the new Library building.

**1925** President Calvin Coolidge appointed Dwight Davis as Secretary of War, replacing John Weeks. Davis was a well known St. Louis tennis player and public servant who donated his salary as parks commissioner from 1911 to 1914 to ensure the success of the first municipal tennis courts here. He donated the trophy we now know as the Davis Cup.

**1933** For the first time, first day of issue ceremonies for a U.S. postage stamp were held in St. Louis. The five-cent General Tadeusz Kosciusko (Scott Number 734) was issued here. Kosciusko was a Polish nobleman who aided the United States Revolution.

**1936** The new Wabash Railroad bridge over the Missouri at St. Charles opened. It replaced a span that had been the scene of several disasters. 19 men died in a construction accident in 1870. Five people died when a span collapsed in 1879, sending a freight train plunging into the river.

**1954** Channel Four broadcast a color television program for the first time. At that time, the station was known as KWK TV. There were only a few hundred sets in the area capable of seeing the color broadcast of the CBS *Best of Broadway* presentation of *The Man Who Came to Dinner*.

**1974** The Cardinals traded infielder Joe Torre to the Mets for pitchers Ray Sadecki and Tommy Moore.

**1980** President Jimmy Carter unveiled a softer approach to criticizing Ronald Reagan in a speech at UMSL. Carter, who had been criticized for his strident attacks on Reagan, said he would "bend over backwards" to be accurate from now on.

**1982** The Cardinals came back from a rout in Game One to even the 1982 World Series. The Birds rallied to take the second game, 5-4.

**1982** The Old Post Office reopened after an extensive renovation. Completed in 1884, the building was vacant by 1965. The federal government wanted to tear it down. But outcries from preservationists saved the landmark.

**1985** This is where it all started to go downhill. Cardinal outfielder Vince Coleman was run over by "The Killer Tarp" at Busch Stadium prior to the start of Game Four of the NLCS. The Cardinals beat the Dodgers that night 12-2. They would go on to the World Series, but their offense was no match for the Royals without Coleman.

