

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- Do not guess at the information. An answer of, "Unknown," is more helpful.
- Include a photograph of each viewable side and label it with name & direction of view.

- Thank You.

Type of Memorial

Monument *with* Sculpture Monument with *Cannon*
 Monument *without* Sculpture Historical Marker Plaque

Affiliation

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. _____) M.O.L.L.U.S.
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. _____) Other Allied Order
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. _____) (Please describe below)
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. _____)
 Other: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks

Original Dedication Date 2003 Please consult any/all newspaper archives for a local paper's article that would have information on the *first* dedication ceremony and/or other facts on the memorial. Please submit a copy of your findings with full identification of the paper & date of publication. Thank you.

Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at:
 Street/Road address or site location West of Water St./North of Market W92°50'52" N39°13'36"
 City/Village Glasgow Township _____ County HOWARD

The front of the Memorial faces: North South East West

Government Body, Agency, or Individual Owner (of private cemetery that Memorial is located in)...

Name Department of Natural Resources Dept./Div. Division of State Parks
 Street Address PO Box 176
 City Jefferson City State MO Zip Code 65102
 Contact Person Jim Denny Telephone (573) 751-8566

If the Memorial has been moved, please list former location(s)...

Not Applicable

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Metal, Lexan Glass or Plexiglass

Material of the Sculpture = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
 If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) not applicable
 If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Laminated Plastic & Plexiglass

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm

Markings on muzzle = not applicable

Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____

Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points

Monument or Base: Height 3 1/2 feet Width 4 feet Depth 2 1/2 feet or Diameter _____

Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

For Memorials with multiple Sculptures, please record this information on a separate sheet of paper for each statue and attach to this form. Please describe the "pose" of each statue and any weapons/implements involved (in case your photos become separated from this form). Thank you!

Markings/Inscriptions (on stone-work / metal-work of monument, base, sculpture)

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found None not found on monument

~~But Architect was Ernest G. Janssen and Sculptor was Charles Glavin~~

The "Dedication Text" is formed: cut into material raised up from material face

Record the text (indicate any separation if on different sides...) Please use additional sheet if necessary.

The Battle of Glasgow

[IN BOX] A State Divided CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI Department of Natural Resources

Pictures and text outlining battle in three columns (text not digitized so not incorporated with this report).

Environmental Setting

(The general vicinity and immediate locale surrounding a memorial can play a major role in its overall condition.)

Type of Location

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaza/Courtyard |
| <input type="checkbox"/> "Town Square" | <input type="checkbox"/> Post Office | <input type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol | Other: <u>Pavillion</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courthouse | <input type="checkbox"/> College Campus | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Circle | <input type="checkbox"/> Library | _____ |

General Vicinity

Rural (low population, open land)
 Town

Suburban (residential, near city)
 Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

Industrial Commercial
 Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)
 Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)
 Any other significant environmental factor _____

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

The following section applies to Monuments *with* Sculpture, and Monuments *without* Sculpture - including the base for Monuments *with* Cannon. Instability in the sculpture and its base can be detected by a number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually examine the sculpture and its base.

	Sculpture	Base
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? <small>(look for signs of exterior rust)</small>	___	___
Any evidence of structural instability? <small>(look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>	___	___
Any broken or missing parts? <small>(look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small>	___	___
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes? <small>(also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the material)</small>	___	___

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

	Sculpture	Base
Black crusting	___	___
White crusting	___	___
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)	___	___
Metallic staining (run-off from copper, iron, etc.)	___	___
Organic growth (moss, algae, lichen or vines)	___	___
Chalky or powdery stone	___	___
Granular eroding of stone	___	___
Spalling of stone (surface splitting off)	___	___
Droppings (bird, animal, insect remains)	___	___
Other (e.g., spray paint graffiti) - Please describe... <small>In good shape</small>	___	___

Does water collect in recessed areas of the Memorial? Yes No Unable to tell

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? Yes No Unable to determine
 If known, identify type of coating.
 Gilded Painted Varnished Waxed Unable to determine
 Is the coating in good condition? Yes No Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

In your opinion, what is the general appearance or condition of the Memorial?
 Well maintained Would benefit from treatment In urgent need of treatment Unable to determine

Overall Description

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on).
 The Printed WOrding on this type of monument starts showing age after about 5 years in the sun. Recommend reinspect in 2010 and then every year thereafter.

Supplemental Background Information

In addition to your on-site survey, any additional information you can provide on the described Memorial will be welcomed. Please label each account with its source (author, title, publisher, date, pages). Topics include any reference to the points listed on this questionnaire, plus any previous conservation treatments - or efforts to raise money for treatment. Thank you.

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 1 October 2005
 Your Name Walter E. Busch

Please send this completed form to:

Todd A. Shillington, PDC

Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
 National Civil War Memorials Committee

THE BATTLE OF GLASGOW



**A State Divided
CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI**

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND HERITAGE

The Battle of Glasgow was a significant engagement during the Civil War in Missouri. It took place on September 1, 1862, near Glasgow, Missouri. The Union forces, led by General Nathaniel Lyon, defeated the Confederate forces, led by General Sterling Price. This battle was a turning point in the war in Missouri, as it resulted in the Union regaining control of the state.

The battle was fought on a hillside overlooking the town of Glasgow. The Union forces were positioned on the left side of the hill, while the Confederate forces were on the right. The Union forces were better equipped and more organized than the Confederate forces, which led to their victory.

The battle resulted in the death of General Lyon and the capture of several Confederate officers. The Union forces then moved on to capture Glasgow and other nearby towns. This victory allowed the Union to establish a base of operations in Missouri and to launch further military campaigns in the region.

THE BATTLE OF GLASGOW

The Battle of Glasgow was fought at this and other nearby locations on October 15, 1864. Confederate forces under the overall command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price initiated the battle during their raid into Missouri in the fall of 1864. In late August, Price moved his 12,000-man army out of Arkansas and entered Missouri. On September 26-27, he fought the Battle of Pilot Knob and then moved in the direction of Jefferson City, skirted around the heavily defended capital city, and arrived at Boonville on the 10th of October. While there, he learned of a (incorrect) rumor that a large store of weapons was to be found at Glasgow and sent a force to capture these arms. The attack on Glasgow commenced at daybreak with a shelling of the town by an artillery battery positioned on the west side of the Missouri River, opposite the town. Two hours later a force of some 1,700 to 2,000 Confederates appeared on the south side of Glasgow to confront the approximately 650 Union defenders. Gradually, after several hours of hard fighting, the defenders were driven into their fortifications in the center of town, where they found themselves surrounded, outnumbered, and outgunned. Facing certain defeat, the Federals surrendered. The victory at Glasgow netted the Confederates some 1,200 badly needed rifles, a shipment of military overcoats, and other supplies.

In the days leading up to the attack, the 150 men of the Federal garrison at Glasgow were only vaguely aware of the peril that was about to befall them. With Price's army in the Missouri River valley, guerrilla units were swarming over the countryside cutting telegraph lines and disrupting the mails, so that Union garrisons were left uninformed about enemy movements and the activities of other Federal units. The commander, Capt. J. E. Mayo, had orders to hold the town at all hazards. On October 13, two Jefferson City-bound steamboats, the *West Wind* and the *Benton*, arrived at Glasgow. Aboard these boats were six companies of the 43rd Missouri Volunteers, approximately 500 troops, commanded by Col. Chester Harding, Jr., and a load of quartermaster stores that included 1,000 cavalry uniforms and other supplies sent downriver from Lexington for safekeeping. With Price's army in the vicinity, it was highly dangerous for the steamboats to proceed farther downstream, so the *Benton*, unloaded its cargo and returned upstream while the *West Wind* remained at Glasgow.

Colonel Harding realized there was little need for his command at Jefferson City and decided to remain at Glasgow and assume command of the city's defenses. Harding and his officers did not feel that the main danger of attack would come from Price because they believed (incorrectly) that he lacked transports to move troops across the Missouri River; rather, they feared attack from one of the guerrilla bands that infested the region. The defensive works at Glasgow consisted of two small fortifications connected by a hastily dug rifle pit. This fortification might

serve to discourage attacking bushwhackers but was inadequate as a defense against a large force with artillery.

The Confederate attack on Glasgow got off to a ragged start. In accordance with the plan of attack, Gen. Joseph Shelby and his force arrived on the shore of the Missouri River opposite Glasgow before daybreak, and at the predetermined time, 5:00 a.m., began to shell the town and the *West Wind* with two cannons of Collins's Battery. The fire of his artillery and sharpshooters effectively kept Federal troopers from reaching the steamer *West Wind* and discouraged the free movement of soldiers across streets that ran at right angles to the river.

Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., the Confederate commander of the main attack force, was supposed to have had his command in place at the southern limits of town at the same time Shelby opened fire, but difficulties in getting his troops across the Missouri River at Arrow Rock delayed his arrival by two hours. As Clark's columns approached Glasgow from the south along the Boonville Road, they deployed on the slope of a hill opposite the town that ran down to Gregg's Creek. Clark placed the 500 men of Col. Sidney Jackman's brigade astride the Boonville Road. On their right the five regiments of Clark's own brigade were arrayed while the extreme right was occupied by Col. R. R. Lawther's regiment. The total force numbered between 1,700 and 2,000 men. Clark also had three cannons.

To contest the Confederate entrance into Glasgow, Colonel Harding positioned a force on the north side of Gregg's Creek. Captain Mayo and one company of the 43rd guarded the Boonville Bridge. To his left was Captain Samuel Steinmetz and a company of the local citizen militia and still further to the left, extending to Fayette Road bridge, were three more companies of the 43rd, commanded by Maj. B. K. Davis. The remaining two companies of the 43rd guarded the Huntsville plank road, which entered Glasgow from the east. North of Glasgow, above Bear Creek, two companies, commanded by Captain Hunter, were posted to contest any attempt by the Confederates to enter the town from above on the Keytesville Road.

Once the brigades of Jackman and Clark began their advance, the line of Federals along the creek, outnumbered at better than two to one, could only hope to slow the attack. The Confederates were able to pour through gaps in the thinly stretched Federal line and pass around both flanks. With the advancing Confederates attacking from the south and east, the Union defenders fell back slowly toward their entrenchments on the hill, offering stubborn resistance, availing themselves of every fence, building, or tree for cover. As they fell back, the Confederates began to encircle them. Lawther's regiment, meanwhile, had circled around to the north of town where it encountered such stout resistance from Hunter's two companies that it was unable to advance.

After two hours of determined opposition, the Federal defenders were finally driven into their fortifications. The Confederates, meanwhile, continued to inch forward. Colonel Harding described the desperate situation that had

developed: The rifle-pits were designed to hold about 250 men. To the east, southeast, and south were houses which were occupied by the enemy as fast as their artillery drove us out of them. . . . The western face [of the pits] and the area inside of them, as well as the streets leading from the river eastward, were swept by Shelby's guns. . . . livery available shelter was taken by the enemy, and he cautiously and slowly, but constantly, advanced his skirmishers to points nearer to us . . . until he had a heavy force within from thirty to fifty yards of us all along our line and partly around our right.

By now the situation of the defenders was hopeless. They were surrounded on three sides by a superior Confederate force and on the fourth by the river. Their ammunition was running low, there was no hope of reinforcement, and the enemy, supported by three cannons, appeared to be preparing to launch a final assault. At around 1:30 p.m., the Federals ran up the white flag of surrender. The Confederates agreed to parole the men, to allow the officers to retain their side arms, and to escort the prisoners to Union lines to prevent their being killed by guerrillas. Harding reported 11 men killed and 32 wounded. Among the number were three citizens of Glasgow, including the commander of the citizen militia, Capt. Samuel Steinmetz, and his younger brother, Aaron. There was no final tally of Confederate casualties, but many accounts speculate that it was high.

During the battle the city hall was burned by the Federals to keep the supplies stored there from falling into enemy hands. A strong wind was blowing that caused the fire to spread to adjoining buildings; thirteen buildings, including stores, shops, a church, and several dwellings were reduced to ashes. Despite this action, the Confederates still made an impressive haul of captured goods. The quartermaster supplies that had been brought down river on the *West Wind* and *Benton*, consisting of some 1,000 uniforms, bales of blankets, and other supplies, had been piled on the wharf by the Federals and fell into enemy hands following the surrender. The weapons of the defenders, amounting to some 1,200 small arms, were also confiscated, along with 150 horses.

The capture of the Federal garrison left the Unionist citizens of Glasgow without any protection against the guerrilla bands that were roving in the wake of Price's army. First to arrive was the notorious guerrilla chieftain, William C. Quantrill. At gunpoint, he forced a town banker, William F. Dunnica, to hand over all the money in his safe, some \$21,000. Then came the most dreaded of all guerrillas, William "Bloody Bill" Anderson. He paid a late night visit to the lavish mansion of Benjamin Lewis, a tobacco millionaire, Unionist, and town benefactor. Anderson savagely beat and tortured Lewis and then forced him to raise \$6,000 from his neighbors—the sum that Lewis had earlier offered as a reward for the capture of Anderson, dead or alive. Lewis's death, a little over a year later, was

attributed to the injuries he sustained at Anderson's hands.

Price's victorious army had little time to rest on their laurels. Within three days all of the troops had pulled out of Glasgow and rejoined the main army. A week after the Glasgow victory, Price confronted the Federals again at Westport in the decisive battle of his campaign. Three days of intense combat left Price's army defeated and in retreat. Union pursuers caught up with Price at Mine Creek, Kansas on October 25th and inflicted another disastrous defeat.

The final ironic consequence of the Battle of Glasgow was that Confederate soldiers captured at Mine Creek, who were wearing the Federal uniforms seized at the Glasgow wharf, were executed on the spot by their Union captors.

References Consulted

Britton, Wiley. *The Civil War on the Border, Vol. II*. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899, Chapter XXIX.

Buresh, Lumir. *October 25th and The Battle of Mine Creek*. Kansas City: The Lowell Press, 1977, pp. 42-44, 135-136.

Edwards, John Newman. *Shelby and His Men*. Waverly: General Joseph Shelby Memorial Fund, 1993, pp. 402-407.

"Forces at Glasgow Caught Between Two Fires." *Fayette Advertiser*, July 16, 1980.

Frick, John Henry. "Recollections of the Civil War." *Missouri Historical Review* XIX (July 1925), pp. 640-645.

The Glasgow Civil War Times Vol. 1 (1989), pp. 1-4.

Sallee, Scott E. "Missouri! One Last Time: Sterling Price's 1864 Missouri Expedition, 'A Just and Holy Cause.'" *Blue & Grey Magazine*, VIII (June 1991), pp. 48-51.

Kenneth Westhucs. *The Dream of Thirteen Men*. Glasgow: The Glasgow Lions Club, 1966, Chapter Three.

The War of Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. 4 ser., 128 vols. Washington, D.C., 1881-1901, Series I, Vol. 41, Part I, pp. 430-439, 656-657, 674-675, 681-682, 689-690, 694, 696, 698-699; Vol 41, Part III, pp. 421-422, 530-532, 1010, 1012.