

**M. Graham Clark Chapter
Missouri Society
The Sons of the American Revolution
19 December 2015 Meeting Minutes**

Opening: The meeting was called to order by President Chance at 8:34 a.m. The colors were posted by the color guard. Chaplain Merrill gave the Invocation. COM Maring led the Pledge of Allegiance. COM Albert Chance led the SAR Pledge.

There were 38 people present, of which 23 were members and 15 were guests. Guests of note were: new member Jim Lee's wife, Kristy; COM Dietzel's wife, Nora; and COM DeVenney's five grandchildren: Nicholas DeVenney, Gracie DeVenney, Cortland DeVenney, Lucas DeVenney and Thaddeus DeVenney. All the DeVenney grandchildren are members of the Children of the American Revolution and hold or have held several offices of CAR.

Birthday of note were COM Merrill, COM Woodward, and Gracie DeVenney. The 27th of December is COM and Mrs. Merrill's 40th wedding anniversary and all members are invited. This had been sent out via the email previously. COM and Mrs. DeVenney celebrated their 48th anniversary on December 17th.

Draping of the Charter: The draping of the charter was done in memory of COM Richard Gray, who passed away 6 December 2015. Chaplain Merrill led the chapter in a moment of silence and in prayer.

The meeting was then adjourned at 8:45 a.m. for breakfast.

Reconvened: The meeting was reconvened at 9:17 a.m.

Induction of new members: President Chance called for Jim Lee and Merle Cook to come forward to be inducted into the chapter. Both were sworn in by COM DeVenney, Sons of the American Revolution Registrar General. COM Lee's wife Kristy placed the Rosette on her husband's lapel. President Chance placed the Rosette on the lapel of COM Cook. COM Cook mentioned his Patriot also fought in the War of 1812 at the age of 84.

Program: President Chance then introduced COM J.Y. Miller, who gave the program on the Civil War Battle of Glasgow, Missouri. This battle started and ended on 15 October 1864. The reason for the battle was because of Confederate General Sterling Price. He was not at the battle but his decisions brought it on.

Price was born in Virginia on 20 September 1809 and he practiced law there. He moved to Fayette, Missouri in 1831 and then moved to Keytseville, Missouri in 1832. He operated a hotel and store and was twice elected to the Missouri House of Representatives. He was the Speaker of the House, and elected to U. S. Congress in 1845.

In the Mexican-American War he was appointed as Colonel of the Missouri Mounted Volunteer Cavalry in 1846. President James Knox Polk appointed him to the rank of Brigadier General in 1847 and he was named Military Governor of Chihuahua. He won the last battle of the war on 16 March 1848. However, the war actually ended on 2 February 1848. He just didn't get the word this had happened. He was reprimanded by the United States Secretary of War and was discharged in November 1848 and he went home a hero.

Price was elected the 11th Governor of Missouri in 1852 and was presented a flag by the ladies of Glasgow. Price was opposed to secession at the start of the Civil War but became enraged when the St. Louis Militia Camp was seized by Union General Lyon. He resigned his U. S. Commission and in turn commanded the Reformed Missouri Militia, a Confederate group. He returned the flag the ladies of Glasgow gave to him and it hangs in Lewis Library in Glasgow now. While a Confederate, he won the battles at Lexington, MO, Wilson's Creek and some battles in Arkansas. He was commissioned a Confederate Major General in 1862.

Price's Raid began when he asked permission from Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Davis doubted Price's loyalty and called him "...vainest man I ever met." Price's men reportedly loved him, called him Old Pap, but his commanders were critical of his leadership. Price was said to ride in a wagon, eating and drinking while his men were hungry. Modern military scholars are critical of his command decisions. At the end of the war Price never surrendered. He and General Shelby went to Mexico instead. Price later returned to St. Louis and died impoverished of "chronic diarrhea" in 1867. The funeral procession held in his honor was the largest in St. Louis up to that time. He is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery there is a very large stone at his grave.

How Price ties in with the Battle of Glasgow is this: Price learned that weapons and supplies were on two steamboats—the *Benton* and the *Westwind*—that had docked at Glasgow. He sent Generals Shelby and John Clark, who was from Fayette, to capture them and Price continued on to Kansas City.

Glasgow had a small Union force under the command of Captain Hunter. Also present was a native of Glasgow, Captain Samuel Steinmetz and his teenaged brother, Aaron, who was a member of the home guard. When the steamboats arrived, they brought a force of 800 men commanded by Colonel Chester Harding. Col Harding assumed command in Glasgow. The Union camp was in the field near Steven Donohoe's house on what is now Randolph Street. Donohoe was one of the thirteen founders of Glasgow and an ancestor of Mary Miller.

Steinmetz's men were on the south side of the city along Greggs Creek. Hunter's men were on the north along Bear Creek and the Lewis tobacco factory. Others of Harding's command were mostly from Illinois and formed a defensive perimeter around the city.

The Confederate battle plan was for Shelby and Clark to begin firing artillery into the city at 5:00 in the morning and for infantry to move behind the artillery fire. Shelby was opposite Market Street and the wharf on the opposite side of the Missouri River and Clark was to fire from the south of town on the hill near the Talton Turner farm. Turner was also one of the founders of Glasgow. Clark had problems crossing the river at Arrow Rock and arrived two hours late to begin firing. The Confederates had a total of 5 cannon.

The attack was successful and Col Harding was forced to withdraw to prepared positions around Heriford House (now the St. Mary's Church Rectory). Confederate forces moved to surround them, with many firing from Dunhaven, the home of W. F. Dunica, another founder of Glasgow, a banker.

The Steinmetz brothers were killed during the battle. Another Glasgow resident was also killed. The Reverend William Goff Caples was a Methodist minister who had served with Price until he was captured and given parole. When the firing began, he went out on his porch to see what was going on and was hit by a cannon ball. He is buried in Huntsville. Samuel and Aaron Steinmetz are buried side by side in the Glasgow Cemetery along with seven of the original 13 founders of Glasgow.

Seeing that he was outnumbered and low on ammo, Harding surrendered at 1:30 in the afternoon. At the north end of town, Captain Hunter had held his position and driven back attackers from the Lewis property. A messenger was sent to tell him that his commander had surrendered and requested that he do the same.

The surrender was friendly with the officers being allowed to keep their sidearms and horses. The 28 officers were given parole and were escorted to Boonville to the Union lines there. They were escorted by 49 Confederate soldiers under the command of Lieutenant James Graves.

Along the way, they encountered a large number of Bloody Bill Anderson's men who demanded, "...your Yankee prisoners." Knowing that they would be killed by Anderson, Graves said, "I command Confederate soldiers, you are a band of murderous cutthroats. Stand back or be fired upon." Anderson's men did not attack. Harding later reported that Union officers located Graves in Texas and had him come to St. Louis, where they presented him with a "massive gold medal."

Meanwhile, Price was defeated at Westport (Kansas City area) and headed south. He and Shelby never surrendered. They went to Mexico and established a colony at Vera Cruz. The colony did not prosper and when the Emperor of Mexico was killed in a revolution, Price returned to Missouri. In addition to his grand monument in the cemetery, there is a statue of him in Keytesville.

After the battle, Anderson went to Glen Eden, the Lewis home, and demanded that Lewis give him the \$5000 that Lewis had offered as a reward for Anderson. Lewis was a strong Union man. Even though he had owned 150 slaves, he had set them all free before the war. He offered "traveling money" to those who wanted to leave and gave the others jobs with pay. He told them to stop calling him "Master" and that he was now "Mister Lewis".

Anderson pistol-whipped Lewis, fired pistols near his head and body, and had his trained horse trample him. He and some of his men also raped some of the Lewis servant girls. Present in the Lewis home at the time in addition to the Lewis family were the brother-in-law of Sterling Price and the mother of General John Clark.

Anderson had already taken \$21,000 from the bank owned by Dunica, but Dunica was able to come up with the \$5000 to buy Lewis's life. Lewis died two years later, largely from the wounds received that evening. His will provided for Lewis College, which survives as Lewis Library of Glasgow, the oldest continuously operating public library west of the Mississippi River.

On 27 October 1864, Anderson was killed when he charged a group of Union soldiers at Albany, Missouri. He was shot multiple times.

Three days before the Glasgow Battle (12 October 1864), a group of 12 men wearing Union uniforms rode into Davis County Iowa. They were commanded by Jim Jackson, who described himself as lieutenant, though he was not a member of the Confederate army. Jackson was born in Texas and left there after killing a friend. He then joined the Confederate army in Kentucky, but deserted after killing a fellow soldier. He came to Missouri where he was a bushwhacker. The raid into Iowa is sometimes described as the “northernmost raid of the Civil War”.

Jackson’s men stole small amounts of money and food in Iowa. It was the weekend of the County fair and they took pies and cakes ladies had baked for the fair. When they came to the home of Thomas Hardy, a farmer, banker and outspoken abolitionist, they searched his house for money. They threw his daybook on the floor and did not find the \$800 hidden in its pages. Traveling down the road, they met Hardy and his hired man with a wagonload of wood. Jackson told Hardy, “We want your horses.” Hardy replied that he wanted them, too, and that they would have to pay for them.

Jackson said, “I’ll pay you, damn you” and shot Hardy several times. They searched his body and took \$400 from his pockets. There is a sign on the spot where this happened. Thomas Hardy was J. Y. Miller’s great-great-great grandfather.

Jackson killed two other men—Elizer Small and Phillip Bence—in Iowa and pinned notes on them, which he signed. The notes said that they were killed in retaliation for the murder of Daniel Plunkett by Federal forces near Glasgow, Missouri. It is not known who Daniel Plunkett was. The first blacksmith in Glasgow was named Green Plunkett, so perhaps they were related.

Jackson was back at Glasgow two days after the battle. Bloomfield, Iowa is 150 miles from Glasgow. He hung or shot a number of people, mostly Germans or Blacks. He usually pinned some sort of note on the victims. He was quoted as saying, “I hate those damned Germans worse than Niggers.”

Eventually the Union army was determined to end Jackson’s career. He turned himself in at Columbia, Missouri to the Tiger Battalion and was given parole and told to leave the state. Before he left, he and one of his men named Farley held up a stagecoach, which was occupied by U. S. Congressman Rollins. They shot one of the outriders of the stage and continued toward Illinois. When they left the road and bypassed Santa Fe, they attracted local attention. They were captured and word was sent to Columbia to verify their parole papers. When word was received about the stagecoach robbery, they were taken into the woods and shot. Jackson said, “I want a brave man to shoot me, because I am a brave man.” He gave the firing squad commander a gift of \$110, requested that some photos of a young lady be given to Farley, and was shot. He was 26 years old. The woman in the photos was likely Fanny Duffy, who lived with the Hackley family in Fayette. After the war, a well-dressed man and lady strangers came to Santa Fe and asked about the location of the grave. They spent some time in the woods and then left. Perhaps they carved the name Jackson on the rock.

The story of Jackson shows the ugly side of war and the story of Graves is a demonstration of military honor and courage that can exist on both sides of conflict. The Battle of Glasgow was a Confederate victory, but had little influence on the outcome of either the war or of Price's campaign. It could be an example of the futility of war.

Slate of Officers: At this point President Chance asked COM Miller to present the slate of officers which was determined by the nominating committee after the November 2015 meeting. This slate, for 2016, is as follows:

President: COM Jack Chance
Vice-President: COM Wayne Reynolds
Immediate Past-President: COM J. Y. Miller II
Secretary: COM Harold Kerr
Treasurer: COM Larry Dietzel
Genealogist/Registrar: COM Ed Thomas
Historian: COM Charles Lee
Chaplain: COM Mark Stuart
Sgt At Arms: COM Jonathan Butler
Trustee 1: COM Lee Woodward
Trustee 2: COM Russ DeVenney
Trustee 3: COM J. Y. Miller II

At the January 2016 meeting, the election of officers will be held. If anyone wishes to nominate another person than is listed in this slate, he may do so at that meeting and the members present will elect the person for the office.

Reports: At this point, President Chance asked for reports as follows:

Genealogy Report: Com Kerr, in the absence of Genealogist Ed Thomas, gave the following report for calendar year 2015: 1. To date, our chapter has 20 new members; 2. To date, our chapter has 7 approved Supplemental Applications; 3. There are 3 Supplemental applications received at National on 20 October 2015 (COM Strader); 4. There are two New Applications received at National: one on 2 November 2015 (Supplemental for Michael Stephens) and one on 20 November 2015 (Brian Burkett); 5. There are 12 Supplemental Applications at the State Genealogist (7 President Chance and 5 COM Maring); and 6. There are two New Applications at the State Genealogist (John McMurtry and Ian McMurtry). There are other applications being worked on at the chapter level and State Genealogist Chris Sizemore is working on a New Application for our chapter—a man named Michael Francis Dorlock, who lives in Montgomery County, Missouri.

Secretary Report: COM Kerr asked if there were any corrections needed to the November 2015 meeting minutes, which were distributed prior to the meeting. COM Bartlett stated Randy "Major" needs to be changed to Randy "Meyer". After the meeting, COM Alfred Jones pointed out the word "her" at the end of the opening section needs to be "his". Other than that, the minutes were approved.

Treasurer Report: COM Coutts gave the Treasurer Report, as follows: As of 30 November 2015, the M. Graham Clark operations Account balance was \$2,065.22. Fe further reported that as of 30 November the M. Graham Clark Endowment Fund was \$13,134.23, of which \$359.15 is in available funds. The report was approved as read.

FOGG Report: COM Kerr stated there is nothing to report.

Eagle Scout: COM Dietzel reported 65 certificates have been mailed out but he has heard nothing back.

Books for Schools: COM Reynolds reported that the chapter has purchased four books for the Fayette School District and he has the nameplates for COM Kerr to give to their librarian. COM Reynolds stated we are awaiting word from Ashland School, Hallsville School and Harrisburg School. COM Reynolds asked COM DeVenney to add some information to the report.

COM DeVenney reported there is a Compatriot named John Hunt who has expressed an interest in providing matching funds towards projects that help the youth in the communities the chapters serve. It was stated that our chapter needs to provide an accounting to COM Hunt and that the funds for Books for Schools can possibly be doubled by this generous offer. COM Reynolds will work on this.

COM DeVenney also stated we can be looking at other already existing programs such as the Poster Contest and this is another area where matching funds can be applied.

Color Guard: COM Merrill stated the color guard was active at two ceremonies on Veterans Day and also was involved in the tree lighting at Roslyn Heights. There was no involvement with Wreaths Across America by our chapter due to illnesses.

President Chance announced to the chapter that the 2016 State Conference will be April 29 and 30 in Independence and that the Genealogist General will be there for a genealogy workshop.

Closing:

There being no further business COM Dietzel motioned we close and COM Reynolds seconded. The SAR Recessional was led by COM Terrill Jones, the Benediction was given by Chaplain Merrill and the color guard retired the colors.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:35 a.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Harold H. Kerr II, Secretary
M Gram Clark Chapter
Missouri SAR
The Sons of the American Revolution