

Glasgow, Missouri, Survey

Summary Report

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for the

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SUMMARY

The purpose of this survey was to determine and evaluate the historical structures, objects, buildings and sites in Glasgow, Missouri, in order to assist the Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society in determining which ones represent historical assets in the local community and what needs to be done to insure the survival of these assets.

This report is divided into two sections: first, a discussion of the historical and architectural contexts of Glasgow and how this survey relates to these; and secondly, an assessment of the potential for National Register of Historic Places nominations, dealing both with districts and with individual sites.

The survey was conducted by Memories of Missouri, Inc., a historical research and tour firm specializing in the Boonslick Region. Maryellen H. McVicker and Sharon E. Korte, co-owners of the firm, carried out the survey work, including photography, architectural evaluation, mapwork, and historical research. The survey was funded by the Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society and a matching grant from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. The latter receives allocations from the Historic Preservation Fund of the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and subsequent amendments. Mrs. McVicker has her Masters in art history from the University of Missouri-Columbia and is a doctoral candidate there in architectural history and historic preservation. She taught art history and was director of the Stephens Museum at Central Methodist College, Fayette, Missouri for eight years. Mrs. Korte has her Bachelor of Journalism degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia, and was responsible for photography. She has also been project chair of the Historic Sites Survey of Boonville, Missouri, which resulted in the nomination and placement of seven districts on the National Register.

METHODOLOGY

No funded survey had been done in Glasgow so there were no past records that could be used. However, in 1975, an art history class at the University of Missouri had conducted a windshield survey of the community. This was on file at the Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and proved very helpful, especially since several of the buildings recorded in that survey have been destroyed.

Since no survey had been conducted in the town or its county as a whole, it was decided to fill out the survey forms using the following criteria:

1. Every building that appeared to be more than 50 years old, based upon visual inspection of its style and construction details, was recorded on a form and every effort made to obtain written documentation to verify a date.
2. A site was recorded on a form if it had great historical value for the community and was important for discussing the history of the town, regardless of present integrity.
3. A few more recent structures were listed because of their association with historic institutions or events, i.e., Lewis Chapel, a black United Methodist church rebuilt on the site of the first church, which burned. To discuss the history of blacks in Glasgow, it is necessary to understand the history of this church, including its rebuilding.

Because of the size of Glasgow (population under 1,500 persons), the entire town was surveyed so that every area within the City Limits was visited. The town was laid out on a grid, with the Missouri River as its western boundary. First, the survey team drove down each street, alley and passable dirt drive, and a preliminary visual examination was made. If there appeared to be a building that fit the above criteria, it was marked on a map. After this windshield tour of the community, the survey team marked off square grids on a map and surveyed on foot the areas with potential buildings or sites. Additionally, the outbuildings on a site were inspected and recorded if they fit the criteria. A strong effort was made to record information on any structure or site over the age of 50 years and also to include those with strong historical associations, so that the local historical society would have a substantial data base in the survey files even for structures with diminished integrity or even reconstruction, but with historic associations.

It should be further noted that 307 forms were completed as required by the survey contract. However, more than 30 additional buildings which appeared to be more than 50 years of age were recorded for the files of the historical society. These were generally so altered that little or no integrity remained, as can be seen by the photographs in the Appendix. They were photographed and noted on the map, and are listed in the Appendix at the conclusion of this report. This gives the Historical Society a point of reference when assessing protection of historic resources.

Considerable thought was given to what numbering system to use, because the entire town was surveyed and because of the Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society's needs in utilizing the survey data easily. The Society has no paid staff and no prospect of any in the near future. Thus, no one person will be in charge on a consistent basis who knows the ins and outs of every document. Since the survey team does not reside in the community, attention was directed to the best means of making the survey usable by the Society in the future. After numerous discussions between team members and even the State Office of Historic Preservation staff, the sites were numbered from north to south beginning on First Street and working from the west to the east to the City limits. These are the streets running parallel to the Missouri River. Then the streets running at a 90 degree angle from the River were numbered from west to east starting at the northernmost street. A building was numbered according to its mailing address. Thus, if a building or site was on a corner, the street address was employed. Further, there are frequently large gaps in the streetscape, so house numbers were arranged in numerical order, rather than by sides of the street.

The team discussed numbering within proposed historic districts, which has been successfully employed in other surveys. This avoids the problem of having a building of a very low number next to a building with a high number, which necessitates thumbing about in the individual pages. It was decided not to use the historic district approach since the Society is not pursuing National Register designation at this time and may not be in a position to consider such a use of funds for several years. Since Glasgow is such a small area, people think of the town as a single unit and refer to buildings either by address, or even more commonly, by the name of the last (not the current) owner. Thus, the system used was adopted so streets would be together. This seemed to cause the least confusion for Glasgow although that may not be true for the poor state staff wading through all the paper produced by this survey.

Glasgow is located in Howard County in the Boonslick Region of mid-Missouri. Howard, known locally as "Mother of Counties," is one of the five original counties of Missouri Territory. All or part of 39 counties were carved out of this original county, which covered most of Missouri north of the Missouri River before statehood. The area was first occupied by the family of Daniel Boone who discovered a salt lick approximately 10 miles south of Glasgow near the Missouri River. The Boone family would spend the winter near the lick boiling out the salt and transport it to St.

Glasgow has had several histories published as listed in the bibliography at the end of this report. However, in order to understand the physical remains in a historical context, a short overview of the town's development is helpful.

BRIEF GLASGOW HISTORY

Although each category had sub-categories, all the forms were lumped into one of these categories for ease of reference on the map and because these categories basically conformed to chronological time periods with stylistic considerations taken into account.

- Ante-bellum Architecture
- Missouri Vernacular Architecture
- Victorian Vernacular Architecture
- Bungalows
- Religious Structures
- Education
- Barns
- Commercial
- Public Buildings
- Modern
- Transportation
- Commemorative

After the windshield survey of the town, but before the beginning of the more intensive walking portion of the survey, thematic categories were developed based upon expected survey results. As always, these categories had to be modified and changed as the survey progressed. Each final category will be discussed in depth later in this report. The map of Glasgow prepared to accompany this report is color keyed, using these categories. The final categories chosen are:

THEMATIC CATEGORIES

Louis in the spring. The fame of "Old Dan'l" was widespread and by 1810 the Cole and Cooper families came to the area intending to settle permanently. After the War of 1812 and the subsequent removal of the Osage Indian threat, the region exploded with settlers. By 1819, everybody seemed to be headed to the Boonslick Country, which was hailed in the Eastern newspapers as the "New Canaan and a land of milk and honey." As explained in a Glasgow business directory, "It was, of course, a matter of serious doubt with the settlers as regarded the permanency of that peace, for, before this, the most frivolous and unfounded reasons had often been the pretext for an outbreak of hostilities by their wily and treacherous foes, and not unfrequently those outbreaks were occasioned by the dangerous and insidious whisperings of their white allies."

In 1817, three men laid out a town at the mouth of the Chariton River, two miles north of Glasgow. Named Chariton after the river that flowed in the Missouri there, the town has survived in memory as "Old Chariton." Since it was the first white settlement in the area above Franklin, it soon attracted settlers and became a trading post. In 1821 the first steamboat came up the Missouri River to Chariton, promising contact with points East. Optimism flourished, but Chariton soon proved to be too low and wet for health, with malaria being the chief threat. Accordingly, in 1827 a new town named Monticello was laid out on a high ridge one mile back of Chariton and many citizens moved to this new site. But it soon became obvious that the new location, though healthier, was too far from the river to serve the ambitious commercial enterprises of its settlers. Therefore, in 1832, a new town, which styled itself as "Louisville-on-the Missouri" (but was called Thortonsburg by the area residents) was started on a point projecting into the Missouri River at the mouth of the Chariton. Floods and illness were its hallmarks and it was not a success either. The area's leading citizens, with hemp and tobacco to ship out and fine consumer goods to bring in, recognized that what was wanted was a high, healthy bluff site right on the river.

Such a site did exist nearby, on land divided between Talton Turner and his father-in-law, James Earickson, both of whom lived further inland and south of Gregg's Creek. (The Turner farm is still in the family's hands, and is included in the survey for its historical association, although it is not in the city limits.) All of the land in the area had once belonged to a Stephen Boillot, a New Madrid claimant who probably never set foot on it. (His name, however, appears in virtually every abstract for the surveyed area.) It had been divided and sold several times before the arrival of Turner and Earickson in 1828. A group of prominent area citizens banded together and put together a deal to purchase the land from Turner and Earickson, who received part of the land back, as well as cash. The

original proprietors numbered 16, and between them held 22 shares. They were Talton Turner, James Earickson, William Swinney, John Nichols, W. F. Dunnica, James Glasgow, Thomas Cockerill, Joseph Blackwell, Richard Earickson, Thomas White, James Head, Stephen Donohoe, John Bull and C. D. W. Johnson. Most of these men were relatives or were connected by marriage. The proposed community was named for James Glasgow who, with three, held the most shares in the new town. The first lots were offered for sale on September 10, 1838. The 600 lots were sold in groups of 100, scattered throughout the town, so that not all of the choicest lots would be snapped up during the first offering.

The site chosen was on a bluff on the east bank of the Missouri River and the proprietors touted its healthful aspects as well as its commercial possibilities. It proved an attractive combination, and the three older towns were quickly de-populated and passed into oblivion. No record has been found of how the groups of 100 lots were made up, and it appears that all the original lots were sold, many to the proprietors, in the first few days.

It wasn't until 1845 that the state legislature passed an act incorporating the city and the first election of city officers was held. Interestingly, none of the original proprietors held an office in this first election in the town. Certainly the population was growing quickly and trade was booming. Glasgow was hailed a rival to St. Louis, and in at least one instance, lots in St. Louis were exchanged, "even-steven," for lots in Glasgow. At this period, Westport was just beginning to grow as a trading post and point of departure for the far west, while Glasgow with its heavy concentration of settlers from the Upper South, was already a city of some culture and refinement.

The economy of the area was based on agricultural products shipped on the river to faraway markets. Tobacco, hemp and cotton production, along with subsistence farming, occupied the energies of most of the populace. At the eve of the Civil War, 59 per cent of the Howard County population were slaves. The area was extensively rooted in the traditions and agriculture of the South. Indeed, many of the original proprietors were planters with substantial residences out in the county. The Missouri River and the steamboat provided access to markets in the East and also provided transportation to the West. Several merchants outfitted traders for the Santa Fe Trail and others passing along the River on their way to the West.

Into this area also came numerous German immigrants beginning in the 1840's. Attracted by the similarities of the countryside to their German homeland, these immigrants clustered together in groups for settlement. Unlike other communities farther east, down the Missouri River, Glasgow

was already a thriving community and attracted these immigrants who sought to integrate themselves as rapidly as possible into the American economy. The German language was not retained for as long as in other towns and many of this first wave sought to become more American than the first settlers. Their most important difference with the first settlers lay in their loyalty to the United States government and their choice to side with the North during the War Between the States.

With such divided loyalties, Glasgow was primed for trouble and it arrived on October 15, 1864 in the form of a battle. After all the smoke had cleared and the wounded either removed to safety or surrendered, the 800 Union troops occupying the town to protect a large supply of arms and ammunition surrendered to an overwhelming Confederate force of more than 5,000. Near the end of this battle, City Hall was set afire to keep the munitions in it from falling into the enemy's hands. The ensuing blaze also totally destroyed nearly two blocks of the business district as well as several nearby residences. Numerous houses in Glasgow contain bullet holes from the fierce fighting, and local oral history relates many stories from the events of that day.

The cessation of the conflict ushered in a new era for the town. Most of the original proprietors were either deceased or in financial distress from the economic havoc of the war. The rise of railroads drew emphasis away from the steamboat trade which had been the community mainstay. Thus, the citizens realized the necessity of being connected to a major railroad as soon as possible. This goal was realized in 1879 when the Chicago and Alton Railroad came through the community. Indeed, the first all steel bridge in the world was constructed in Glasgow for use of trains crossing the Missouri River. It remained in use a little over 20 years before being replaced with the present bridge, but it was a beginning.

Even with a railroad, the community did not dramatically prosper as it had in its earlier period of settlement. The West was now many miles and several states away. The old agricultural economy based upon hand labor by numerous workers gave way to a more subsistence level of farming in which a family attempted to raise enough for themselves and then sell any extra. The town developed a flour mill, a carriage factory, a winery and some tobacco curing facilities, but no large industry came to the community.

Glasgow turned its attention to education and religious matters. The last half of the 19th century saw the establishment of Lewis College and Pritchett Institute, both being educational outgrowths of religious efforts in the

area. The only building remaining from either of these efforts in the downtown area is Lewis Library which is the oldest library in continuous use in the State of Missouri. It has previously been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Pritchett Institute had an Observatory of national rank thanks to the generosity of Bereniece Morrison-Fuller, a Glasgow woman of great wealth. The granddaughter of a town proprietor, she gave the money to found this Observatory. In this building the Great Red Spot of Jupiter was discovered by Mr Pritchett. Eventually the Observatory was moved to Central Methodist College in Fayette where it is still part of that campus. All that remains in Glasgow is the home of the Observatory Director. Art as well as science was cultivated, and Glasgow was home to Cornelia Kueffel, who won a prize for painting at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair and the St. Louis Critics Award for study in Europe. She stayed home, however, and her house and the park on her family's property remain to tell her tragic and very Victorian story. Socially, the second half of the nineteenth century was a kind of gilded age for Glasgow, with concerts, plays, and other artistic endeavors at the colleges, and with large social events in the three-story Glasgow Hotel or at the Glen Eden spa. Visitors came by rail to these hotels as well, to enjoy the cultural refinements of the town. Both of these structures burned, and seemed to take a certain gracious lifestyle up in smoke with them.

The rural population of the United States peaked about the time of World War I and this is also true for Glasgow. Continued prosperity was reflected in the numerous homes and businesses built to serve a local base, rather than a statewide clientele as in the first settlement days or even a regional group as in the Gilded Era. By the end of the Great War, it was evident that transportation in the form of automobiles was the wave of the future. Glasgow was working on raising money for a Missouri River bridge when the citizens learned that Boonville, 25 miles downstream, was also competing for a bridge and hoping that a cross-state highway would be routed through that town as a result. Glasgow citizens rallied by promising that their bridge would be free since the Boonville bridge was proposed as a toll bridge. The Missouri Highway Commission told the rival groups that if they could each raise half the necessary funds, the Commission would secure the other half from the federal government. Campaigns were started in Howard, Saline, and Cooper Counties and the necessary money raised so that both bridges were eventually constructed in the early 1920's. In order to receive approval for their scheme, the Boonville bridge also became a free bridge. Having two major river bridges in the same county was most unusual, and a considerable achievement.

Unfortunately, the Glasgow bridge was not on U.S. Highway 40, which became the major transportation route through Missouri from St. Louis to Kansas City. The free bridge at Boonville captured that prize. That is not to say the Glasgow bridge was not heavily used or necessary, but the placing of Highway 40 twenty-five miles south at Boonville influenced choices from that day on, climaxing in the choice of the Interstate 70 route in the 1950's-1960's. The Interstate route paralleled Highway 40, so that Boonville was given three exits on Interstate 70 and Glasgow received no direct link to the interstate system. This continues an economic disadvantage begun two-thirds of a century ago.

The Great Depression also hit this rural town hard. The 1935 Sanborn Map which was made for a fire insurance company shows numerous empty business buildings on Main Street. When compared with the 1922 Sanborn Map, several of these empty buildings housed businesses in 1922 that dealt with agricultural products or were restaurants serving the rural clientele when they came to town to shop. No areas were annexed and few houses were built. World War II made few changes in the town's appearance, although the business district was aided somewhat by stay-at-home shopping brought about by gas rationing. Throughout this period, growth was minimal and changes in the plat map were small, such as subdivision of one or two lots. Turner's Addition had been added in 1840 to the south of the Original Town while a North Addition was approved by the City Council on January 31, 1853. A large East Addition was approved by 1876, the last major addition to the historic areas.

It wasn't until the 1950's that any major effort was mounted to attract industry in an attempt to provide jobs outside of agriculture to hold people in the community. Beginning with local citizens investing in their own community, Glasgow was able to bring in several businesses for its new Industrial Park in the south and southeastern parts of the town. These two sections are away from the historic sections of the community and helped retain people in the working age bracket. According to old maps of the community, a working class section of the town was radically altered in the process. There is differing opinion as to what of historical worth was in this part of Glasgow. At least one plant incorporates an old factory building in its present complex.

By the 1980's Glasgow was once again feeling the financial pinch as hard economic times continued to force people off family subsistence farms and as more and more high school graduates were unable to find job opportunities in the community. Columbia, Missouri, is 45 miles away to the southeast and many have left for that regional center

looking for employment, particularly those with professional aspirations. The citizens who have remained are older with all the problems associated with an aging population.

It was under these conditions that the local historical and preservation organization decided to survey the community in an effort to determine exactly what did remain from the past so that it could be put to best use for the future. It is hoped that the town's historic legacy might provide some income opportunities. The task confronting the community is formidable in all respects. Many of the older homes are owned by widows who live alone in these large, rambling houses. Some cannot afford the necessary upkeep of these structures and the houses suffer from slow neglect. Finding new, younger people to come to town and purchase these houses is a challenge.

Hopefully this survey will give the local society a complete handbook of what is and is not historic in what is truly a lovely river town. As Glasgow looks to the 21st century the future and welfare of this town depends a great deal upon the historic resources from the past. If these resources are properly maintained and developed, the community stands to gain.

STYLES

Before discussing the specific styles of buildings found in this survey a word needs to be stated about the differences between style and type since these two terms are used extensively in this survey.

The building type refers to the floor plan of the structure. For example, buildings that have four rooms on the first floor with a central hall separating the rooms into two on a side are often called Georgian pile houses because this type of floor plan was prevalent in Colonial America during the reign of King George III. Houses that are one room deep and two rooms in length without a central hall are often called hall and parlor houses because a person has one room for working (the hall as called from Medieval times) and one room for more private or formal affairs (the parlor). The most popular house type was the I house which will be discussed at some depth later in this report. Thus, a type means the plan of the house.

Style refers to the decorative touches and embellishments placed upon a type. Identically planned houses can look totally different if different stylistic finishes are added to them. Styles are based upon popularity and are a great help in identifying buildings. People usually build in the latest style available to them. The reason for a particular style becoming popular reflects the particular political and cultural atmosphere of the country. For example, the Greek Revival style was popular after the Revolution as people wanted to reflect their new found freedom. It was not popular after the War Between the States as people instead were concerned with status and desired a Baroque or Gilded style that reflected their conspicuous consumption.

Careful reading of the individual sheets is necessary to avoid confusion over type and style, especially in a town such as Glasgow where type remained fairly constant, but style changed every few decades.

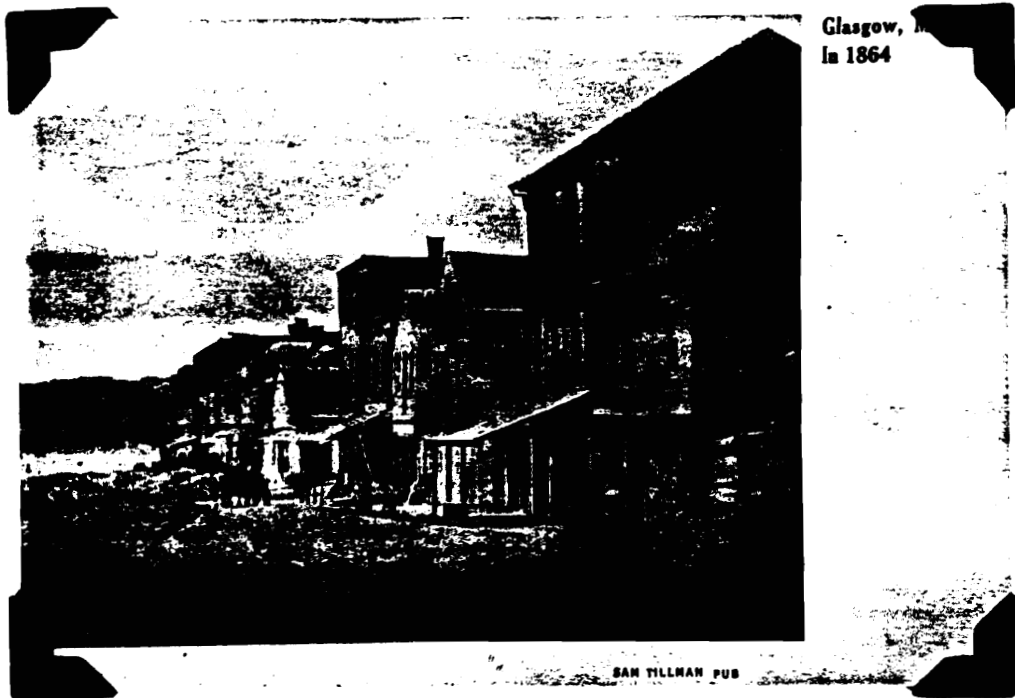
ANTE-BELLUM ARCHITECTURE

For purposes of this survey anything constructed before 1870 was considered ante-bellum since this category best characterizes the prevalent cultural conditions of the community before and just after the War Between the States, before the railroad ushered a new era of prosperity and building. Of the 307 sites surveyed, 39 fit this category. Of these 39, most are in good condition although there are several which need attention, as would be expected. They

range from large plantations (#297, 305 and 306) to town residences (#64, 65, and 66) to small vernacular structures (#277 and 278). Every socio-economic level existing among free persons appears to be represented. Several of the houses have live-in servant quarters to attest to the lifestyle of those people of highest and lowest degree, but any quarters detached from the main residence have either been so severely altered that they cannot be recognized for their original intent or they have been demolished.

Log Structures

One surprise from the survey was the lack of substantial numbers of log structures. This was puzzling at first glance since log buildings were in wide use at the time Glasgow was settled during the 1830's. However, there is a very reasonable explanation for this, since Glasgow was actually the second or third town location settled in the area by many of the same families. By the time people moved up to the steep bluffs of Glasgow, they had been in Howard County for a decade or more. Thus, they were able to afford more substantial houses of brick upon arriving in this final location. Also, the principal business area along the river, where the earliest structures were built, burned during the Battle of Glasgow and several of the log structures were destroyed in that conflagration. Finally, the commercial district was re-built and enlarged over the course of time and all smaller buildings were removed, whether of log, frame or brick to make way for the prefabricated iron front facades. The attached photocopy of the early downtown section of Glasgow shows these smaller buildings. So many were torn down to make way for the Victorian main business district that it is uncertain just which block of First Street is portrayed. With these three facts in view, it can quickly be seen why no commercial log structures remain and why there is only one house (#189), known to have logs incorporated into it. Another house (#66) is known to be a heavy frame timber house rather than a balloon frame, but like #189, it is covered with siding which prevents further analysis until some portion is exposed. The prevalent use of siding also makes it impossible to identify any more log structures which may exist in Glasgow. Examining the exteriors of possible (due to age or location) log houses for window depth and proportion of window to wall revealed no other strong candidates. That is not to say there are no more, but rather that there are no more obvious ones. Both known log houses have claim to being among the oldest structures in Glasgow. When the Catholic Church was organized in the 1850's in Glasgow, the people met for Mass in #66 on Second Street since it was the largest place available to accommodate that number of people. The house has been a boarding house at times and has undergone numerous alterations.



Glasgow Main Street in 1864

Even if more log structures are revealed as citizens examine this report, the number cannot be more than a handful. The rarity of this once common homesteading property type increases their significance to Glasgow's history.

Greek Revival

A large number of surviving stylistic models cover a wide range in terminology as well as socio-economic status. When the town was founded the Greek Revival style was the "au courant" style on the East Coast. Briefly, the Greek Revival style was extremely popular in this country. It had patriotic connotations with the ancient Greeks in the Athenian fight for freedom and the contemporary Greek fight for independence from Turkey which was immortalized by such literary lions as Byron and Shelley. The archaeological excavations of Pompeii in Italy also aroused enthusiasm for a classical mode. Searching for a replacement for English models after the Revolution, Americans embraced the Greek Revival as a fitting match in all categories. Spread by the use of pattern books between 1830 and 1860, many buildings were constructed with this style in mind, although few were completely Greek Revival and none in Glasgow are totally faithful to the Greek ideal.

In Glasgow, several houses were constructed using traditional floor plans, but with Greek Revival decorations. The characteristics of this style are:

- *An emphasis upon the front entrance (a door surrounded by rectangular transom and sidelights)
- *A monumental pediment surmounting some type of column, engaged or free-standing
- *An emphasis upon the rectangular and geometric appearance of the building, especially symmetry
- *A gable or hip roof of moderate height
- *Cornices emphasized with trim with boxed returns on gable ends

A good example of the Greek style in a one-story residence is #280, the home of Stephen and Rachel Harper Donohoe. The Donohoes were town proprietors. Rachel was the niece of the man for whom Harper's Ferry, Virginia, was named. Her father served George Washington during the Revolutionary War. Stephen and Rachel acquired thousands of acres of land in the Boonslick country as it was opened for settlement. They called all their children to their home in the mid 1850's and passed out to each their inheritance so there would be no fighting after the parents' deaths. This is mentioned here because it shows the socio-economic level of the couple and the status they enjoyed. Such status and interest was expressed in their retirement home on Randolph Street. The Donohoe home used such typical Greek Revival

details as the pedimented front entrance and door with sidelights and transom, the moderately pitched roof with boxed cornice and simple bands of decoration, and the rectangular and symmetrical facade. Although the Greek Revival had peaked in popularity on the East Coast by this time, the reasons for the Donohoes' choice are probably based upon the more conservative trends of the heartland and the age of the builders. (Indeed, poor Stephen Donohoe, age 84, died the night before the couple was to move into the house.)

Another house that used the Greek Revival decorative treatment is the S. C. Hutchinson House (#65). (This house was mistakenly identified as being the home of town proprietor John Bull for years. Rather, it is the home of his daughter, Maria Bull Hutchinson, and her husband, Solomon. No doubt Bull spent a great deal of time at the house, but he never actually lived there. His home is still extant, albeit a ruin on Highway 240 and 5 east of Glasgow at the railroad overpass.) The Hutchison house is unusual in that Ionic columns were employed rather than the usual Doric columns and entablature. Doric was usually preferred because it did not have volutes and was easier to carve and ship. It shows, however, the very typical moderate gable roof, boxed returns on the end gables, pedimented front entrance and regular five-bay facade of a Greek Revival house. Interior millwork also carries out the Greek themes. This house was built in two sections and contains the typical vernacular touches found in buildings in the heartland.

Vernacular and/or I-Houses

Vernacular in Glasgow's ante-bellum period is defined as a building constructed without the assistance of an architect who drew up specific plans in one style so that only one style was employed in the building. Most homes in Missouri were designed by the owner and/or builder with the use of pattern books. Decorative touches from many styles were chosen and added to very traditional house types and floor plans without an understanding of how these touches were applied in the original buildings in antique times. Thus, several styles could be (and were) combined. Often the popular styles such as the Greek Revival were superimposed upon a very traditional I-house, which was the most popular form of housing in the state at this time period.

Characteristics of the I-house include:

- *One room depth
- *At least two rooms wide
- *Greek Revival entry (door with sidelights and transom)
- *Often (but not always) two stories high

- *Central hallway the full depth of the house
- *One or two-story ell to the rear on one side

Plain examples of this style include #138, the Seibel house, which is a one story building. #80 is an example of a two story I-house. Both of these houses were built by substantial businessmen of the community. Seibel, for examples, was a tobacco manufacturer who also owned much of the southern part of the town. These two houses both utilize the traditional central hallway I-house floor plan, with a one room depth and two room width, and employ very simple decorative details which can scarcely be categorized as belonging to any style. The simple rectangular lines of the I-house, based upon the Georgian house type of the Upper South, proved an ideal backdrop for a wide variety of styles. With so many representatives of the I-house type existing in Glasgow, it is more useful to discuss the individual buildings in the context of their decorative style. This survey has shown that the I-house was favored type of house constructed in the ante-bellum period.

Gothic Revival

There are no true Gothic Revival houses in Glasgow, but the style is mentioned here because of one feature of "Inglewood" on Randolph Street. It is classified as a Vernacular/Italianate house, but the front facade features a wall surface extending into a cross gable without a break. This is a characteristic Gothic Revival feature, perhaps borrowed from one of the three other houses in the county which utilize it. These four are all located near the county seat at Fayette, and their gables are all much more steeply pitched. "Inglewood," which is the only house in Glasgow to use this feature, may be an example of wishing to be "up to date" without an understanding of the architectural principles which result in a style. Local citizens, however, wonder where these "odd" houses come from.

Gothic Revival buildings were popular from about 1840 to 1870. Most were constructed in the northeastern part of the United States where academic ideas were blended into buildings and where European ideals of Romanticism were known and discussed. This Romantic inspiration reached its climax at the time of the War Between the States. The use of Gothic Revival showed the intellectual status of the builder. Picturesque rather than patriotic, the Gothic Revival was a break with the past.

"Inglewood" was built by town proprietors Dr. Thomas and Emma Jane Donohoe Cockerill. Cockerill was a medical school graduate while Emma Jane was the daughter of Stephen and Rachel Harper Donohoe. As such, she received a large inheritance from her parents while they were still alive, as

related above in the discussion of Greek Revival. Evidently the Cockerills used some of the money to construct "Inglewood," which is across the street from the retirement home of Emma's parents. The Cockerills already had a large Greek Revival I-house called "Thorn Hill" (#297) just outside the City Limits to the east. The choice of this one concession to the Gothic Revival style placed their new home in the mainstream of intellectual ability in the community. Every bit as large as "Thorn Hill," "Inglewood" appears deceptively smaller because of the front cross gable. This gable was modified, however, so that Italianate bracketing which will be discussed in the next section could be added. This conscious downplaying of status and wealth was used by the family to enhance their social status as "just one of the folk." This attempt at Jacksonian democratic ideals continued in the Cockerill family as they ended up owning the largest share of the stock in Glasgow, but skillfully defined their role as either guardian or benefactor so that only one share of stock appeared to be actually owned by them.

Italianate

Italianate decorative touches were used extensively during this time period, and were the most popular in Glasgow for decorating basic folk houses and storefronts. The Italianate Style began in England like the Gothic Revival. It also was a reaction to the patriotic impulses which powered the Greek Revival. But Italy was hailed during the 1850 to 1880 time period as the country of Roman fortitude and steadfastness. It did not matter whether the influences were actually Roman or more current Italian, the implications for the builders were the same. Pattern books proclaimed the Italianate style and the decorative features were easily adapted to the traditional I-house type. Some writers discuss how Italianate architecture reflected the desire of the builder to be part of a national mainstream and shows less regional sectionalism. In Glasgow, the style was extensively used by people of the entire political and economic spectrum.

The characteristics of Italianate are:

- *Two stories high
- *Hip roof or a low pitch gable (in Glasgow they are hip)
- *Wide overhanging eaves
- *One story porches that often extend the length of the front facade
- *Tall, narrow windows usually with an arch above
- *Decorative bracketing on a wide cornice under the eaves

Glasgow has a lovely Founder's Row of houses along Highway 5 and 240 (Randolph Street) which is lined with houses of this thematic category. The houses were mostly built in the 1850's. The construction of house after house

in 1857 and 1858 shows the prosperity of the founding families based upon the expansion of the area and aggressive trading with both points East and points West. No doubt twenty years after the town's founding, these families were engaged in a very human round of one-up-manship. This era is viewed as a Golden Age by the community as is common in the mid-Missouri region and the architecture from this era has often been lovingly preserved through the years because of the association with the War Between the States. No house better exemplifies this than "Boscobel" (#288). Built in the Italianate style by Thomas and Sarah Harrison Shackelford, this mansion proclaims the status and importance of the family. Thomas was an ardent Unionist while Sarah just as ardently favored the Confederacy.

Another fine example of the style is #256, known as the Dr. Hawkins House. This residence is a wonderful Italianate vernacular vision with all original material, but now sorely needing immediate preservation work to insure its survival. This house could also be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a single site. The house was constructed by a local merchant who already owned a lovely Greek Revival home nearer the downtown business district (#68).

Ante-Bellum Conclusion

Most of the 39 sites from this thematic category are consensus sites in the town, although several are not (example, #277 & 278) because of their smallness in size and the lack of knowledge about their true age. Some houses have been radically altered (#68 & 196), but none have been so changed that their original outlines and condition could not be restored if the owner chose. The vast majority of the buildings of this category are in brick. Of the 39 listed, 25 are constructed of brick. The others are variously covered in flat siding or narrow clapboarding.

Each one of these 39 sites is worthy of preservation and every effort should be made to insure the survival of all these buildings as shown on the attached map and listed in the individual sheets.

MISSOURI VERNACULAR

By far the largest thematic category is Missouri Vernacular. This large group contains 110 buildings. Buildings were placed in this group not so much based upon age (as in the section on ante-bellum architecture), but rather on type and style or lack of it.

The kind of housing changed after the War Between the States as technology dramatically altered the lifestyles of every citizen. Material could be cheaply imported and lumber yards blossomed. Glasgow had several and railroads

also made possible the use of material only dreamed about before the War. Hannibal, Missouri, became a lumber center and Glasgow was tied to that town by the railroad via Moberly. Although new building materials were cheaply available, the houses usually employed some former building type or plan.

Specifically, the buildings placed here are all built in a vernacular style with little or no attention to detail. Rather, the ease of construction receives priority. The actual floor plan of this type of building may be identical to another category as stated above, but the house type spans decades. These buildings are usually small and totally functional. They could be constructed for modest sums by the working class who had no money to spend on decorative frills. All but one are houses and the one other included in this is a boat shed that might conceivably have been placed under transportation for a thematic category. In this case, since it was used as a storage shed for boats used for river fishing (whether commercially or for pleasure is not known), the building was ranked in this class.

As a thematic class, these buildings are usually the ones that have been altered the most. Aluminum siding, additional windows and addition in the form of rooms or enclosed porches are found in the majority of these structures. Part of the reason stems from the small size when originally constructed in most cases. The additions are often porches enclosed to provide more living space and then the entire building is sided for uniform appearance. Because none of these buildings has the community consensus of approval as historic structures worthy of protection, these are the homes that most often are demolished. These were the majority of working class houses in Glasgow so there are obviously more of these type of houses. Their disappearance one by one is not marked by community disapproval since there are so many of this category. However, they add so much to the overall streetscape that each hole becomes obvious after the building is removed. By then it is too late.

Hall and Parlor

This simple folk type of house was described during the definition of type earlier in this report. On a national and statewide basis, most houses of this type have two front doors, one for company and one for family. This is not true in Glasgow where overwhelmingly only one front door is used. This was another unexpected discovery. No definitive answer can be given. One possible explanation might be that these homes were usually built by the children of German immigrants. Noted for their frugality, they might not have seen the necessity of installing two expensive

doors when one would only be for show. The Germans probably preferred to show how they could "make do."

The characteristics of this type are:

- *One story high
- *Usually a front porch and often a rear ell
- *Two rooms wide

Gable-front

This variation on the Missouri vernacular type of house was first used during the Greek Revival era, but it did not become popular until after the War Between the States and the rise of railroading. It was perfect for narrow city lots which was certainly not a problem in rural Glasgow. However, the ease of construction made it popular since it allowed room for an abbreviated second floor under the steeply pitched roof and thus provided more space with minimum cost.

The characteristics of this style are:

- *Two stories
- *Front facing gable

Pyramidal

Although many of these Missouri Vernacular buildings are L-shaped with gable ends, this is not true of all the houses placed in this thematic category. The distinguishing feature is the pyramidal roof shape spanning a square house. Houses that are square with dormers are also usually placed here since they are a conservative, traditional type of structure that shows stylistic treatment generally only in the front porch area, if at all. This style goes back to the South since a pyramid roof was the cheapest and easiest to construct over a square span. This type of house is typical of a community where Southern roots are evident. This style is prevalent in Glasgow as could be expected.

The characteristics of this style are:

- *Squarish floor plan
- *Pyramidal Roof
- *There may (or may not) be a dormer on each side

Missouri Vernacular Conclusion

In several cases houses were placed in Victorian Vernacular (which will be discussed next) due to the addition of decorative finishes. Otherwise, the house fit perfectly the Missouri vernacular type. This shows how various styles were used to finish houses without an underlying change in type or floor plan. Two houses can be

in the same town and constructed about the same time with one exhibiting Victorian Vernacular finishes while the other lacks any sort of decorative finish and is thus classed as a Missouri Vernacular dwelling. A good comparison of this can be found between #167 and #166 which are located next to each other on West Orchard Drive in the northern part of town.

The prevalence of this thematic category should not be taken to mean there is an abundance of this type of house and that no care is needed for them. As noted on the enclosed map, most of these houses with their simple, honest expressions of function are an integral part of many streetscapes.

VICTORIAN VERNACULAR

In the last two decades of the 19th century and the first two decades of the 20th century, Glasgow followed national trends in architecture. Numerous examples survive from this era to show the exuberant spirit of the times. Fast splits were mended, technological advances provided replacements for the loss of field hands and machine technology allowed decorative touches unheard of only a decade before. Improvements in wood-working equipment, particularly in turning machinery, gave rise to factories producing ready-made gingerbread trim. Catalogues allowed potential clients to browse at their leisure. The result was a riot of decoration. The comparative ease of construction and the availability of money during this Gilded Age is definitely reflected in Glasgow. 45 of the buildings surveyed fall into this thematic category.

All Victorian architecture in Glasgow is vernacular to some extent. Even #293, the Thompson House, contains vernacular touches even though local newspapers proclaim that a St. Louis architect was employed to design the plan. The result is a blend of Italianate touches with Victorian trim reminiscent of some of the best St. Louis houses of the period. Certainly this house could be individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The status of the architect is shown by the fact he is never named. Since a St. Louis firm that eventually became the firm of George Barnett designed the Lewis Library 6 years prior to the construction of this house, it lends credence to the theory that Barnett had a hand here. Only by reading all the Glasgow papers for several years could an answer perhaps be found. This mansion replaced an earlier house on the site which burned and the couple, James and Elizabeth Jones Thompson chose to re-build in the latest style. Elizabeth was the sister-in-law of town proprietor, William

Swinney. Unlike the Cockerills at "Inglewood," the Thompson family chose to overwhelm the visitor to their home with their material consumption and status as befitted the Gilded Age.

Queen Anne Architecture

The Queen Anne style was given that name since it was largely the result of a group of English architects. They borrowed heavily from past English structures that were designed before the reign of Queen Anne, hence the name. Even though the style was popular from about 1880 to 1900 it happened to arrive at a time of expansion and rapid construction. People had money to spend and the style appealed to young families anxious to show their status while giving a passing reference at least to the picturesque past.

The Queen Anne style was also attractive because it featured balloon construction and thus it did not have to be a rectangular box. Freed from that constraint, builders went wild with irregular design, invariably wrapping the first floor with a large porch that held the building together. Rooms were designed with a single purpose in mind (similar to the parlor in hall and parlor houses) and the kitchen was moved into the house since the wife was now either doing the cooking herself or supervising white servants who stood over the hot stove. City houses boasted of bathrooms and central heat while even country cousins such as Glasgow could parade the decorative form if not every detail.

The characteristics of Queen Anne are:

- *An irregular floor plan, often employing bay windows and oriels
- *Steeply pitched roof
- *Asymmetrical facade and elevations
- *Decorative touches wherever possible such as shingles, stained glass and varied wall textures
- *Wrap around porch or at least a large porch

For the purposes of this survey houses that are sometimes called Shingle Style are ranked in this category since the distinction is based upon the use of fish scale shingles on the houses. In Glasgow, so many of the houses have been sided that it is impossible to differentiate. This decorative feature was often added indiscriminately to the basic irregular house form, so under the circumstances it seemed a useless distinction for Glasgow.

The Massie house (#123) is, by consensus and by merit, the finest example of the Queen Anne style in Glasgow. From turned porch posts to fishscale shingles, its exterior

decorative details on its highly irregular shape remain in place. Integrity of interior details is also extraordinary. A great deal of care went into the construction of this house, based upon such evidence as the presence of copper rather than lead in the stained glass windows. The chief danger to this home is its large size, which will require a buyer of considerable means when the present owner, a widow, can no longer occupy it.

An excellent example of the Queen Anne style is found on Price's Hill (#170). Built by a local hotel owner at the request of his wife, the house commands the highest point in the town and when the foliage falls in the autumn, the house is clearly visible. Fitting all the above-named characteristics, the house also exhibits the usage of rusticated concrete in later porch renovations. This was particularly popular after rusticated concrete columns were used at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. In Glasgow, the firm constructing these types of porches must have made a fortune as many, many houses in the community exhibit this feature. It is especially prevalent on Queen Anne buildings since they had such large porches extending such lengths.

Another nice Queen Anne home is #291, the Tipton House, now the home of the Daily family. Here a tower rises on the west elevation of a house which includes the rest of the standard features.

Queen Anne Cottages

As is typical in the Midwest, Glasgow contains a treasure trove of one-story cottages of irregular floor plan, decorated with bracketing and all sorts of machined or manufactured elements which could be purchased at the local lumberyard. Sometimes referred to as Eastlake (inspired by literature on the subject), these houses were obviously smaller than the large Queen Anne buildings such as #17, but did contain many of the same decorative touches which remain at least partially in place. Houses #245 and #71 are excellent examples of this style.

Characteristics of this style are:

- *One story house
- *All other Queen Anne stylistic characteristics

These houses often are not mentioned in any literature of the town. This is also true in Glasgow. Considered too young to be of historical interest when the first histories were written, these houses have often fallen victim to neglect or even demolition. Those which remain frequently have had their turned porch posts replaced with wrought iron or their narrow clapboarding covered with siding. Roofline bracketing, stained glass accent windows, and window and

door treatments are the most common reminders of a Queen Anne past.

Gable Front and Wing

These have been classed as purely vernacular under the theme of Victorian Vernacular. Like the gable front style in Missouri Vernacular, this substyle evolved from the Greek Revival style of ante-bellum architecture. This style prevailed in rural areas like Glasgow where the lack of space was not a problem. Because these houses almost always contain Queen Anne spindlework or Eastlake trim, they have been placed in this category. Like the pyramidal style in Missouri Vernacular, this is rather arbitrary.

Characteristics of this style are:

- *One or two stories, usually the latter
- *Side gable wing at a right angle to gable front wing and usually to the right
- *A porch with a lean-to roof attached in the inside corner of the "L" formed by the junction of these two gabled sections

An excellent example of this style is #116 at the southeast corner of Fifth and Saline. These houses have also often been sided but in many respects have fared better than the Queen Anne cottages because of their two full stories in height. In most cases, this meant too much expense for a large-scale renovation.

Victorian Vernacular Conclusion

Not listed as a separate Victorian Vernacular category are several pyramidal houses which exhibit a mixture of the most commonly chosen decorative touches. If any decoration at all was applied to the house, Victorian Vernacular was used as the thematic category rather than Missouri Vernacular for the purpose of this report. Also included in this category are two-story buildings often referred to as Foursquare and/or Craftsman in architectural history literature. They were listed in this section because they were at least two stories in height and all utilized some Victorian touches in decoration which made them stand out from the bungalows which are more common to the World War I era in Glasgow.

Of the 45 buildings in this thematic class, all are residences. Their counterparts in the downtown area will be discussed under the thematic category of commercial. Some comparisons will be made between the two categories at that point. The Victorian Vernacular residences have also been demolished at a rapid rate over the years, but are not quite as fragile as the Missouri Vernacular class due to the

decorative touches and the larger size in most cases. These were middle class homes. Several in Glasgow have been extensively remodeled and the decorative touches so dear to the Victorian heart almost obliterated in the name of convenience, ease of maintenance, or being more up-to-date.

BUNGALOWS

This category provided a pleasant surprise when conducting the Glasgow survey. The survey team did not expect to find so many bungalows and certainly not so many in prime condition. The bungalow is also sometimes referred to as the Prairie Style due to its rise from the Midwest and especially the designs of Frank Lloyd Wright of Chicago. Many preservation handbooks also refer to these houses as Craftsman-inspired since they sometimes contain abbreviated second stories. Both are combined in the Glasgow survey since the term bungalow is more familiar and basically delineates the same style. The style was short lived and soon most Americans returned to nostalgia. But the style spawned a whirl of activity while it lasted and in Glasgow it was employed for about 15 years in the construction of homes for the working class.

22 of the buildings fell into this category. The major characteristics used for determination were:

- *A large first story and if a second level exists, it is abbreviated.
- *A gable roof or a hip roof but not a steep pyramidal roof with dormers.
- *Emphasis upon the horizontal rather than the vertical lines of the building
- *Sometimes unenclosed overhanging eaves with exposed roof rafters
- *Some sort of square porch column

House #102 is a typical one of these types. With a gable on the front end extending over the porch which in turn extends the entire length of the front facade, this bungalow is compact and has horizontal emphasis. It hugs the lot. Some of these houses have glass in small vertical panes with the emphasis on the wooden moulding between and around the windows.

In Glasgow these buildings are scattered throughout the community showing that the town limits had basically been set by this time and construction was a process of infill. The spread of this style evenly throughout the community shows that it was considered a respectable house by all socio-economic groups. House #273 is a large abbreviated two story structure complete with fireplace while house #69 is compact and small.

These houses are just now undergoing a revival of appreciation on a national level. In Glasgow, this style appears never to have lost their value as all are in excellent condition. One is for sale and needs minor maintenance and upkeep but none are neglected, which shows how their more modern one-story floor plan and sturdy construction have met the challenge of changing lifestyles for 60 or 70 years. Frequently the addition of a free-standing or attached garage was all that was needed to satisfy the owner's lifestyle needs.

Bungalows, however, fall into that group not usually considered as historic treasures by the community, so they run the risk of being perceived as disposable if they should ever stand in the way of new construction. Hopefully, this survey will bring the attention of the community to the assets of these 17 buildings.

RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES

The first directory in Glasgow bragged about the religious institutions in the town. To quote the Directory: "Show me a community abounding in churches and schools, both well attended, and I will show you a people on the high road to success." Naturally, all the churches were Christian in nature, as would be expected to the southern and German people who were the principal settlers.

Glasgow was overwhelmingly Protestant during the early period of settlement as Protestant denominations such as the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Christian (now Disciples of Christ) competed for souls and piety. Emotional outlets of great fervor and evangelical enthusiasm, these early congregations were as much social groupings as bodies of Christ. Twelve of the 307 sites have religious connotations. Of the twelve, four are parsonages or rectories built or purchased for the clergy and their families.

These four buildings are similar only in the fact they are owned by religious denominations. Otherwise, they vary greatly in style, size and placement. Three of the four are next door to the churches the pastors serve, thus conveniently marrying the minister to the church and prudently saving money by having the pastor handy to open the church if necessary. None of the four parsonages are particularly architecturally significant. The oldest is the Heryford House which was constructed before the War Between the States, and also has historical associations not related to its present use as the Catholic rectory. It has been extensively remodeled over the course of time to serve the needs of the parish and priest, obscuring many interior details. The other three parsonages are extremely vernacular in style.

There are eight sanctuaries in this survey. Seven of the eight serve Protestant congregations and one serves the Catholic citizenry of the community. Of the seven Protestant churches, three are considered black churches with black congregations. Worship is still extremely segregated in Glasgow with little interaction in worship, although this does not necessarily mean apathy toward each other. Rather there seems to be an attitude of live and let live. Since the Black churches are the only true focal points available to the black community in Glasgow as a black community, it seems relevant and proper to consider the religious structures on the basis of white and black congregations.

Black Churches

Two of Glasgow's historic treasures are Black churches, Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church and Campbell Chapel A.M.E. Church. Both are in need of repair and new members since the Black community suffers like the overall population with an abundance of senior citizens and few people of working age. Lewis Chapel is the third Black church in Glasgow. Its congregation is likewise extremely historic and no understanding of what it means to be Black then and now in Glasgow can be truly achieved without an understanding of the role of this church in the community. Thus it is included in the survey even though the building is not 50 years old. The original church on the site burned and only the Bible was saved. Thus, only two buildings can be viewed as architecturally historic. The characteristics commonly shared by these two churches are:

- *Emphasis upon the sanctuary area
- *Smallness in size so that they blend into the neighborhoods. They lack tall spires that dominate the sky.
- *Stylistically the prevailing style at the time of construction was adopted.

Pilgrim Rest still has the baptismal pond in the church basement. When not in use, a cover over the water allows more room in the community dining area. Not an inch of space is wasted in either structure. Campbell Chapel exhibits the interesting feature of separate entrances for men and women, and its substantial brick construction seems to indicate that it served a more prosperous congregation.

White Churches

The very term white and black churches is repugnant to use, but nothing else truly conveys the role of these institutions in the Glasgow community. Before the War Between the States, everyone attended the same church with the slaves sitting in galleries in the back. The

Presbyterian Church (now the Glasgow Community Museum and #208) still has a balcony in situ, in place. It has been converted to another usage after the local congregation disbanded. The sanctuary maintains the appearance of a church while the basement has been converted to general community museum display area. When introducing this section, mention was made of the Disciples of Christ or Christian Church. It is no longer in existence in Glasgow and no church sanctuary remains for this denomination, although it figures in historical accounts of prominent early citizens.

The Baptists built what is commonly known as the museum or old Presbyterian Church. But in the 1870's they went across the street and erected a new structure (#204) without the unnecessary slave gallery. Built in a Romanesque style, this latter church emphasized verticality with a short tower on the left or west side. Like the first church, however, the sanctuary is on the second level. Built into a hillside, the church can be entered on the level from the side.

The denomination with the most varied church history in Glasgow is the Methodist. The Methodist Church still in use by the local congregation (#238) is the oldest Methodist church building still in use by the Methodists in the State of Missouri. Dating from the late 1840's, this church features a sanctuary also on the second level. Damaged during the Battle of Glasgow, the building nevertheless has managed to serve the community successfully for over 135 years. At one time Glasgow had three white Methodist churches as well as two black Methodist churches. This building housed the congregation that officially espoused slavery and was called the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

After the War Between the States, the group which had favored the abolition of slavery split from the congregation and became Methodist Episcopal. It is ironic that this did not occur in Glasgow until after the tragic war. The wooden sanctuary for this denomination burned and the members reunited with the original church rather than attempt to rebuild. (The owner of the house constructed on the site still digs up stained glass in her garden from the demolition.) The third sanctuary was begun as a German Lutheran congregation by the Germanic settlers in Glasgow who were Protestant. German was the spoken language and a church was constructed across the street from the larger Methodist Episcopal Church, South, building. As time passed, and denominations merged on the state and national level, this congregation became Evangelical and then Evangelical United Brethren. In 1968 the latter denomination united with the Methodist denomination to form the present United Methodist Church. In Glasgow, a town of

fewer than 1,500, people faced the problem of what to do with two complete church buildings as well as two parsonages. It is to the credit of Glasgow citizens that a solution was found that did not involve destroying a historic building. The Methodist church became the sanctuary for Sunday morning preaching while the E.U.B. sanctuary became a chapel and the building became Sunday School rooms. Since the two churches are across the street this imaginative solution has worked extremely well. Both buildings are maintained in the best repair imaginable and both sanctuaries are in prime condition. The E.U.B. parsonage was sold and is now a private residence.

The largest church in the community both in membership and church structure size is the Catholic sanctuary, St. Mary's. Begun mostly by German immigrants, the congregation worshipped in a private home before building their first church on the site of the present parochial school. The present church is located on a high hill so that its steeple can be seen for several miles from the highway approaches to town. The red brick building with its beautiful interior was constructed just prior to the first World War. Built in the Cathedral style then so popular throughout the denomination, verticality is emphasized from the front tower to the interior vaults. Since the adjacent school is an educational institution it will be discussed under that thematic category.

Religious Structure Conclusion

Glasgow can be rightfully proud of the churches in the town. The citizens of this community can also be proud of the way they have integrated and maintained church buildings after they ceased to be places of Sunday morning worship. The careful maintenance and pride in these buildings is obvious. In Glasgow religion plays a central role in community life and these buildings are in continual use.

Attention needs to be taken about the two older Black churches. With the decline of Black membership due to the declining population base, these churches stand to lose the most in the next decade. If they are allowed to deteriorate, Glasgow will lose an irreplaceable part of its heritage. Other churches have been successfully converted as shown above. Thought should be given now to what could be done with these two structures should the need arise. It is far better to be prepared than to have a crisis thrust upon the Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society.

EDUCATION

In Glasgow, religion and education have been very important, and often interrelated, throughout the town's history. Both have been focal points for activity and civic pride.

From the exploration and founding of this town education has been a often expressed as a priority. However, money has not always been forthcoming to back the verbal expressions of educational goals. The town opened its first school in 1840, four years after being platted. By 1850 there was a Glasgow Female Seminary located near the downtown area (now a parking lot) on land which had been set aside for the purpose. Following the War Between the States, Pritchett Institute and Lewis College both flourished in Glasgow during the last half of the 19th century. The area covered by the Female Seminary and Lewis College is #74. It was included because of the historical significance of these institutions, even though no physical evidence remains of their existence on the acreage. The Lewis Library, which was the first lecture hall and library of Lewis College, is the oldest library in continuous use in Missouri and is already on the National Register of Historic Places (#237). As stated earlier in the report, Pritchett Institute had an Observatory which was moved part and parcel in the mid-1930's to Fayette. The present public school system covers the grounds of the Institute. Only the house of the Observatory Director (#195) and two other houses associated with faculty (#190 and #191) remain. These were always homes rather than classrooms so they have been classed under the appropriate category for dwellings.

Today, Glasgow has no educational facilities beyond high school. There are two schools, one public, one parochial, in the town and they occupy buildings with similar characteristics to schools constructed between the First World War and the Great Depression all over the United States. These are:

- *Two storied with large windows
- *Flat roof
- *A comparatively elaborate front entrance
- *Stringcourses and quoins
- *The continued emphasis that study in a beautiful environment could improve the mind

The public school system was organized about 1863. Santorn maps show the "public" and "colored" school buildings, both brick, in existence by 1885. The public building for whites has been demolished and a residence constructed on the site. The present public school building was constructed in the 1920's and has had several additions

both to the right elevation and to the rear. All the grades are schooled together in one educational complex. Of interest on the school grounds is a grandstand at the ball diamond. Constructed of wood, this vernacular stand is typical of the thousands built across the Midwest 50 or 60 years ago. Now many of these stands are being replaced with metal seating or being demolished. Glasgow owns a stand in apparent good condition serving both a functional need as well as a historical one. One cautionary note is in order. The high school offers a very limited sports program (track, cross country, basketball and baseball/softball) and pressure may develop in the future to modernize the grandstand. This would be unfortunate for such a pleasant and historic structure.

The "colored" school was abandoned when the public schools were integrated, and a fire destroyed the building after 20 years of decay. It was located at the edge of that part of town informally known as "New Town," where the displaced slaves built their homes after emancipation. The loss of their school as a focal point for the black community makes it even more important that the black churches not be lost as well.

The parochial school is next to St. Mary's Church. It is very similar to the original section of the public school, being also two storied with large windows on all four sides. It was also constructed in the 1920's and has an addition. It serves kindergarten through eighth grade, and will undoubtedly be maintained well so long as the St. Mary's congregation remains large.

Education Conclusion

Glasgow was once the center of several educational enterprises, and particularly during its Gilded Age, considered itself a place of higher culture and refinement than others in the area. Citizens still talk about the schools in the present tense although they are long gone. The important buildings associated with these schools have all been destroyed with the exception of the Lewis Library. The Glasgow Female Seminary was the last of the old schools to fall, in the 1960's.

Thus, although the heritage remains, there is little physical evidence to point to concerning these early educational institutions. The Lewis Library is the Public Library. Its second floor is practically frozen in time, its furnishings and shelves of books all dating from the second half of the 19th century. The Library enjoys community support and enthusiasm. It will undergo roof restoration in the near future with the correct standing seam roof being replaced on the building. Six forms were filled out using education as the thematic category.

The two schools also appear in good condition and in no immediate danger. A declining population base combined with a declining birth rate make the addition of more rooms and buildings unlikely in the near future.

BARNS

One unexpected result of even the preliminary windshield survey of Glasgow was the discovery of how few outbuildings, other than garages, remained. Ordinarily, "Outbuildings" represents an important thematic category in a survey. Nationally, of course, as reported in preservation literature, there is a trend toward finding only metal storage sheds or garages, but in conservative Glasgow, it was expected that more would remain. The only important remaining outbuildings were a handful of barns. It therefore seemed most useful to take that as the name for the thematic category, rather than "outbuildings."

This situation was not expected in Glasgow because from the street, many of these houses appear to have buildings behind them. Closer inspection revealed virtually all of these to be considerably less than 50 years old. A few older apparently older structures are included in the survey in association with the houses they serve, but are of no great significance in and of themselves. Several garages, both attached and unattached, appear to have incorporated older structures, but these are discussed as part of the larger structures into which they have been integrated. Two outhouses were also found. One is behind the Donohoe House (280) and one is behind a house on Fourth Street (#104). The former is a period privy, but has recently been moved to the property and is not original to the site. The latter is a complete and original model. To rave over outhouses at first appears silly and certainly not very substantive, but these buildings are an endangered species in the architectural world. Unnecessary in today's living scheme, they require maintenance and most have been demolished along the way. Their small size also makes them easy to remove.

Separate forms were filled on on two barns (#295 and 309), which are obviously town barns and are quite different in appearance from those meant to serve farms. The first barn is located just inside the eastern City Limits of Glasgow. Its location and placement could indicate that it is a barn that has been encompassed by the expanding City limits until a closer examination is made. The size of the structure reveals that this is not the most likely case. Barns were constructed in styles and sizes just like every other building. Size is the best indicator of use. The smaller size of this barn shows it probably held a couple of cows, a team of horses or mules and some other miscellaneous

livestock. No house site is visible near the structure and nobody living can remember a house ever located at the site. To the east is the home of the Observatory Director. Old Sanborn Maps clearly show the Director's house and the Observatory, but no barn. The odors from such a structure were not exactly educational in nature. Thus, this barn placed near a stream with water and shade is probably the barn for the Observatory Director. Such a position would make it probable that the family had at least one servant to do the walking to the barn to milk, feed, etc.

The other barn is #309 and is located adjacent to a Missouri Vernacular house that probably predates this building. It is what is commonly called in the mid-Missouri area of Little Dixie and the Boonslick, a Northern or Dutch barn. This differentiates it from a town barn. Both are small in size and suitable for a family keeping a cow for milk and a buggy team, but not large enough for a farmer hoping to make a living with the animals. This type is built up with a driveway into the granary and hayloft above and usually storage below the granary floor, unlike the town barn which has a dirt floor. A cupola finishes the roof for ventilation. Large barns of this type were common in the northern Midwestern states in the last quarter of the 19th century, hence the terminology. Such barns were also often built either by German families or by German carpenters working for the descendants of the Southerners. These skilled laborers were often called Dutch, a corruption of Deutsch, the German word for German.

Barn Conclusion

Since only two true barns were found within the City limits, it should go without saying that both deserve preservation. Also deserving of attention are the two outhouses since they are also a vanishing part of the American streetscape.

As stated above, more outbuildings were expected to be found. Glasgow is an extremely neat town where buildings are put in repair and little trash is found. To have a building that no longer serves a practical need is cause enough in the local community mores for demolition so outbuildings have vanished as the lifestyles changed to meet changing times. It is interesting to note that one site, #268, was sold in the 19th century on the condition that no outbuildings be constructed on the lot. Early photographs show the outbuildings to be purely functional with no concern for aesthetics. Perhaps this is also one reason they vanished. Another may be the pure relief of not needing them anymore. To acquire indoor plumbing was a blessing and the removal of the little house out back certainly not a cause for tears.

COMMERCIAL

Early commerce was conducted from log cabins according to early references on Glasgow. These disappeared naturally over the years as money was acquired to construct more elaborate buildings befitting the dignified transactions within. Also, a portion of the business district burned during the Battle of Glasgow in 1864. Commercial is defined for purposes of this survey as any endeavor designed to make a profit.

Of the 307 sites listed on the forms, 54 are ranked as Commercial. These range from a deserted bathhouse from Glen Eden (#168), a popular spa in the 19th century, to an apartment complex made from a meat market and ice house (#54 and 55). Most of the buildings are in the downtown business district which is still the center of the community.

As the 19th century hurtled to an end, Glasgow struggled to remain current with the latest technological advances. In 1892 the streets were graded and paved. In 1897 the water system was installed after several disastrous fires gutted important commercial and residential buildings in the downtown area.

Just as residential and religious architecture changed in the last three decades of the 19th century, so did commercial buildings. There are no ante-bellum commercial structures left to compare with the later buildings in Glasgow. By the 1870's, most commercial buildings were constructed with flat roofs, with an accentuated cornice immediately below the roof line. This cornice is often of cast iron and can be extremely ornate, as if to draw attention to the height of the building. Windows are tall and narrow and sometimes there is a distinct difference in treatment between the first and second floors. In Glasgow, the commercial first floors have undergone so many remodellings and renovations over the years that little original remains in place or uncovered. Entire storefronts were sometimes constructed of cast iron since this was thought to be fireproof and fires were a real and ever present danger in Glasgow, even with the proximity of the Missouri River, before the water lines were installed. The commercial buildings were usually two stories tall and sometimes the shop owner lived above the store and sometimes the second floor was rented. The Sanborn Maps show photographers, the telephone company and other like businesses on the second floors of buildings in the downtown area.

Although commercial buildings can also be grouped into numerous styles, the buildings in Glasgow were basically

constructed between 1879 and 1900. Most of the construction was completed by the first Sanborn Map of 1885. This places the majority of the buildings in the Italianate style and although some were built in later times, the Italianate predominates. Ironically, several of the major styles are not interpreted to a great extent in Glasgow's commercial buildings. This is surprising given that people wanted to appear successful and that meant constructing in the latest style available. Just as in residential architecture, pattern books allowed styles to be rapidly assimilated across the country, so that even small towns such as Glasgow had the knowledge of these styles of buildings relatively quickly.

The fact that the merchants chose to continue to construct buildings in the older Italianate style shows the conservative nature of the community. The Italianate style was the visible symbol of success in the pre-war era and the continuation of the symbol long after the lifestyles changed served to tie the community to the past and was viewed as important. The Southern ideal was cherished even more in defeat and numerous means were taken to insure the preservation of a Southern tradition.

Since all the commercial architecture is classified as vernacular and since all of it is purely locally derived, no more discussion is needed about all the relative differences of the various styles for commercial buildings. Rather, the similarities outweigh the differences.

The characteristics of commercial Glasgow architecture are:

- *Two full stories
- *Ornate and usually projecting cornice
- *Carved brackets (sometimes done in brick under the roofline)
- *Regular window placement evenly dividing the front facade
- *Ground floor divided into bays
- *Cast iron front
- *Raised or recessed panels of brick
- *Buildings not free standing, but sharing common walls

Store #223 is notable for its round tower, often found on the second story of late commercial buildings. Most of the other buildings are decorated with cast iron columns or designs applied to the front facade, rather than with any structural decoration of this kind. All the buildings in the downtown district share common walls which easily distinguishes them from the residential area where free standing buildings are the norm. Of note, all the commercial buildings in the downtown area were in place by 1900 so that there is also a total lack of 20th century commercial buildings. Modern business structures are

located along the highways and are not in the main business district. In some instances, such as the Casey's General Store and the Southwestern Bell office, historic homes fronting on a highway were torn down to make room for construction. This need for business space along the access corridors could threaten additional historic residences in the future.

The first 20th century commercial structure of real note is a car dealership (#35), at the southern tip of the downtown business area. Of interest in the 1910 and 1922 Sanborn Maps are the rapid change of the livery stables to car dealerships or service garages and in the case of building #35, a new building to serve a new market. Several gas stations are in place by the 1935 Sanborn Map including #20 and #34 next to the car dealership, a profitable alliance.

As would be expected, agriculture played the dominant role in the economy of this rural town. The Missouri River continued to provide access for grain barges and the ease of transportation on the adjacent railroad caused a flour mill to be converted into a grain elevator (#44). A local cooperative owned by the farmers it serves, the elevator has grown until the silo towers rule the sky of the southern part of Glasgow. Also now owned by the elevator is a building which formerly housed a tomato cannery. Growing tomatoes for a cannery was popular in the first three decades of the 20th century as it allowed farm women particularly to earn money by enlarging their garden and it then provided employment to women to work in the factory during the canning season. Building #303 is all that now remains of this industry. The close of these industries caused hardships since they offered employment to women who needed the extra income, but who were not able to move to different towns or areas due to family responsibilities.

Commercial Conclusion

The historical commercial buildings have all been altered in some way since construction. The amount of alteration varied from building to building. The Pool Hall (#25) has recently undergone restoration and refurbishing to return it to its period appearance. The Daily Law Office (#16) required only cleaning and painting in Victorian colors (plus substantial interior work) to restore its period appearance. Henderson's Drug Store (#24), once a three story building, has been reduced by a tornado to just one story facing the street, but careful maintenance has kept its 1940's ambience and preserved the older fabric of the building. Several other buildings in the downtown business area appear to have original fabric under siding and could be returned to their original state if so desired.

Several commercial structures have been altered because of a change of business type. A hotel has become an apartment complex. A meat house and ice house have likewise undergone such renovation. A implement dealership sits vacant near the downtown area waiting for a business that requires extensive space. In Glasgow, most shops are small since they serve a local population.

At first glance it appears that numerous buildings are vacant in the downtown business district. When compared with the 1935 Sanborn Map, however, about the same number are empty. This would conform to the agricultural depression of the 1930's. The rural problems of the 1980's have been called comparable by some experts. A declining population base means fewer people with money to spend in the Glasgow business area and thus less need for stores.

Yet, the second floor level of most of these commercial structures are vintage and in excellent historical condition. A wooden shingled mansard walkway separates the first and second levels of the buildings along First Street, visually dividing the storefronts from the historical character of the second floors. Many buildings also retain at least the decorative cornice or entablature near the roofline above the second floor even if everything else has been altered. In the future, much could be done to restore some of the historic character of the downtown buildings if water damage to cornices can be held in check and if the buildings were painted to bring out the Italiante decorative features which remain. Over a longer term, if it becomes economically possible, removal of some of the coverings could restore the historic appearance of still more of the buildings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

This category would ordinarily include all structures owned by a governmental unit and open to the public, but in Glasgow it seemed to be more useful to discuss some of the building in other contexts, as city ownership is more or less recent and not significant to their history or role in the community. Therefore, five buildings are listed as public buildings for the purpose of this report.

The five buildings are:

The present City Hall (a former bank) #225
The Senior Citizen Center (formerly City Hall) #50
The Fire Department Building-#52
2 buildings for the City Water Works-#5 and #6

All of these were constructed for the purpose of public use, although the present City Hall had a somewhat different sort of public use when it was a bank. It was designed, however, for the service of the public.

Of major importance to Glasgow in both historical and architectural terms, is the Senior Citizen Center or Old City Hall. (And of course, with Glasgow's aging population, it is almost as significant to the town in its current use.) As outlined on the individual sheet for this building, City Hall was constructed to replace the building burned during the Battle of Glasgow. It had a market on the first floor with City offices on the second floor, so it served a dual public function. With the lovely rounded arches of the Italianate, including brick corbelling in the window areas, the building is eligible for individual listing to the National Register because of its architecture as well as its historical use.

The City water works were constructed in 1897 for pumping water. They have naturally undergone additions since that time, but the basic building area is clearly visible. The small round, brick pumping lift station is particularly charming for such a functional building, and effort should be made to maintain it even if pumping equipment of the future could not be housed inside it. The Fire Department is housed in a unique building of rusticated concrete, which was once a store. Obviously altered to meet the requirements of storing a large fire truck, this structure is nonetheless interesting because of its singularity. The present City Hall was constructed as a bank. It is the most impressive building in the downtown commercial district and dominates the streetscape with its onion-domed tower at the corner. The interior still contains a lovely stairway to the second floor. Although there were other banks in Glasgow, this building was the most elaborate.

Public Buildings Conclusion

Although few in number, the buildings are interesting for the way in which older structures have been adapted to new uses in three of the cases. All five buildings are worthy of preservation. Opinions about public buildings alter with time and administrations, sometimes to the detriment of the structures.

MODERN

Only one building was listed in the thematic category of Modern. This is dwelling #276 and this was done because this house is well designed and fits the lot on which it is located. Occupying a curved lot with the main highways running in front, the house is a one story curved building

with ellis running from a main block facing the street. Oral tradition says this house was designed by a man from Moberly and was constructed about 1940 which is very close to the 50 year cut off date. Certainly within the next decade this house will fit the criteria and it is one of the best examples of a modern dwelling in Glasgow. It also is at the end of a proposed historic district and should be included since it is close to the 50 year cut off date and has Colonial Revival touches. It blends in well with the ante-bellum architecture of the area and is an excellent addition to the streetscape, hence its inclusion in this survey.

TRANSPORTATION

For purposes of this survey, transportation is defined as the means of getting from one place to another. Thus, a car dealership which sells cars is a commercial building, while a street offers a means of getting from one point to another and so fits under the thematic category of transportation. Seven forms were filled out under this category. They are:

The Missouri River Highway Bridge
The Missouri River Railroad Bridge and Approach
The Railroad Depot
An abandoned section of railroad track
The only remaining brick street-- the 400 block of Fourth Street
The Highway 5 Bridge
The first residential automobile garage

As expected, nothing really remains from the so called "horse and buggy" days. No livery stables remain and the two barns served more than horse teams. This was much as expected.

A nice feature for the town is the remaining brick street in the 400 Block of Fourth Street. The City Council minutes for 1892 show that the streets were being graded and paved in the area for the first time so the street doubtless dates from near that period. Other streets obviously have bricks underneath, as the pot holes reveal, but no other block has been left free of asphalt.

The railroad depot and railroad bridge and approach still serve the same railroad which built the first all steel bridge in the world at Glasgow. Nothing remains of that earlier important bridge except some artifacts taken over to Central Methodist College in 1879 when the first bridge was constructed and placed in their museum, but the present bridge occupies the same site. Beside the railroad bridge is the Missouri Highway 240 river bridge. It has undergone major floor renovation and restoration in 1987 and

is once again in excellent condition. Like the railroad bridge, it is not a unique type of structure. The depot is small and also typical of the many built in the country. It is in poor condition and has no apparent use other than storage. The small section of railroad track (#298) buried in the asphalt street behind the 600 block of First Street is the only physical remnant of the Wabash railroad line which served the commercial enterprises of First Street, many of which had loading docks built right out to the tracks. The Wabash passenger depot in this same vicinity has been demolished.

Building #56 is important because the 1922 Sanborn Map shows it to be one of the first structures built specifically to house an automobile. As such it not only interesting, but historic and should be preserved, as many Glasgow residents made do by converting sheds or adding to existing buildings to shelter their vehicles.

Transportation Conclusion

The structures encountered under this thematic category were much as anticipated. The automobile garage was an unexpected discovery. The depot is endangered and the Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society should closely and carefully monitor this building. Care should also be taken to preserve the brick street from administration to administration of city government, where a lack of continuity might endanger this site sometime in the future. The future of the bridges is probably out of local hands, but as the Glasgow citizens learned from the 1987 renovations, cooperation with authorities outside the local area can be effective. The Wabash tracks are the least likely to be preserved, and probably the least worthy, because they are literally on "a road to nowhere."

COMMEMORATIVE

Finally, four forms are listed under the thematic category of commemorative. Three deal with the War Between the States and one deals with the Exploration and Settlement of the community. They are:

Gun Emplacements on Price Hill
Tombstones with bullet holes from the Battle of Glasgow
Monument to the Battle of Glasgow
DAR Monument to a Plank Road between Glasgow and Huntsville

These four are listed because of the historical importance they have for the community. Three of them are also little known in the community. The gun emplacements are mounds of earth that have never been excavated. From the heights of Price Hill, the Federal forces could look both up and down the Missouri River for enemy troops.

Sticking out of the ground are some sheets of metal which were allegedly used for mixing gunpowder for the cannon. The tombstones are on the Dunnica lot in Washington Cemetery and command the highest knoll in that cemetery. Small stones in comparison to later Victorian granite monuments, the stones were the largest erected by the time of the battle in 1864. Obviously someone hid behind (to the east) of the stones as all the bullet holes are on the west side. None penetrate through the entire marble monuments. The Federal government paid to have the stones repaired and the work done was a patch job that covered the entire face with some sort of cement mixture. This is peeling away exposing once again the bullet holes and ruining the writing on the stones in the process. From this section of the cemetery, the entire battle landscape can be surveyed. In fact, this cemetery lot is probably the closest to what the actual battle scene looked like, without the obstruction of new buildings and streets.

A monument has been erected at the site of the entrenchments for the federal defenders of the town during the Battle. It is located in front of the Catholic Parish Hall. The monument is really a testimony to the prominent people of the community at the time it was erected, as all four sides are completely inscribed with data not relative to the War at all.

The DAR plaque belongs in the front yard of a private residence at the site of the toll gate to the plank road. Naturally the road vanished over a century ago and nothing remains of it. The DAR in the 1920's was interested in learning more about this road and had erected the plaque when the State DAR became involved in the preservation of Arrow Rock, across and down the river from Glasgow. The local DAR chapter turned their attention to that society effort and never returned to investigating the plank road.

Commemorative Conclusion

The DAR marker is now in the barn at the property where the monument stood. The present owner of the property has safeguarded it in the hope that it can be re-installed in its correct location. The Historical and Preservation Society, or some other interested organization, might help sponsor its placement to ensure its long-term preservation. The marker is in perfect condition and the cost would be small to install it once again.

The monument near the Catholic church also needs some attention as the base is cracking. Someone who knows tombstones could offer suggestions on this, as the stone is basically a tombstone, only carved on all sides. The Historic and Preservation Society might be able to enlist such a person locally or consult with the University of

Missouri Department of Art History and Archaeology for technical advice on this small project.

The gravestones in the cemetery are a different matter. There is no one available in Missouri who has the expertise to deal with this type of conservation. The nearest expert is in South Carolina. Her name and address are available from the survey team upon request.

If the gun emplacements are ever excavated, it should be done under the supervision of a professional archaeologist to avoid problems. The current owners have done an excellent job in keeping the site protected, but sooner or later someone will want to dig into the mound. This can be extremely useful if professionally done.

Although not usually considered when thinking about historic preservation, commemorative items are important not only for what they commemorate, but for what they tell about the people who placed them and their values.

PROPOSED DISTRICTS

Current Listings

There are two buildings in Glasgow individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places, The Lewis Library (#237) and the Glasgow Area Community Museum or Old Presbyterian Church (#208). Additionally one other building has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. This is Inglewood (#281). This nomination is still in process and the building has not yet been reviewed by the Advisory Council. All three buildings date to the ante-bellum chronological period being in place by 1868. As such, they are wonderful examples of the early so-called Golden Era of the town. But there is more to Glasgow than the first half of the 19th century.

Potential Districts

At least six districts have potential for designation and eventual nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. They are outlined in black on the attached map.

Overall, the distribution, scale and style of individual structures in Glasgow are accurate records of each districts' relationship to the history of the community. From the earliest settlement times of Southern migration through the German immigrants to pattern book architecture, Glasgow's buildings were conservative, comfortable versions of avant garde architecture in other places. No section of the town overwhelms another. Each quietly performs its duty. Since the town was basically in place and platted by the 1870's, the buildings are distributed throughout and are not as grouped according to style as would happen if an area was constructed within a short time span. Glasgow has always had change over time, but it has blended in the new with the old. Thus no districts can be found which contain only one property type, or which even represent only one historic context.

Each district will be discussed so that an understanding of district boundaries and reasoning can be seen. There are also individual sites eligible for listing on the National Register. These will be discussed following the districts.

First Street Historic District

As known by the name this potential district encompasses both sides of First Street from building #1 at what would be the corner of Lafayette and First if Lafayette extended through to the south end of the Glasgow Cooperative Elevators (#44). The west boundary would be the Missouri River and the east boundary would be basically Second Street

to Howard Street with a few jogs as noted on the map since there are intrusions on Second Street that should not be included in such a district. However, this would allow inclusion of Pilgrim Rest Baptist Church and the other commercial and public buildings lining those streets.

The major emphasis of this district is obviously the commercial since the downtown area is the emphasis. This is an area of Glasgow that has been troubled by recent fires which have destroyed empty buildings. This has left several holes in the downtown area. These need to be filled with sympathetic structures. The downtown business area gives a visual feeling of Main Street U.S.A. at the turn of the century if only the cars were removed. Even though most buildings have undergone some sort of alteration, most are in good condition and several obviously contain original fabric under the newer facade. 73 buildings could be listed in such a large district. That appears to be a large number, but since they are commercial or public buildings and are all grouped together in this section, it appears this would be the best way to proceed with a nomination.

Second Street Historic District

This district is composed of the houses starting with house #62 and going to house #68. It contains 10 buildings--#62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 263, 264, and 265. The latter three houses are small but very interesting as they appear to have been servant quarters originally for the large houses up higher on the hill. This district contains the earliest buildings in the community as well as two dating into the bungalow period of the 20th century. The integrity is superb on these dwellings and to travel this block is to step back into the 19th century. This proposed historic district is centered on the theme of merchants houses and the domesticity of local business people and their servants.

Fourth Street Area Historic District

This is a combination of residential and social structures. The churches of Glasgow are grouped together in clusters with four being in the Fourth and Market Street regions. Additionally, the Lewis Library is in the section as are numerous dwellings of several styles that deserve consideration. The lines on the attached map are drawn to include Buildings # 122, 123, 124, 247, and 248. These could easily be made into another district or nominated as individual sites if so desired. They are included in this district due to the visual effect which is not possible to review from a report or map. The major point is that they need to be included somewhere. These dwellings and churches form a core area of the community and reflect a different emphasis than the downtown commercial district. The F.A.

Massie house (#123) is a wonderful example of the excesses of Queen Anne architecture.

The social and moral implications expressed in visual terms make this proposed district an attractive answer to Glasgow's status following the War Between the States when education and religion was of great emphasis in the town. The homes were residences dominated by families of mixed socio-economic status which gives a good balance to the proposed district area. The number of buildings in this proposed historic district is 33.

Howard Street Historic District

This district contains all residences and is bounded partially on the west by Fourth Street Historic District. The houses in this area are mostly ante-bellum and the visual streetscape is the nicest in Glasgow with the least intrusions of even turn of the century structures. The 20 houses reflect the level of living in the community by mid-century and have both houses of people of wealth and homes of more modest means. The lack of a Sanborn Map reaching this portion of the community until 1935 makes less concrete the alterations and changes made before that time. These have to be based upon known changes in the other parts of town that can be documented by the Sanborn Maps. Given that only one or two firms worked in the community at certain period, this is fairly easy and accurate.

Union Street Historic District

This proposed district is a row of working class houses that line both sides of Highway 5 North plus the bridge at the end of the street that serves as the northern anchor for this section of the community. The bridge is not unique and final analysis in the nomination process might show it should not be included in the survey, but it visually is important. A modern bridge over this creek would not give the same visual effect as the current structure. Dominating over the landscape above these houses is Price Hill. 19 Forms were filled out in this district. The large amount of space seen on the attached map is due to the plat being drawn in an office in the 19th century under the assumption that the area was flat and could be subdivided into lots. Nothing is further from reality. This area contains Price Hill which is tall and only one house (#170) could actually be constructed upon the hill while there is a Missouri vernacular poker house (#171) toward the base of the hill. The gun embankments (#169) are at the northern and western bluff of this Price Hill overlooking the Missouri River. Thus, all the area on the map which appears to be lots and which is enclosed by the proposed historic district boundary is actually a steep, narrow hill in which there are no intrusions.

Founders' Row Historic District

To approach Glasgow from the East is to drive through several miles of large estates, most of which were constructed in the 1850's by the founding town proprietor families. The west end of this proposed historic district has a lovely modern house with conscious decorative touches reflecting the elegance and style of the homes further down the highway. The eastern side of this end of the district contains two ante-bellum houses that are excellent anchors to the visual landscape. As noted on the map, these are rather large acreages in comparison to regulation town lots so that there is considerable open space rather than intrusions. The proposed district would extend to the farm past the City Limits, Thorn Hill (#297), because it was constructed by a town proprietor and it is the first visual step back into the 19th century as Glasgow is approached from the East. Also included in this district is the Director house for the Morrison Observatory (#296) and the town barn (#295). This is the only remaining structure that has a connection with Pritchett Institute and the Morrison Observatory which has already been listed on the National Register in Fayette where it was moved in the 1930's.

In this proposed district, 27 forms are involved. The school (#285) and ball park grandstand (#289) are also included in this proposed district since there has been a school on the site for over 125 years.

Proposed Historic District Conclusion

The proposed six historic districts would encompass 182 of the survey forms. The high number shows the need for some sort of protection in a small community that has such a high number of historic treasures. Although the outlines for proposed districts might be altered to either include another house or to exclude an intrusion, the basic shape of the proposed historic districts is complete. Some of the Missouri Vernacular dwellings have been excluded from the proposed historic districts, but could easily be incorporated if desired. For ease of identification, each proposed district has been identified by the major street in the district. However, most districts encompass more than one street. Since the purpose of this survey was not to prepare the actual Register paperwork, but rather, to identify potential buildings and sites, the actual names of the districts can be addressed in the nomination process. For now, the six street names address the placement of the buildings.

INDIVIDUAL SITES

As expected, Glasgow has a number of sites that could be nominated on an individual basis. For purposes of this survey, any individual site that is now located within the perimeter of one of the proposed six historic districts will not be listed separately. The preparation of an actual National Register of Historic Places nomination requires the study of each form so that individual placement would then be accessed if a proposed historic district was not to be included.

Entry upon the National Register of Historic Places offers the same protections and incentives in a historic district as an individual site so the need to differentiate individual sites within districts is a moot point.

However, there are several sites which are not surrounded by enough visual landscape or historical buildings to obtain historic district status. Or, there are too many intrusions to merit a large district. But, these sites have worth and deserve attention as individual nominations to the National Register.

These will not be individually discussed since the reasons are listed on each survey form. For purposes of this report, the following are suggested for inclusion in any National Register nomination work:

1. House #199, a Missouri Vernacular dwelling on Commerce Street
2. The Catholic church (#76) on Third Street
3. The Catholic Parish House (#78), also known as the Heryford House on Third Street
4. The Commemorative Marker (#75) in front of the Catholic Parish House or Heryford House..
5. The Railroad Depot (#271), which is listed under the thematic category of transportation. The railroad bridge and highway bridge are not unique structures, but additional research might be profitable to see if anything else surfaces so that a historic district could be proposed of the three structures.
6. The Birch House (#305) near Stump Island Park, an ante-bellum mansion
7. The Talton Turner Farm (#306), an ante-bellum farm immediately adjacent to the town limits on the South and the home of the owners of the original site of Glasgow

8. House #136, a Victorian Vernacular dwelling on Fifth Street, built by a local carpenter who did most of the 19th century construction

9. House #133, also a Victorian Vernacular dwelling on Fifth Street, built by the other brother of the local carpenter firm that did most of the 19th century construction

10. Monte Lehman House (#268) at the southwest corner of Washington and Fifth Street. The integrity of this structure needs to be emphasized in any nomination.

11. Dunhaven (#139), on the southeast corner of Howard and Fifth Streets. The role of this house in the Battle of Glasgow deserves emphasis.

12. Campbell A.M.E. Methodist Church (#214) is also individually eligible.

13. House (#190), an ante-bellum frame building, has potential for inclusion, but thought needs to be given to this building. It is definitely eligible if a district could be drawn to encompass the house.

14. House (#218) has the same potential as house #190 above. It is vacant and in poor condition.

15. House (#194) might also be possible under the same category as the two above. It is a mixture of ante-bellum type with Victorian Vernacular styling.

Individual Site Conclusion

There are 15 potential individual listings in Glasgow and as such they deserve to be included in any nomination work done in the town. The two individual farms outside the current City limits really need to be included since they are so central to the history of the community. If funding is required from City sources, these two farms can be backed in the funding request by their relevance to Glasgow and the role they still place in the community as consensus sites by the citizens.

PRIORITIES

The next logical step for the Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society is to pursue National Register listings for the 197 sites of the 307 sites that appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The best possible course for National Register listings is to pursue a multiple property nomination. Not only would this prove to be the most economical in terms of dollars, manpower, and time, it is probably the only way currently to get several of the individual sites listed as they would be tied into the theme of ante-bellum architecture. Great stress should be placed upon their relevance to the era and the visual domestic role they portray. Also, the complete picture of what Glasgow offers is best portrayed in one overall nomination. Glasgow's size and distribution of historical sites makes a multiple property nomination quite plausible.

The Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society is currently undergoing intensive stabilization and rehabilitation work of their property called the Vaughn/Montague House (#207). This will take all the financial resources of the organization this coming fiscal year as well as all the physical efforts the groups can mount. Thus, no further registration work is contemplated in the next round of grants.

Since this became known in the Spring of 1988, the survey has been purposefully designed to aid the community in the immediate year as well as provide material for any further National Register nominations which may be generated at some future point. Aiding the Glasgow organization to know how many and what is in the town has been the first priority and major emphasis. Any time choices were necessary, this was the main goal.

The rehabilitation of the Vaughn/Montague house will take several years. Hopefully, the organization will then be able to pursue National Register nominations if not before. If a multiple property nomination should not work out due to logistics or finances, nominations of separate districts could proceed based upon the significance of the districts as related to their property types. If this becomes the procedure out of necessity and they cannot be all completed in one nomination or at one time, the districts ought to be nominated in the following order of priority:

1. Founders' Row Historic District
2. First Street Historic District
3. Howard Street Historic District
4. Fourth Street Historic District
5. Second Street Historic District
6. Union Street Historic District
7. All the individual sites

The individual sites are listed last since they are not as numerous as the above districts. To do an individual site can require as much research as one district since a

single structure must stand on its own merits, etc. National Register of Historic Places stature provides protection from intrusion using federal funds, but does not provide protection if the building decides to demolish or drastically alter the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Glasgow has no planning or zoning rules. Building plans are not reviewed by any Board or Committee. Likewise, Howard County has no type of planning or zoning. It is extremely unlikely given the political climate of the area and the glorification of individualism, that any type of zoning will be enacted in the foreseeable future.

Thus, the only weapon the Glasgow Area Historical and Preservation Society has to use is the force of persuasion through education, leadership and hard work. This will require a major commitment of time on the part of the organization. However, the time is ripe for such as the importance of the historical resources of the area are receiving attention. Specifically, the following are recommended:

1. The Society needs to look into becoming a certified local government. There are financial incentives in this program and it can be helpful to a community with resources such as Glasgow. It helps set up local protection for historic structures. One of the main obstacles facing Glasgow in utilizing their history for tourism is the inappropriate placing of new buildings next to historic ones. Tourists notice this quickly.
2. Pursue National Register nominations as quickly and as expeditiously as possible. Application can be made to the Missouri State Office of Historic Preservation for a 50-50 matching grant.
3. Develop a school age information program and a public information program. Grants are available for this from the Missouri Humanities Council and the Missouri Arts Council. This type of program can be spread out over the school year and has been extremely successful in other Missouri communities. The youth then mature with an appreciation of what their community offers.
4. Write a weekly column for the local newspaper using the Old House information that helps people in the restoration of historic structures. This can again also be pursued from grant money from the sources above if finances are a problem.
5. Monitor closely the condition and status of the 307 sites that had forms filled out. Several are in poor

condition. The organization needs to discuss in advance the sites they feel are most critical and have a plan prepared in advance so they can move quickly when time is a critical factor.

6. Keep in contact with other regional organizations so information can be shared. This helps everybody and can save lots of time and effort.

Glasgow is fortunate to have an organization willing to undertake the necessary, but long, task of historic preservation in the community. Most towns the size of Glasgow lack the financial and population base of able bodied citizens to undertake this. Many towns much larger have smaller and much less enthusiastic groups than the Glasgow society.

The survey team is ready to assist in any way possible in the preservation work of this lovely community. With the dedication shown by the group, the town ought to be able to celebrate another 150 years of existence with much of its past intact.

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Additionally numerous interviews with local citizens were
conducted. These are listed on the individual forms. Miss
Carrie Wachter is a great source of local historical
knowledge. She needs to be interviewed at depth.