

Physical Details

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

SUVCW -- CIVIL WAR

Material of the Sculpture = Stone Concrete Metal Undetermined
If known, name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) _____
If the Sculpture is of metal, is it solid cast or "hollow?" _____

Material of Plaque or Historical Marker / Tablet = Steel/Aluminum/Plastic

Material of Cannon = Bronze Iron - Consult known Ordnance Listing to confirm
Markings on muzzle = _____
Markings on Left Trunion _____ Right Trunion _____
Is inert ammunition a part of the Memorial? If so, describe _____

Approximate Dimensions (indicate unit of measure) - taken from tallest / widest points
Monument or Base: Height 4' Width 5' Depth 3" or Diameter _____
Sculpture: Height _____ Width _____ Depth _____ or Diameter _____

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

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

Maker or Fabricator mark / name? If so, give name & location found Historical maker
describes the Hotel Patee House's involvement in the Civil War.

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

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

The historic marker covers: opening of the hotel, Civil War, first camp, Union occupation, and the Platte River disaster.

Environmental Setting

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

Type of Location

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

General Vicinity

Rural (low population, open land)
 Town

Suburban (residential, near city)
 Urban / Metropolitan

Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply)

Industrial Commercial
 Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (overhanging branches)
 Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, indoors)
 Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)
 Any other significant environmental factor Sits in Kansas City's historic Union Cemetery.

Condition Information

Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)

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

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

Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)

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

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

Surface Coating

Does there appear to be a coating? ___ Yes No ___ Unable to determine

If known, identify type of coating.

___ Gilded ___ Painted ___ Varnished ___ Waxed ___ Unable to determine

Is the coating in good condition? ___ Yes ___ No ___ Unable to determine

Basic Surface Condition Assessment (check one)

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

Overall Description

Briefly describe the Memorial (affiliation / overall condition & any concern not already touched on) .

This state historical marker is located in front of the Hotel Patee House, which is National Register of Historic Places.

The Patee House now serves as a museum.

The Patee House is listed on U.S. National Park Service website:

www.nps.gov/poex/planyourvisit/site2.htm

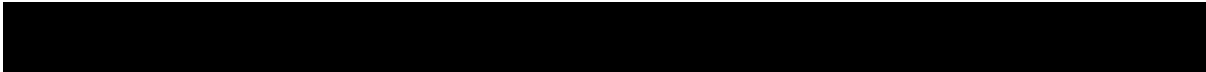
Supplemental Background Information

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

Inspector Identification

Date of On-site Survey 4 July 2013

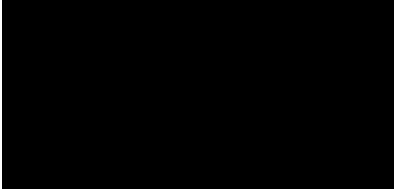
Your Name Dale Crandell



What Order or Organization is submitter a member of? SUVCW / Missouri / Westport 64

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail. SONS OF UNION V

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee



Gen. Benjamin Loan



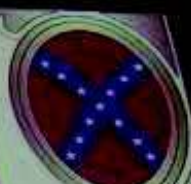
Gen. John Bassett

THE PATEE HOUSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



Gen. M. Jeff Thompson



The Hotel Patee House opened in 1858 as St. Joseph's finest hotel. It later served as the national Pony Express headquarters, the local Union Army headquarters, a women's college and a factory. The building is now a National Historic Landmark.

The Opening of the Hotel Patee House

St. Joseph was a thriving community on the western border in 1856 when John Patee began construction on his Hotel Patee House. He equipped his hotel with the latest technology and a lavish interior at a cost of \$200,000. Hotel Patee House offered westward bound visitors a last luxurious experience before enduring primitive accommodations on the frontier.

Patee's hotel opened when St. Joseph was already a busy riverboat town. The town boomed when the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad opened and made St. Joseph the westernmost railroad stop in 1859.

The hotel became a local landmark and the site for political rallies and town events. The opening celebration for the Pony Express was held in front of the Hotel Patee House in April 1860.



During the Civil War, the U.S. flag flew on the cupola of the Hotel Patee House. Courtesy Patee House Museum

The Civil War

Like most Missourians, St. Joseph's citizens were divided on the issue of secession. Many prominent people in the community were sympathetic to the Southern states, owned slaves and even supported Missouri seceding from the Union. William Seward, President Lincoln's future Secretary of State, spoke from the front balcony of Patee House on Sept. 22, 1860. He warned that slavery was destined to end, but the crowd disagreed. On May 22, 1861, former St. Joseph mayor M. Jeff Thompson led a mob that cut down the U.S. flag from the post office.

First Camp

After the fall of Fort Sumter in April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln requested troops from Missouri Gov. Claiborne Jackson. In St. Joseph, Jackson's refusal to supply troops fired rumors of impending attack from the Union troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Col. M. Jeff Thompson of the Missouri Volunteer Militia called up Southern sympathizers in the local militia companies. The men set up camp near the Hotel Patee House. After only a few days they began returning home because of a lack of food and supplies.



While the interior of the Hotel Patee House has undergone extensive alterations, the exterior remains basically unchanged from the Civil War era. Courtesy Patee House Museum

Union Occupation

Just weeks after war broke out, Union troops occupied St. Joseph to gain control of the railroad. The railroads were important for troop and supply movement. The Union occupation scattered the local secessionists. On June 10, 1861, Union soldiers commandeered the Hotel Patee House. Officers stayed in the hotel while troops camped nearby.

After the post office incident, the City Council made a decree against flying flags. Despite this, Capt. Alfred Sully ordered the U.S. flag to fly on top of the Hotel Patee House. Col. Everett Peabody, who recruited a company of local Union supporters, had the honor of raising the flag on June 11, 1861.



Union Col. Everett Peabody later lost his life at the Battle of Shiloh. Courtesy Shiloh National Military Park

On June 15, 1861, Col. Samuel Curtis arrived by railroad with the 2nd Iowa Infantry. Like the previous Union officers, he also set up headquarters at the Hotel Patee House. Curtis and the 2nd Iowa soon left St. Joseph to pursue Maj. Gen. Sterling Price and the Missouri State Guard.

For the remainder of the war, the hotel served as headquarters for the district Union Army Provost Marshal. The provost office was on the fourth floor and trials were held in the ballroom. Provost Marshal Gen. Benjamin Loan designated the corner of 14th St. and Mitchell Ave., just a block from here, as the public hanging ground. Former St. Joseph mayor Gen. John Bassett, Gen. James Craig, Gen. Odon Guitar and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk also served as Provost Marshal here.

Tension between the Southern sympathizers and Union troops did not abate with occupation. In October 1861, St. Joseph was put under martial law, replacing local law enforcement. The town remained under martial law until the end of the war.

The Platte River Disaster

In August 1861, Confederate partisans, also called bushwhackers in guerrilla, were operating in the St. Joseph area. Their tactics included disrupting service on the important Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

In early September, they burnt the lower support timbers of the 150-foot Platte River railroad bridge. The top of the bridge remained intact concealing the damage. On the dark night of Sept. 1, 1861, the bridge collapsed when a westbound train began to cross. The train with its freight cars, baggage car, mail car and two passenger cars plunged into the river.

At least 17 people died in the crash and more than one were injured. St. Joseph had no hospital at the time so rescuer workers brought the survivors to the Hotel Patee House for treatment.

Union soldiers were ordered to arrest and execute bushwhackers for their part in the incident. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, commander of the pro-Southern Missouri State Guard, wrote Gen. Henry Halleck, commander of Union forces, to protest the order. In Price's view, the sabotage was "lawful and proper" according to the rules of warfare and that the captured men should be treated as prisoners of war. Gen. Halleck replied that the bushwhackers were "spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands...in the garb of peaceful citizens."

The bushwhackers claimed that the bridge was a military target because there were Union soldiers on the train bound for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In reality, most of the passengers were civilians.



Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, left, wrote to Union Gen. Henry Halleck, right, that the guerrillas arrested for the Platte River disaster should be treated as prisoners of war. Courtesy Library of Congress



PATRIOT MUSEUM

PATRIOT MUSEUM
THE PORT DEPOSIT
BRANDED
Home Sweet Home





THE PATEE HOUSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



The Hotel Patee House opened in 1838 as St. Joseph's finest hotel. It later served as the National Pony Express headquarters, the local Union Army headquarters, a women's college and a factory. The building is now a National Historic Landmark.

The Opening of the Hotel Patee House

St. Joseph was a growing community on the western border as that when John Patee began construction on his Hotel Patee House. He equipped his home with the latest technology and a lavish interior at a cost of \$100,000. Hotel Patee House offered world-class service and a luxurious experience before conducting primitive accommodations in the frontier.

Patee's hotel opened when St. Joseph was already a busy frontier town. The town boomed when the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad opened and made St. Joseph the westernmost railroad stop in 1840.

The hotel became a local landmark and the site for political rallies and town events. The opening exhibition for the Pony Express was held in front of the Hotel Patee House in April 1860.

The Civil War

Like most Missourians, St. Joseph's citizens were divided on the issue of secession. Many prominent people in the community were sympathetic to the Southern states, owned slaves and even supported Missouri seceding from the Union. William Seward, President Lincoln's future Secretary of State, spoke from the front balcony of Patee House on Sept. 22, 1861. He warned that slavery was destined to end, but the crowd disagreed. On May 22, 1861, former St. Joseph mayor M. Jeff Thompson led a mob that cut down the U.S. flag from the post office.



During the Civil War, the U.S. flag flew on the cupola of the Hotel Patee House.

First Camp

After the fall of Fort Sumter in April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln requested troops from Missouri Gov. Claiborne Jackson. In St. Joseph, Jackson's refusal to supply troops bred rumors of impending attack from the Union troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Col. M. Jeff Thompson of the Missouri Volunteer Militia called up Southern sympathizers in the local militia companies. The men set up camp near the Hotel Patee House. After only a few days they began returning home because of a lack of food and supplies.



When the interest of the Hotel Patee House was sold during the war, the railroad received back the building from the Civil War era.

Union Occupation

Just weeks after war broke out, Union troops occupied St. Joseph to gain control of the railroad. The railroad was important for troop and supply movement. The Union occupiers scattered the local secessionists. On June 15, 1861, Union soldiers commandeered the Hotel Patee House. Officers stayed in the front while troops camped nearby.

After the post office incident, the City Council made a decree against flying flags. Despite this, Capt. Alfred Sully ordered the U.S. flag to fly on top of the Hotel Patee House. Col. Everett Peabody, who recruited a company of local Union supporters, had the honor of raising the flag on June 12, 1861.



Union Col. Everett Peabody gave his life at the battle of Strick.

On June 25, 1861, Col. Samuel Curtis arrived by railroad with the 2nd Iowa Infantry. Like the previous Union officers, he also set up headquarters at the Hotel Patee House. Curtis and the 2nd Iowa soon left St. Joseph to pursue Maj. Gen. Sterling Price and the Missouri State Guard.

For the remainder of the war, the hotel served as headquarters for the district Union Army Provost Marshal. The provost office was on the fourth floor and trials were held in the ballroom. Provost Marshal Gen. Benjamin Linn designated the corner of 14th St. and Mitchell Ave., just a block from here, as the public hanging ground. Former St. Joseph mayor Gen. John Bassett, Gen. James Craig, Gen. Odon Guiter and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk also served as Provost Marshal here.

Tension between the Southern sympathizers and Union troops did not abate with occupation. In October 1861, St. Joseph was put under martial law, replacing local law enforcement. The town remained under martial law until the end of the war.

The Platte River Disaster

In August 1861, Union Army soldiers, also called bushwhackers or guerrillas, were clearing the St. Joseph area. They captured several sleeping soldiers on the important Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

In early September, they took the lower support timbers of the river-born Platte River railroad bridge. The way of the bridge remained intact overnight. At the dark night of Sept. 1, 1861, the bridge collapsed when a southbound train began to cross. The train with its freight cars, baggage car, mail car and two passenger cars plunged into the river.

At least 100 people died in the crash and more than 100 were injured. St. Joseph had no hospital at the time so Union workers brought the survivors to the Hotel Patee House for treatment.

Union soldiers were ordered to arrest and execute bushwhackers for their part in the incident. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, commander of the pro-Southern Missouri State Guard, wrote Gen. Henry Halleck, commander of Union forces, to present the incident. In Price's view, the sabotage was "lawful and proper" according to the rules of warfare and that the captured men should be treated as prisoners of war. Gen. Halleck replied that the bushwhackers were "open murderers, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, in the eyes of peaceful citizens."

The bushwhackers claimed that the bridge was a military target because there were Union soldiers on the train bound for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In reality, most of the passengers were civilians.



Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, left, wrote to Union Gen. Henry Halleck, right, that the guerrillas arrested for the Platte River disaster should be treated as prisoners of war.

The Patee House In The Civil War
A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

[Right Side: US Shield, Picture of Man labeled *Gen. Benjamin Loan* and another man labeled: *Gen. John Bassett*]

[Left Side: Confederate Shield & Picture of Officer labeled: *Gen. M. Jeff Thompson*]

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The Civil War

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[Insert Picture labeled *During the Civil War, the U.S. flag flew on the cupola of the Hotel Patee House. Courtesy Patee House Museum*]

First Camp

After the fall of Fort Sumter in April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln requested troops from Missouri Gov. Claiborne Jackson. In St. Joseph, Jackson's refusal to supply troops fired rumors of impending attacks from the Union troops at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Col. M. Jeff Thompson of the Missouri Volunteer Militia called up Southern sympathizers in the local militia companies. The men set up camp near the Hotel Patee House. After only a few days they began returning home because of a lack of food and supplies.

[Insert Photo labeled: *While the interior of the Hotel Patee House has undergone extensive alterations, the exterior remains basically unchanged from the Civil War era. – Couresty Patee House Museum*]

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[Insert Photo labeled *Union Col. Everett Peabody later lost his life at the Battle of Shiloh. – Couresty Shiloh National Military Park*]

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[Insert: The Platte River Disaster]

By August 1861, Confederate partisans, also called bushwhackers or guerillas, were operating in the St. Joseph area. Their tactics included disrupting service on the important Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

In early September, they burnt the lower support timbers of the 160-foot Platte River railroad bridge. The top of the bridge remained intact concealing the damage. On the dark night of Sept. 3, 1861, the bridge collapsed when a westbound train began to cross. The train with its freight cars, baggage car, mail car and two passenger cars plunged into the river.

At least 17 people died in the crash and more than 100 were injured. St. Joseph had no hospital at the time so rescue workers brought the survivors to the Hotel Patee House for treatment.

Union soldiers were ordered to arrest and execute bushwhackers for their part in the incident. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, commander of the pro-Southern Missouri State Guard, wrote Gen. Henry Halleck, commander of Union forces, to protest the order. In Price's view, the sabotage was "lawful and proper" according to the rules of warfare and that the captured men should be treated as prisoners of war. Gen. Halleck replied that the bushwhackers were "spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands...in the garb of peaceful citizens."

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[Insert 2 Photos of Officers labeled: *Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, left, wrote to Union Gen. Henry Halleck, right, that the guerillas arrested for the Platte River disaster should be treated as prisoners of war. – Courtesy Library of Congress*]

[DNR Logo labeled *Missouri Department of Natural Resources*]