NATIONAL ORGANIZATION SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

PLEASE:

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

- Thank You.

Type of Memorial				
Monument with Sculpture	Monument with Cannon			
Monument without Sculpture			l Marker Plaque	
Other (flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, sta	ained glass win	dows, etc.) .		
Affiliation				
G.A.R. (Post Name & No)	M.O.L.L.U.S	
SUVCW (Camp Name & No)	(Please describe below)	
WRC (Corps Name & No)		
ASUVCW (Aux Name & No)		
DUVCW (Tent Name & No)		
LGAR (Circle Name & No.)		
X Other Missouri Department of Natural Resources				
Original Dedication Date unknown article that would have information on the <i>first</i> dedic your findings with full identification of the paper & d. Location	cation ceremony at ate of publication.	nd/or other facts on Thank you.	newspaper archives for a local paper's the memorial. Please submit a copy o	
The Memorial is <i>currently</i> located at: N39	45' 22" and W94 5	0' 42"		
Street/Road address or site location Hotel	el Patee House Mu	seum, 1202 Penn St	reet	
City/Village St Joseph Township		County Bud	chanan	
State Missouri				
The front of the Memorial faces: X No	rth South	East V	/est	
Government Body, Agency, or Individual O Name Hotel Patee House Museum Dept./Div. www.ponyexpressjessejames.com/patee	wner (of private	cemetery that Me	morial is located in)	
Street Address 1202 Penn Street			City	
St Joseph	State MO	Zip Code 6450	Contact Person	
Telephon	ne()			
If the Memorial has been moved, please	e list former loc	ation(s).		
		<u> </u>		

Physical Details

Material of Monument or base under a Sculpture or Cannon =Stone Concrete X _ Metal Undetermined If known name specific material (color of granite, marble, etc.) Steel
SUVCW CIVIL WAR
Material of the Sculpture = StoneConcrete 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 =BronzeIron - 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
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
Cemetery Park Plaza/Courtyard "Town Square" Post Office School Municipal Building State Capitol Other: Historic building Courthouse College Campus Traffic Circle Library

Page 3 of 4

General Vicinity				
Rural (low population, open land)		Suburban (residential, near city)		
Town	× Urban / Metropolit	an		
Immediate Locale (check as many as may apply) Industrial Commercial X Street/Roadside within 20 feet Tree Covered (or	verhanging branches)			
Protected from the elements (canopy or enclosure, ind	oors)			
Protected from the public (fence or other barrier)				
Any other significant environmental factor Sits in Kansa	as City's historic Union Cemete	ry.		

Condition Information	•			
Structural Condition (check as many as may apply)				
The following section applies to Monuments with Sculpture, and				
including the base for Monuments with <i>Cannon</i> . Instability in the number of factors. Indicators may be obvious or subtle. Visually 6				
	Sculpture	Base		
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed?	Complain	Dase		
(Look for signs of exterior rust)				
Any evidence of structural instability?				
(Look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant gro	wth)			
Any broken or missing parts? (Look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc mis	esing.			
due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)	sing			
Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes?				
(Also look for signs of uneven stress & weakness in the materia	al)			
Surface Appearance (check as many as may apply)				
	Sculpture	` Base		
Black crusting		·		
White crusting	•			
Etched, pitted, or otherwise corroded (on metal)		<u> </u>		
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 X No Unable	to tell		

Surface Coating
Does there appear to be a coating? Yes X_ 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? X_ 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 \boldsymbol{V}

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee



The Hotel Pater 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 Pater House

St. Joseph was a throug community on the western bunder in 1836 when John Paten began construction on his Hotel Paten House. He equipped his hotel with the latest technology and a lavith interior at a cost of \$200,000. Hotel Pater House offered westward bound visitors a last fuvurinus experience before enduring prunitive accommodations on the frontier.

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The hotel became a local landmark and the site for political rulines and town events. The opening celebration for the Pony Express was held in front of the Hotel Pater 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, 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 US, 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 uttack 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.

THE PATEE HOUSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



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Union Occupation

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On June 10, 1861, Union soldiers commandeered the Hotel Pater 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. Affred Sully ordered the U.S. flag to fly on top of the Hotel Patee House. Col. Everett Peabody, who recruded a company of local Union supporters, had the honor of raising the flag on June 11, 1861.



Union Col. Everett Peabody later lost hi life at the Sattle of Shiloh.

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 Loean 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 Cruig, Gen. Odon Guitar and Gen. Clinton B. Fisk also served as Provost Marshal here.

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The Platte River Disaster

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At least 17 people died in the crash and more than one were counted.

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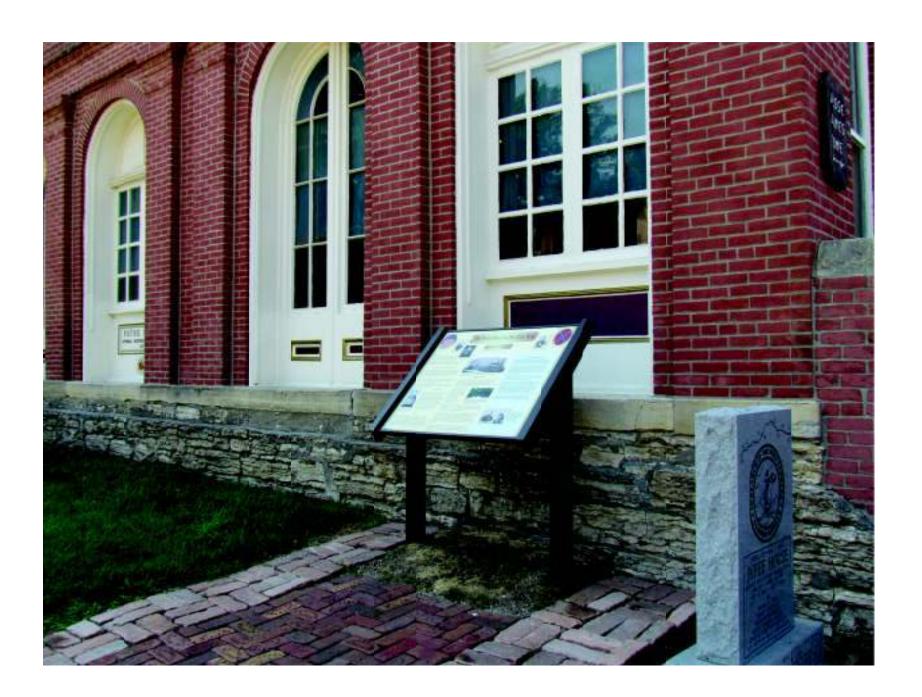
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The Civil War

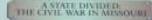
Like most Mosourram, St. Joseph's citizens were alreaded in the issue of screenon. Many prominent people in the community were compatible to the Southern sales, owned days and reast supported Missourra seconing from the fund. William Sewant, President Lincoln's feature Socretary of Seats, spoke from the fund before of Facts House on Sept. 12, 18th. He wanted that storey was demined to end, but the crowd disagreed. On May 18, 18th, framer 51, Joseph stayor M. Jeff Thempson led a mole that an done the U.S. Bag from the pass office.

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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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[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

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[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."

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.

[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*]