

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 without Sculpture
- Other ( flag pole, G.A.R. buildings, stained glass windows, etc.)
- Monument with Cannon
- Historical Marker  Plaque

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. \_\_\_\_\_)
- Other Missouri Department of Natural Resources

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

Location

The Memorial is *currently* located at: N39 45' 25" and W94 50' 54"  
 Street/Road address or site location Patee Park, 900-1000 Penn Street  
 City/Village St Joseph Township \_\_\_\_\_ County Buchanan  
 State Missouri

The front of the Memorial faces:  North  South  East  West

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

Name City of St Joseph, Missouri  
 Dept./Div. Parks Department  
 Street Address 1920 Grand Avenue City \_\_\_\_\_  
 St Joseph \_\_\_\_\_ State MO Zip Code 64505 Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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### 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 Civil War history in St. Joseph.

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: the flag incident, Pony Express, Union occupation, the Paw Paws, and Fort Smith.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Environmental Setting

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

#### Type of Location

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

**General Vicinity**

Rural (low population, open land)  
 Town

Suburban (residential, near city)  
 Urban / Metropolitan

**Immediate Locale** (check as many as may apply)

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

**Condition Information**

**Structural Condition** (check as many as may apply)

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

	Sculpture	Base
If hollow, is the internal support unstable/exposed? (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 a public city park with other historic markers, monuments, and artifacts. It is  
adjacent to a local Pony Express museum. Visitors the park and museum are exposed to a St Joseph's diverse  
history.

**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

Address 7535 Grand Avenue

City Kansas City

State MO Zip Code 64114

Telephone ( ) 816-444-7244

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

Please send this completed form to

Walt Busch, PDC, Chair  
 P.O. Box 509  
 Pilot Knob, MO 63663  
 (314) 630-8407  
 webusch@hotmail.com

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

CIVIL WAR VETERANS OF THE National Civil War Memorials Committee

# THE CIVIL WAR IN ST. JOSEPH

A STATE DIVIDED  
THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



On April 1, 1861, the Army of Missouri moved from this neighborhood in St. Joseph to the West. Eight months after the First Express (also later called the Liberty Express) started to leave St. Joseph, Missouri, carrying St. Joseph men in support of the Union. The men were sent to the West to fight for the Union. Many of the men were from the St. Joseph area. They were sent to the West to fight for the Union. Many of the men were from the St. Joseph area. They were sent to the West to fight for the Union.

### The Flag Incident

Young men in the town, both pro-Confederate and pro-Union, gathered in the town square to watch the flag. The flag was sent to the West to fight for the Union. Many of the men were from the St. Joseph area. They were sent to the West to fight for the Union.



Illustration of the flag incident, showing the flag being sent to the West to fight for the Union.

It was a hot day in St. Joseph, Missouri, and the people were gathered in the town square. The flag was sent to the West to fight for the Union. Many of the men were from the St. Joseph area. They were sent to the West to fight for the Union.

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The "Free Press" is a daily paper of St. Joseph, Missouri. It was founded in 1847. The paper was founded in 1847.

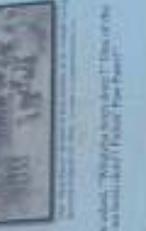


Illustration of the Free Press building, showing the newspaper's office in St. Joseph.

In September 1861, the 10th Missouri Infantry was sent to St. Joseph. The 10th Missouri Infantry was sent to St. Joseph. The 10th Missouri Infantry was sent to St. Joseph. The 10th Missouri Infantry was sent to St. Joseph.

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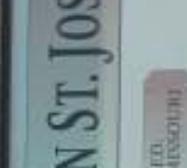


Illustration of a steam locomotive, showing the train passing through St. Joseph.

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# The Civil War in St. Joseph

## A State Divided: The Civil War in Missouri

[Left: US Shield & Photo of Sitting Officer labeled Col. Samuel R. Curtis]

[Right: Photo of Sitting Officer labeled *Gen. M. Jeff Thompson* & Confederate Shield]

On April 3, 1860, the Pony Express started from this neighborhood on its historic run to the West. Eight months after the Pony Express joined East and West, the country split North to South when South Carolina seceded. Missouri, including St. Joseph, was as divided as the nation. Almost 2,000 men from Buchanan County fought for the Union. Roughly the same number joined the Confederates. Union troops occupied St. Joseph throughout most of the war to protect the strategically important western terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

### The Flag Incident

Early in the war, both pro-Southern and pro-Northern supporters in the town displayed banners and flags. When John L. Bittinger became St. Joseph's postmaster on May 22, 1861, he raised the U.S. flag on the roof of the post office. During the raising of the flag, former St. Joseph mayor M. Jeff Thompson led an unruly mob that displayed their Southern sympathies by tearing down the flag and flagpole.

Thompson later described the incident, "I drew my Knife and Pistol, ascended the very ladder that they had used to the roof of the building, and amid cheers, groans, shouts and threats, I severed the halyard with my bowie..." The mob tore the flag into pieces and threw the flagpole into the Missouri River.

The men then turned their sights on other U.S. flags in town. When they went to Turner Hall they found that Robert Bradshaw and other Union supporters had locked and were guarding the doors. A member of the mob, Alonzo Slayback, asked Bradshaw to lower the flag. He agreed but insisted on firing a salute to the flag.

As Bradshaw appeared on the roof, the crowd threatened to shoot him. Slayback pulled his own gun and defended him. Bradshaw cheered the flag, fired six shots in salute, and safely lowered the flag. The City Council banned flying flags of any kind in St. Joseph until after Union troops occupied the city.

[Insert Graphic: "*On May 22, 1861, a mob removed the U.S. flag from the Post Office.* – Courtesy St. Joseph Museums, Inc.”

[Insert Graphic: "*This illustration shows a view of St. Joseph in 1861 from across the Missouri River.* Courtesy St. Joseph Museums, Inc.”

### Union Occupation

In June, both U.S. Dragoons from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and troops from the 2nd Iowa Infantry under Col. Samuel R. Curtis occupied St. Joseph. In late July, most of the Union troops were reassigned, leaving only a small contingent of soldiers to occupy the town. The remaining troops were sent to central Missouri in August to stop Gen. Sterling Price and the pro-Southern

Missouri State Guard. Only two Union recruiting officers remained in St. Joseph.

Within days, Confederate militia rode into town and captured the two remaining Union soldiers. The militia spent two weeks looting the stores and raiding the surrounding countryside. When word came that the Union troops were returning, the militia left. Confederates never gained control of St. Joseph again.

### **Fort Smith**

In September 1861, the 16th Illinois Infantry entered St. Joseph under the command of Col. Robert Smith and declared martial law. The soldiers set up camp north of the business district on Prospect Hill. They built an oblong circle of earthworks overlooking the Missouri River to the west and the city to the east. The troops named it Fort Smith. Many Southern sympathizers who refused to sign the oath of allegiance to the Union were forced to work on the construction of the fortifications.

The Union troops set up camps around town. They also established barracks in existing buildings, such as the Odd Fellows Hall at 5th and Felix and the Christian Brothers College at 13th and Henry. Many of the buildings occupied by the troops suffered severe damage. Although St. Joseph began recovering toward the end of the war, it was not the prosperous city it had been. It took almost 20 years for St. Joseph to be recognized as a leading commercial center again.

### **[Text Box: The "Paw Paws"**

In 1863, a local militia unit helped bring law and order to St. Joseph and the surrounding area. Locals nicknamed the unit the "Paw Paws." There are two stories about the origin of the nickname. Some claimed that they hid in the pawpaw trees rather than fight Confederates. Another story involves a St. Joseph citizen who commented on the men's dirty appearance as they marched into town. He asked, "Whatcha been doin'?" One of the men replied, "Whatcha think we been doin'? Pickin' Paw Paws?"

[Insert Photo: *The "Paw Paws" drilled in the streets of St. Joseph using brooms instead of rifles. Courtesy St. Joseph Museums, Inc.*"]

### **[TEXT BOX: The Pony Express and the Civil War**

As the western part of the United States became more populated, communication between East and West became more important. It took three months or longer for mail to reach California by boat. Although overland mail routes shortened the time, it still took Californians at least a month to receive letters and news from the East.

The threat of Civil War made quick communication between East and West essential. The company of Russell, Majors and Waddell won a government contract for a new, faster overland mail service. They selected St. Joseph as the starting point because the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad ran farther west than any other railroad.

[Graphic labeled: This *Harper's Ferry* drawing shows a Pony Express rider greeting workers who are installing telegraph lines.]

Their new company, the Pony Express, relied on relays of men riding horses carrying mail. Riders often went for stretches of 75 to 100 miles and did not stop except to change horses. They

followed an extremely dangerous 2000-mile trail. The Pony Express hired young men, preferably orphans, who weighed no more than 110 pounds. Speed and endurance were the most important traits for the horses. On April 3, 1860, the first Pony Express rider left St. Joseph with much fanfare and celebration. The mail arrived in Sacramento, Calif., in just under 10 days.

Pony Express riders brought Californians the news of Abraham Lincoln's win in the 1860 presidential election. They also brought news of the firing on Fort Sumter in a record eight days, 14 hours. California was important to both the North and the South for its gold, many fortifications, and large population. During the critical early days of the Civil War, the Pony Express helped to keep California in the Union by providing rapid communication between California and Washington, D.C.

After only 19 months of service, new telegraph lines and railroads drove the Pony Express out of business. The owners lost their fortunes in the venture, but the Pony Express riders accomplished remarkable feats in the company's short life. Many former Pony Express riders enlisted on both sides of the Civil War.

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[Pictures of 5 men and spreadsheet table ]

Charles Cliff • Union State Militia • Served in St. Joseph area; buried at Mount Mora Cemetery, St. Joseph

Johnny Fry, first rider to leave St. Joseph • Union Scout, 3rd Wisconsin Infantry • Killed at the Battle of Baxter Springs, Oct. 6, 1863

William Fulkerson • Confederate Commander, 63rd Tennessee Infantry • Present at the surrender at Appomattox Courthouse

Frank Gould • Union, 12th Indiana Cavalry • With Gen. Sherman during March to the Sea

David Jay • Union, Company A, 11th Kansas Cavalry • Participated in the Battle of Westport

William Jones • Union, Company G, 83rd Illinois Infantry • Promoted to Lieutenant; transferred to 16th Infantry U.S. Colored Troops

Patrick McEneaney • Union • Chief of Mounted Orderlies at Headquarters of Army of the Potomac; Chief Scout for Gen. Grant

Don C. Rising, aka Johnny Granada • Union • Carried messages; promoted to assistant wagonmaster; participated in battles at Island No. 10, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Tuscumbia and Corinth; medically discharged in 1863

Charles "Cyclone" Thompson • Confederate Infantry • Fought in Virginia

Michael Whalen • Union, Battery B, 2nd Illinois Light Artillery • Fought at battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Corinth; with Gen. Sherman during March to the Sea; buried in Ashland Cemetery,

St. Joseph

The table above represents just a few of the Pony Express riders who served during the Civil War. Photos from top to bottom are of Charles Cliff, Johnny Fry, David Jay, Patrick McEneaney and Michael Whalen. Courtesy St. Joseph Museums, Inc.

[Graphic: DNR Logo labeled :Missouri Department of Natural Resources]