



### 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.

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
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)

	<b>Sculpture</b>	<b>Base</b>
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  
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 PATEE HOUSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

## A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



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 frontier in 1858 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, 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.

### First Camp

After the fall of Fort Sumner in April 1861, President Abraham Lincoln requested troops from Missouri Gen. 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 the 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: Patee House Museum

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 Guillar 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 Patee River Disaster

In August 1861, Confederate partisans also called bushwhackers or guerrillas, 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 supports under the five-foot Patee 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 its climb. 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 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. Sims, leading 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 "harsh 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, murderers, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands...in the path of posterity's armies."

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 Patee River disaster should be treated as prisoners of war. Courtesy: Patee House Museum





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# THE PATEE HOUSE IN THE CIVIL WAR

## A STATE DIVIDED: THE CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI



The Hotel Patee House opened on May 15, 1860, in St. Joseph's Union Hotel. It later served as the Union Army's headquarters, the local Civil War Army headquarters, a woman'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 in 1847 when John D. Wainwright, a local merchant, built the Patee House. He equipped the hotel with the latest technology and it quickly became a local landmark. The hotel's location on the main street, near the river, made it a popular meeting place for business and social activities.

When the hotel opened, St. Joseph was still a busy frontier town. The town's growth was rapid, and the hotel's location made it a popular meeting place for business and social activities.

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



During the Civil War, the Patee House served as the headquarters of the Union Army in St. Joseph.

### 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 cause, while others and even supporters of Missouri seceding from the Union. William Sewall, President Lincoln's former 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.

### 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.



### The Patee House Occupancy

In August 1861, Union troops occupied the Patee House. The city's headquarters for the Union Army were established in the building. The hotel's location on the main street, near the river, made it a popular meeting place for business and social activities.

As word of the hotel's occupancy spread, many Union soldiers were sent to the hotel. The hotel's location on the main street, near the river, made it a popular meeting place for business and social activities.

Union soldiers were ordered to arrest and detain townsmen for their part in the incident. Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, commander of the pro-Southern Missouri State Guard, wrote Gen. Quincy Gilliam, commander of Union forces, to present the matter. In Price's opinion, the advantage was "undoubtedly proper" according to the rules of warfare and that the captured men should be turned to prisoners of war. Gilliam replied that the hotelkeepers were "open, unscrupulous, selfish, and unprincipled, pro-fugitive, pro-fugitive, in the face of peaceful citizens."

The hotelkeepers claimed that the bridge was a military target because their wives Union soldiers on the train bound for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In reality, many of the passengers were civilians.



Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, left, writing to Union Gen. Henry Halleck, right, that the Patee House should be turned to a military target.



An illustration of the Patee House, located on the main street in St. Joseph, Mo.

### Union Occupation

Not weeks after war broke out, Union troops occupied St. Joseph in early September. The railroad was important for troop and supply movement. The Union occupation scattered the local population.

On June 10, 1861, Union soldiers commandeered the Hotel Patee House. Officers stored 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 Kelly ordered the U.S. flag to fly on top of the Hotel Patee House. Col. Frank Pendergast, who recruited a company of local Union supporters, had the honor of raising the flag on June 11, 1861.



Union Gen. Sterling Price raised the flag at the Hotel Patee House during the Civil War.

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 prevent Maj. Gen. Sterling Price and the Missouri State Guard.

For the remainder of the war, the hotel served as headquarters for the Union Army Provost Marshal. The provost office was on the fourth floor and trials were held in the ballroom. Provost Marshal Gen. Benjamin L. Van Hook 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 Baskess, Gen. James Craig, Gen. Odion Gaitner 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 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*]

#### Union Occupation

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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*]