

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
**SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR**

## CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

**PLEASE:**

- Type or print, using a ball-point pen, when filling out this form. Legibility is critical.
- 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                       Historical Marker                       Plaque

**Affiliation**

G.A.R. (Post Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                       M.O.L.L.U.S.  
 W.R.C. (Corps Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                       Other Allied Order  
 SUVCW (Camp Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)                      (Please describe below)  
 DUVCW (Tent Name & No. \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Other: Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation & Boonville Tourism Commission

**Original Dedication Date** 2010 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:  
 Street/Road address or site location N38°57.181' W92°44.542' Boonelick Dr So of Boone Village Dr  
 City/Village Booneville Township \_\_\_\_\_ County Cooper

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 Missouri Civil War Heritage Foundation Dept./Div. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Street Address 6332 Clayton Ave  
 City St. Louis State MO Zip Code 63139  
 Contact Person Greg Wolk Telephone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**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.) \_\_\_\_\_

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 = Aluminum and polymer plastics \_\_\_\_\_

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 3 1/2 ft Width 3 ft Depth 2 1/2 ft 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 n/a

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.  
See attached text

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

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> School |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Building | <input type="checkbox"/> State Capitol  | Other: <u>Not School,</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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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?<br><small>(look for signs of exterior rust)</small>  | _____            | _____       |
| Any evidence of structural instability?<br><small>(look for cracked joints, missing mortar or caulking or plant growth)</small>   | _____            | _____       |
| Any broken or missing parts?<br><small>(look for elements (i.e., sword, musket, hands, arms, etc. - missing due to vandalism, fluctuating weather conditions, etc.)</small> | _____            | _____       |
| Any cracks, splits, breaks or holes?<br><small>(also look for signs of uneven stress &amp; weakness in the material)</small>  | _____            | _____       |

**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) .

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

**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**

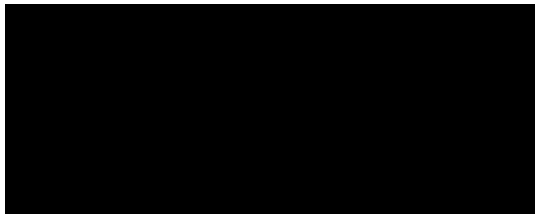
Date of On-site Survey 6/3/2011

Your Name Walt Busch US Grant Camp 68

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

Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair



Thank you for your help, and attention to detail.

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
National Civil War Memorials Committee

## Missouri's Civil War

### SKIRMISH AT VOLLRATH FARM

[left column]

#### A Boonville Family

George and Rosina Fuchs Vollrath owned this property during the Civil War and the story of this family is very typical of the German experience in Missouri. George and Rosina were born in different regions of what is today Germany. George was a potter, miller and farmer. He and his brother, Nicholas Vollrath, bought an existing pottery business that was called the Boonville Pottery. By 1850 the pottery used 600 tons of clay and 1,400 cords of wood on an annual basis, costing \$580 per year. Sixteen people worked at the pottery and the annual wages totaled \$500.00. George invested \$6,000.00 in the operation and produced 200,000 gallons of stoneware valued at \$12,500 in 1850. By 1860 the pottery works had doubled the amount of its production.

[insert picture labeled *Boonville Pottery Works, Jim Higbie Collection*]

George Vollrath died in 1865. At that time, approximately 70% of the utilitarian stoneware pottery used in Missouri was made by the Boonville Pottery. George's estate was valued at \$35,000.00, which was a princely sum for that time. The estate inventory reveals that the family that furnished their home in fine style, with mahogany furniture, carpets, clocks, mirrors, and even a sewing machine. Rosina died in 1906. She lived in the family's city home on the north side of

*Story continued on right panel.*

[color picture labeled: *City Home, Jim Higbie Collection*]

[Center Two Columns]

By October 1864, the horrors of the Civil War had reached most Boonville families. It was then that Boonville citizens learned that a large force of Confederates was approaching from the southeast. These were the men of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's divisions that were striking across the state in Price's 1864 Expedition.

Price had entered Missouri from Arkansas on September 19, 1864, and moved from southeast Missouri into the Missouri River valley. He was moving west after a bitter defeat at Pilot Knob, Iron County, on September 27, and a skirmish at Jefferson City on October 7. His forces entered Boonville on October 11, 1864 and there was a brief skirmish in downtown Boonville as the Union home guard rapidly departed the scene. The Union cavalry was following Price after Jefferson City, and were close on his heels. Part of this cavalry was the Sixth Cavalry, Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, which approached the town on an old road from the direction of Pisgah in southeast Cooper County. That road, now severed by Interstate

70 at the location of the rest stop east of Boonville Route B exit, is called Rankin Mill Road north of the Interstate. South of I-70 the road is Route U.

Union Lieut. Col. John F. McMahan of the Sixth Cavalry described the action in his official report as follows:

“...bivouacked on the night of the 10<sup>th</sup> twelve miles south of Boonville. On the 11<sup>th</sup> we moved at 6 o’clock in the direction of Boonville. I was at once ordered to move with my command to the right until I struck the road leading from Pisgah to Boonville; I then turned to the left, marching on the right flank of our main column immediately upon Boonville, driving in the enemy’s pickets, killing one and capturing another. I was ordered to halt until Col. Gravely came up when my regiment was dismounted, deployed in line of skirmishers, and moved upon the enemy secreted in thick underwoods. We engaged them warmly for two hours, driving him until ordered by Colonel Gravely to fall back, which I did in perfect order, having 2 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded.”

[Logo: Missouri's Civil War 1861-1865]

This skirmish took place here on the Vollrath Farm. The farm was heavily wooded at the time of the Civil War. Rankin Mill Road intersects Highway B south of the stoplight or about a quarter mile south of this panel. Approximately 300 feet down Rankin Mill Road is the Civil War era Tipton Road intersection. (See map). Grass now covers the historic roadway.

Confederate losses were reported to be 15 killed and 28 so severely wounded that they could not be moved. Nightfall came with exhausted men on both sides sleeping on their weapons.

General Price moved west out of Boonville on October 12, 1864. As he left, his troops stole horses and supplies and then the Union forces that pursued him did the same thing. Cooper County was left destitute, especially of horses. It was said that “hardly a good one” was left. This was the last fight the citizens of Boonville would see during the Civil War, but another fight was about to begin for Boonville--the fight for economic prosperity again once the Civil War ended.

[right column]

[insert]

Battle at the Tete Saline

On October 12, 1864, a furious cavalry battle occurred several miles south of the place on the Old Tipton Road. The action began at dawn on the 12th, at a bridge over the Petite Saline Creek (known locally as the Tete Saline). The Confederates occupying Boonville were pressed by the 5th Missouri Militia Cavalry (Union), commanded by Lt. Col. Joseph Eppstein of Boonville. The Confederates in this area were led by Howard County native Sidney Jackman. They fended off Eppstein's charges for several hours and finally held their ground at a place on Route B just 3/4 mile south of Interstate 70.

[continued from left column]

Locust Street across from the pottery works. The Vollraths had always lived in town, but they had extensive property holdings around the Boonville area. They were leaders in founding the German Evangelical Church in Boonville in 1853, which exists today as the United Church of

Christ. The family also ran a milling operation on Water Street on the Missouri river, now the location of the Boonville MFA. They had an extensive vineyard in their back yard and a large wine cellar dug into the side of the hill east of the house. The Vollraths owned slaves. According to contemporary slave schedules, one of the slaves was a skilled potter.

George and Rosina are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville.

[aerial color photograph and land holding graphic ]

Sources: Van Ravenswaay, Charles, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture*, (University of Missouri Press: Columbia, Missouri, 1977), page 104,; Official records, Series 1 - Volume 41 (Part I), p. 407, Rpt. No. 38; pp. 1001-1002.

Image credit: James Higbie Collection.

Learn more at [www.mocivilwar.org](http://www.mocivilwar.org)

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[Logo: Boonville Missouri Tourism Commission]

Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission



# Skirmish at Vollrath Farm

Missouri's

## CIVIL WAR

### A Boonville Family

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Boonville Pottery Works, Jim Higbie Collection

brother Nicholas bought an existing pottery business that was called the Boonville Pottery. By 1850 the pottery used 600 tons of clay and 1,400 cords of wood on an annual basis, costing \$580 per year. Sixteen people worked at the pottery and the annual wages totaled \$500.00. George invested \$6,000.00 in the operation and produced 208,000 gallons of stoneware valued at \$12,500 in 1850. By 1860 the pottery works had doubled the amount of its production.

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City Home, Jim Higbie Collection

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Story continued on right panel.

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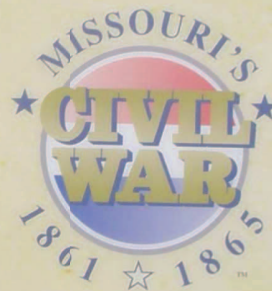
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Approximately 300 feet down Rankin Mill Road is the Civil War era Tipton Road intersection. (See map). Grass now covers the historic roadway.

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Sidney Jackman

### A Boonville Family

(continued)

Locust Street across from the pottery works. The Vollraths had always lived in town, but they had extensive property holdings around the Boonville area. They were leaders in founding the German Evangelical Church in Boonville in 1853, which exists today as the United Church of Christ. The family also ran a milling operation on Water Street on the Missouri river, now the location of the Boonville MFA. They had an extensive vineyard in their back yard and a large wine cellar dug into the side of the hill at the back of the house. The Vollraths owned slaves. According to contemporary slave schedules, one of the slaves was a skilled potter.

George and Rosina are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville.



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Image credit: James Higbie Collection.





## Boonville Family

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Higbie Collection

George had an existing pottery business that was called the Vollrath Pottery. The pottery used 600 tons of clay and 1,400 bushels of coal on a daily basis, costing \$580 per year. Sixteen people worked there and the annual wages totaled \$500.00. George and Rosina operated and produced 200,000 gallons of pottery in 1850. By 1860 the pottery works had shut down.



City Home, Jim Higbie Collection

The Vollrath family's home in fine style, with mahogany floors, a piano, and even a sewing machine. Rosina and George's family's city home on the north side of

[civilwar.org](http://civilwar.org)

# MISSOURI'S CIVIL WAR

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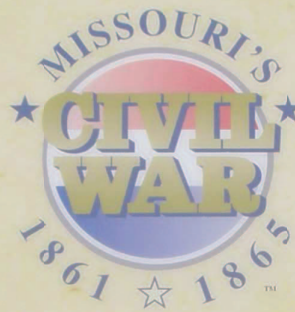
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Sidney Jackman

## A Boonville Family

(continued)

Locust Street across from the pottery works. The Vollraths had always lived in town, but they had extensive property holdings around the Boonville area. They were leaders in founding the German Evangelical Church in Boonville in 1853, which exists today as the United Church of Christ. The family also ran a milling operation on Water Street on the Missouri river, now the location of the Boonville MFA. They had an extensive vineyard in their back yard and a large wine cellar dug into the side of the hill east of the house. The Vollraths owned slaves. According to contemporary slave schedules, one of the slaves was a skilled potter.

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Image credit: James Higbie Collection.

2010 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.



# Skirmish at Vollrath Farm

## Missouri's CIVIL WAR

### The Bensell Family

The Bensell family lived on the Vollrath Farm in Bensell, Missouri. The farm was a typical Missouri farm of the time, with a large house, a barn, and a well. The farm was owned by the Bensell family from 1840 to 1860.



Bensell family home, the Vollrath Farm

Benjamin Bensell, a prominent farmer and politician, owned the Vollrath Farm. He was a member of the Missouri State Militia and served in the Missouri State Militia during the Civil War. The farm was a typical Missouri farm of the time, with a large house, a barn, and a well. The farm was owned by the Bensell family from 1840 to 1860.

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Bensell family home, the Vollrath Farm

The Vollrath Farm was a typical Missouri farm of the time, with a large house, a barn, and a well. The farm was owned by the Bensell family from 1840 to 1860.

In October 1861, the forces of the Civil War had reached near Bensell's farm. It was then that the Missouri State Militia, a group of men from the Missouri State Militia, was approaching from the east. The militia was led by Col. John E. McMillan and was moving westward across the state in 1861.



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Approximately 700 men from the Missouri State Militia were engaged in the battle at the Vollrath Farm. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant event in the Civil War.

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### Battle at the Vollrath Farm

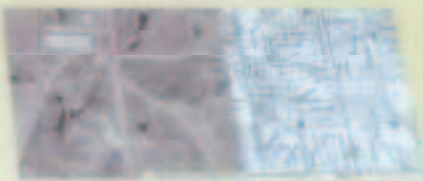
The battle at the Vollrath Farm was a tactical draw, but it was a significant event in the Civil War. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant event in the Civil War.



Portrait of a military leader

### A Bensell Family

The Bensell family lived on the Vollrath Farm in Bensell, Missouri. The farm was a typical Missouri farm of the time, with a large house, a barn, and a well. The farm was owned by the Bensell family from 1840 to 1860.



Bensell family home, the Vollrath Farm





# Skirmish at Vollrath Farm

## A Boonville Family

George and Rosina (née Vollrath) owned this property during the Civil War and the story of this family is very typical of the German experience in Missouri. George and Rosina were born in different regions of what is today Germany. George was a potter, miller, and farmer. He and his



*Boonville Pottery Works, Joe Hightower Collection*

wife, Nicholas brought an existing pottery business that was called the Boonville Pottery. By 1850 the pottery used 500 tons of clay and 1,400 cords of wood on an annual basis, costing \$350 per year. German people worked at the pottery and the annual wage totaled \$50,000. George invested \$6,000-00 in the operation, and produced 200,000 gallons of stoneware valued at \$12,100 in 1850. By 1859 the pottery works had doubled the amount of its production.

George Vollrath died in 1815. At that time approximately 75% of the southern German pottery used in Missouri was made by the Boonville Pottery. George's estate was valued at \$10,000.00, which was a pretty nice bit of tin.



*City Home, Joe Hightower Collection*

The main ceremony reveals that the family that furnished their home in the 1840s, with religious furniture, carpets, clocks, mirrors, and even a sewing machine. Rosina died in 1900. She lived in the family's city home on the north side of

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Learn more at [www.mocivilwar.org](http://www.mocivilwar.org)

# Missouri's CIVIL WAR

By October 1864, the horizon of the Civil War had reached most Boonville families. It was then that Boonville citizens learned that a large force of Confederates was approaching from the southeast. These were the men of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's divisions that were stalking across the state in Price's 1864 Expedition.

Price had entered Missouri from Arkansas on September 19, 1864, and moved from southeast Missouri into the Missouri River valley. He was moving west after a bitter defeat at Pilot Knob, Iron County, on September 27, and a skirmish at Jefferson City on October 7. His forces entered Boonville on October 11, 1864 and there was a brief skirmish in downtown Boonville as the Union home guard rapidly departed the scene. The Union cavalry was following Price after the action at Jefferson City, and were close on his heels. Part of this cavalry was the Sixth Cavalry, Provisional, Enrolled Missouri Militia, which approached the town on an old road from the direction of Piquette in southeast Cooper County. That road, now severed by Interstate 70 at the location of the rest stop east of Boonville's Route B exit, is called Rankin Mill Road north of the Interstate. South of I-70 the road is Route U.

Union Lt. Col. John F. McMahon of the Sixth Cavalry described the action in his official report as follows:

"...Evacuated on the night of the 10th twelve miles south of Boonville. On the 11th we moved at 6 o'clock in the direction of Boonville. I was at once ordered to move with my command to the right until I struck the road leading from Piquette to

Boonville. I then turned to the left, marching on the right bank of our main column immediately upon Boonville, driving in the enemy's pickets, killing one and capturing another. I was ordered to halt until Col. Gravelly came up when my regiment was dismounted, deployed in line of skirmishers, and moved upon the enemy screened in thick underwoods. We engaged them warmly for two hours, driving him until ordered by Colonel Gravelly to fall back, which I did in perfect order, having 2 killed men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded."

This skirmish took place here on the Vollrath Farm. The farm was heavily wooded at the time of the Civil War. Rankin Mill Road intersects Highway B south of the stoplight or about a quarter mile south of this point.

Approximately 300 feet down Rankin Mill Road is the Civil War era Tipton Road Intersection. (See map. Grass now covers the historic roadway.)

Confederate losses were reported to be 15 killed and 28 so severely wounded that they could not be moved. Nightfall came with exhausted men on both sides sleeping on their weapons.

General Price moved west out of Boonville on October 12, 1864. As he left, his troops stole horses and supplies and then the Union forces that pursued him did the same thing. Cooper County was left desolate, especially of homes. It was said that "hardly a good one" was left. This was the last fight the citizens of Boonville would see during the Civil War, but another fight was about to begin for Boonville - the fight for economic prosperity again once the Civil War ended.



## Battle at the Tete Saline

On October 12, 1864, a Missouri cavalry battle occurred several miles south of this place on the Old Upper Road. The action began with dawn on the 12th, at a bridge over the Tete Saline Creek (known locally as the Tete Saline). The Confederates occupying Boonville were pursued by Lt. Col. John F. McMahon, Cavalry, 6th Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. Joseph Fryberger of Boonville. The Confederates in the area were led by Howard County native Lt. Sidney Jackson. They headed off



*Sidney Jackson*

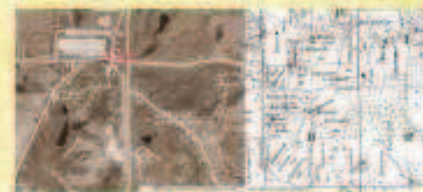
Epworth's charges for several hours and finally held their ground at a place on Route B just 1/2 mile south of Interstate 70.

## A Boonville Family

*Continued*

located three miles from the pottery works. The Vollraths had sheep raised in town, but they had extensive property holdings around the Boonville area. They were leaders in founding the German Evangelical Church in Boonville in 1825, which came under the United Church of Christ. The family also owned a miller operation in Water Street on the Missouri river, near the location of the Boonville MFB. They had an extensive vineyard in their field yard and a large wine cellar dug into the side of the hill near the house. The Vollraths owned slaves. According to contemporary slave schedules, one of the slaves was a skilled potter.

George and Rosina are buried in Walnut Grove Cemetery in Boonville.



Source: Van Hornesmith, Charles, "The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture," University of Missouri Press, Columbia, Missouri, 1973, page 109; Clifford Research, Series 1 - Volume 41 (Part B), p. 97; Rep. No. 28, pp. 100-102.

Image credit: Joe Hightower Collection

