

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

___ Cemetery

___ "Town Square"

___ Municipal Building

___ Courthouse

___ Traffic Circle

___ Park

___ Post Office

___ State Capitol

___ College Campus

___ Library

___ Plaza/Courtyard

___ X School

Other: Not School,

General Vicinity

- ☐ Rural (low population, open land) ☐ Suburban (residential, near city)
☒ Town ☐ 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) .

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

Address PO Box 381 City Arcadia

State MO Zip Code 63621 Telephone (314) 630-8407

Please send this completed form to:

Bruce B. Butgereit, PDC, Chair
 1691 Summerfield Street, SE
 Grand Rapids, MI 49508-6499
 (616) 827-3369
 civil-war@comcast.net

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 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 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

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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 14,000 cords of wood on an annual basis, costing \$560 per year. Sixteen people worked at the pottery and the annual wages totaled \$90,000. 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.

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City Home, Jim Higbie Collection

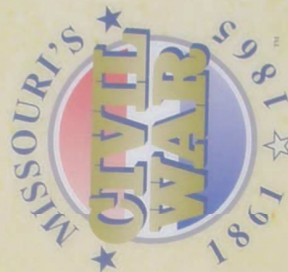
Story continued on right panel.

Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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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.

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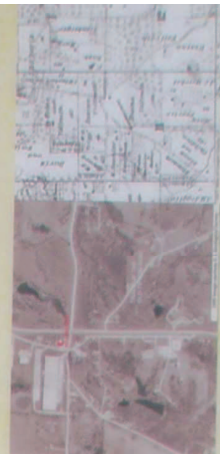
Sidney Jackman

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 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.



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 D), p. 407. Rpt. No. 38, pp. 1001-1002.

Image credit: James Higbie Collection



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Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.

Vollrath family

The Vollrath family owned this property during the Civil War. The family is very typical of the German experience in Boonville. Rosina were born in different regions of what was a potter, miller and farmer. He and his



Highbie Collection

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



City Home, Jim Highbie Collection

their home in fine style, with masonry work, and even a sewing machine. Rosina Vollrath's city home on the north side of

civilwar.org

MISSOURI'S CIVIL WAR

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

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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.



Battle at the Tete Saline

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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, near 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 porter.

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



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 1), p. 407, Rpt. No. 38; pp. 1001-1002.

Image credit: James Highbie Collection.

2010 Missouri's Civil War Heritage Foundation, Inc.



Made possible by a grant from the Boonville Tourism Commission.

Skirmish at Vollrath Farm

At Beauville's family

MISSOURI'S CIVIL WAR



On October 12, 1864, the Union army, under the command of General James H. Lane, fought a battle at the Vollrath Farm near Beauville, Missouri. The battle was a tactical draw, but it was a significant event in the local history of the Civil War in Missouri.



The Vollrath Farm was a significant landmark in the area. It was a large, well-maintained property that had been in the family for generations. The farm was a source of pride for the Vollrath family and was a central part of their life.

Learn more at missouri-civilwar.org

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Made possible by a grant from the Beauville Foundation



Portrait of John Lane
General James H. Lane was a prominent Union general during the Civil War. He was known for his leadership and strategic skills. He played a key role in the battle at the Vollrath Farm.

A Beauville Family

The Vollrath family was a prominent family in the area. They had a long history of farming and were known for their hard work and dedication. The Vollrath Farm was a central part of their life and was a source of pride for the family.



The Vollrath Farm was a significant landmark in the area. It was a large, well-maintained property that had been in the family for generations. The farm was a source of pride for the Vollrath family and was a central part of their life.

Learn more at missouri-civilwar.org

Skirmish at Vollrath Farm

A Boonville Family

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



Boonville Pottery Works, Joe Hight Collection

brother Nicholas brought an existing pottery business that was called the Boonville Pottery. By 1850 the pottery used 900 tons of clay and 1,400 cords of wood on an annual basis, costing \$340 per year. Seven people worked at the pottery and the annual wages totaled \$30,000. George invested \$6,000-80 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 this time approximately 75% of the southern Missouri pottery used in Missouri was made by the Boonville Pottery. George's estate was valued at \$50,000,000, which was a pretty good for that time. The main inventory reveals that the family had furnished their home in the 1840s with religious furniture, carpets, clocks, mirrors, and even a sewing machine. Emma died in 1900. She lived in the family's city home on the north side of



City Home, Joe Hight Collection

Learn more at 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 division 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 Pagers in southeast Cooper County. That road, now covered 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 Pagers 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. 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.

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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.



Battle at the Tete Saline

On October 12, 1864, a Missouri cavalry battle occurred several miles south of this place on the Old Tipton Road. The action began with an order to the 12th at a bridge over the Tete Saline Creek (known locally as the Tete Saline). The Confederates occupying Boonville were pursued by the 5th Missouri Militia Cavalry (Regiment) commanded by U. Col. Joseph Epperson at Boonville. The Confederates in the area were led by Howard County native Col. Sidney Jackson. They headed off Epperson's charges for several hours and finally held their ground at a place on Route B just 1/2 mile south of Interstate 70.



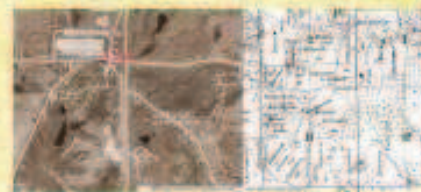
Sidney Jackson

A Boonville Family

Continued

Local farms across from the pottery works. The Vollraths had sheep and in town, but they had extensive property holdings around the Boonville area. They were leaders in founding the German Evangelical Church in Boonville in 1855, which eventually merged with the United Church of Christ. The family also owned a building operation in Walnut Street on the Missouri river, near the location of the Boonville MRA. They had an extensive vineyard in their field and a large wine cellar dug into the side of the hillside of the home. The Vollraths owned slaves. According to contemporary slave schedules, one of the slaves was a skilled potter.

George and Emma 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 100; Official Records, Series 1 - Volume 51 (Part II, p. 407, Reg. No. 38, pp. 1381-1382)

Image credit: Joe Hight Collection

