

The Heritage News

Issue 14

Jefferson Heritage & Landmark

June, 1996

President	Becky Gagnon
Vice President	Glee Heilgtag-Naes
Treasurer	Betty Olson
Secretary	Lisa K. Thompson
Editor	Lisa K. Thompson

Jefferson Heritage & Landmark Society is dedicated to the preservation of Jefferson County Missouri history. We welcome those who may be interested to become members. Annual dues are \$10 and may be sent to **Mrs. Betty Olson, Treasurer, 721 W. Kelly St. DeSoto, MO 63020.**



The annual business meeting of the Heritage and Landmark Society was held March 17, 1996. The following members were elected to the board of directors for the term 1996-1999:

Becky Gagnon
Glee Heilgtag-Naes
Jean O'Brien
Loretta Ponzar

Board Members for the term 1995-1998 are:

Catherine Crawford
Della Lang
Frank Magre
Lisa K. Thompson

Board Members for the term 1994-1997 are:

Carole Cooper
Craig Fosterling
Dr. Ray Henry
Betty Olson

Images of the Past

Old photographs of ancestors are some of the greatest treasures a genealogist can have. These heirlooms show glimpses of our past, sometimes exposing physical features handed down through generations. Even more valuable to the researcher are the valuable clues to an ancestor's place of residence, and the time frame in which the picture was taken. An old picture that appears as a positive image (shiny and light) from one angle and a negative image (dark and matte) from another is probably a daguerreotype. There were about three million of these produced in this country from 1839 to about 1880. It was named for its inventor, Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre (1789-1851) and was usually framed under glass in an attractive hinged case, often faced with velvet.

Tintypes, or ferrotypes as they were also called, were introduced in 1854 and were produced until the 1930's. These are really made from iron, but, because the pieces of iron were so thin, people assumed they were tin. Tintypes were widely produced and sold for a penny or. They appear to be painted a dark color on the back and have a varnished surface. Those taken during the Civil War often are datable by their paper holders, which were adorned with popular patriotic stars and emblems. After 1863, these paper holders were embossed rather than printed. Uncased tintypes sometimes have canceled tax stamps fixed to the back. An 1864 act required sellers to affix stamps at the time of sale. They were applied from August 1, 1864 to August 1, 1866, and are useful in dating these tintypes. Another distinctive period for dating tintypes is 1863 to 1890, known as the Gem period. Gems were tiny portraits, about the size of postage stamps and were commonly stored in special albums with a single portrait per page. Some Gems were cut to fit lockets, cuff links, tie pins, and rings. Beginning in 1870, and through 1885, tintypes were produced with a chocolate-colored tinted surface. This Brown Period is also marked by subjects that are posed with painted landscape backgrounds, fake stones, wooden fences, and other rustic outdoor props.

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I have taken the following Jefferson County, MO marriages from a series of disks by Liahona Research Inc. titled Missouri Marriages. The first set is early to 1825 and the second set is 1826-1850. As this is a very large list, I have only recorded the first two disks of eight. Upcoming issues of the newsletter will include more of these records.

The second list is alphabetized by the last name of both parties involved, so you should find each marriage listed twice. The date shown is the marriage date.

Mary S. Austin	John W. Honey	March 29, 1821
Adaline Bates	Samuel Lewis	January 10, 1825
Maria Bates	Samuel Woodson	June 27, 1822
Herman Dace	Elizabeth Everett	June 13, 1825
Susannah Shoultz	Elizah Wease	March 15, 1821

John Ackley	Elizabeth Rutledge	May 30, 1848
Joseph Adams	Ellen Moss	April 11, 1829
Louisa Adams	John Courtney	September 9, 1841
Zachariah Alexander	Sarah Drennen	January 6, 1842
Johnson H. Alford	Mrs. Adaline Lewis	April 25, 1832
Mrs. Martha Allen	Severn Muir	December 20, 1849
Coleman Allred	Ailsey McClain	November 3, 1840
John H. Allred	Amanda Bishop	April 18, 1847
Margaret Ann Allred	Edward Butler	February 22, 1846
William Almon	Mary Jane McCuistian	February 20, 1840
William Altmier	Amanda Eastwood	May 21, 1832
Amanda Alvoid	James McCullough	May 17, 1849
William B. Alvor	Amanda Lee	July 20, 1845
Gabriel Anderson	Mrs. Keziah Barron	March 1, 1841
Isaiah Anderson	Patsey Rogers	April 15, 1849
John Anderson	Juliet Speed	November 14, 1833
Amanda Anglin	Isaac Rutledge	February 1, 1846
Mary Anovy	Davis Boli	February 14, 1828
John P. Applebury	Eliza Ann Stevens	June 30, 1841
David Armstrong	Caroline Cadwallader	October 15, 1829
Dennis Armstrong	Mahala Shelton	December 6, 1835
Thomas R. Armstrong	Eveline Cadwallader	April 25, 1839
Levina Atkinson	Isham Sheffield	August 1, 1846
Ann Moriah Austin	Willard Frissell	January 20, 1831
John Austin	Nancy Jane Porter	August 19, 1847
Mary Hannah Bage	Louis Cosby	December 24, 1846
Henry Bailey	Sarah Ann Renfro	July 4, 1844
Martin Bailey	Nancy Donnell	November 6, 1845
Calvin Baker	Nancy Murrell	October 2, 1834
Cecelia Ann Baker	William Hearst	November 15, 1849
Clifton Baker	Susan Hearst	March 24, 1842
Elizabeth Baker	Simpson Brown	July 14, 1844
Erusa Baker	Willis Owens	April 5, 1832
James Baker	Jemima Wideman	March 2, 1834
Letitia Baker	Washington Hughs	June 1, 1846
Martha Baker	John Herrington	October 20, 1842

Nancy Baker
Phoebe Baker
Sarah Baker
Catherine Baldwin
John Baldwin
Atlas Ball
Baptiste Barree
Mrs. Keziah Barron
Mary Baru
Solomon Bassinger
Marsaleste Bates
Jacob Baumner
Henry Bazil
James A. Beal
George W. Beall
John Beantley
Joseph Bechler
Margaret Becker
Hannah Becket
Nancy Belew
Harriett Belville
Isaac Benton
Minerva Benton
Israel Bergen
William Berger
Cyrena Berk
Lewis G. Berry
Willis Berry
Uriah Bettes
Mary Bevis
Perry Biddick
Eliza Bink
Amanda Bishop
Amelia Bishop
George Bishop
Margaret Bishop
Francis Bittick
James Bittick
Margaret Bittick
Priscilla Bittick
Henric Black
Lorenzo Blackwell
Henry Monroe Blanchart
Sybel Bland
Matilda Blue
Delphia Bogue
Elizabeth Boils
Davis Boli
Elizabeth Boli

Madison Graham
Thomas Romine
James McKean
Michael Brindley
Elizabeth Evans
Frank R. Toy
Polly Owen
Gabriel Anderson
William Cole
Salina Scantlin
John Perkins
Mrs. Ann G. Steuber
Nancy Gooch
Clarissa A. Hammond
Nancy Harmon
Dosha Lathrop
Caroline Chorair
Jacob Gillmann
John Jones
Henry Todd
Mitchell McCormack
Mrs. E. Lefler
Madison McDaniel
Elizabeth Null
Sarah Kimberlin
James Killd
Sarah Weaver
Sarah Hart
Nancy Brooks
James Dodson
Malina Pepper
John Horn
John Allred
John Wilcox
Elisha Margaret Wilcox
John Dixon
Sarah Davis
Eliza Medley
John Howe
William Johnston
Frances Peppers
Elizabeth Breckenridge
Melvina Hale
Joseph Dickey
Bedford Britton
Harris R. Williams
Elijah Bryant
Mary Anovey
Daniel Swaney

August 27, 1840
January 17, 1826
October 6, 1848
July 5, 1838
July 26, 1846
August 10, 1845
August 15, 1839
March 1, 1841
February 24, 1848
January 13, 1848
September 10, 1850
April 5, 1847
March 7, 1841
August 1, 1850
October 6, 1838
June 3, 1847
January 21, 1848
August 17, 1848
March 14, 1846
August 22, 1842
March 31, 1850
February 22, 1827
January 4, 1846
March 23, 1835
July 4, 1836
May 1, 1848
July 2, 1837
December 24, 1839
October 15, 1842
July 17, 1846
May 7, 1846
December 27, 1832
April 18, 1847
March 31, 1843
March 31, 1843
December 24, 1848
February 10, 1848
September 24, 1835
December 5, 1844
November 1, 1849
July 12, 1847
February 25, 1847
September 14, 1842
August 5, 1849
March 5, 1845
February 15, 1845
May 3, 1840
February 14, 1828
December 6, 1827

John Boli Jr.	Sary Swaney	July 21, 1831
Mary Boli	James Jones	January 28, 1841
Sarah Boli	Thomas Savage	March 7, 1844
Michael Boly	Jemima Morehead	February 26, 1837
Margaret Bones	John Stowe	April 18, 1850
George W. Booth	Sarah Staples	February 8, 1827
Jacob E. Boren	Dorcas Johnston	January 19, 1836
Nancy Boughtman	Miller Cadwalledar	March 6, 1845
Thomas Boughtman	Jane M. Clew	December 18, 1844
Alexander Boughton	Clarissa Mooney	October 23, 1845
Benjamin Boughton	Mary Mattingly	April 18, 1833
Benjamin Boughton	Elvina Mooney	March 10, 1841
Elizabeth Boughton	Alfred Bowen	July 9, 1838
Jackson Boughton	Mary Ann Mattingly	March 17, 1842
Judy Boughton	Pleasant S. Stewart	March 22, 1829
Robert Boughton	Betsey Halderman	December 5, 1833
Alfred Bowen	Elizabeth Boughton	July 9, 1838
Joseph T. Bowles	Ann Tesson	March 29, 1849
Mary Bowling	George Ware	May 17, 1834
Thomas J. Bowling	Lavina Null	April 10, 1834
William S. Boyce	Susan Crenzlaus	October 19, 1842
Martha Boyd	William Null	January 31, 1839
Mary J. Boyd	Samuel Tullock	February 24, 1839
Robertson Boyd	Susannah Hagan	May 14, 1840
William Boyd	Sarah Ross	March 5, 1848
William Boyer	Isabella Tesson	December 1, 1841
Laura E. Brackenridge	James P. Cape	August 20, 1848
Delia Bradfield	William Steel	June 24, 1847
Catherine Breckenridge	Eliel Donnell	October 1, 1848
Elizabeth Breckenridge	Lorenza Blckwell	February 25, 1847
May L Brickenridge	Tolbert C. Carver	October 17, 1844
Mariah Bridwell	Charles Cadwallader	May 4, 1837
Zachariah Briggmean	Malinda Jane Hacker	March 18, 1849
Elizabeth Brindley	Isaac Williams	May 9, 1841
John Brindley	Mary Williams	Nov. 29, 1849
Michael Brindley	Catherine Baldwin	July 5, 1838
Bedford Britton	Matilda Blue	March 5, 1845
Eliza Jane Brooks	John Porter	December 9, 1838
Henry Brooks	Polly Roark	May 11, 1838
Nancy Brooks	Uriah Bettes	October 15, 1842
Paschal Brooks	Lorenda Roark	March 22, 1835
Celinda Brow	Orson Jackwose	June 26, 1842
Austin Brown	Sary Herrington	April 19, 1835
Catherine Brown	James McCullough	July 11, 1830
Henry G. Brown	Polly Graham	January 22, 1828
Jesse Brown	Cecile Rogers	August 11, 1842
Joanna Cochran Brown	Thomas J. North	April 2, 1846
John Brown	Catherine Fry	August 2, 1829
John Brown	Elizabeth Null	March 30, 1842

Joseph Brown
Mary Brown
Simpson Brown

Eliza Cooper
John Everette
Elizabeth Baker

December 8, 1847
October 2, 1829
July 14, 1844

The following article by Elizabeth Reissing, is from the June 23, 1949 issue of the *News Democrat*.

Goldman's oldest citizen, Mrs. Lily Marsden, will soon reach her 86th birthday. Despite her frail appearance, "Aunt Lily," as she is affectionately known, is still active, having recently returned from visiting her son and family at Doniphan, Mo.

Mrs. Marsden was born July 12, 1863, the daughter of Alexander and Virginia Moss Hensley, on what later became known as the Keney farm in lower Sandy. As a girl she attended Sunday School and church at Sandy, riding the distance horseback with her mother. She recalls vividly the day she was baptized in Sandy Creek by the Rev. Sullivan Frazier. "It was winter," mused Aunt Lily, "and the ice had to be cut from the waters."

She was married to Sam Marsden in 1885 and moved to a farm in this vicinity, purchased from Jim Moss. Her mother operated a post office and store in a log building along the Lemay Ferry road. The building was moved upon the hill, a distance of several hundred feet, and more rooms added. It still stands upon the slope among the tall shade trees, but it has been covered and painted. It became the home of Mrs. Marsden upon her marriage, and remained her home during her entire married life. Here she reared her 10 children, six daughters and four sons. The children attended the H. Williams School, more familiarly known to the younger generation as Central School.

Mr. Marsden died in 1938. In 1944 she lost her first child upon the death of a son, Grover. Her children are Rankie, Corbertt, Richard, Mrs. Jennie Graham, Mrs. Essie Roedigner, Mrs. Mary Boethke, Mrs. Pinkie Lindeau, Mrs. Alma Haverberger, and Mrs. Dell Leonard, with whom she lives, only a short distance from her old home. Mrs. Marsden, to her own knowledge, is the oldest living descendant of the Hensley kin.

When her mother was postmistress, the name of Goldman was unknown, and to the best of her knowledge the post office was known as Sandy. The mail was first delivered to St. Louis by Linn Metz. He carried the mail pouch on horseback through what was little better than a wilderness in those days. It was a long, dreary, nearly 30 mile trip over the hills to the city. Then his son, Joe Metz began driving a hack over the lonesome route, carrying mail, butter, eggs, chickens, and passengers. Sometimes Joe's son Lize, delivered the return mail to Hillsboro in a buggy. The Metz family lived on the place now owned by John Kley. Gabriel (Buzz) Marsden also drove the hack for a time, probably about 1866.

When the log building was moved to the hill, Mrs. Marsden's mother purchased the store at the present site of Goldman and moved there. The post office was later discontinued. There was a separate log dwelling near the store, but this has disappeared with the years. The store has known many owners and one of them is responsible for the name of Goldman. We are told at one time a man named Sam Goldman of St. Louis purchased the store and immediately displayed a prominent sign outdoors reading "Goldman." In time the ownership changed but the sign remained, until finally Goldman became the accepted name. Other remembered names of past owners are Reed, Tucker, Frazier, Christopher, Diekman and the present owner Wagner.

The old covered bridge at Goldman has been here as long as she remembers. In bygone years, the creek at the bridge was sometimes the scene of baptisms. Mr. Marsden and a son, Rankie were both baptized on the same day.

In Goldman's early days, Newkirk's Lead Mines operated nearby, but in time they were abandoned. About 1920, the Blackwood Sanitarium for tubercular patients was built on the site now occupied by Camp Don Bosco. The sanitarium had about 30 individual cottages for patients, and a main building. Besides the manager, there were about five regular employees, two nurses and a visiting physician. In a few years, it was vacated. Fire of an unknown origin destroyed the main building after it had been deserted, and many years later the place was purchased by the operators of Camp Don Bosco. Today it is a modern camp with swimming pool and accommodate from 150 to 200 children during vacations.

An interested observer of life, Mrs. Marsden has watched familiar faces disappear, and some old names fade. Sometimes old homes are sold, then in later years, children return to settle nearby, and long remembered names again become an accustomed part of the community. Ernest Linhorst now lives on the old farm which was her home, and his son Melvin, has built a house in the flat where her mother kept that first post office so long ago.

Driving along the smooth blacktop road of today, it is hard to visualize a dusty rider astride a tired horse, mail pouches slung across the saddle front, wending his way slowly down the long hill, witching eagerly for that faint glimmer of lamplight among the trees that meant home, rest and a journey's end.

(continued from front page)

To determine if you have a tintype rather than a daguerreotype, see if it will attract a small magnet. If it does, it's a tintype. This test will also distinguish a tintype from ambrotypes, which were produced on glass between 1854 and 1881. Touches of color, pink cheeks, colored clothing and gold jewelry, were often added by hand to ambrotypes. Most family tintypes come from the era identified as the carnival period, 1875-1930. During this time, itinerant photographers set up their cameras in portable studios at local fairs and carnivals. They used novelty props and such painted backdrops as Niagara Falls, ocean and beach scenes. Tall hats and bustles on women in fashion before 1900 also appear in these images. Full front views of subjects in formal dress with one seated and the other standing were popular poses in the 1860's and 1870's. Those head and shoulder or profile views of women with upswept hair and a white drape over their shoulders were popular in the early 1900's.

Albumen prints, especially one type called the Cabinet Card (1866-1906), were popular from 1860 to 1890 and were larger than prints produced earlier. Today, they can be accurately dated by the color of stock, borders, corners, and size of the card stock to which they were glued. The earliest Cabinet Cards, produced from 1866 to 1880, were usually on lightweight white card stock with borders of red or gold rules consisting of single and double lines. Photographs mounted on card stock often can be identified by size and style and given an approximate time frame. The Carte de Visite (4 1/2" X 2 1/2") introduced in the United States in 1859 were often used in lieu of calling cards. The Cabinet Card, 4 1/2" X 6" was introduced in 1866, Victoria, 3 1/4" X 5" in 1870, Promenade 4" X 7" in 1875, Boudoir, 5 1/4" X 8 1/2" and Imperial, 6 7/8" X 9 7/8" date between 1866 and 1890.

By ascertaining the type of photographs you have inherited, you can date when they were created, which is a valuable tool in genealogical research.

This article is taken from Genealogy by Myra Vanderpool Gormley in the magazine Colonial Homes, August 1996

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