



# ROOTDIGGER

1st Quarter: January - March 2014

The Rootdigger is a publication of the Marion County Genealogical Society, a division of the non-profit Historic Ocala Preservation Society. Annual membership fee is \$15.00.

## Family Experiences and New Deal Relief: The Correspondence Files of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1933-1936 (Part Two)

By John P. Deeben

Reprinted with Permission from the National Archives Prologue Magazine, Fall 2012, Vol. 44, No. 2

*Editor's Note: The first half of this article appeared in the previous issue of Rootdigger (4th Quarter 2013, October—December).*

### General Subject Series Headings Contain Details on Individuals

Certain headings in the general subject series contain particularly useful details about individual experiences during the Depression. Letters filed under "Appeals and Applications for Employment" readily documented the travails of destitute families, sometimes in colloquial and moving fashion, even if they did not always reveal the end of the story. Similar to Mae Sanford's personal entreaty to Eleanor Roosevelt, S. M. Loey of Iowa Falls, Iowa, wrote to FERA administrator Bruce McClure on April 21, 1934, to request help with the pending foreclosure of his business. Invoking presidential authority to reinforce the legitimacy of his plea, Loey informed McClure that *"President Roosevelt said in his fireside speech that if anyone was about to loose [sic] by foreclosure to refer their troubles to you. I am about to loose my store building where I have all my ovens and machinery and my salesroom for a bakery. . . . I have tried in vain to get help for myself but it is impossible to find a loan."*<sup>9</sup>

Personal requests for employment, of course, permeate the correspondence. Writing directly to Harry Hopkins to solicit a job on a music project in the Work Division, unemployed musician Simon Bucharoff of Los Angeles emphatically declared his desire to work rather than accept a government handout: *"I do not want a dole and basket. I want to work at something constructively and there are many others in my profession who have been placed in the same situation."* Hoping to assist his fellow musicians back on their feet, Bucharoff urged Hopkins (with a bit of jingoistic flare) to approve a project "to teach music in all its branches, develop music by Americans and bring it before the public and make a strong attempt at placing American artists in positions now occupied by foreigners."<sup>10</sup>

Other artisans and entrepreneurs hoped FERA would finance their ideas and inventions. E. L. Harrison of Portsmouth, Ohio, pitched his plan for "an automatic rat trap" directly to Roosevelt in the belief the President *"helped our Country and our Oeople [sic] more than any other living man, and mayb [sic] you might be able to*

*(Continued on page 2)*

### 1st Quarter 2014

#### Inside this issue:

*Understanding Your DNA Results: Comparison Charts* 6

*Who Was Saint Patrick?* 9

*Marriages 1844-1900* 11

*Maori Genealogy Questioned* 12



## Family Experiences and New Deal Relief

(Continued from page 1)

*help me out of the rut, in some way or other."*<sup>11</sup>

Letters in the "Rural Rehabilitation" category convey details about FERA's efforts to place destitute families on small farms—or in some cases to relocate farm families from poor soil tracts to more productive lands—where they could establish a decent standard of living and a measure of self-sufficiency by raising what they needed. Here again, applicants for this type of relief often relayed their personal circumstances and hardships in colorful detail. A youthful Clyde Raymond Carhart of Norfolk, Virginia, told President Roosevelt in no uncertain terms of his desire to better himself as a farmer:

*When you read this you will probably think that I am the biggest fool in the world, but you are the only one I know could help me. . . . I have always wanted to be a farmer—not to get rich but to make a living for my mother, two brothers and my sister—to give them an education, something that I always wanted and never got. I want to feed them on more than oatmeal and bread and get a start in this world. Everyone has to have a start. You did, Lincoln did and I want a chance.*<sup>12</sup>

Figuring to purchase a 44-acre farm for \$2,600 plus expenses (including mules, implements, seed, and a truck) with \$250 down, \$90 per year in mortgage payments, and \$26 per year for taxes, Carhart hoped Roosevelt (through FERA) would loan him \$600 to get started.<sup>13</sup>

In the agency's attempt to deal with one of the most visible social aspects of the Great Depression—hoboes or transients (especially veterans of the late World War)—FERA collected general information that was filed in the "Transient" categories of both the "Old" and "New" subject series.

Concerned about the particular penchant of hoboes to use the railroads as a means of free transportation, FERA sought to study the issue to curb the practice. State FERA representatives frequently requested information and assistance from railroad police or special service departments within the railway industry. In the process, FERA gathered a wealth of statistical data regarding the hobo phenomenon. One transient census report compiled by Elizabeth Wickenden, assistant director of transient activities, included local, state, and federal statistics for August 15, 1934. The report estimated the total transient population at 226,741, including 135,761 "unattached" or single males, 4,395 "unattached" females, and 86,585 individuals in families.<sup>14</sup>



... thousands in exterminating the rat, and  
... hundred men including salesmen.  
... lay this aside and I may hear from you

Sincerely yours  
a photostats  
approval.  
*E. L. Harrison*  
3023 Walnut st  
Portsmouth Ohio

E.L. Harrison appealed directly to President Roosevelt for assistance in November 1934. He had run out of money for marketing his rat trap and hoped the President could somehow help him "out of the rut." (Records of the Work Projects Administration, RG 69)

(Continued on page 3)

## Family Experiences and New Deal Relief

(Continued from page 2)

### Correspondence Provides Personal Details about Individuals

In addition to descriptions of general hardships wrought by the Depression, the FERA central files occasionally offer specific details about individuals, including basic vital statistics and personal relationships. Many letters filed under "Applications for Employment" in both the "Old" and "New" subject series include personal information about the applicants, with a few accompanied by attached résumés.

When Abraham Abramowitz wrote to FERA's personnel director for a job on May 7, 1935, he also sent a summary of his personal and educational background. A 20-year-old recent (1935) graduate of Brooklyn College with a degree in English, Abramowitz claimed basic clerical skills (ability to type) and office experience, as well as one year of advanced mathematics and both a theoretical and practical knowledge of statistics. Work experience at Brooklyn College included cataloging books and orchestral scores for the Music Department.<sup>15</sup>

Some personal details emerge under more unusual circumstances. Letters filed under "Repatriation of Aliens" in the "Old" subject series deal with FERA efforts to assist destitute aliens who wished to return voluntarily to their countries of origin or to fund transportation for the American spouses and children of aliens being deported.

Such dependents often became destitute public charges entitled to relief money, which is why FERA generally cooperated with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to underwrite travel costs for family members who wished to accompany deported aliens. In the process, family relationships often came to light. During the deportation investigation of German national Ferdinand Andreas Christian Lohring in February 1934, the INS divulged to FERA that Lohring had married Anna Prill, another German native, on September 4, 1931, in Brooklyn, New York. The Lohrings had one American-born daughter, Eleanor, born in Brooklyn on November 29, 1931.<sup>16</sup>

General correspondence relating to transients often contain personal details as well, particularly in letters from family members attempting to locate missing persons. On January 5, 1935, Mrs. S. A. Dailey of Ardmore, Oklahoma, wrote directly to Harry Hopkins to request a list of registrants at local transient bureaus across the United States, "as I would like to find out if my husband is at any of them as he is missing and I don't know if he is dead or alive and am sure worried over it." According to Mrs. Dailey, her husband disappeared in Hugo, Oklahoma, on November 23, 1934. He was a

(Continued on page 4)

to find out if my  
husband is at any of  
them as he is missing  
and I dont know if  
he is dead or alive and  
am sure worried over

Mrs. S. Dailey wrote to Harry Hopkins in January 1935 asking about her husband, who disappeared in November 1934. (Records of the Work Projects Administration, RG 69)



## Family Experiences and New Deal Relief

*(Continued from page 3)*

sign painter by occupation, 57 years old, Irish-born, and well educated. She further described several physical characteristics, including a "right arm off just below [the] elbow, a 'v' scar just above right eye, [he] weighs 170 lbs. is six feet tall is graying quite a bit."<sup>17</sup>

Other transient correspondence contains specific information about World War I veterans. To help address the transient problem, FERA cooperated with the Veterans Administration (VA) to assist unemployed, homeless veterans. The VA provided shelter, subsistence, and transportation for destitute veterans and referred men to FERA for the Works Program or the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The resulting paperwork generated a variety of personal information about veterans on several forms, including official VA work applications for public relief projects, certificates of eligibility for approved applicants, and general lists of veterans who filed VA applications. (After the WPA took over from FERA in 1935, approved work applications were forwarded to the state headquarters in the WPA district closest to the veteran's hometown.)

Most VA work applications contain a range of basic statistics, including the veteran's name, race, permanent address, citizenship and marital status, age, trade or occupation, date unemployment began, and number of dependents. Military information consists of the veteran's dates of enlistment and discharge and his rank held during service.

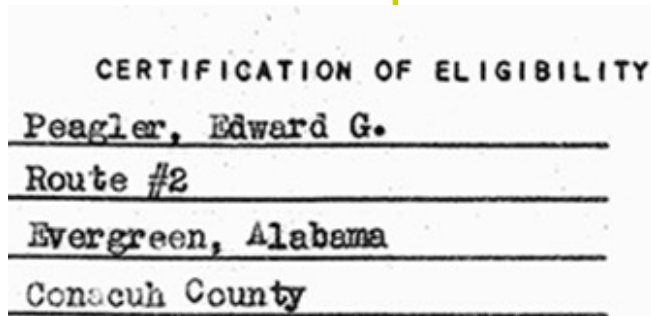
The 1936 application for Samuel McKeand, for example, identifies him as a single, 43-year-old male from

North Birmingham, Alabama, who worked as a boilermaker in civilian life. He joined the U.S. Navy on June 1, 1917, serving also as a boilermaker until his discharge on July 11, 1919. McKeand had been unemployed since 1930.

Certificates of eligibility contain briefer personal summaries—listing just the applicant's name, address, and relief district—but include more information about family and dependents. The certificate for Patrick F. Brannan's application reveals he was from Santa Rosa, California, and had a wife, Ruth (age 31), as well as a daughter, Patricia (age 10), and a son, Edgar (age 8).<sup>18</sup>

The general lists of veterans who filed VA applications provide the least amount of personal data but offer a better summary of the nature of relief work offered by FERA. Most lists include the names of the veterans, the type of jobs or positions offered, whether the veterans accepted the work assignments, and dates of employment. One list of Philadelphia applicants, for example, shows that veterans William Brennan, Jr., Charles Con-

*(Continued on page 5)*



Certificates of eligibility can provide information on family members, as in this February 1936 certificate for Edward G. Peager. (Records of the Work Projects Administration, RG

## Family Experiences and New Deal Relief

*(Continued from page 4)*

rad, Raymond McCormick, Edward Connors, Duncan Ferguson, and George R. Jackson all accepted work between May 18 and May 27, 1936, in a variety of occupations, including painter, laborer, architect draftsman, clerk, transcriber, and investigator, respectively.<sup>19</sup> The general lists usually do not include the original VA applications (these were forwarded to the local WPA projects coordinator in Philadelphia).

\* \* \*

The sustained period of economic stagnation that resulted from the Great Depression—highlighted by chronic unemployment, food lines, and scarce creature comforts—caused economic hardships on a scale never seen before in American history. When individuals turned directly to the federal government for help, many details of their personal stories were captured in the official correspondence of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the first of President Roosevelt's New Deal relief agencies.

Letters written by ordinary citizens from all segments of American society described the trials of foreclosure, basic sustenance, and efforts to scratch out some kind of decent living. In the process, some correspondence also divulged details about individuals and family relationships. Such information and experiences, which are often difficult to discern from other, more conventional sources, form an integral part of the fabric of family history.

\*\*\*

**John P. Deeben** is a genealogy archives specialist in the Research Support Branch at the National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. He earned B.A. and M.A. degrees in history from Gettysburg College and Pennsylvania State University, respectively.

Notes:

<sup>9</sup> S. M. Loey, Iowa Falls, Iowa to Bruce McClure, FERA, Apr. 21, 1934; Appeals and Applications for Employment, "Old General Subject" Series; FERA Central Files; RG 69; NACP.

<sup>10</sup> Simon Bucharoff, Los Angeles, to Harry L. Hopkins, Dec. 19, 1934, in *ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> E. L. Harrison, Portsmouth, Ohio, to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Nov. 23, 1934, in *ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> Clyde Raymond Carhart, Norfolk, Virginia, to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Feb. 19, 1934, in *ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> Elizabeth Wickenden, Assistant Director of Transient Activities, to Harry L. Hopkins, Sept. 17, 1934; Transients; "Old General Subject" Series; FERA Central Files; RG 69; NACP.

<sup>15</sup> Abraham Abramowitz to FERA Personnel Director, May 7, 1935; "New

*(Continued on page 6)*



## Family Experiences and New Deal Relief

General Subject" Series, February 1935–1936 [Entry 9]; FERA Central Files; RG 69; NACP.

<sup>16</sup> Byron H. Uhl, District Director of INS, to Frederick I. Daniels, Executive Director, Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, Feb. 13, 1934; Repatriation of Aliens; "Old General Subject" Series; FERA Central Files; RG 69; NACP.

<sup>17</sup> Mrs. S. A. Dailey, Ardmore, Oklahoma, to Harry L. Hopkins, Jan. 5, 1935; Transients; "Old General Subject" Series; FERA Central Files; RG 69; NACP.

<sup>18</sup> VA application for Samuel McKeand, Feb. 24, 1936, and certificate of eligibility for Patrick F. Brannan, undated; Transient Program (Veterans' Applications for Employment on Work Projects); "New General Subject" Series; FERA Central Files; RG 69; NACP.

<sup>19</sup> List of Philadelphia VA applicants to FERA relief work, May 18–27, 1936, in *ibid*.

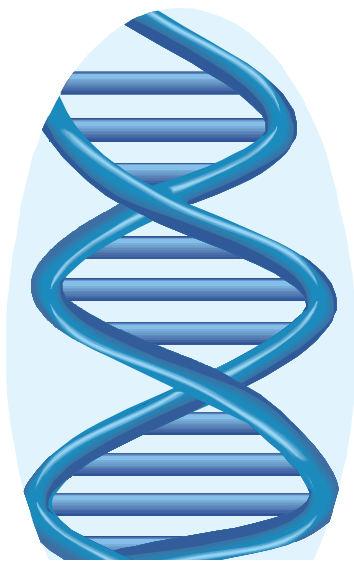
## Understanding Your DNA Results: Comparison Charts

By Lorine McGinnis Schulze

Olive Tree Genealogy

<http://OliveTreeGenealogy.com>

Reprinted with permission from: <http://olivetreegenealogy.blogspot.com/2013/10/understanding-your-dna-results.html>



DNA is the latest genealogy tool and I've had my DNA tested with 3 different companies now (with one more pending). I used Family Tree DNA, 23andMe.com and DNA-me for testing. Since I'm a woman I can only test my Mt-DNA or my Autosomal. I have to leave the Y-DNA tests to a male relative.

DNA results are not easy to understand and I don't pretend to understand them very well at all. So what I have done is make a spreadsheet of the summary of my DNA results - the Haplogroup I am in, my genetic origins and my percentages of various ethnicities.

Each test is likely to show different results depending on the number of markers that were tested and the algorithms used to interpret the test. So I expected to find some differences but that is what makes testing with more than one company worthwhile. In fact it's important if you want to understand your DNA in more depth.

### Definitions

You also have to do a lot of reading (aka research) to increase your knowledge of DNA testing, the various tests and what the results mean. What I have gleaned (admittedly just the tip of the DNA iceberg!) is this:

*(Continued on page 7)*

# Understanding Your DNA Results

(Continued from page 6)

**MtDNA** - Maternal DNA is passed from mother to child (of either sex) and does not change over the generations. A female testing her MtDNA is testing her female lineage from herself to her mother to her mother's mother and so on. This is the X chromosome

**Y-DNA** - Paternal DNA tests the Y chromosome which is passed, unchanged, from father to son. Thus if you wish to test for your surname and you are a woman, you must find a male relative with that surname to take the test. Women do not have the Y chromosome (We are XX while men are XY)

**Autosomal:** Autosomal DNA recombines with every generation and that means the number of markers you share with a common ancestor is halved with each generation.

**Haplogroups:** The Haplogroup your DNA indicates you belong to will show your deep roots, your heritage going back thousands of years.

This is very basic but it's a start to understanding. There's no sense paying money for DNA tests and then just letting the results sit there because you don't understand what was tested or what the results mean.

## My DNA Test Results

Here is the chart I've finished which shows the comparison of the 3 companies whose results are in. My 4th company is still running my DNA samples so I don't have that yet.



	Haplogroup	Description	Origins & Standard %	Speculative	Neanderthal	
<b>FT DNA</b>	J2a1a1a2	J2 found in Turkey, Italy, Sardinia, Iberia, and Iceland	French, Orcadian, Spanish	93.61%		
			Sardinian	3.69%		
<b>23andMe</b>	J2a1a1b	Dutch, German, Spanish, Italian	British, Irish	18%	48%	3.00%
			French, German	1.40%	15%	
			N. European	71.70%	34.20%	
			European	8.70%	0.20%	
			E. Asian (Japan to Cambodia)	0.10%	0.10%	
			Scandinavian		2.10%	
<b>DNA-me</b>	JT	E. Europe, Pakistan, S. Europe	European	99.30%		
			Asian	0.40%		
			American	0.30%		
			African	0.10%		

(Continued on page 8)



# Understanding Your DNA Results

*(Continued from page 7)*

Family Tree DNA is the one marked as FT DNA. They do not narrow down my ethnic origins as much as 23andMe.com but you can see that they both agree the majority of my ethnic origins are European of some sort.

DNA-me is the surprise with their finding of a smidgeon of African origin. And their Haplogroup assignment of JT also throws me a bit. I have more research to do to try to understand how that happened. I am pretty sure they didn't test very many markers and the more markers tested, the more accurate the results.

You can also see that 23andMe.com has both Standard (75% accuracy) and Speculative (50% accuracy) results so I included them. The East Asian was interesting especially when I compared my test results to my brother's. Since his tests include the full Y chromosome testing there are bound to be some differences. And I love that 23andMe.com tests for your percentage of Neanderthal ancestry in your DNA!



## My Brother's DNA Results

For example even though we know we have Native American heritage on my father's side, it does not show on my results with any company. But it does show on my brother's results through 23andMe (but not Family Tree DNA) and on tests that Professor McDonald ran on my brother's Family Tree DNA raw data. Again this points out the importance of testing with more than one company.

	Haplogroup	Haplogroup Description	Origins & Standard %	Speculative	Neanderthal	
<b>FT DNA</b>	Paternal I-M 223 (12b1)	Germany, Sweden, Russia, Greece, Italy, Romania	Basque, Orcadian, Spanish	94.29%		
	67 markers		Sardinian	5.71%		
<b>23andMe</b>	Paternal 12b1	Balkans, Sardinians	British, Irish	14.70%	44.90%	2.60%
			French, German	3.30%	18.10%	
			N. European	67.80%	31.40%	
			Iberian (Spain, Portugal)	0.70%	1.50%	
			S. European	0.10%	0.30%	
			European	12.40%	1.60%	
			Native American	0.70%	0.70%	
			E. Asian	0.10%	0.10%	
			Scandinavian		1.30%	
			Finnish		0.10%	
<b>Prof. McDonald</b>			Native American	0.70%		
			MidEast (Spain, Italy)	small %		
			European	90% +		

You can see that testing my brother's DNA confirmed our Native

*(Continued on page 9)*



## Understanding Your DNA Results

(Continued from page 8)

American heritage and the Asian heritage shown for me in both 23andMe and DNA-me testing. The big surprise was the Ashkenazi in his speculative results. It's important though to note that these results are only considered to have 50% accuracy. They may be correct but they are equally likely to be wrong.

### DNA Matches

I've also been studying and reading about how to compare raw data with matches found for me in each of the DNA company's databases. I'm getting better and can now narrow down the ethnicity we share (based on what chromosomes we match on). This obviously helps with figuring out who our common ancestor might be, but I have much more to learn. When I have that a bit more figured out I will post here.

Meantime if there are any readers who understand what I've posted today better than I do (or better than my explanation) please do leave a comment so we can all learn from each other's knowledge.

Read more: <http://olivetreenealogy.blogspot.com/search/label/DNA#ixzz21F2JFObH>

## Who Was Saint Patrick?

By Richard W. Eastman

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyrighted by Richard W. Eastman. It is republished here with the permission of the author.*

*Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>*

Every March 17, millions of people pause to reflect on their Irish heritage. Conceived as a Saint's Day in the Catholic Church, Saint Patrick's Day is now a time of celebration for millions. However, many of us have little knowledge of the man whose name we celebrate.

First of all, Saint Patrick wasn't Irish. He was Roman, although born at Kilpatrick, near Dumbarton in Scotland, in the year 387. His original name is recorded as Maewyn Succat. His father, Calphurnius, belonged to a Roman family of high rank and held the office of decurio in Gaul or Britain. At the age of sixteen years old, Patrick was carried off into captivity by Irish marauders and was sold as a slave to a chieftain named Milchu in Dalriada, a territory of the present county of Antrim in Ireland. He was soon sold to another chieftain in the area. The future saint spent six years tending his master's flocks near the modern town of Ballymena. During this time he learned to speak fluent Celtic.

After six years of bondage, Patrick escaped, apparently by simply walking away at a convenient opportunity. He wandered for some time, even-





## Who Was Saint Patrick?

*(Continued from page 9)*

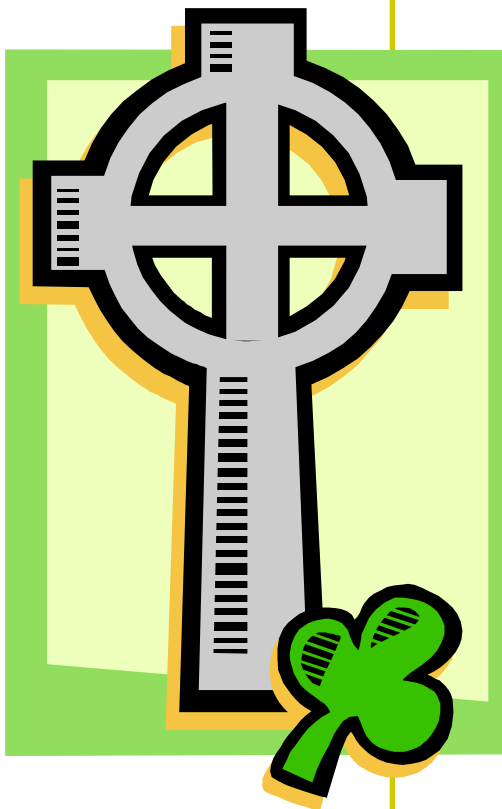
usually finding his way to Westport. There he found a ship ready to sail and was allowed to board. In a few days he was in Britain, safe under Roman rule. He then traveled extensively to other lands and studied religion. Patrick spent time in St. Martin's monastery at Tours and at the island sanctuary of Lérins. He met Saint Germain and became a student of the great bishop. When Germain was commissioned by the Holy See to proceed to Britain to combat the erroneous teachings of Pelagius, he chose Patrick to be one of his missionary companions.

Pope St. Celestine the First had taken note of the young man's abilities and commissioned Patrick with the mission of gathering the Irish race into the Catholic Church; he also gave him the name "Patercius" or "Patritius." It was probably in the summer months of the year 433 that Patrick and his companions landed at the mouth of the Ventry River in Ireland, close by Wicklow Head. The Druids were against his missionary work and wanted to kill him, so Patrick searched for friendly territory in which to enter on his mission. Near Slemish, the missionary was struck with horror on seeing at a distance the fort of his old master, Milchu, enveloped in flames. It seems the fame of Patrick's marvelous power of miracles had preceded him. In anticipation of Patrick's arrival, Milchu had gathered his treasures into his mansion and set it on fire, casting himself into the flames in a fit of frenzy. An ancient record adds, "His pride could not endure the thought of being vanquished by his former slave."

Saint Patrick traveled all over Ireland, preaching wherever people gathered. His sermons were not always well received, and many attempted to murder him. Saint Patrick wrote in his "Confessio" that twelve times he and his companions were seized and carried off as captives. On one occasion in particular, he was loaded with chains, and his death was decreed. However, Saint Patrick always managed to escape death. He converted thousands to Christianity and built many churches. It is recorded that he consecrated no fewer than 350 bishops. Legends attribute many miracles to Saint Patrick.

Saint Patrick died on 17 March 493, and that date is now dedicated to his memory. It is not known for sure where his remains were laid although Downpatrick in County Down in the North of Ireland is thought to be his final resting place.

There are many Web sites devoted to Saint Patrick, providing a wealth of material. You can read more at <http://www.ireland-information.com/saintpatricksdays.htm>, <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/11554a.htm>, <http://www.americancatholic.org/features/patrick/> and many others.





## Marriages 1844-1900

The following is a portion of an indexed list of marriage licenses from the Marion County Marriage Books A, B, and C (1844-1900) and Alachua County Marriage Book 1 (1837-1845). The list is organized alphabetically by the grooms' name. A copy of the original records can be obtained by contacting the Clerk of Court of either Alachua or Marion County.

Groom Name	Bride Name	Date Married	Note	Book & Page
Anderson, David	Pettigru, Diana	13 Apr 1868		C-242
Anderson, Drew	Haines, Dora	22 Sep 1900		2-564
Anderson, Edward	Waters, Amis	7 Aug 1898		2-374
Anderson, George	Brown, Annie	4 Feb 1874		D-219
Anderson, George W.	Dysert, Hannah	7 May 1885		E-046
Anderson, Goodwin V.	Griffin, Fannie H.	29 Dec 1885	(134)	E-013
Anderson, Henry	Williams, Rilla	24 May 1873		D-208
Anderson, J.W.	Brown, Ellen M.	26 Oct 1840	(300)	1-022
Anderson, James	Scott, Martha	20 Aug 1891		1-324
Anderson, James	Pooser, Lizzie M.	7 Aug 1889		1-155
Anderson, Jim	Cormack, Ann M.	1 Sep 1866		C-056
Anderson, John	Brown, Nora	28 Jul 1869		C-267
Anderson, John	Smith, Rachael	16 Jul 1898		2-370
Anderson, John	Waters, Sylvania	14 Jul 1898		2-363
Anderson, John I.	Perry, Lila I.	13 Apr 1888		1-059
Anderson, Julius S.	Sabie, Martha	14 Jan 1882		D-568
Anderson, Julius S.	Wesley, Lula A.	14 Jan 1895		2-056
Anderson, Landon	Pinkney, Susan	26 Oct 1891	(248)	1-335
Anderson, Lee	Harmon, Josephine	29 Dec 1896		2-232
Anderson, Limos	Good, Masgelt	6 Oct 1866		C-082
Anderson, London	Dennis, Jane	12 Jun 1879		D-375
Anderson, M.P.	Pillans, Hallie J.	22 Dec 1885		E-080
Anderson, Milton	Boyd, Adlaide	29 Nov 1884		D-792
Anderson, Moses	Harden, Daphine	1 Sep 1866		C-103
Anderson, Nelson	Smith, Ida	25 Feb 1882		D-559
Anderson, Paul	Crowson, Ida	25 Sep 1887		1-011
Anderson, Peter	Williams, Mary	8 Jul 1866		C-042
Anderson, Robert	James, P.C.	1 Nov 1900		2-572
Anderson, Samson	Russell, Harriet	16 Oct 1871		D-076
Anderson, Samson	Johnson, Flowers	21 Apr 1867		C-178

**Notes:**

(134): License date in 29 Dec 1884.

(248): Groom given name may be Landon or London. Middle name illegible, but starts with "J" on license and "M" on certification.

(300): Alachua County marriage record.



**Marion County  
Genealogical Society**

*Mission Statement*

*The Marion County Genealogical Society is dedicated to creating and promoting an interest in genealogy, focusing on research in Marion County, Florida and in supporting members in their research.*

4th Quarter: October –  
December 2013

**The Rootdigger  
MCGS  
P. O. Box 1206  
Ocala, FL 34478-1206**

President: Barbara Jones  
Vice President: Bettie DeBary  
Secretary: Evelyn Kortright  
Treasurer: Richard Heckman  
Past President: Patti Hunt  
Rootdigger Editor: Amanda Triepke  
Field Trips: Jim Neate  
Surname Database: Peggy Jones  
Research: Lisa Holt  
Webmaster: Judy Wright  
Cemetery Project: Arnold Davis  
Obituary Daily Times: Richard Heckman  
Voice Mail: 352-897-0840  
Email: mariongenealogy@gmail.com

Place mailing address label here

**We're on the web:  
Mariongenealogy.tripod.com**

## Maori Genealogy Questioned

*By Richard W. Eastman*

*The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyrighted by Richard W. Eastman. It is republished here with the permission of the author. Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>*

A New Zealand historian says the idea of Maori being indigenous may need to be reconsidered. Research led by Janet Wilmshurst from New Zealand's Landcare Research, and Atholl Anderson, from the Australian National University, suggests Maori first settled in New Zealand between 1210 and 1385 AD. That is in contrast to traditional Maori genealogy, which traces the first arrivals back to 800 AD.

The research, published in the American journal, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the USA*, claims previous studies used radio carbon-dated materials that carried a high level of error. It says the research it has done on radio carbon-dated plant fossils dramatically shortens the "chronology for the colonisation of East Polynesia".

You can read more in TVNZ web site at <http://tvnz.co.nz/national-news/new-research-maori-genealogy-raises-questions-3987965>