

ROOTDIGGER

2nd Quarter: April - June 2014

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Grafting Family Trees

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Not even your family histories are safe from those who want to make a quick buck at your expense. Moreover, you might have been hoodwinked with a fabricated genealogy and your relatives might have been victims of estate frauds -- an old con game, and you might not even realize it.

Early in the 20th century, about 200 fabricated genealogies were produced by Gustav Anjou (1863-1942), a Staten Island, New York forger of genealogical records. Anjou developed a profitable business in mail-order ancestors for wealthy clients willing to pay about \$9,000 for a family history. More than 100 genealogies compiled by Anjou have been located. They are widely accessible in most large libraries and have been reprinted many times, and probably are being used today by genealogists who are not aware that the pedigrees are false. Anjou, and others like him, simply grafted noble and royal ancestors onto their client's trees, sometimes by using invented European parishes and forged wills and vital records.

Not only did Anjou falsify many genealogies, evidently he fabricated his own pedigree and credentials, according to Gordon L. Remington, Fellow of the Utah Genealogical Association and editor of GENEALOGICAL JOURNAL OF THE UTAH GENEALOGICAL ASSOCIATION, in an article that appeared in Volume 19, Nos. 1 & 2 (1991) of that periodical. In the same issue also appears an excellent article on estate frauds by Helen Hinchliff, and one by Robert Charles Anderson on the Anjou pedigrees.

According to Anderson, a certified genealogist and Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists, a typical Anjou pedigree displays four recognizable (at least to the more experienced researcher) features:

- A dazzling range of connections among dozens of immigrants (mostly to New England).
- Many wild geographical leaps, outside the normal range of migration patterns.
- An overwhelming number of citations to documents that actually exist, and include what Anjou says they include.
- Here and there an "invented" document, without citation, which appears to support the many connections.

Among the genealogies compiled by Anjou are those for: BEACH, BELL, CALDWELL, DENT, FREEMAN, GRANT, HENDERSON, HOUSTON, MAR-

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Grafting Family Trees

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SHALL, McCORMICK, NOWELL/NOELL, ORMOND, ROCKWELL, SEAMAN, TER BUSH, WELLING, and WHEELER. For an extensive listing along with the call numbers of the Anjou genealogies available at the Family History Library, see FRAUDULENT LINEAGES: <http://www.linkline.com/personal/xymox/fraud/fraud223.htm> <http://www.linkline.com/personal/xymox/fraud/fraud224.htm> *(Editors Note:*

When tested these links no longer lead to an existing webpage.)

See also "Watch Out for Fake Family Trees", by James Pylant, editor of AMERICAN GENEALOGY MAGAZINE: <http://www.genealogymagazine.com/watoutforfak.html>

Estate frauds touched hundreds of thousands of American families. If you uncover references to a fortune or estate that some of your relatives tried to obtain years ago, be wary. Also, you may encounter family members who will not admit that they or their parents were defrauded and who still believe there is a lost family fortune out there somewhere.

The bulk of estate frauds has been associated with common surnames. These scams -- many of which occurred about 75 to 100 years ago -- worked like this. Confidence men sought "missing heirs" by placing advertisements in the personal ads or legal notices of newspapers. Then they planted stories in newspapers about huge estates that were soon to be awarded to rightful heirs. Naturally many people responded. Then these "heirs" -- at the urging of the swindlers -- would form associations as estate claimants, incorporate under the laws of their state and write letters to their cousins encouraging them to join the association, and pay the membership dues and special assessments for legal fees to fight for their "estates."

Newspaper wire services picked up dozens of such items about meetings of these various "heirs groups" in small towns.

Eventually these stories began to appear in major newspapers such as THE NEW YORK TIMES. Naturally, appearance in prestigious newspapers gave credence to the stories of the estates. Among the well-known estate frauds are those for these surnames: BAKER, DRAKE, EDWARDS, EDWARDS-HALL, FISHER, HARPER, HYDE, JANS, KOHLER, MERCER, SPRINGER, and VAN HORN.

Read more about the "Baker Land Hoax," "Buchanan Estate Scams," "Halberts' Clone," "False and Faked Mayflower Genealogy," "Faked Seminole in the Confederate Army," and "Hoax of the Century," by following the links from the International Black Sheep Society of Genealogists' Genealogy Hall of Shame: <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~blksheep/shame/>

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EARLY HISTORY

...OF THE...

FREEMAN FAMILY

*of Surrey, England, and New Jersey,
Michigan, North Carolina and
...California...*

IN THE UNITED STATES



COMPILED FOR D. FREEMAN



By

GUSTAVE ANJOU

*Herald and Genealogist, Member, Harkness Society,
British Record Society, New York Genealogical Society, American Historical
Association, etc., etc., New York.*

An example of a questionable family history compiled by Gustave Anjou.

Grafting Family Trees

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index.htm (Editors Note: When tested this link no longer lead to an existing webpage.)

See also: Baronage's "Caveat Emptor" <http://www.baronage.co.uk/bphtm-01/caveat02.html> in re name histories and family crests; Cyndi's List: Myths, Hoaxes & Scams: <http://www.cyndislist.com/myths.htm> ; and Genealogical Web Site Watchdog, which lists many Web sites that provide misleading or inaccurate genealogical information: <http://www.ancestordetective.com/watchdog.htm> (Editors Note: When tested this link no longer lead to an existing webpage.)

You might want to take a closer look at your family tree to see if some illustrious or phony ancestors have been grafted onto it and, if so, by whom. Before you brag to your grandchildren about those noble or royal lines, or those famous connections, be sure you are not perpetuating a myth, passing along a hoax, or barking up the wrong tree.

Decoding the Long S in Old Documents

By Richard W. Eastman

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.

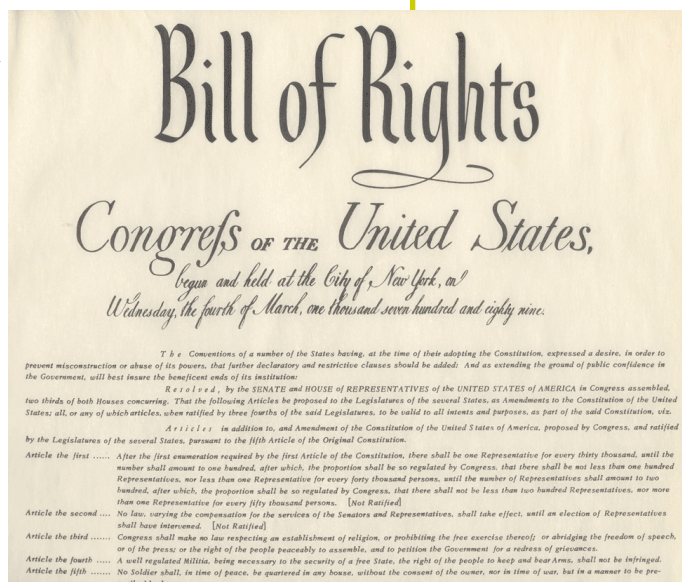
Information about the newsletter is available at <http://www.eogn.com>

The "long s" of eighteenth-century (and earlier) typography seems strange to us today but was common at one time. It is not a lower-case "f" as many think. Instead, it is "a long s," which is represented by the similar-but-different character, "ſ." See the word "Congrefs" in the image below for one well-known example:

Andrew West at Babelstone has created a comprehensive guide to the use of the long s in English as well as in French, Italian, and Spanish. He also gives a brief description of its use in other languages as well.

Here are West's simple rules for English:

- short s is used at the end of a word (e.g. his, complains, fuccels)
- short s is used before an apostrophe (e.g. clos'd, us'd)
- short s is used before the letter f (e.g. fatisfaction, misfortune, transfufe, transfix, transfer, fuccesful)
- short s is used after the letter f (e.g. offset), although not if the word is hyphenated (e.g. off-fet) [see Short S before and after F for details]





Decoding the Long S in Old Documents

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- short s is used before the letter b in books published during the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century (e.g. husband, Shaftsbury), but long s is used in books published during the second half of the 18th century (e.g. husband, Shaftsbury) [see Short S before B and K for details]
- short s is used before the letter k in books published during the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century (e.g. skin, ask, risk, masked), but long s is used in books published during the second half of the 18th century (e.g. skin, ask, risk, masked) [see Short S before B and K for details]

Samson Agonistes

Samfon Agonistef

Samson Agonistes

- Compound words with the first element ending in double s and the second element beginning with s are normally and correctly written with a dividing hyphen (e.g. Crofs-ftitch, Crofs-ftaff), but very occasionally may be written as a single word, in which case the middle letter s is written short (e.g. Crofsftitch, crofsstaff).

- long s is used initially and medially except for the exceptions noted above (e.g. fong, ufe, prefs, fubftitute)

- long s is used before a hyphen at a line

Another example of the long s

break (e.g. neces-fary, pleaf-ed), even when it would normally be a short s (e.g. Shaftf-bury and huf-band in a book where Shaftsbury and husband are normal), although exceptions do occur (e.g. Mans-field)

- double s is normally written as double long s medially and as long s followed by short s finally (e.g. poffefs, poffeffion), although in some late 18th and early 19th century books a different rule is applied, reflecting contemporary usage in handwriting, in which long s is used exclusively before short s medially and finally [see Rules for Long S in some late 18th and early 19th century books for details]

- short s is used before a hyphen in compound words with the first element ending in the letter s (e.g. crofs-piece, crofs-examination, Prefs-work, bird's-neft)

- long s is maintained in abbreviations such as f. for fubftantive, and Genef. for Genesis (this rule means that it is practically impossible to implement fully correct, automatic contextual substitution of long s at the font level)

Can you imagine memorizing all those rules? No wonder the character was phased out around 1800!

You can find Andrew West's excellent article at

<http://babelstone.blogspot.com/2006/06/rules-for-long-s.html>.

What's on the 1790-1840 Census?

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Permission granted: "Simply leave our mark on the documents, which is already on them, and distribute as you see fit." Brian Converse, Ancestry Corner 5/1/2000

Census Information:	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840
Number of head of family and number of free white males (within specified age groups) and free white females (age groups unspecified in each household)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of free white females, within specified age groups, in each household	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Name of slave owner and number of slaves owned by each owner	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of male and female slaves, within specified age groups, owned by each owner	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Number of foreigners, in each household, not naturalized	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Number of deaf, dumb, and blind persons, within specified categories, in each household	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Name and age of each person receiving a federal military pension	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Number of persons in each household attending specified classes at school	No	No	No	No	No	Yes

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Name of Head of Family	White Males 16 & over	White Males 10-15	White Males 6-9	White Males 3-5	White Males 0-2	White Females 16 & over	White Females 10-15	White Females 6-9	White Females 3-5	White Females 0-2	Slaves	Foreigners	Deaf, dumb, blind	Military Pensioners	Persons attending school
Andley John	2	2	1	7											
Andley Joseph	1	1	2	1											
Arnold Joseph	3	3	6	1											
Burkhead Thomas	1	1	2	3											
Heanster Joseph	2	3	3	3											
his Isaac	2	3	5												
Heanster Sarah			2												
Heanster Joshua	1	1	1												
Heanster Joseph	1	4	3	3											
Honested John	1	1	2	8											
his John	1	1	1												
Adams Isaac	1	2	3	2											
Adams Thomas	1	1	2												
Allen Benjamin	1	4	2												
Anteman Joseph	2	2	2	2											
Anteman Jonathan	2	3	5	3											
Blount Benjamin	1	2	3												
Byman John	1	2	3												
Byrd R. Jonathan	1	1	1												
Byman Owen	2	1	1												
Byman Joseph	1	1	1												
Byman Jonathan	1	1	2												
Byson Samuel	1	1	5												
Byson Elkin	1	1	1												
Byson John	1	1	1												
Byson William	2	3	3												
Byson Richard	1	1	1												
Byson John	1	1	1												
Byson John Sr.	2	3	3												
Byson Isaac	1	3	5												
Byson Caleb	1	2	1												
Byson John	3	3	2												
Byson Mary	1	1	4												
Byson John	2	2	2												
Byson Joseph	1	1	2												
Byson William	1	2	3												
Byson John	1	1	5												
Byson Samuel	1	1	2												
Byson Joseph	2	3	2												

Example of the 1790 Census.

Image courtesy of Linda Haas Davenport
<http://www.lhaasdav.com/census/1790census.html>



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, Samuel	Chalmers, Charlotte	29 Nov 1891		1-344
Anderson, Thomas J.	Mitchell, Annie A.	19 Dec 1895		2-130
Anderson, Tobias	Belew, Fannie	13 Dec 1900		2-580
Anderson, Walter	Lewis, Jane	11 Sep 1880		D-459
Anderson, Walter	Lewis, Lizzie	8 Jun 1889		1-148
Anderson, Wesley	Thomas, Lela Olive	1 May 1892		1-392
Anderson, William	Anderson, Harriet	1 Sep 1866		C-099
Anderson, William	Williams, Charlotte	29 Dec 1882		D-648
Anderson, William	Walker, Florence	17 Feb 1888		1-048
Anderson, William	Means, Louise	9 Jan 1899		2-413
Anderson, William	Patterson, Tesse Ann	2 Nov 1897		2-289
Anderson, Wilson	Thomas, Margaret	30 Aug 1879		D-377
Andrew, Longwood	Haines, Mary	9 Sep 1866		C-050
Andrews, Alax	Brody, Rebecca	29 Apr 1900	(104)	2-529
Andrews, Alax	Broady, Rebecca	29 Apr 1900	(104)	2-529
Andrews, Charles	Suggs, Florence	30 Oct 1885		E-086
Andrews, James O.	Dernese, Maggie W.	27 Dec 1866	(7)	C-013
Andrews, Robert W.	Manroe, Elizabeth	28 Dec 1847		A-027
Andrews, William	Hogan, Mary	14 Dec 1839	(300)	1-013
Andrews, Willie	Thomas, Sarah	13 May 1894		1-579
Anthony, A.R.	Tucker, Zora	28 Dec 1879		D-419
Anthony, Andy	Fuller, Alice	28 Sep 1874		D-267
Anthony, Walter L.	Bass, Johnnie B.	13 Feb 1895		2-061
Arber, Sumter	Jackson, Carrie	15 Jul 1888		1-077
Arcbauer, Jesse O.	Wheeler, Ada L.	7 Feb 1900	(62)	2-509
Archer Jr, George W.	Thomas, Mary	15 Jul 1886		E-168
Archer, Calvin	Huff, Ida	20 Oct 1893		1-513
Archer, Evan Aubrey	Hall, Caroline Egbert	12 Nov 1890		1-256
Archer, Henry	Brown, Lizzie	17 Dec 1889		1-178
Archer, James	Collins, Louisa	7 Dec 1891		1-346

Notes:

(7): The marriage license was issued 10 Dec 1865.

(62): Groom surname on license is Arkebauer and on certificate is Arcbauer.

(104):Bride surname on license is Broady and Brody on marriage certification.

(300): Alachua County marriage record.

From the Membership: Tips and Tricks for Finding Women's Maiden Names

The following are the responses received from posing the question, "What are some of your tips and tricks for finding women's maiden names, especially prior to the 20th century?" The question was posed to the membership of the Marion County Genealogical Society with the intent that perhaps the responses received would be able to help others in their research. If you have a question that you would like to submit to the membership send it to mariongenealogy@gmail.com. The question will be sent out to the membership and the responses compiled in future issues.

One way is to look for persons listed in a census record that are not the head-of-household, spouse or child. Often a brother or parent of the spouse may be listed as living in the household, which will shed light on the maiden name of the spouse.

Norman Hebert

First, I check birth, marriage, and death records for parents' names. Second, I check Find-A-Grave for any relation links. Third, I check census records for any "other" individuals such as siblings or parents, then I check the census prior to the marriage for a girl with that maiden name and birth year. Fourth, I check children's middle names. Please keep in mind that all of these must be verified by actual birth records and such.

Lisa Holt

I try and see if any of the middle names of the children could be the mother's or grandmother's last name.

Terry Burd

One of the sources I have used is the civil war pension records. In order to qualify for the pension the spouse had to prove her marriage. I have seen copies of the actual marriage certificates, and letters from siblings. Another source is death records where they included the names of the parents.

Margaret Sasser

The easiest way is to find the marriage record. Looking for the husband's name in the marriage index is a start. If the marriage record is found, be skeptical of the woman's name. It will be the name she had at the time of her marriage. You must look at the actual marriage record to determine if her name listed in the index was her maiden name. Marriage records vary

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<http://www.findagrave.com>

State of Connecticut Bureau of Vital Statistics
 Marriage License

Town of Stamford

1. Groom's name <u>Charles M. Gray</u>	1. Bride's name <u>Charlotte Smith</u>
2. Age <u>25</u>	2. Age <u>24</u>
3. Color <u>White</u>	3. Color <u>White</u>
4. Occupation <u>Clerk</u>	4. Occupation <u>no type operator</u>
5. Birthplace (Town <u>Stamford, Conn.</u>)	5. Birthplace (Town <u>New York</u>)
6. His residence <u>Stamford, Conn.</u>	6. Her residence <u>Stamford, Conn.</u>
7. (Single <u>2d 3d</u> Widower <u>First</u> Marriage)	7. (Single <u>2d 3d</u> Widower <u>Second</u> Marriage)
8. Name of Father <u>Charles B. Gray</u>	8. Name of Father <u>James</u>
9. Maiden name of Mother <u>Catherine S. Miller</u>	9. Maiden name of Mother <u>Charlotte C. Anderson</u>

I, Charles M. Gray, one of the persons named in this Marriage License, do solemnly swear that the statements therein made are true.

Signed Charles M. Gray
 Sworn to before me this 20th day of February 1917
Harold Widom Registrar

Example of a marriage record showing the maiden names of the mothers of the couple. Image courtesy of Judy Wright.



From the Membership: Tips and Tricks for Finding Women's Maiden

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greatly from state to state and also county by county. Some marriage records will show both the female's name at time of marriage and also the maiden name. The original record may also show the number of the marriage and the reason for a previous marriage ending. The location of old marriage records varies state by state and also by the dates involved. Alachua County, Florida has photographs of the original marriage records from 1837 to 1973 and placed them on line. Marion County, Florida has marriage records on line from about 1980 to present. Many counties do not have any marriage records on line. Be careful about using a marriage license that is not completely filled out. Sometimes the couple got the license but never married.

Death certificates can be a good source for maiden names. When the wife dies, her name at time of death will be listed in the death index. The original death certificate will show her father's name and also her mother's maiden name in many instances. When the husband dies, the death certificate usually shows the surviving spouse maiden name. The informant of the information on the death certificate may not be totally accurate so always look at who supplied the information. Early death certificates did not have a lot of information. Death certificates of the woman's children will have their father and mother's maiden name. The children will have more modern death certificates that will be more likely to have extended information.

Sometimes finding the location of a gravestone is very helpful. John Montgomery married Elizabeth unknown and I never was able to find her maiden name. She died 21 June 1871 and is buried next to her husband in Springfield Cemetery, Mercer County, PA. I visited the cemetery and found their markers next to a large number of Barnes gravestones. Further investigation proved that Elizabeth Montgomery's maiden name was Barnes and was buried next to her Barnes family.

Military and other dependent pension records are very detailed. From the onset of the Civil War, the US government granted pensions to widows of men who died in service to the Union Army. Then the Pension Dependent Act of 1890 extended benefits to those who could prove that they were the widows of honorably discharged veterans serving the Union for at least ninety days during the Civil War. Confederate pensions vary by state but are filled with genealogical data. The widow of a Confederate veteran filled out a very long form and most

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CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Bureau of Vital Statistics
Medical Certificate of Death

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1. Place of death
a. County **Fairfield**
b. City **Stamford**
c. Name of hospital or institution **Stamford Hospital**
d. Length of stay in home or institution **23 Days** (This summary) **45 Yrs**

2. Health conditions of decedent
a. State **Conn.** b. County **Fairfield**
c. Occupation **Stamford Springdale**
d. Street No. **1185 Hope St.**

3. Personal and Statistical Particulars
a. Sex **Female** b. Race **White** c. Single, married, widowed, divorced, or divorced and remarried **None**
d. Name of husband or father-in-law **Jacob Schmitt**

4. Date of death **May 5 1944**

5. Date of birth of decedent **April 22 1865**

6. Age **79** years **0** months **13** days

7. Residence **New York N.Y.**

8. Usual abode **At Home**

9. Name **unknown** Schenkweiler
10. Birthplace **unknown**
11. Maiden name **unknown**

12. Informant **Mrs. Charlotte Beard**
Address **Fairfield Memo. Park 1185 Hope St. St. Dale**
Relationship **Daughter** Date **May 7 1944**
City **Stamford, Conn.**

13. Cause of death
a. Immediate cause of death **Myocardial infarction**
b. Underlying cause of death **None**
c. Contributing cause of death **None**

14. Signature of physician **Dr. [Signature]**
Address **76 [Address]** Date **May 5 1944**

Example of a woman's death certificate listing her father's last name and thus her maiden name. Image courtesy of Judy Wright.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
FLORIDA

STATE FILE NO. **60-041399**
REGISTRAR'S NO. **7779**

1. PLACE OF DEATH
a. COUNTY **DADE**
b. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION **CORAL GABLES**

2. NAME OF DECEASED
a. NAME OF DECEASED **HAROLD WILLIAM SETLEY**
b. SEX **MALE**
c. COLOR OR RACE **WHITE**
d. HAIR **WHITE**
e. BIRTH DATE **MAY 9 1898**
f. SOCIAL OCCUPATION **ENTERTAINER**

3. PLACE OF BIRTH
a. STATE **FLORIDA**
b. COUNTY **BROWARD**
c. CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION **FT. LAUDERDALE**

4. DATE OF DEATH **NOVEMBER 11 1960**

5. CAUSE OF DEATH
a. IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH **CARCINOMA OF STOMACH POST OPERATIVE STATE**
b. UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH **ARTERIOSCLEROTIC HEART DISEASE**

6. SIGNATURE OF REGISTRAR **Blair [Signature]**

Example of a death certificate showing the decedent's mother's maiden name. Image courtesy of Judy Wright.

From the Membership: Tips and Tricks for Finding Women's Maiden Names

(Continued from page 8)

always had her maiden name listed. The applications were filed in the state that the widow was living. Florida has all the original applications and correspondence relating to Confederate pensions online. For more detailed information on other southern states go to:

[https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Confederate Pension Records](https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Confederate_Pension_Records)

Old newspapers are an excellent source of maiden names. Look for engagement announcements, wedding announcements, and obituaries. Small town newspapers are filled with genealogical gems. These papers printed many items of local interest. An example that helped me find the maiden name of Florence Davis was the note in the local newspaper that said Isaac and Mary Enderly enjoyed a three day visit with their daughter Florence Davis. To find more information on newspapers that have information online go to:

<http://guides.library.upenn.edu/historicalnewspersonline>

Family trees, either online or in published form, can yield answers to maiden name searches. Although they may not always be totally accurate, a well documented tree is very helpful. There are many online Websites that have family trees. A check of the library in the spouse's home town usually has a collection of local family trees and older books containing family histories.

Federal and state census records can sometimes show relationships that will give you a maiden name. Many times when a parent lost a spouse or could not care for themselves, they would move in with a child ... usually a daughter. It is important to look at all the siblings of the person you are researching and check the census records for "in law" relationships.

Depending on the church affiliation, maiden names may be found in church records of births, baptisms, marriages and deaths. The Roman Catholic Church has written these records for centuries. However the Methodist Church hardly ever wrote anything down. A few journals that were kept by circuit riders have this information but they are scarce. Churches sometimes have their own newspapers. The Southern Christian Advocate was the official Methodist

CONNECTICUT STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Public Health Statistics Section—Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Certified Copy of Birth Record

I CERTIFY the following return to be correct from the best information which I can obtain:

Full Name of Child *Chas M. Gray*
 Place of Birth *Burlington* Street and Number *19*
 Date of Birth *21st of Oct.* Sex of Child *Male*
 Name of Father *Charles J. Gray*
 Residence of Father *Burlington* Street and No. *19*
 Birthplace *Vermont* State or Country
 Occupation " *None* Age *32* Color *White*
 Maiden Name of Mother *J. Kate Miller*
 Birthplace of Mother *Ireland* Color *White*
 Age of Mother *35* Number of Child *11* Number now living *1*
 Remarks
 Signature of Physician or Person making Return *[Signature]*
 Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 18__

Example of a birth certificate listing the mother's maiden name.

Image courtesy of Judy Wright.

U. S. SOCIAL SECURITY ACT
APPLICATION FOR ACCOUNT NUMBER *043-07-1905*

PRINT NAME: *CHARLES MILLER GRAY*
 (EMPLOYER'S FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME) (LAST NAME)
ROVIE 2 (STREET AND NUMBER) *3* *NORWALK* (CITY) (STATE)
AMERICAN HAT CO (BUSINESS NAME OF PRESENT EMPLOYER) *5* *NORWALK CONN* (BUSINESS ADDRESS OF PRESENT EMPLOYER) *Fairfield County*
HH (AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY) *7* *OCT 26 1897* (DATE) (YEAR) (SUBJECT TO LATER VERIFICATION) *8* *NORWALK CONN* (PLACE OF BIRTH)
CHARLES DULLER GRAY (FATHER'S FULL NAME) *10* *KATE SPARROW MILLER* (MOTHER'S FULL MAIDEN NAME)
 SEX: MALE FEMALE 12. COLOR: WHITE NEGRO OTHER
 IF REGISTERED WITH THE U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, CIVIC NUMBER OF REGISTRATION CARD
 IF YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY FILLED OUT A CARD LIKE THIS STATE *Nov. 27 1936* (DATE SIGNED) *Chas M. Gray* (EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE AS FULLY WRITTEN) (DATE)
 DETACH ALONG THIS LINE

Example of a social security application listing the applicant's mother's full maiden name.

Image courtesy of Judy Wright.

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**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.

2nd Quarter: April –
June 2014

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From the Membership: Tips and Tricks for Finding Women's Maiden Names



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newspaper and is filled with genealogical information including maiden names.

Look for the possibility of a family Bible that may have been passed down through another branch of your family tree. EBay had an auction on a family Bible printed in 1828 that carried the line down to my maternal grandmother. I purchased it and found the maiden name of my 2nd great grandmother was Mary Deets born in 1810. She married Jacob Hersh and they are the first entries in the Bible.

Look into old wills and land records and court records. I was able to locate Elvira Landing in an index and found out her father left her a feather bed and other furniture. She was the daughter of James Bell and Comfort Merritt. Affidavits found in court records often are the testament of a surviving spouse as to their spouse's name and date of marriage. Look at all the pages in a Probate file. It is amazing what gets stuck in these files.

Example of a family register page from a family bible.
Image courtesy of Arnold Davis.

Arnold Davis