

FIRST FAMILIES OF BAY COUNTY, FLORIDA



INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS

First Families of Bay County, Florida

Information for Applicants

Introduction

The First Families of Bay County, Florida, Certification Program seeks to identify and honor the first families of Bay County, recognize their proven descendants, and promote interest in the rich genealogical heritage and history of Bay County. A further objective is to promote the high-quality standards of genealogical research that are necessary to establish the lineage connections between those pioneers and their descendants. This program is administered by the Bay County Genealogical Society (BCGS) of Florida.

Successful applicants will be recognized and receive their certificate at the BCGS Annual Awards event in June in Panama City, Florida.

The First Families of Bay County, Florida, Certificate

The First Families of Bay County Certificate will be awarded to any person who shall provide documentary evidence sufficient to establish that said person is credibly descended directly from a pioneer who settled within the present-day boundaries of Bay County, Florida, before the county was created. The evidence submitted must establish, in the opinion of the First Families Committee, that the specified pioneer was, in fact, a bona fide resident of what is now Bay County on or before 24 April 1913; and that the applicant is credibly descended from that pioneer.

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Requirements

- The applicant need not be a resident of Bay County.
- The applicant need not ever have been a resident of Bay County.
- The applicant must submit a complete package of information, as described below, that credibly establishes residency of the pioneer, and descendancy of the applicant.
- The applicant must include a non-refundable fee of \$25 with the application.
- However, if the applicant is a member in good standing of BCGS, the fee will be \$15.
- Supplemental descendants may receive certificates for \$5, provided that their applications are submitted at the same time as the main applicant.
- Deadline for initial submissions is 31 January. Revisions, if any, must be submitted by 30 April to be eligible for the annual June awards ceremony.
- Decision of the judges regarding the adequacy of the submission is final.

Helpful Hints

Bay County was founded on 24 April 1913. At the time of its formation, it inherited land from Washington and Calhoun Counties. Even earlier, Escambia, Jackson, and Walton Counties contained a portion of what is now Bay County. The county seat, Panama City, had actually been incorporated in 1909, prior to the formation of the County. Many records of genealogical interest to Bay County descendants that were created before 1913 may therefore reside in the

present-day county seats of these other five counties, depending on when they were created.

It is perhaps worth noting that, since Bay County was formed very recently, it is usually much easier to establish a First Family in Bay County than, for example, to establish that a Florida Pioneer was a resident of the state by 3 March 1845, because more recent records are more numerous, more detailed, and more easily located than earlier ones.

Applicants who wish to learn more about basics of genealogical research or who require assistance in documenting their application may wish to visit the Getting Help page of the BCGS Web site:
www.rootsweb.com/~flbcgs/gettinghelp.html.

Applicants should be aware that the judges are volunteers. Carefully following the instructions below will speed up the evaluation process and make the judges happier.

Printed applications are much neater and easier to read, both for the judges and for future generations of family historians. We prefer that you download the application forms package from the BCGS Web site,
www.rootsweb.com/~flbcgs/firstfamilies.html, complete them on your computer, print the filled-out forms, and mail your package to the FFBC Committee. Forms are available for most word processors, including WordPerfect (.wpd), Microsoft Word (.doc), OpenOffice.org Writer (.doc), and generic (.rtf).

Alternately, you may download the PDF version or use the ones in this information package, and fill in the forms with typewriter or by hand. Print clearly using dark ink.

Rules of Evidence

The Bay County Genealogical Society places great emphasis on the credibility of its certificate program. We believe that to be meaningful, each certified pioneering family and its connection to its descendants must be historically accurate. Therefore, BCGS adheres to the highest standards presently in effect for genealogical evidence. The program requires that each date,

each place, each name, each event, and each parent-child relationship in the application package be thoroughly established by documented, credible evidence in order for the package to be approved. Any assertion that cannot be documented should not be included in the package. Any individual in the line of ascent between the applicant and the pioneer whose connection to his parent cannot be credibly established will result in a failed application.

Basic Terminology

Applicants must recognize that the credibility of historical sources varies widely. It is not at all uncommon to discover conflicting information among different sources. It is vital, therefore, to understand how to reconcile such discrepancies. Below are some basic definitions that will make this process much easier.

Evidence: Information that bears upon a genealogical question. It comes in two flavors: direct and indirect. Direct evidence clearly states a fact and requires no interpretation. Example: John is the son of Sam. Indirect evidence does not answer the question alone; but rather, requires additional evidence to arrive at a conclusion. Example: John cannot find direct evidence that his father is Sam, but he has credible evidence that his sister is Jane, and credible evidence that Jane is the daughter of Sam. Clearly, by indirect evidence, John's father is Sam.

Source: Anything containing genealogical information. Examples include documents, books, people, audio recordings, films, and tombstones. Sources come in two flavors: original and derivative. An original source is one that is still in its first recorded form. A photographic copy of an original source may also be considered original if it looks exactly like the original. A derivative source is one produced by manipulating the content of another source. Examples include transcripts, extracts, indexes, databases, and compilations—including family genealogies.

Information: Statements offered by a source. It comes in two distinct forms: primary information and secondary information. Primary

information is provided by someone who observed an event, was competent to understand it, and recorded the event shortly thereafter. Secondary information is hearsay, or handed down. Example: a death certificate usually contains primary information about the death, but that same source usually contains secondary information about the birth information for the deceased person.

Citation: An exact description of the source from which the referenced information was obtained. Each citation must be sufficiently detailed that anyone could readily identify and locate it. The citation also should include a discussion of any particular details that might affect the evaluation of the referenced information. Citations should conform to the standard reference *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*, by Elizabeth Shown Mills.

Proof: A thought process by which the judges reach conclusions based on the evidence submitted in the application package.

The Genealogical Proof Standard

In general, the judges follow the Genealogical Proof Standard to assess the credibility of each assertion made in the application package. It may be summarized as follows:

1. A reasonably exhaustive search has been conducted for all documents that could be expected to bear upon the question.
2. Complete and accurate citations to all sources are included.
3. The quality of the collected information has been analyzed.
4. Any item of evidence that contradicts the hypothesis has been successfully discredited.
5. The conclusion is soundly reasoned.

Resolving Conflicts

Generally, direct evidence is preferred over indirect evidence; original sources are more reliable than derivative sources; and primary information is more reliable than secondary

information. That is because each time a piece of information is transcribed or interpreted into some other form, there are opportunities for errors to creep in. Indexes of every sort are notoriously inaccurate as are many pedigrees posted on the Internet. They should be used only as clues to look for original sources.

However, any historical source, including original sources, can contain errors, and each case must be evaluated based on the circumstances surrounding the particular situation. It should be evident at this point that consideration of the quality of source is as important as actually having discovered the source—especially in the case of conflicting information—and that means examining every source very carefully for all of the apparently unimportant details contained there.

Family historians should always seek original sources for every genealogical fact. Sometimes that is not possible, but the source closest to the original is usually more accurate. If you are unable to locate an original source for some fact, discuss the steps you took to find it in the Evidence Footnotes form.

Submissions containing mostly citations to indexes and other compiled sources will probably not be successful.

Formatting Conventions

In preparing your application package, certain conventions should be followed when reporting dates, places, names, etc.

Dates should be written as DD-MMM-YYYY, for example; 23 Dec 1889. Do not invent dates. The following qualifiers are entirely acceptable:

- **Before.** Example: Joe Blow predeceased his wife, as reported by her obituary of 1918. Conclusion: Joe died before 1918.
- **After.** Example: Joe Blow died after his brother died in 1914, as reported in his brother's obituary. Conclusion: Joe died after 1914.
- **Between:** Example: Using the above two pieces of information, we conclude that Joe died between 1914–1918.
- **About** (abt, circa, ca): Mike was 10 yrs. old

in 1860 census. Conclusion: Mike was born abt 1850.

- **Say** (an estimate, but based on some general observation related to the situation). Example: Sally married in 1824. You note that most girls in that place at that time first married at roughly 25 years of age. Conclusion: Sally likely was born say 1799.

Places should be reported in as much detail as you can document. If you have credible supporting information for the exact place, write it beginning with the smallest geographical location and ending with the largest.

- Example: West Salem Village, Congress Twp., Wayne Co., OH, USA.
- If you know only the county and state, write, for example, Bay Co., FL.
- County names should be reported as they were at the time the cited event occurred.

Names should be written as the full, legal name.

- Example: William James McNee.
- Optionally, add nickname. Example: Sarah Ann “Sally” Schwarz
- For females, *always* use her maiden surname on lists and charts. Example: Anna Maria Zimmermann.
- Experienced genealogists recognize that there are many ways to spell almost any name. Your judges will not be thunderstruck if the spelling of your ancestor's name on a particular source does not match precisely the spelling on your lineage list.

References

The following basic references will be useful in preparing your application, and can be found in nearly every library.

- Elizabeth Shown Mills, *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1997).
- Elizabeth Shown Mills, ed., *Professional Genealogy* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2001), chap. 17.
- Anonymous, *The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual*, (Washington, DC: Board for Certification of Genealogists, 2000).
- Anonymous, *The Handy Book for Genealogists*, (Logan, Utah: The Everton

Publishers, latest edition).

- William Thorndale and William Dollarhide, *Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1987).

Privacy Policy

1. The BCGS is concerned about your privacy and about potential identity theft. Your application, including your personal information, will be reviewed by our judges during their evaluation of your application. They will not release any of your personal information to anyone outside the FFBC Committee.
2. Your application will be retained by BCGS for future reference.
3. Your application may be released to third parties, on request, to assist them in their genealogical research. However, all personal data relating to any person in the application who is still living at the time of the request, including birth date and place, marriage date and place, phone number, and address, will be expunged unless the applicant provides expressed, written consent for the release of such information.

Instructions

Read the sections above on introduction, requirements, helpful hints, rules of evidence, basic terminology, the Genealogical Proof Standard, how to make citations, date, place, and name conventions, and references. If you did not understand any portion of that, contact the FFBC Committee chair at saunder@nwrls.lib.fl.us for questions or clarification.

Then follow the instructions below. Finally, use the provided checklist to confirm that you have included everything in your package.

1. Conduct any research necessary to complete your application package.
2. Download the forms for your word processor, or use the copies in this package for your submission.
3. Complete the Application Form and sign it.
4. Refer to the illustration “How the FFBC Application Forms Connect the Claims to

- the Evidence” for steps 5 through 9.
5. Fill in the Descendant Lineage List, beginning with your earliest known Bay County pioneer ancestor and working forward in time, one generation at a time, to yourself.
 6. Each stated fact must have at least one supporting source. More is better. If conflicting evidence exists, discuss how you arrived at your conclusion on the Evidence Footnotes form.
 7. Each cited source must be assigned a unique document number, preferably numbered in the order that it appears in the Descendant Lineage List.
 8. Write a complete, detailed source citation on the Document Inventory for each cited document.
 9. Each cited source must be accompanied by a photocopy of the document page(s) containing the information of interest.
 10. On difficult-to-read documents, use a red or blue pencil to make an arrow in the margin pointing to the specific evidence of interest.
 11. If a particular document page is cited as evidence for multiple facts, do not provide more than one copy of that document page.
 12. The judges recognize that it is sometimes impossible to determine a particular date or place. In such cases, just write “unknown,” and report what documents you searched unsuccessfully for that information. A few missing details usually will not cause rejection of your application.
 13. Do not send original documents. Your application package becomes the property of the Bay County Genealogical Society, and will not be returned.
 14. Label each document copy, using labels from the template included in your packet. Attach labels preferably in the upper right corner of each sheet. Include the document number, and if multiple sequential pages of a particular document are submitted, they should be identified as, for example, page 1 of 3.
 15. Arrange your documents copies in numerical order.
 16. Fill out a Family Group Sheet for each of your ancestors listed on the Descendant Lineage List, showing his/her spouse, children, and parents. These forms help the

judges to understand your submission, but will not be a factor in the acceptance process. Therefore, citations are not mandatory.

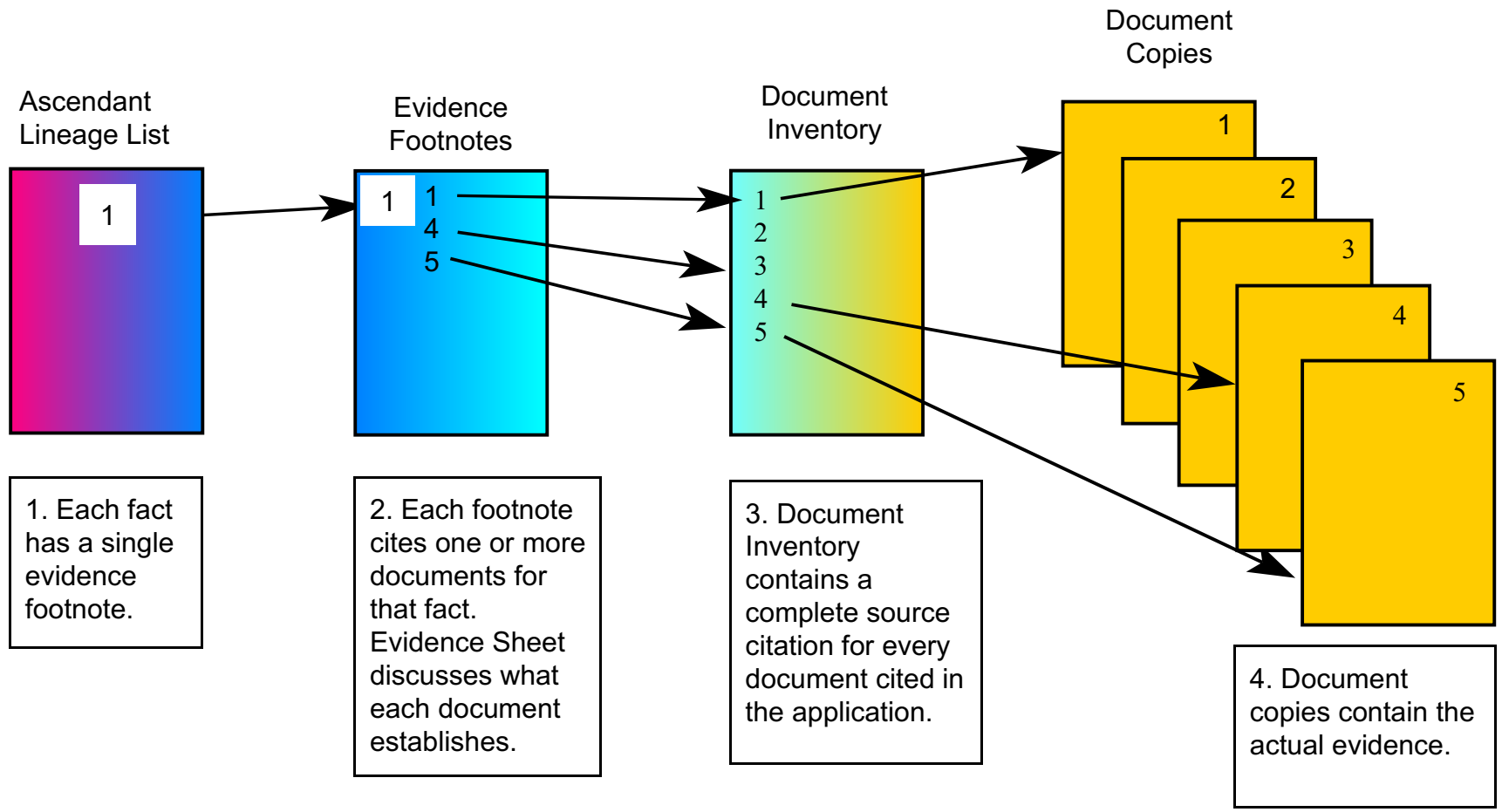
17. Write a short biography of your pioneer ancestor. This will not be considered in the evaluation process, but may be used for future publications of the FFBC program.
18. Please do not use staples, tape, sheet protectors, binders, high lighters, or white-out products.
19. Keep a complete copy of your submission package for your family records. You may need to refer to it if questions arise during the evaluation process.
20. Mail your application to:
FFBC Chairman
Bay County Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 662
Panama City, FL 32402-0662
21. Please allow three months for processing.

Researcher Certificate

The BCGS wishes to recognize the efforts of those individuals who, by virtue of their special genealogical skills and hard work, have assisted others to obtain their FFBC certificates. Therefore, a First Families of Bay County Researcher Certificate will be awarded to anyone who successfully completes the research needed to establish a new, previously undocumented First Family of Bay County pioneer, provided the researcher is not a descendant of that pioneer.

Check List

- Applicant's Information Form (including permission release)
- Application fee
- Descendant Lineage List
- Evidence Footnotes
- Documents Inventory
- Document Package
- Family Group Sheet (optional)
- Pioneer's biographical sketch (optional)



How the FFBC Application Forms Connect the Claims to the Evidence

First Families of Bay County, Florida Application Form

Applicant Information:

Name (as it will appear on your certificate): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

If this is a supplemental application, write the FFBC descendant number you are appending to: _____

First Family Ancestor(s) for whom I am currently applying:

Ancestor who resided in Bay County by 24 April 1913	Earliest year settled in Bay County	Date approved	FFBC pioneer number

Researcher Information (if different from applicant):

Name (as it will appear on your certificate): _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

I certify that the statements made in the application are true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the application and its attachments become the property of the Bay County Genealogical Society when submitted and may be used by BCGS for any lawful purpose, including display, reproduction, and publication.

Signature of applicant: _____

Date: _____

Signature of researcher (if different from applicant): _____

Date: _____

Please do not write in shaded areas.

FFBC Committee Chairman	Date accepted	FFBC descendant number

BCGS use only
File number _____
Fee received _____
Date received _____
Date evaluated _____
Comments _____

First Families of Bay County, Florida

Descendant Lineage List

Generations 1–4

	evidence footnote		evidence footnote
Generation 1			
Pioneer: _____	1	Spouse Name: _____	8
Birth Date: _____	2	Birth Date: _____	9
Birth Place: _____	3	Birth Place: _____	10
Marriage Date: _____	4		
Marriage Place: _____	5		
Death Date: _____	6	Death Date: _____	11
Death Place: _____	7	Death Place: _____	12
 Generation 2			
Their child: _____	13	Spouse Name: _____	20
Birth Date: _____	14	Birth Date: _____	21
Birth Place: _____	15	Birth Place: _____	22
Marriage Date: _____	16		
Marriage Place: _____	17		
Death Date: _____	18	Death Date: _____	23
Death Place: _____	19	Death Place: _____	24
 Generation 3			
Their child: _____	25	Spouse Name: _____	32
Birth Date: _____	26	Birth Date: _____	33
Birth Place: _____	27	Birth Place: _____	34
Marriage Date: _____	28		
Marriage Place: _____	29		
Death Date: _____	30	Death Date: _____	35
Death Place: _____	31	Death Place: _____	36
 Generation 4			
Their child: _____	37	Spouse Name: _____	44
Birth Date: _____	38	Birth Date: _____	45
Birth Place: _____	39	Birth Place: _____	46
Marriage Date: _____	40		
Marriage Place: _____	41		
Death Date: _____	42	Death Date: _____	47
Death Place: _____	43	Death Place: _____	48

Applicant: _____ *Pioneer Ancestor:* _____ *Page:* _____

First Families of Bay County, Florida

Descendant Lineage List

Generations 5–8

	evidence footnote		evidence footnote
Generation 5			
Their child:	_____ 49	Spouse Name:	_____ 56
Birth Date:	_____ 50	Birth Date:	_____ 57
Birth Place:	_____ 51	Birth Place:	_____ 58
Marriage Date:	_____ 52		
Marriage Place:	_____ 53		
Death Date:	_____ 54	Death Date:	_____ 59
Death Place:	_____ 55	Death Place:	_____ 60
 Generation 6			
Their child:	_____ 61	Spouse Name:	_____ 68
Birth Date:	_____ 62	Birth Date:	_____ 69
Birth Place:	_____ 63	Birth Place:	_____ 70
Marriage Date:	_____ 64		
Marriage Place:	_____ 65		
Death Date:	_____ 66	Death Date:	_____ 71
Death Place:	_____ 67	Death Place:	_____ 72
 Generation 7			
Their child:	_____ 73	Spouse Name:	_____ 80
Birth Date:	_____ 74	Birth Date:	_____ 81
Birth Place:	_____ 75	Birth Place:	_____ 82
Marriage Date:	_____ 76		
Marriage Place:	_____ 77		
Death Date:	_____ 78	Death Date:	_____ 83
Death Place:	_____ 79	Death Place:	_____ 84
 Generation 8			
Their child:	_____ 85	Spouse Name:	_____ 92
Birth Date:	_____ 86	Birth Date:	_____ 93
Birth Place:	_____ 87	Birth Place:	_____ 94
Marriage Date:	_____ 88		
Marriage Place:	_____ 89		
Death Date:	_____ 90	Death Date:	_____ 95
Death Place:	_____ 91	Death Place:	_____ 96

Applicant: _____ Pioneer Ancestor: _____ Page: _____

First Families of Bay County, Florida Evidence Footnotes

Foot- note Number	Document Number(s) Cited	What the document(s) establish. Discussion on reliability of sources and of any conflicting evidence and how you resolved it. Description of documents you sought that should have existed, but you were unable to find.
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Applicant: _____ *Pioneer Ancestor:* _____ *Page:* _____

First Families of Bay County Family Group Sheet

HUSBAND

Name: _____
 Born: date: _____ place: _____
 Married: date: _____ place: _____
 Died: date: _____ place: _____
 Father: _____
 Mother: _____
 Other Spouses: _____

WIFE

Name: _____
 Born: date: _____ place: _____
 Married: date: _____ place: _____
 Died: date: _____ place: _____
 Father: _____
 Mother: _____
 Other Spouses: _____

CHILDREN

1	Name: _____ Born: date: _____ place: _____ Married: date: _____ place: _____ Died: date: _____ place: _____ Spouse: _____
2	Name: _____ Born: date: _____ place: _____ Married: date: _____ place: _____ Died: date: _____ place: _____ Spouse: _____
3	Name: _____ Born: date: _____ place: _____ Married: date: _____ place: _____ Died: date: _____ place: _____ Spouse: _____
4	Name: _____ Born: date: _____ place: _____ Married: date: _____ place: _____ Died: date: _____ place: _____ Spouse: _____
5	Name: _____ Born: date: _____ place: _____ Married: date: _____ place: _____ Died: date: _____ place: _____ Spouse: _____
6	Name: _____ Born: date: _____ place: _____ Married: date: _____ place: _____ Died: date: _____ place: _____ Spouse: _____

Prepared by: _____
 Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City, State, Zip: _____
 Date: _____

Appendix A

Sample Descendant Lineage list, Evidence Footnotes, and Documents Inventory

The following example is entirely fictitious and is for illustration only.

First Families of Bay County, Florida Evidence Footnotes

Foot-note Number	Document Number(s) Cited	What the document(s) establish. Discussion on reliability of sources and of any conflicting evidence and how you resolved it. Description of documents you sought that should have existed, but you were unable to find.
1	1	Francis Conan's maiden name appears in her marriage record.
	2, 3, 4	The fact that Francis Conan was a resident of Bay County before it was formed is immediately evident from her presence in the home of her parents in both the 1900 and 1910 censuses of Farmdale Precinct 10, Calhoun County, Florida, which became part of Bay County in 1913. In addition, her obituary states that her birth place was Farmdale, Florida.
2	2, 4, 5, 6, 9	4, 5, 6, and 9 give the birth date as 1 Dec 1889; 2 reports Dec 1889. None of these documents contain primary evidence, but they all agree with each other. Birth records for Calhoun Co. apparently were not recorded in 1889.
3	2, 3, 4, 7, 8	Francis' obituary states her birth place. Her birth state, Florida, is reported in the 1900 census of her parents' home. 3, 7, and 8 show her birth state as Florida.
4	1	Reports the date.
5	1	Reports the place.
6	4, 5, 6, 9	4, 5, and 9 report 29 May 1981; 6 reports only the month and year. Her ages reported in the censuses of 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 are consistent with her obituary and tombstone.
7	4, 6, 9	4 and 9 report the place of death as a Panama City hospital; 6 reports her last known residence was Wewahitchka, Gulf County, Florida.
8	10	Melville Stevenson's birth record names both of his parents, including his mother's maiden name, and states that he was their son.
9	5, 11	Tombstone states the birth date. 1900 census reports he was born May 1885, age 15, in NC.
	22	Reports 30 May 1885. This is secondary evidence, most likely supplied by Jackson himself, but it agrees with the date on docs 5 and 11. Birth records for Columbus Co., NC apparently do not survive. I have been unsuccessful in locating his obituary in newspapers near Selma.
10	11	Census reports he was born in NC.
11	5, 23	Tombstone and death record state the date.
12	4, 23	Jackson's widow's obituary reports that she was living in Selma in 1935, the year he died. 23 reports Dallas County, Alabama.
13	7, 10	Report that Melville was a son of J. G. Stevenson.
14	10	States the date.
15	10	States the place.
16	13, 14	Reports the date.
17	13, 14	Reports the place.
18	15	Reports the date.
19	15	Reports the place.
20	13, 14	Both report Nancy's maiden name.
21	16, 17	16 shows date, place, and parents names, but the child is unnamed. 17 amends the document to state the child's name
22	16, 17	9 shows date, place, and parents names, but the child is unnamed. 17 amends the document to state the child's name.
23	18	Reports the date.

24	18	Reports the place.
25	12	Names Cindy a daughter of Melville and Nancy Stevenson.
26	12	Reports the date.
27	12	Reports the place.
28	19, 20	Report the date.
29	19, 20	Report the place.
30		n/a
31		n/a
32	21	Names this person and his parents.
33	21	Reports the date of birth.
34	21	Reports the place.
35		n/a
36		n/a
37		

First Families of Bay County, Florida Documents Inventory

Document Number	Complete Source Citation
1	Washington County Marriage Record, C: 127, Washington County Courthouse, Chipley, Florida; FHL microfilm no. 1288731, item 3
2	Wm. A. Conan household, 1900 U. S. Census, Calhoun County, Florida, Population Schedule, Farmdale Precinct, ED 1, SD 1, page 222A, dwelling 275, family 275, line 31; NARA microfilm no. T623, roll 166. Francis Conan is listed as the daughter of Wm. A. Conan.
3	W. A. Conan household, 1910 U. S. Census, Calhoun County, Florida, Population Schedule, Farmdale Precinct 10, ED 4, SD 3, page 79B, dwelling 289, family 300, line 73; microfilm no. T624, roll 157. Francis Conan is listed as the daughter of W. A. Conan.
4	"Mrs. Stevenson Died Tues.," <i>Port St. Joe Star</i> , Port St. Joe, Florida, 30 May 1981, p. 3:2
5	Jackson and Francis Stevenson tombstone, Jehu Cemetery, Gulf County, FL; transcribed by William J. Zehner on 16 Jan 1994
6	Francis Stevenson, no. 263-18-3150, Social Security Death Index, Social Security Death Index Interactive Search (< http://ssdi.rootsweb.com >: RootsWeb.com, 2007)
7	M[elville]. G. Stevenson household, 1920 U. S. Census, Calhoun County, FL, Population Schedule, Wewahitchka Precinct 1, ED 12, SD 3, page 187A, dwelling 26, family 26, line 1; digital image, <i>Ancestry.com</i> (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 3 Dec 2006), citing NARA microfilm no. T625, roll 214.
8	Mel Stevenson household, 1930 U. S. Census, Dallas County, Alabama, Population Schedule, Selma City Township, ED 24-34, SD 7, page 151A, dwelling 10, family 11, line 41; digital image, <i>Heritage Quest Online</i> (http://persi.heritagequestonline.com : accessed 30 Jun 2005), citing NARA microfilm no. T626, roll 14.
9	Francis C. Stevenson, certificate of death no. 8380014, Book 1432, page 389, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL
10	Melville G. Stevenson, certificate of birth no. 1917-33- 315, Florida Department of Vital Statistics, Tallahassee
11	McKinnis Stevenson household, 1900 U. S. Census, Columbus County, NC, Population Schedule, Bug Hill Township, ED 31, SD 3, page 30B, dwelling 206, family 206, line 99; NARA microfilm no. T623, roll 1189
12	Cindy Stevenson, certificate of birth no. 2092 (1945), Florida Department of Vital Statistics, Tallahassee
13	Marriage License, C.J. no. 852, Book 1, p. 159, no. 15159, Gulf County Central Bureau of Vital Statistics, Wewahitchka
14	Certificate of Marriage, 65-535, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee
15	Melville G. Stevenson Stevens, certificate of death no. 920531, Book 1832, page 987, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL
16	Unnamed child, certificate of birth no. 539, Alabama Department of Public Health, Montgomery
17	Nancy Lynn Borman, Affidavit to Amend Record of Birth no. 156639, 22 July 1953, Alabama Department of Public Health, Montgomery
18	Nancy Borman Stevenson, certificate of death no. 9780114, Book 1832, page 989, Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL
19	Marriage License, C. J. no. 20158, Bay County Circuit Court, Panama City, Florida
20	Certificate of marriage, recorded in Marriage Book 18, page 502, Bay County Circuit Court, Panama City, Florida
21	Mark J. Anthony, certificate of birth no. 2092 (1945), Ohio Department of Vital Statistics, Columbus

22	World War I Draft Registration Card 9-1-5.C (12 September 918), Jackson G. Stevenson, serial no. 77, order no. 27, Local Board County of Franklin, Apalachicola, Fla.; digital image, <i>Ancestry.com</i> (http://www.ancestry.com : accessed 3 Jan 2007), citing United States, Selective Service System. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, series M1509
23	Jackson G. Stevenson certificate of death no. 789323, vol. 2, page 504, Alabama Department of Public Health, Montgomery.