



WORKBOOK

Marriage Records

BY AMANDA EPPERSON

✿ **OUR AMERICAN ANCESTORS** kept marriage records from colonial times. The government needed to ensure that children who inherited their parents' property were legitimate, that people didn't marry close relatives, that nobody was married to more than one person at the same time and that both parties were above the age of consent or if not, had the consent of their parents or legal guardian.

Marriage records can provide important genealogical details about your ancestors and point to new avenues for research. This guide will help you determine where to look for marriage records and record substitutes, as well as what information you may find in the records.

Clues in marriage records

Although regulations over marriages varied greatly by county and state, the general process unfolded this way: After the bride and groom agreed to marry, they had to obtain a license or post banns. A marriage license gave permission to a justice of the peace, rabbi or minister to marry a couple. In the 20th century, couples had to fill out an application for a license before one could be issued. If the bride or groom was under the age of consent, a letter of consent might have been submitted when the license application was filed.

In some states, primarily in the South, grooms had to place themselves under bond before they married. One or two other men acted as surety to the bond. The bond money was meant to defray court expenses if a planned marriage were not to take place.

Some states allowed a couple who didn't want to pay for a license to instead post banns for three consecutive Sundays in local churches. Banns announced a couple's intention to marry and gave the community time to object to the union.

The acquisition of the license, posting of banns or putting up a bond all assured the state and the community that there were no legal impediments to the marriage.

After the ceremony, the officiant returned a record of the marriage to the courthouse. The returns were either filed or entered into a bound marriage register. The officiant stopped by the courthouse to register or return the marriages he'd performed over a certain period of time. The couple might receive a certificate as an official record as well.

No matter what type of marriage record survives for your ancestor, you're likely to find at least some of the following information:

- names of bride and groom
- date and location of marriage
- name of officiant (justice of the peace, minister, etc.)
- names of bride's and groom's parents
- occupations of bride and groom
- ages and dates of birth for the bride and groom
- birthplaces for the bride, groom and parents
- names of witnesses
- names of surety or bondmen to marriage bond

Unless it was a second marriage, the record will include the bride's maiden name. If the officiant was a minister or rabbi, researching him can shed light on the religious affiliation of your ancestors and lead to additional records. If the record includes the names of the couple's parents and their birthplaces, you'll have a jump-start on your research of the previous generation. Depending upon the state's marriage laws, if no consent was filed, you can be fairly sure that the groom was at least age 21 and the bride was at least 18.

Women are harder to trace, but marriage bonds generally provide one or two names of men with whom the bride was

associated. The men who stood surety to the groom were frequently the bride's father or brother, or otherwise connected to her family. Surety was rarely from the groom's family.

The witnesses listed on a marriage record were usually the couple's family members or close friends—researching these folks can help you find records naming your ancestors. Sometimes, though, witnesses had no connection with the bride or groom and just happened to be nearby.

Marriage record coverage

Due to the importance of legal marriage and its relation to inheritance, marriage records were typically kept in some form, even before statewide registration was required. Most county marriage records began when the county was formed. In eastern states, town or parish officials kept marriage records dating back to colonial times.

Marriages were often the last vital record collected at the state level. Massachusetts began requiring statewide marriage records in 1841, but Washington and Nevada didn't do so until 1968. A list of statewide registration start dates is available at <familytreemagazine.com/info/recordreferences>.

Wherever and whenever your ancestor married, there would've been some official mechanism for recording marriages: either by the state or an agency on behalf of the state, and/or an official from a church. Two printed guides are invaluable to learn what specific records are available for each state: *The Family Tree Sourcebook* (Family Tree Books),

The witnesses listed were usually family members or close friends, and will provide you with evidence of the bridal couple's "cluster."

which includes information on when each county of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia started keeping marriage records, and *The Hidden Half of the Family* by Christina Kassabian Schaeffer (Genealogical Publishing Co.), which includes a list of marriage and divorce laws in every state.

Remember that what the state required and what was enforced at the local level were often two different things. Pennsylvania required marriage registration since it was a colony, but this law was not enforced and few people complied. Ministers might forget to return records, and human error could cause clerks to skip records when entering them into the marriage register.

Accessing marriage records

Marriage records are a diverse record group, especially because each state was responsible for laws governing these records. Record coverage and the information contained varies by state and time period. For help navigating the many possibilities, consult FamilySearch.org's United States Marriage Records Wiki <www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/United_States_Marriage_Records>. This page links to details on vital records for each state. An overview of marriage records is available at <ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Marriage_Records>.

■ **TRANSCRIPTIONS:** Marriage records are among the first records that genealogical societies and interested individuals have indexed and transcribed. Published indexes and transcriptions often are at historical societies and larger regional libraries. Some have been posted online at county genealogy websites, many of which are affiliated with the USGenWeb Project <usgenweb.org> (click on your ancestor's state, then the county). Find other genealogical societies by doing a web search for the name of the county with the state and *genealogy*.

■ **ONLINE:** FamilySearch.org <www.familysearch.org>, Ancestry.com <ancestry.com>, Archives.com <www.archives.com> and World Vital Records <www.worldvitalrecords.com> provide access to indexes and records from the entire country. The advantage of these sites is that they let you search across multiple locations and time periods simultaneously.

Some states, such as West Virginia, provide access to an index and images of marriage records. For West Virginia, see <www.wvculture.org/vrr/va_mcsearch.aspx>. Marriage records

FAST FACTS

■ **RECORD COVERAGE:** Earliest statewide registration began in District of Columbia (1811) and Massachusetts (1841); latest statewide registration began in Washington and Nevada, both in 1968. Louisiana still doesn't collect statewide records.

■ **JURISDICTION WHERE KEPT:** State Department of Health or Vital Statistics, state archives, county courthouse, town hall, denominational archives, local religious institutions

■ **KEY DETAILS:** name of bride and groom; marriage date; name of officiant; county; name of bride's and groom's parents; birthplaces for bride, groom and parents; names of surety (bondsmen)

■ **SEARCH TERMS:** name of county and/or state, marriage records, genealogy or name of county and/or states, marriage records and indexes

■ **HOW TO FIND IN THE FAMILYSEARCH CATALOG:** Search for the state and county, then select Vital Records for civil marriage records or Church Records for available religious records.

■ **ALTERNATE AND SUBSTITUTE RECORDS:** newspapers, church publications and records, censuses, death records, probate records, pension records, obituaries, Bible records

AT A GLANCE:

MARRIAGE REGISTER

MARRIAGE RECORD.		
PARTIES.	AFFIDAVIT.	RETURN.
<p>1</p> <p>Alexander M. McGregor AND Mary A. Rose</p> <p>LICENSE.</p> <p>Issued the 15th day of September A. D. 1871, to the above named parties, N.P.M.</p>	<p>The State of Ohio, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, ss.</p> <p>George Elliott having made application for a LICENSE, for Alexander M. McGregor and Mary A. Rose and being duly sworn, says that Alexander M. McGregor is of the age of twenty-one years, and has no wife li and that Mary A. Rose is of 2 years of eighteen years, a resident of said County and has no husband living, and that said parties are not nearer kin than first cous- ins and there is no legal impediment to said marriage.</p> <p>Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of Sept. A. D. 1871 N. J. Randolph, Clerk</p>	<p>THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. Columbiana County,</p> <p>I certify, that on the 15th day of September A. D. 1871 Mrs. Alexander M. McGregor AND Mrs. Mary A. Rose were, by me, legally joined in Mar- riage.</p> <p>Robert Hays 4 Not'd and recorded 15th Sept. 1871 J. G. Bireline Probate Judge.</p>
PARTIES.	AFFIDAVIT.	RETURN.
<p>5</p>	<p>The State of Ohio, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, ss.</p>	<p>THE STATE OF OHIO, ss. Columbiana County,</p>

1 The groom, Alexander McGregor, did not apply for the license. The man who did, George Elliot, may be related to him.

2 Handwritten notes may offer great clues. In this case, the note indicates that the bride and groom were second cousins.

3 This is the return section of the Marriage Record book. If it is blank, the marriage may not have taken place.

4 The record doesn't indicate whether Robert Hays was a minister or Justice of the Peace. Researching him may provide more information about the couple and their religious affiliation.

5 The marriage record volume, kept by a county clerk, is a copy of the original records, and thus may contain mistakes. For example, other records state that the bride was Mary Jane, not Mary A.

 **TIP:** A preprinted marriage record with the 19 in the year crossed out and an earlier year written in, like 1821, is probably an abstract of the original.

AT A GLANCE:

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATION

No. 358

Application for Marriage License

Statement of Male:

Full name and surname William K. Hood Color, White

Relationship of parties making this application, if any, either by blood or marriage NONE

Occupation Blast Moulder Birthplace Scotland

1 Residence Cleveland, Ohio, 2230 Sears Dale ~~XXXX~~ Avenue

Age 21 years. Previous marriage or marriages NONE Date of death or divorce of former wife or wives _____

Is applicant afflicted with any transmissible disease? NO

2 Name and surname of Father David Hood of Mother Elizabeth Hood

Maiden Name of Mother ANGUS Residence of Father Cleveland, Ohio.

of Mother Cleveland, Ohio. Color of Father, White. Of Mother, White. Occupation of Father Retired of Mother housewife Birthplace of Father Scotland of Mother Scotland

Is applicant an imbecile, epileptic, of unsound mind, or under guardianship, as a person of unsound mind, or under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug? NO Has applicant, within five years been an inmate of any county asylum or home for indigent persons? NO Is applicant physically able to support a family? Yes

Statement of Female:

Full name and surname Ruth P. Guy Color, White

Relationship of parties making this application, if any either by blood or marriage NONE

Occupation Under Clerk Birthplace Cleveland, Ohio.

Residence Cleveland, Ohio, 1655 East 77th Street ~~XXXX~~ Street

Age 22 years. Previous marriage or marriages NONE Date of death or divorce of former husband or husbands _____

Is applicant afflicted with any transmissible disease? NO

Name and surname of Father Fred Guy of Mother Isabelle Guy

Maiden Name of Mother Doran Residence of Father Cleveland, Ohio.

of Mother Cleveland, Ohio. Color of Father, White. Of Mother, White. Occupation of Father Carpenter of Mother housewife Birthplace of Father Cleveland, Ohio. of Mother Monongahela, Penna

Is applicant an imbecile, epileptic, of unsound mind, or under guardianship, as a person of unsound mind, or under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug? NO

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania } ss.
County of Erie }

We, the undersigned, in accordance with the statements herein contained, the facts set forth wherein we and each of us do solemnly swear are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief, do hereby make application to the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Erie County, Pennsylvania, for license to marry.

4 Signature of Applicant, MALE: William K. Hood

Signature of Applicant, FEMALE: Ruth P. Guy

Sworn and subscribed before me this 24th day of August A. D. 1935

License issued 24th day of August A. D. 1935

Duplicate returned 26th day of Sept. A. D. 1935

Married 24th day of August A. D. 1935

3 At Erie, Penna.

By Charlie Barber
Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Justice of the Peace, or Alderman

o/s

1 The handwritten birth date confirms that the groom, William K. Hood, was over the age of consent.

2 Details about the parents of the bridal couple provide clues for future research. The next steps could include immigration records to see when David Hood and Elizabeth Angus came to America.

3 This couple clearly lived in Cleveland, Ohio but married in Erie, Pa. If you can't find a marriage record for an ancestor, check surrounding counties and nearby states.

4 This application is the original record and includes the signatures of the bride and groom.

TOOLKIT

created by the Freedmen's Bureau, a post-Civil War government agency, are at FamilySearch.org <www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1414908>. More than 900,000 marriages are abstracted and indexed at the Western States Historical Marriage Records Index <abish.byui.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>. For more online records and indexes, run a Google <google.com> search for the state and county plus the term "marriage records."

■ **MICROFILM:** If you can't find the marriage record you want online, look for it on microfilm. For a nominal fee, you can rent microfilm from the Family History Library (FHL) for viewing at your local FamilySearch Center. To see if the FHL has the film you need, go to <www.familysearch.org/catalog-search> and run a Place search for the county you're interested in (for example, California, San Diego) and scroll down to the Vital Records listings.

■ **CITY AND COUNTY OFFICES:** Until the beginning of statewide registration, county or town (in New England) clerks filed marriage records in the county courthouse or town hall. At the courthouse, these records could be maintained by several different offices including the probate court, orphan's court, clerk of court, county clerk, registrar of deeds and the district court. Do an online search for the city and/or county and the term "marriage records" to locate information about record availability.

■ **STATE OFFICES AND ARCHIVES:** Statewide registration of marriages is handled by either a State Department of Health or Vital Statistics. VitalRec <www.vitalrec.com> provides information on how to locate the appropriate office for each state. Luckily, many older marriage records have been deposited at the relevant state archives, and some of the locales have put records or indexes online. For example, an index only database is available from the Colorado State Archives at <www.colorado.gov/pacific/archives/marriage-records> and Illinois has a free statewide marriage index at <www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/databases/marriage.html>.

■ **CHURCH RECORDS:** Religious records may provide marriage information and more about your ancestor; for example, records of ethnic churches often listed members' European origins. The existence, survival and accessibility of church records varies. Many records are available on FHL microfilm. Search the FamilySearch online catalog for the county and state you're interested in, then look for a Church Records heading. Also check the website's list of published collections <www.familysearch.org/search/collection/list> for available digitized church records.

Catholic records, if still held by the church, are typically not open to the public, but parish staff may be willing to assist you. To see what records are available for your ancestor's denomination and where they might be held, start at Cyndi's List: Religion & Churches <cyndislist.com/religion>, select the denomination you need and then select either Births, Marriages and Deaths, or Libraries, Museums and Archives.

Websites

- **AmericanAncestors.org**
<www.americanancestors.org> \$
- **Ancestry.com: Birth, Marriage and Death**
<ancestry.com>: Under the Search menu, choose Birth, Marriage and Death. \$
- **Archives.com: Marriage Records and Licenses**
<www.archives.com/genealogy/vital-records-marriage.html> \$
- **Chronicling America** <chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>
- **Church Records Resources**
<familytreemagazine.com/article/church-records-toolkit>
- **Cyndi's List: Marriages & Divorce**
<cyndislist.com/marriages>
- **FamilySearch.org** <www.familysearch.org>
- **Freedmen's Bureau Marriages, 1815-1869**
<www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1414908>
- **GenealogyBank** <www.genealogybank.com> \$
- **GenWed** <www.genwed.com>
- **ItalianGen: Brides, Grooms and Marriages**
<italianguen.org/records-search/marriages.php>
- **Mocavo.com: Marriage Records**
<www.mocavo.com/records/Marriage-Records>
- **Newspapers.com** <www.newspapers.com> \$
- **Red Book: American State, County and Town Sources**
<ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Red_Book:_American_State,_County,_and_Town_Sources>
- **The USGenWeb Project** <usgenweb.org>
- **VitalRec** <www.vitalrec.com> \$
- **Western States Marriage Record Index**
<abish.byui.edu/specialCollections/westernStates/search.cfm>
- **Where to Write for Vital Records**
<www.cdc.gov/nchs/w2w.htm>
- **World Vital Records** <www.worldvitalrecords.com> \$

Publications and Resources

- *The Family Tree Sourcebook* by the editors of *Family Tree Magazine* (Family Tree Books)
- *Finding Your Roots* by Janice Schultz (Huron Street Press)
- *Handbook for Genealogists*, 11th edition, edited by Holly Hansen (Everton Publishers)
- *The Hidden Half of the Family* by Christina Kassabian Schaeffer (Genealogical Publishing Co.)
- *International Vital Records Handbook*, 6th Edition, by Thomas Jay Kemp (Genealogical Publishing Co.)

Put It Into Practice

1. Where would you look for a marriage record for an ancestor who lived in the early 19th century?
 - a. courthouse
 - b. town hall
 - c. a and b
 - d. none of the above
2. Name three types of marriage records.
3. Details typically included in a marriage record are:
 - a. bride's maiden name
 - b. date of marriage
 - c. Name of the church
 - d. both a and b

EXERCISE A: Go to FamilySearch.org's database of North Carolina, County Marriages, 1762-1979 <www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1726957> and search for the marriage of E.L. Yarborough and Lizzie Brown. View the two-image record for this couple.

1. When and where were E.L. Yarborough and Lizzie Brown married?
-

2. When was the marriage returned to the courthouse?
-

3. What was the religious affiliation of the minister?
-
-

4. Write a citation for this record.
-
-
-

EXERCISE B: Pick two ancestors whose marriage record you have not been able to find. Write down the places you have already looked, then list alternative records you could search and one other location where they might have married.

Marriage record substitutes

If your ancestors were married in a county that suffered record losses (often due to fire or flood) or had lax registration requirements, look for evidence of the union in other records. Some substitutes will provide information about the date, location, maiden names and participants of a wedding.

■ **NEWSPAPERS:** Nineteenth-century announcements usually mention the name of the bride and groom, the date and location of the wedding, and occasionally the name of the bride's father and the minister. Announcements from the 20th century are usually longer, with full names of the bride's and groom's parents and descriptions of the wedding and bridesmaid's dresses.

Find local newspapers at historical societies or online for free at Chronicling America <chroniclingamerica.loc.gov> or for a fee at GenealogyBank <www.genealogybank.com>, Newspapers.com <www.newspapers.com> or NewspaperArchive.com <www.newspaperarchive.com>.

Some states have posted newspapers or indexes online for free. Examples include the Colorado Historic Newspapers Collection <www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org> and Utah Digital Newspapers <www.digitalnewspapers.org>. Search online for the marriage location and the term *newspaper* to find relevant digitized newspapers, or use Elephind.com <www.elephind.com> to locate historical newspapers. Your local library also may provide access to regional historical newspapers.

■ **CHURCH PUBLICATIONS:** Many denominations in the United States sponsored their own publications. The *Presbyterian Banner* was published from 1860 and 1898 and included marriage notices in each issue. The Ancestry.com wiki has a list of many religious newspapers that have been transcribed and/or indexed <ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Some_Nineteenth-Century_Religious_Newspapers_Transcribed_or_Indexed>. Transcribed records may also appear in local genealogical society publications.

■ **CENSUSES:** The 1900 and 1910 US federal censuses asked each person's marital status and the number of years married. An *M* indicates the person had been married once; an *M2* meant that person had been married twice. For a person who'd been married more than once, the number of years married referred to their current marriage. Census records are online at FamilySearch.org, Ancestry.com, Archives.com, MyHeritage <www.myheritage.com> and Findmypast <www.findmypast.com>.



TIP: Marriage records historically were filed in the bride's county of residence. If the groom lived in another county, start your search where the bride was from.

MORE ONLINE



Free Web Content

- Best records for finding female ancestors <familytreemagazine.com/article/bestrecords-for-finding-female-ancestors>
- Marriage records checklist <familytreemagazine.com/article/marriage-records-checklist>
- 75 best genealogy websites for state records in 2014 <familytreemagazine.com/article/2014-best-state-genealogy-websites>



For Plus Members

- Guide to vital records <familytreemagazine.com/article/the-facts-of-life-vital-records>
- Find ancestors' marriage records <familytreemagazine.com/article/finding-ancestors-marriage-records>
- International vital records essentials <familytreemagazine.com/article/international-vital-records-essentials>



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- *The Family Tree Sourcebook* e-book <shopfamilytree.com/family-tree-sourcebook-ebook-y3259>
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- US Vital Records independent study course download <shopfamilytree.com/us-vital-record-download>

■ **DEATH RECORDS:** Although death records won't provide a date or place of marriage, they may have clues to a woman's maiden name. If her certificate lists her father's name, his surname is usually (but not always) her maiden name. If the full names of a male decedent's parents are provided, you could then look for their marriage record. For help finding these records, see our Death Records Workbook <shopfamilytree.com/genealogy-workbook-death-records-digital-download-t1785>.

■ **PROBATE RECORDS:** Even if a parent's probate records list a daughter by her first name only, a married daughter would sign the required paperwork with her married name. Additionally, anything her parents bequeathed to her after her marriage would also belong to her husband, so both (and sometimes only the husband) would've signed the paperwork. For help understanding probate records see our Probate Records Workbook <shopfamilytree.com/probate-records-workbook-t6868>.

■ **PROPERTY RECORDS:** A married man couldn't sell his property without the consent of his wife. Both the husband and wife would be listed as grantors when selling the property, and the wife was usually questioned separately to confirm her consent to the sale. Researching property records is a useful tactic for couples who lived in the early 19th century, especially if the husband had a common name.

■ **OBITUARIES:** The name of a person's spouse will probably be included in an obituary, especially if the spouse was still living. You may find a notation of a woman's maiden name and/or the names of her parents (which would also provide you with her maiden name). Find obituary clipping files at local historical societies or at websites like the Cleveland Necrology File <www.cpl.org/necrology>. Newspapers are another excellent source for obituaries. You also can find help with obituaries in our Obituaries Workbook <shopfamilytree.com/workbook-obituaries>.

■ **BIBLE RECORDS:** Family Bibles have long been sold with preprinted pages for births, marriages and deaths. Luckily, many families did enter this data in their family Bible. Note that dates may have been recorded long after the events occurred, leading to inaccuracies. Genealogical organizations have indexed or transcribed many Bible

PUT IT INTO PRACTICE ANSWERS

- 1 c. 2 Bond, license, record, register, return, application. 3 d. **EXERCISE**
- A 1 At the home of J.Q. Brown in Lexington Township, Davidson County, North Carolina on Nov. 3, 1886. 2 November 4, 1886. 3 Presbyterian.
- 4 "North Carolina, County Marriages, 1762-1979," digital image, FamilySearch.org (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.3.1/TH-266-12403-138210-57?cc=1726957> : accessed 15 June 2015), citing county courthouses, North Carolina, entry for E.L. Yarborough and Lizzie Brown: 004134022, image 781.

records. The Daughters of the American Revolution <services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search>, Bible Records Online <www.biblerecords.com> and the Index to Early Bible Records <www.learnwebskills.com/patriot/biblerecords.htm> provide access to collections of Bible records. You can find Bible records through the FHL by searching the catalog for your ancestor's state and looking under Bible Records.

■ **PENSION RECORDS:** A woman who applied for a widow's pension based on her husband's military service had to supply proof of marriage. To see if your ancestor applied for a pension, you can check the records at the subscription sites Fold3.com <www.fold3.com> or Ancestry.com, or for free on FamilySearch.org.

■ **DIVORCE RECORDS:** A divorced couple's marriage date and place would be included in their divorce papers. Our divorce records research guide can help you locate these records <shop.familytree.com/research-strategies-divorce-records>.

■ **RECONSTRUCTED MARRIAGE RECORDS:** Unfortunately, courthouse disasters have affected many marriage records. To help researchers in those areas, genealogical societies and individuals have attempted to recreate lost records by using substitutes such as those listed here. If your ancestors' county suffered record losses, check with the local genealogical society or public library for published compilations of reconstructed records.

Searching for an ancestor's marriage record can take time: records may have been lost, destroyed or never even filed, and ancestors may not have married where we think they did. But the search is worth the effort for the goldmine of information contained in marriage records. ■

MARRIAGE RECORD WORKSHEET

Bride

Full name _____

Variations of first and last names _____

Residence _____

Date of birth _____

Possible marriage years _____

Possible locations of marriage records _____

Known prior marriages _____

Available published transcripts or indexes _____

Religious affiliation for marriage record (if known) _____

Online databases to search _____

Microfilm _____

Are any of these records restricted? _____

Groom

Full name _____

Variations of first and last names _____

Residence _____

Date of birth _____

MARRIAGE RECORD EXTRACTION FORM

Source _____

Location of original record _____

Date accessed _____

Marriage record number or volume and page number _____

Bride

Full name _____

Date of birth _____

Place of birth _____

Residence _____

Occupation _____

Previously married? _____

Name of father _____

Father's birthplace _____

Father's residence _____

Father's occupation _____

Name of mother _____

Mother's birthplace _____

Mother's residence _____

Mother's occupation _____

Groom

Full name _____

Date of birth _____

Place of birth _____

Residence _____

Occupation _____

Previously married? _____

Name of father _____

Father's birthplace _____

Father's residence _____

Father's occupation _____

Name of mother _____

Mother's birthplace _____

Mother's residence _____

Mother's occupation _____

Additional Details

Type of record _____

Date of marriage _____ Date of return _____

Name of officiator and religious affiliation (if any) _____

Location of ceremony _____

Names of surety to bond _____

Names of witnesses _____