



# SOUTHPORT ECHO

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## MEETING TIME / PLACE

Second Monday of the month (No meeting in July or August) 6:00 pm Social 6:30 PM Meeting/Program at 3520 30th Ave Kenosha, WI 53140

This month's meeting will take place at Madrigano Auditorium at Gateway Technical College. The Auditorium building is to the north and back of the Main GTC Building

Check our Website Calendar for the most up to date located at

[www.kengensoc.com](http://www.kengensoc.com)

**Program** for April will be **Show & Tell**. Show us your genealogy finds and tell how you acquired them. Show us how you organize your genealogy stuff, show us how you scrapbooked your ancestors, or how you acquired your grandfather's watch, etc. Everyone is expected to participate, whether you show, tell, or both

## ONE TO ONE GENEALOGICAL CONSULTATION

We continue to have great success with our consulting with members of the public. This has been great fun for us and hopefully helpful for those coming for assistance. The last session was on March 23, 2014. About ten individuals came for assistance from our four (4) members who came to help.

We have two (2) more sessions this spring. April 23 and May 21, 2014. Both of these dates are Wednesdays. Sessions are held from 6:00 pm to 8:30 pm. Sign-up sheets are available at the meeting. Volunteers are asked to arrive at the Kenosha Public Library—Southwest by 5:45 pm so set-up can be completed by 6:00 pm. It is good if you have your own laptop but the library does have two (2) library-owned laptops that can be used.

Please sign up for one of the sessions. You don't have to know much more than the basics and you will find the enjoyment of helping others. If you are worried about how-to, you can come and shadow one of the consultants.

## TOMBSTONES AND OBITUARIES PROJECTS

Well, now that spring has come it's time to hit the cemeteries again. We still are working on Green ridge and Sunset Ridge Cemeteries. These are two (2) large cemeteries which is why we continue to go back to them. The society plans to start in May or June.

There are other cemeteries that need to be photographed and listed. If you know of a cemetery that you are interested in working on, speak to Judy Uelmen to see if it is available and hasn't been done or claimed yet

We are also continuing to collect obituaries and organizing them into books. From these an index will be made and held at the library. Any one wishing to help with cutting or organizing contact Claudia Schiller.

We also have the blue paper for doing stone rubbings available at the meetings. It is \$2.00 for 5 ft. or \$4.00 for 10 ft. Speak to Paula Frye or Suzanne Dibble.

## OLDER FAMILY OBITUARIES

Do you have obituaries for family members who had Kenosha ties? If you could make a copy of each of them and give them to Judy Uelmen to be added to our collection, we would appreciate it. Be sure to include newspaper name and publication date. Also make sure death date is listed or add it to the margin.

## **SCOTTISH HISTORY FAMILY RESEARCH: Beyond the Basics**

**Presented by Maureen Brady**

Written by Suzanne Dibble

Maureen Brady has over 30 years in Scottish research. She is abundantly full of information and can be very helpful in aiding your research for your Scottish Ancestors. Maureen started with showing the major landforms and geographical divisions of Scotland. These being the mountainous highlands to agricultural farmlands and industrial areas where 80% of the people live.

The first goal is you will need to identify what location or county you want to research for your ancestors. Boundaries have changed over the years, so you have to check back to the correct time period. Next, identify the parish; this is very important. Parish size was based on how many members were able to walk to church in one day without mountains and rivers to pass by or through. The churches had to be accessible to the local people.

Two good sources are: GENUKI UK & Ireland genealogy and the National Library of Scotland. Maureen showed that using these two (2) sources will be very helpful with a multitude maps that show major cities, small villages and crossroads. 98% of the people were tenants, not owners. Lands and farm clusters were listed under the estate names. Castles, churches were under farm towns. Parishes and towns are important in Scotland. Estates were handed down from father to son to son.

Next, she discussed the historical context. Settlement patterns: Dalriada, located in the furthest western area of the upper section, around 600 AD, is where the first formation of the Scots began. The Northeast area of the upper section is believed to be discovered by Norsemen and Vikings, but there are no written records. In the lower section in the Northeast section is where the Picts were located. The Romans called them Picts because of the tattoos all over their bodies, Picture People. This area was not suited for agriculture so most of the families became fishermen. The southern areas of the lower section was suited to agriculture, so this large area became farmlands and industrial areas. There are few rivers in either sections. In between the two major sections are the mountains, referred to as the Highlands.

Religious patterns: Reformation came into effect about 1560's, Covenanters who turned down the Church of England in the 1660's, Disruption in 1843 where 60% of the people left the church. Jacobite Period: In 1746 was the Battle of Culloden, Duke of Cumberland orders that no prisoners to be taken. All to be slain on the battlefield. It was to be the destruction of clan power. Weapons to be collected, no wearing of the kilt, harps destroyed. Total barring of Scottish culture. This would last the next 50 years. In 1785 through 1820, the 'Highland Clearances' were further destroying and ridding the Highlands of Scottish families. Homes/crofts were burned down with little warning to pack what little belongings they had.

Social Context: Language spoken in some places were English but of Shakespearean times. Names and naming patterns are that the children are named after parents and grandparents, especially the first four children. Middle names were not common until the twentieth century. Children with middle names were usually named after a specific person, who was not always a relation. Spelling can change throughout life, along with the pronunciation. You won't find death records prior to 1840's, death was not a sacrament, so not recorded.

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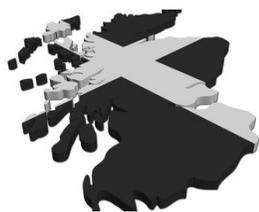
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## Scottish History Family Research

In 1690, for the Hearth & Poll taxes, the first census was taken. It consists of one day where the people slept that night, not where they lived. Clergy were not always available or agreed with, so common-law marriages were done by clasping hands together in front of two witnesses and promising themselves to each other, it was called Hand Clasp. These were not recorded but legal.

During Victorian Times, 1840's, the Census and Civil Records were compared, it was found that 60% of the women had illegitimate babies. And maternal grandmothers had many grandchildren, none which were listed under a father's name. There was no stigma to this, many times the couple would eventually marry. The man would own up, pay a fine, and they would marry. If he refused, he would be held in front of church, in sack cloth and ashes till he agreed. Education: The ministers provided a basic education to boys and girls. The boys not only had to read and write but also speak and write Latin.

Statistical Account of Scotland, to the web site: ([edina.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot](http://edina.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot)) There will be historical information and maps of the towns, cities, parishes and etc., dating back the 1790's.



### Sunshine's Corner by Claudia

#### SPREADING SUNSHINE TO MEMBERS:

Joyce March is still recovering and would like to hear from members. Cards can be sent to:

Joyce March

c/o St. Francis Terrace, Room 112-1 3200.  
2nd street, Milwaukee, WI 53214-4442.

Sympathy card was sent to the family of Paul Jaeger for his loss.

Sympathy card was sent to Paula Frye on the loss of her brother Francis G 'Frank' Frye

Surname being Searched~~Contact via website at [www.kengensoc.com/](http://www.kengensoc.com/) for further information.

Name	Researcher No.
Stalone/Stallone	1
Burdick/Butrick	52
Zingler	3
Shinn	4
Hanna/Hannah	5
Scheffus/Shefus	63
Seiberlichz	9
Drislov	10
Seibold/Seybold	39
Lesnik	17



## **CHECKED ANY GOOD BONDS LATELY?**

(From webinar "**The Ties That Bond**" presented by Presenter : Judy G. Russell, JD, CG, CGL)

As we all do, we search and search to find some documents to prove what we believe we know. In research there are a variety of bonds mostly through the court system. Of course, there are the usual Appearance bonds-for appearances in court, Appeal bonds-requesting appeals, Official bonds-is the agreement to do the duties of the office they have accepted or been appointed to.

What are bonds? They are signed promises and many times include a plenary payment if not fulfilled. Such as; the Marriage bond of my 3xgreatgrandparents George W. Fry and Barbara A. Smelcher. Because their marriage occurred in 1819, young women wouldn't allowed to sign legal documents so her father John Adam Schmeltzer had to sign the bond. This was the first time I came across my 4xgreatgrandfather's name. It also led to finding his Will which included further information of the names of his first and second wives and his children by each of these two women. The marriage bond is the promise that the couple planning to be married are both able to be married and have no impediment. If it turns out one lied than the monetary penalty must be paid. In my 3xgreatgrandparents the fine would have been \$250. If both decide not to marry but there is no reason other than choice, the penalty will probably be ignored.

The term of 'Bond' is a term mainly used in the New England and early states and colonies. As the population moved west, bonds identification began to change, probably due to the influxes of pioneers from various countries. Often instead of bonds, they were called notes or certificates, etc, but their substances is still there.

There are many other types of bonds through the court system and are possibly available for searching. These are: Appearance bond--a promise to appear in court; the Administrator or Executor bond for a will—executor is named by the deceased in the will, an administrator is appointed to the duties of the executor when there is none named by the deceased or unavailable for some reason.

Another interesting bond is a Guardian bond. This is understandable when a child or children become orphans and need a family member or friend or kind soul to take responsibility for them. If a father dies and the children are of various ages such as 6 to 16. Depending on the state they are in and the laws of that time period, guardianship bond will probably be needed. Most common is that children under age 14 would automatically be assigned to their mother as their guardian without any court action. For children 14 and older, the court would allow the children themselves to choose their guardian whether or not it's their mother. If the mother dies and leaves property to her children or her parents leaves property to her and her descendants but not her husband there would be a guardian bond. This bond would be for the minor children, the father must go to court to get guardianship over their property with the guarantee to maintain the property for the children. Joint guardianship is possible where one person is responsible for the children's personal care and other is responsible to make sure of financial support.

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### Checked any good Bonds Lately?

The Peace bond is an interesting piece of justice. This is for disputing individuals relating to various reasons. This bond usually has a time limit on it like a year or a few months. In this bond one to all parties must sign agreement not to fight, harass or to do damage to another's property. The Peace bond was an attempt to cool the heads in a squabble. This is a bond that may have helped the Hatfield's and McCoy's.

The Freedom bond is signed by the owner of a slave that is being set free. This bond was a promise that the freed slave will not become a burden on the community. If that person becomes a problem then the former owner is responsible to pay fines and debts up to the plenary clause. If the bond is to \$300 then the former owner is responsible up to the \$300

The Stay bond is a bond to promise to pay but to hold off the payment for a specific amount of time. The Forthcoming bond is similar to the stay bond in that it promises to pay at some time in the future. And there is an Attachment bond for taking a lien on an item, funds or property.

You can find a great deal of information in these bonds or sometimes very little. Most of these bonds occurred in the court system but can be difficult to find due to the change of the name of the bonds as mentioned above. Start by checking the local court records but don't stop there. Also check the local history societies, libraries, archives, etc. may be needed.

The presenter Judy G. Russell, JD, CG, CGL recommends the following books:

1. Genealogical Proof Standard: Building a Solid Case by Christine Rose

Can be found at many of the northern Illinois library's including Mount Prospect, Newberry, Algonquin, etc. In WI only found copies available at the Historical society library and at UW-Green bay. Per Worldcat.org

2. Courthouse Research for Family Historians: Your Guide to Genealogical Treasures by Christine Rose

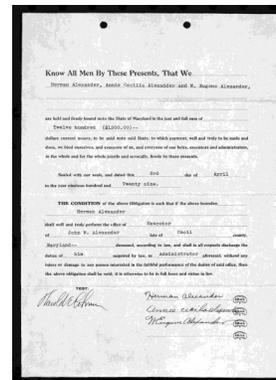
Can be found at the same libraries as mentioned above plus Kenosha Public library and UW-Parkside. Per Worldcat.org

3. Black's Law Dictionary : Comes in two editions and in book form or on CD

Can be found at the Kenosha Public Library and many other Wisconsin libraries and Illinois libraries. Per Worldcat.org

4. Courthouse indexes illustrated by Christine Rose

Can be found in the Illinois libraries and at the Wisconsin Historical Society Library. Per Worldcat.org



**Recommended Websites:**

Genealogy of UK and Ireland ([www/genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk))

National Library of Scotland ([www.nls.uk/maps/index.html](http://www.nls.uk/maps/index.html))

Cyndi's List for Scotland ([www.cyndislist.com/scotland.htm](http://www.cyndislist.com/scotland.htm))

Family Search ([familysearch.org](http://familysearch.org))

Scotland's People (<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/>) - this is a fee for service, currently about \$11.00 for 30 pages or screens (good for 1 year)

([moebrady45@gmail.com](mailto:moebrady45@gmail.com)

([www/genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk))

([www.nls.uk/maps/index.html](http://www.nls.uk/maps/index.html))

[edina.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot](http://edina.ac.uk/stat-acc-scot)

[www.legacyfamilytree.com](http://www.legacyfamilytree.com)— Webinars, Legacy family trees, Genealogy store

[www.worldcat.org](http://www.worldcat.org)—World Library catalog, good for finding articles, books, CD, etc. from all over the world. Find books you can borrow through the library system

Have you come across any good website that you would like to share with others? Let me know so I can place into Recommended Websites. Thanks Paula Frye.



**Elected Officers**

President ~~ Judy Uelmen

Treasurer ~~ Frank Klein

Vice-president ~~ Claudia Schiller

Secretary ~~ Mary Ann Cole

**Appointed Officers**

Digital Equipment Operator ~~ Don Kueny

Sunshine Committee ~~ Claudia Schiller

Webmaster ~~ Jeff Huff

Librarian/Historian ~~ Suzanne Dibble

Surname ~~ Paula Frye

Publicity~~Judy Reynolds

**Contact Information**

Website ~~ [www.kengensoc.com](http://www.kengensoc.com)

Judy Uelman (President) ~~ [juelm@aol.com](mailto:juelm@aol.com)

Paula Frye (Newsletter Editor) ~~ [prfrye@hotmail.com](mailto:prfrye@hotmail.com)



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