

Douglas County Law Library

E-Mail Newsletter



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Meeting and Event Announcements

The Defense Bar meets the second Friday of the month. This month the meeting is on the 14th.

The March Douglas County Bar Association Brown Bag CLE program will be held a week later than usual on Thursday, March 27, 2014, from 12:00 p.m. to 12:50 p.m. in the Jury Assembly Room in the Judicial and

Law Enforcement Center. Sarah Warner will present a program on *Top Ten Kansas Civil Cases from 2013*. One hour of ethics CLE credit is pending approval. Handout material can be downloaded from the [DCBA website](#).

Legislation Could Impact Law Library Attorney Registration Fees

On February 12th, HB 2651 was introduced by the House Judiciary Committee. It could impact how the fees that attorneys are required to pay to their local county law library are used. The bill would amend K.S.A. 20-3127, one of the statutes controlling how county law libraries in the state are operated, by adding a new Section 2(f). It reads "*(f) The board of trustees of a county law library established pursuant to this section may authorize the chief judge of the judicial district to use fees collected pursuant to K.S.A. 20-3126, and amendments thereto, for the purpose of facilitating and enhancing functions of the district court of the county.*"

The only fees authorized in K.S.A. 20-3126 are the annual registration fees that attorneys are required to pay to their county law library. The bill was supposedly introduced because Dickenson County once had a law library, but it closed, and there is library fee

money sitting around that cannot be utilized in any other way. The problem with this amendment is that its language makes no provision for it to be limited to counties that have closed their law library. As written, the language in the amendment would allow any county law library board, at any time, to authorize that the law library fees that attorneys are mandated to pay by statute be turned over to their district court for the use of the court.

There is no concern that the Douglas County Law Library Board of Trustees would ever authorize this, but the same may not be true for other county law library boards in Kansas. The Kansas District Judges Association is on record as supporting this bill.

HB 2651 was passed by the House on Thursday, February 27th, and has moved on to the Senate. A hearing on it is scheduled for 10:30 a.m. on Monday, March 10th before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The (Monetary) Value of the Law Library

Most patrons of the Law Library would probably agree that it is a valuable resource to the local legal community, but that might be more a more personal, subjective opinion than an objective one. Putting the Library's value into more concrete monetary terms might be more informative.

To that end, use statistics for patrons using the Library's WestlawNext patron access account in January 2014 were retrieved from Thomson Reuters. During that month, there were 699 WestlawNext searches performed by Library patrons through the Law Library's account. Along with the number of searches performed in January, Thomson Reuters included the equivalent monetary value that they placed on those searches. That total came to \$12,381.

This is far in excess of what the Library pays Thomson Reuters per month for its WestlawNext patron access account. The \$12,381 accurately reflects the total cost that individual patrons would have been charged had they performed the same searches on a computer that was not covered by a WestlawNext account.

In a very real sense, the Law Library providing its patrons with access to WestlawNext saved the attorneys of Douglas County \$12,381 this past January alone. Now that is real value!

Current Art Gallery Exhibition

The February/March 2014 Law Library and Division IV art gallery exhibitions are silk paintings by Sophia Compton.

The exhibitions will run through the end of March 2014.

The April/May exhibitions in the Douglas County Law Library Art Gallery and the Division IV Art Gallery are scheduled to be paintings by Joanna Ward. More information on these exhibitions will be in the April 2014 E-Mail Newsletter.

For more information on past, current, and future Art Gallery exhibitions, or for more information on the Art Galleries, please consult the Art Gallery page on the Law Library's website.

If you would like to exhibit your art in our galleries, or know of local artists who would like to show their original art here, contact the Law Library at 838-2477 or by e-mail at info@douglascolawlibrary.org.

New Acquisitions

Newly acquired material added to the Law Library's holdings:

AALL Spectrum, v. 18:4 (Feb. 2014).

ABA Child Law Practice: Helping Lawyers Help Kids, v. 33:2 (Feb. 2014).

Advance sheets of the Kansas Supreme Court and the Kansas Court of Appeals, v. 298:1/v. 49:3 (Dec. 2013).

Juvenile Justice Update, v. 19:6 (Dec. 2013/Jan. 2014).

Kansas Statutes Annotated, 2013 Supplements.

Did You Know?

Every month, a bit of Law Library trivia is posted in the Law Library and on the Law Library's website. The previous month's "Did You Know" tidbit is then published here in the Newsletter. The hope is for this to improve communication between the Law Library and its users.

February's entry was:

The Law Library has a wireless network named DCLaw-guest that is available to anyone using the Library. The network password is posted in the Library.

This Month In Legal History

March 14, 1894 - Fred Hill kills Patrick Henry Geelan over a White Cap letter.

Patrick Henry Geelan was born on March 15, 1833, in Cavan County, Ulster, Ireland. He taught school there, before deciding to emigrate to the United States. Exactly when he left Ireland and came to America is not known, but in 1855, he arrived in Big Springs, a small community on the Oregon Trail in Lecompton Township, Douglas County, Kansas Territory, located about halfway between Lawrence and Topeka not far from the Shawnee County line. Because

of his experience as a teacher in Ireland, when the Greenwood Valley School was built approximately 2½ miles northeast of Big Springs, Geelan went to teach there. It is not known how long he taught at the school, but he eventually opened a store in Big Springs. On January 10, 1860, he married Sarah Salome Custard in Grover, a small community about 1½ miles northeast of Greenwood Valley School, and 4 miles northwest of the town of Lecompton. Sarah, who apparently went by her middle name Salome, was born April 24, 1833, in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Robert Ward Custead¹ and Lydia O. Custead, nee Sitler. Patrick and Salome began a family, and their first child, a son named William, was born around 1862. Sometime during the early years of the Civil War, Geelan and other men from the Big Springs area organized an informal militia. The militiamen went to Lawrence on August 22, 1863, the day after William Clarke Quantrill and 400 of his Confederate guerillas sacked and burned the town. Then on August 31, 1863, possibly as a result of the raid on Lawrence, the Big Springs militia was formally organized as Company F of the Second Regiment of the Kansas State Militia, and Geelan was mustered in as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Company. Company F was then headquartered at Big Springs. The Geelan family grew again when a second son, Charles, was born to the couple in 1864. Geelan's Regiment was called into service that year to help counter the army under the command of Confederate general Sterling Price, who was leading an invasion of Missouri. Price was attempting to cross into Kansas and wreak havoc there. Geelan led his men in the Battle of the Big Blue² on October 22, 1864, in Jackson County, Missouri, when the Regiment, aided by the Topeka Battery of Artillery, repelled the Confederate forces under Price. The Confederates were defeated, and moved south into Kansas, eventually being mauled so badly in

the Battle of Mine Creek that Price called off the invasion and retreated back to Arkansas. After the War, Geelan resumed his civilian activities. Another son, Daniel, was born around 1867. In addition to his store in Big Springs, Geelan must have owned land and farmed, as that is his occupation as recorded in the 1870 U.S. Census for Lecompton Township, taken on July 30th. Not long after the census was taken, a daughter, Anna, was born. She lived only a year, and died on August 8, 1871. She was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery near Big Springs³. In spite of the tragedy, the Geelans continued to have children, with a daughter, Maggie, being born on May 17, 1873, and finally Nettie⁴, on March 26, 1876. Sometime in the early 1880s, Geelan was made deputy postmaster of Big Springs under postmaster Thomas S. Custard⁵. One of Geelan's neighbors was a man named Daniel Mark Hill⁶, who was known to the locals as Mark Hill. He was the head of a family later described as a "large, wealthy and influential element of the Big Springs population." Hill opposed Geelan's appointment as deputy postmaster, and a quarrel between the Geelans and the Hills began over this. Just what the trouble was, and why Hill opposed Geelan's appointment as deputy postmaster, is not clear, but it may have been rooted in partisan politics. There is evidence that the two men belonged to different political parties. Hill was a Republican, and there is strong evidence that Geelan was a Democrat. When Grover Cleveland took office in 1885 and became the first Democrat to hold the office of President of the United States since Andrew Johnson left office in 1869, Custard was removed as postmaster at Big Springs and Geelan was appointed in his place. At that time, postmaster positions were usually awarded as patronage by the party in power to loyal and trusted party members, so since Cleveland was a Democrat, there is all likelihood that Geelan was also a Democrat, and was awarded the

postmaster position as patronage. Mark Hill might initially have been upset when a Democrat was made deputy postmaster under Thomas S. Custard, himself probably a Republican, but would have become even more incensed when that same Democrat later supplanted Custard as postmaster of Big Springs. This is borne out by a later report that "the strife [between Geelan and Hill] grew apace" when Geelan was appointed postmaster. Fredrick "Fred" Hill was one of Mark Hill's seven children. He was later described as "a peaceable boy who never did seek trouble, but who is given to spells or intervals of insanity. During these times he has been known to become violent and to tear his clothes. He has been considered so dangerous when these spells were upon him that no one dared to go near him." In 1887, Fred Hill and another man were charged with committing a disturbance at a school house meeting. Geelan was called as a witness at a grand jury investigation of the disturbance, and testified under protest. The case went to trial, but Geelan was not called as a witness. Fred Hill and the other man were acquitted. It is not known if his having testified before the grand jury improved or worsened the relationship between the two families, but whatever trouble Geelan was having with Hill, it was likely overshadowed by events in his personal life. On March 12, 1888, Geelan's wife Salome died, and was buried next to Anna in St. Peter's Cemetery. Then, just eight months later, Benjamin Harrison defeated Cleveland in the November presidential election. When Harrison, a Republican, took office in 1889, Geelan lost his position as postmaster, and was replaced by the former postmaster, Thomas S. Custard. On March 22, 1890, Geelan filed for a pension from the United States Government for his service during the Civil War with Company F. There is an indication on the record of the filing that he may have had some physical disability. Geelan apparently stayed on as an employee

of the post office during Harrison's four year term, as a later report indicated that throughout the summer and fall of 1892, "the Hills frequently asked Assistant Postmaster Caldwell to recommend Geelan's removal from the post office." This unsuccessful attempt by the Hill family to get Geelan dismissed from his job would have done nothing to lessen the animosity between the two families. In the November 1892 election, Cleveland defeated Harrison, and when he took office again as President in 1893, Geelan was reappointed postmaster of Big Springs. This was likely to have aggravated the trouble between the two families even more. In early March of 1894, Geelan received an anonymous letter dated March 2, 1894. At the head of the letter were a skull and crossbones, followed by "We beg leave to inform you that your days are limited to a small number in that town. You will be given ten days to leave it. If you are there at that time you will be dealt with according to the laws of this organization. We look at this as doing the community in which you live a favor, as you are a rogue and a hard case." It ended with "This and last," and was signed "White Caps." Geelan had received a White Cap letter. The White Caps were participants in a vigilante movement that was first reported in Indiana, and that spread to many parts of the country through the latter part of the 19th Century. Local men would organize into secret committees that would come together periodically to whip or otherwise punished those they accused of being "wife beaters, drunkards, poor providers, immoral couples and individuals, lazy and shiftless men, and petty neighborhood thieves." Occasionally, the punishment resulted in the death of the target. They were, in effect, self-appointed moral police. The White Caps would frequently warn their intended targets with letters, telling them to get out of town, "or else," just as the one that Geelan received had done. They would wear masks or other

disguised when they carried out their threats, and frequently white hoods or other white head coverings, thus the origin on their name. The White Caps were not part of the Ku Klux Klan, and attacked anyone they believed to be morally degenerate, white or black⁷. Their actions came to be known as "whitecapping," and someone who was the recipient of their attention, like Geelan, was said to have been "whitecapped." There were undoubtedly individuals who had no connection to the movement that took advantage of its notoriety to send poison pen letters to people they did not like under the guise of being from the local White Caps. Whether this was the case with the letter that Geelan received is not known. Regardless of the source, Geelan believed that the White Cap letter he had received had been written by Fred Hill. The reason for Geelan believing that Fred was the author of the letter is unclear. Fred was later quoted as saying that he "took no part in the controversy" between the two families, but subsequent events cast serious doubt on this assertion. Early in the morning of March 14, 1894, Fred Hill came to Geelan's store in Big Springs. In front of several witnesses, Geelan accused Hill of having written the White Cap letter. Hill supposedly left the store in an angry mood and walked home. When he arrived, he went in, took up his Winchester rifle, and began to leave. His mother begged him not to go back to the store, but he left the house, telling his mother that he was taking the rifle to the blacksmith shop to get it repaired. Instead, he went straight back to Geelan's store, arriving there about 9:30 a.m. Hill's mother must not have believed him, as she followed after him at a distance and was a witness to what happened subsequently. Geelan's son William was in his father's store, sitting at the stove with a man named William Murphy. William Geelan looked out the window and saw Hill approaching. He told his father that Hill was coming with a gun.

Geelan got a revolver, backed up to the corner of the store occupied by the post office furniture, and waited for Hill. When he arrived, Hill stepped up on the store's front porch, glanced through the glass in the door into the shop, and then moved to the window to the right of the door. Hill leveled the rifle at Geelan, reportedly shouted "You damned son of a bitch, maybe you want to settle this now," and then fired. Almost simultaneously, Geelan fired his pistol at Hill. Geelan's shot hit the mail box next to where Hill was standing, but the bullet from Hill's rifle went through Geelan's head, killing him instantly. Hill turned and crossed over to the blacksmith shop. He saw Bob Clymer, a friend of his, and asked him to saddle his horse and bring it to him down the street. Clymer did as he was asked. It was reported that as Clymer passed Geelan's store, William called out to him for assistance, but he continued on to bring the horse to Hill. Hill mounted the horse and rode off, heading directly to Lawrence. He arrived there about 2:00 p.m., and went straight to his brother-in-law, Frank McHale, "the rising young criminal lawyer." McHale advised Hill to turn himself in to the authorities, which he promptly did. As soon as William had determined that his father was dead and that he could do nothing for him, he hopped on a horse and himself rode rapidly to Lawrence. He went to the authorities there and filed a complaint against Hill for the first degree murder of his father. Hill was put in jail pending the coroner's inquest. McHale, Hill's lawyer, claimed that Hill was out hunting, and when he came into Big Springs, he met Geelan, who had picked a fight with him, requiring Hill to shoot in self-defense. Deputy Sheriff Pryor was sent to Geelan's store to collect evidence. He returned to Lawrence around 11:00 p.m. with Clymer, who had been arrested by the local constable for helping Hill leave town after the shooting. On the day after the shooting, March 15th, "Squire" Stone im-

paneled a coroner's jury that found that "Patrick H. Geelan came to his death by a gunshot wound from a rifle in the hands of Fred Hill." Soon after their verdict, Justice of the Peace John Charlton arraigned Hill without bail on a charge of first degree murder in the death of Geelan. There was speculation that his mother might have to testify, as she had been a witness to the shooting. Mark Hill came into town later in the day, but when asked about Fred, all he would say was that "his son had at times betrayed symptoms of insanity." A reporter from the *Lawrence Gazette* visited Hill in jail, reporting that when he arrived, Hill had "just finished a dainty breakfast sent in to him by his relatives." The reporter continued that Hill "is a handsome, intelligent looking, smooth-faced youth of 21, slight [illegible], and in appearance the least like a murderer, very fond of music and a good performer on the violin." Geelan was a popular man, and the authorities had heard talk that some citizens might take the law into their own hands and try to lynch Hill, so being concerned for his safety, on March 16th they temporarily transferred him to the jail in Ottawa, Kansas, approximately 25 miles south of Lawrence. Geelan was buried that same day, next to his wife in St. Peter's Cemetery. Hill was returned to town on March 18th, and at about 10:40 a.m. on March 22nd, was brought "between two officers" before Justice Charlton for a preliminary hearing. "He was closely handcuffed and was weeping hysterically. He kept the two officers busy for a time to prevent him from doing himself harm after his handcuffs were removed, but soon quieted down and with bowed head seemed totally oblivious of his surroundings." Fred Hill's murder case was finally called for trial in front of District Court Judge Alfred Washburn Benson on May 7, 1894. The prosecution was to be conducted by County Attorney Samuel Douglas Bishop and A.C. Mitchel, and the defense by George J. Baker and Hill's brother-in-law Frank McHale.

The trial was continued for two days, and set to start on the 9th. In the trial, the prosecution contended that Hill's actions that day showed he intended to kill Geelan, and so had committed first degree murder. They rested on the 11th, and the defense began their case on the 12th. They contended that Hill's parentage, surroundings, education, and good character would be shown. He had been in poor health the preceding few years and was under treatment for nervous troubles. Hill supposedly visited the post office in Big Springs many times each day, and that he would frequently play his violin there. In the defense's version of the events on the day of the shooting, Geelan had threatened Hill with the penitentiary over the White Cap letter. After Hill had left Geelan's store and gone home, he got his rifle, which he was known to carry around, and was walking to a field where his father was working⁸. He happened to pass Geelan's store on the way, and as he did, he saw a flash or heard a loud report, he was not sure which. Hill turned and saw that his life was threatened by the revolver Geelan was pointing at him. He feared for his life and fired the fatal shot in self-defense. He immediately came to Lawrence to turn himself in to the authorities as any innocent man would do. The case went to the jury about 11:30 a.m. on May 17th. After eight hours of deliberation, they came back at 7:30 p.m. with a verdict of guilty of second degree manslaughter. It is not known if Hill's family being a "large, wealthy and influential element of the Big Springs population" or because he had "betrayed symptoms of insanity" had any influence on him being convicted of a much lesser charge than first-degree murder. The concern for Hill's safety returned, and he was taken to the Wyandotte County, Kansas, jail on the 19th for safe-keeping. In an article in the *Kansas City Times*, for Sunday, May 20, 1894, Hill, mistakenly referred to in the newspaper as the "Blue Springs Murderer," was reportedly

brought there because "a plot to lynch the prisoner was discovered." He had been allowed to bring his violin along, but the jailer would not let him have it with him in his cell. He "pleaded for permission to retain the violin, saying that he would give the boys inside a sacred concert today." The jailer refused his request. An article in *The Daily World*, published in Lawrence, reported that "there never was the slightest danger of lynching." Hill was returned to Lawrence on Monday the 21st, and Judge Benson sentenced him to four years and six months at hard labor in the Kansas State Penitentiary. He could have been sentenced to up to five years, but it was reported that "the sentence was lightened on account of the former good character of the prisoner and his youth." Hill went off to prison. Geelan's son William married Mamie Schott, remained in Douglas County, and worked for the railroad. Charles stayed in Douglas County and fell on hard times in his old age, first living with his sister Nettie and her husband, and then as a resident at the Douglas County Poor Farm. He was there when the main residence building was destroyed by fire on April 13, 1944. Although eight of the thirty-four elderly residents died in the blaze, Charles managed to escape, but lived for only one year more. Daniel was appointed postmaster of Big Springs after his father's death, and served until 1898. He married a woman named Mary, eventually moving to Kansas City, Kansas, and worked there as a carpenter. Maggie married Oliver W. Chambers, and moved with him to his family farm in Wilson County Kansas. Nettie married August Noe, also a farmer, and remained in Douglas County. Fred Hill served out his prison term and then left Kansas, joining the estimated 100,000 people who went to the Klondike during the 1896-1899 gold rush to Canada's Yukon Territory. What success he had there or what his eventual fate was is unknown.

¹ Apparently, the parents changed the family name from Custead for their offspring, as all of their seven children had Custard as their last name.

² Also known as the Battle of Byram's Ford, it was part of the larger Battle of Westport.

³ There are two headstones in the Geelan family plot in St. Peter's Cemetery with the names of young girls who died in 1871. One is inscribed Anna, dau. of P.H. & S.S. Geelan, died August 13, 1871, 1 yr. old. It is broken in two pieces and is lying on the ground against the headstone for Charles. The other one is inscribed Annie, 1869-1871, is of higher quality, is intact, and is upright. Is it possible that the Geelans would have had two daughters with so similar names, one born in 1869 who died in 1871, and the other who was one year old when she also died in 1871? It is possible, as they might have been twins, but the different nature and condition of the two headstones makes this unlikely. What is likely is that there was only one daughter, known variously as Anna and Annie, who was born in 1869. She died in 1871 before her second birthday, and her headstone was inscribed "Anna." At some time later, perhaps when her mother died, a replacement headstone was erected with "Annie" inscribed on it, and the earlier one was laid alongside it. Sometime after Charles' death, the broken one would have been moved to its current location.

⁴ No record has been found that names Patrick and Salome's second daughter as Nettie, but it can be deduced by utilizing the 1940 U.S. Census for Lecompton Township. In it, a woman named Nettie M. Noe is recorded as the wife of August Noe. Residing in the same household is a man named Charles H. Geelan, whose age is listed as 76 and his relationship to the head of the household, August Noe, is brother-in-law. Figuring backward, a 76 year old man in 1940 would have been born around 1864, the same as was Patrick and Salome's son Charles. It is almost a 100 per cent certainty that the Charles Geelan, who was the right age and living in the same township as Patrick and Salome had been, is their son. Since August Noe was recorded as Charles' brother-in-law, then August's wife Nettie is Charles' sister, and so was Patrick and Salome's daughter.

⁵ There is no indication whether Thomas S. Custard and Geelan's wife Salome, whose maiden name was also Custard, were related.

⁶County, Pennsylvania. He moved to Iowa in 1862, and first came to Kansas in 1863, staying only a few months before going back to Iowa. In 1867 he came

back to Kansas, settling his family in Anderson County. In 1869, they moved to Lecompton Township, where he began farming. In 1879, he moved to Jefferson County, Kansas, and worked as a foreman on a large farm there. In 1883, he moved back to Lecompton Township and bought farm land there.

⁷ As time passed and the movement spread to the south, it became more like the Klan, targeting blacks for "punishment." The societies gradually died out, but remained active in some parts of the country well into the first decade of the 20th Century.

⁸ This differs from the version of the story that Hill's lawyer told immediately after the shooting, when he said that Hill had his rifle that day because he had been out hunting.

From: [Patrick Henry Geelan](#), Ancestry.com website; Big Springs, Bald Eagle, v. 19, no. 3 (Fall 1993), [pp. 2-4](#); [Sarah Salome/Custard](#), FamilySearch website; [Patrick Henry Geelan](#), MyTrees.com website; Muster Roll, Company F, Second Regiment, Kansas State Militia, Kansas Muster rolls, Kansas State Militia, Kansas. Adjutant General's Office, volume 11, [p. 91 \(98\)](#), Kansas Memory website; [Battle of the Blue](#), Kansas Memory website; [Patrick H. Geelan, 2nd Lieutenant, Company F \(Big Springs\), Second Regiment of the Kansas State Militia, as of 10 October, 1864](#), Roster, The Second Kansas State Militia and the Battle of the Blue website; Geelan, Patrick H., 1870 U.S. Census, Lecompton, Douglas County, Kansas, 7/30/1870; Complete Tombstone Census of Douglas County, Kansas, Volume 2, by B. Jean Snedeger, Douglas County Genealogical Society, [Lawrence, Kansas], 1989, pp. 105, 375, and 410; Noe, August G., 1940 U.S. Census, Lecompton, Douglas County, Kansas, 4/18/1940; [Nettie M. Noe](#), Find A Grave website; Oliver W. Chambers, History of Neosho and Wilson Counties, Kansas, Monitor Printing Co., Fort Scott, Kansas, 1902, [pp. 520-521](#); The Lawrence Gazette, v. 12, no. 603 (March 22, 1894), pp. 1-2; Judge John Charlton, Portrait and Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas and Franklin Counties, Kansas, Chapman Publishing Company, Chicago, 1899, [pp. 192-193](#); David Mark Hill, *ibid*, [pp. 249-250](#); [Patrick H Geelan, "United States General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934"](#), Familysearch website; A Primitive Method of Enforcing the Law: Vigilantism as a Response to Bank Crimes in Indiana, 1925-1933, Indiana Magazine of History, No. 102 (September 2006), [pp 187-219](#); [Whitcapping](#), Wikipedia website; The Daily World, v. 3, no. 13 (March 15, 1894), p. 4; The Daily World, v. 3, no. 17 (March 20, 1894), p. 4; The Daily World, v. 3, no. 14 (March 16, 1894), p. 4; The Daily World,

v. 3, no. 59 (May 8, 1894), p. 4; The Daily World, v. 3, no. 64 (May 13, 1894), p. 4; The Daily World, v. 3, no. 68 (May 18, 1894), p. 5; [Fred Hill, the Blue Springs Murderer, brought here for safety](#), Kansas Genealogy Trails website; The Daily World, v. 3, no. 71 (May 22, 1894), p. 4; The Lawrence Gazette, v. 12, no. 612 (May 24, 1894), p. 2; [William G. Geelan](#), Familysearch website; Lawrence Journal-World, v. 88, no. 89 (April 13, 1944), p.1; and, Daniel A. Geelan, 1910 U.S. Census, Wyandotte County, Kansas, 4/28/1910.

Each month, an event from "This Month In Legal History," the history of law and jurisprudence of Douglas County that occurred during that month, is included in the Newsletter. The current entry is also posted for the month on the Law Library's website. Entries from past months are [archived](#) on the website. Submissions from readers are welcome and encouraged.

Law Library Volunteer Opportunities

The Law Library Volunteer Program provides a capable and dependable volunteer work force to assist with the day-to-day operations of the Law Library and with its special projects. This work force supplements the paid Library staff and allows the Library to provide the best possible service to attorneys, local judges, and the public.

The Volunteer Program is instrumental in linking a valuable community resource - the citizens - with a valuable community institution - the Douglas County Law Library - for the benefit, growth, and enrichment of both.

If you or someone you know might be interested in volunteering for one of them, or if you would like more information on our program and/or the positions we have open, please contact the Library or visit the "Volunteers" page on the Law Library's website.

Feedback

This Newsletter is intended to be useful to its readers. As in any enterprise, feedback on how the Newsletter is fulfilling this goal is crucial to our achieving it. If our articles are helpful, let us know. If they are not, let us know. If you have suggestions on how to improve the Newsletter, or comments and suggestions on the Law Library itself, please let us know. For your convenience, there is a link to a [feedback form](#) available on most pages of the Law Library's website. Thank you.

Submitting Articles for Newsletter

The Editor encourages readers to submit articles for publication and/or make suggestions on material to be included in future issues of the Newsletter.

To Subscribe

Contact the Law Library by mail, e-mail, or telephone and request a free subscription to the Newsletter. It will be sent to you as a PDF attachment to an e-mail. The Library's mailing address is: Douglas County Law Library, Judicial and Law Enforcement Center, 111 East 11th Street, Lawrence, Kansas, 66044. The Library's e-mail address is: info@douglascolawlibrary.org. The Law Library's telephone number is: 785-838-2477.

Back Issues

Back issues of the Newsletter are [archived](#) on the Library's website.

Classified Ads

Free classified ads may be placed in the Newsletter by contacting the Law Library. The Editor reserves the right to refuse anything deemed inappropriate and to add restrictions as the need arises.

No Ads this Month.



Douglas County Law Library E-Mail Newsletter

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