

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 10th.

The May Douglas County Bar Association Brown Bag CLE program will be on Thursday, May 16, 2013, from 12:00 p.m. to 12:50 p.m. in the Jury Assembly Room in the Judicial and Law Enforcement Center.

Randall Fisher will present *Ten Most Common Mistakes in Automobile Cases*. Handout material can be downloaded from the [DCBA website](#).

Board of Trustees Election Results

The successful candidates in this spring's biennial election of attorneys to fill the five attorney member positions on the Douglas County Law Library Board of Trustees are:

Julia V. Bellemere
Hatem Chahine
Jody Meyer
Sarah Warner
Charles E. Whitman

The five took office on May 1, 2013.

Craig Stancliffe leaves the Board after serving two terms.

Law Library Celebrates Its 10th Anniversary

The Law Library celebrated its 10th Anniversary of serving the legal information needs of Douglas County on May 1, 2013 with an open house and reception.

On February 26, 2001, an election was held among local attorneys, asking whether a county law library should be established. The attorneys voted 109 in favor and 12 against, thereby approving the establishment of a library. The five sitting district court judges became members of the new Library Board of Trustees, and an election was held in May for the four positions reserved for attorneys. The first regular meeting of the Board was on May 31, 2001. Kerry Altenbernd was hired as Law Librarian, and began working in that position on October 1, 2002. The Library had its grand opening on May 1, 2003.

Current and past members of the Douglas County Law Library Board of Trustees are:

District Court Judges:

The Honorable Michael J. Malone, President of the Board, 2001 - Present.

The Honorable Robert Fairchild, 2001 - Present.

The Honorable Kay Huff, 2011 - Present.*

The Honorable Peggy C. Kittel, 2008 - Present.

The Honorable Paula B. Martin, 2001 - Present.

The Honorable Jack A. Murphy, 2001 - 2009.

The Honorable Sally D. Pokorny, 2009 - Present.

The Honorable Jean F. Shepherd, 2001 - 2011.

The Honorable Stephen N. Six, 2005 - 2008.

Attorney Members:

Julia V. Bellemere, 2011 - Present.

Shelley K. Bock, 2005 - 2007.

David J. Brown, 2001 - 2007.

Hatem Chahine, 2011 - Present.

Kay Huff, 2001 - 2007.*

Jody Meyer, 2009 - Present.

Martin L. Miller, 2007 - 2009.

Carolyn Simpson, 2007 - 2009.

Kenzie Singleton, 2007 - 2011.

Craig A. Stancliffe, 2009 - 2013.

Margie Wakefield, 2001 - 2005.

Sarah Warner, newly elected in 2013.

Charles Whitman, 2001 - Present.

Stephanie J. Wilson, 2005 - 2011.

*Before her appointment as District Court Judge, the Honorable Kay Huff served six years on the Board as an attorney member.

Current Art Gallery Exhibition



The April/May 2013 Law Library and Division IV art gallery exhibitions are mixed media by Kerry Thonen.

The exhibitions will run through the end of May 2013.

The June/July exhibitions in the Douglas County Law Library Art Gallery and the Division IV Art Gallery are scheduled to be Photography by Tony Peterson. More information on these exhibitions will be in the June 2013 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. 17:6 (Apr. 2013).

ABA Child Law Practice: Helping Lawyers Help Kids, v. 32:4 (Apr. 2013).

Advance sheets of the Kansas Supreme Court and the Kansas Court of Appeals, v. 295:3/v.48:3 (Jan. 2013) and v. 296:1/v. 48:4 (Mar. 2013).

Kansas Administrative Regulations, 2012 Supplement.

Kansas Reports, v. 289.

Search and Seizure Bulletin, v. 50:4 (Apr. 2013).

Kansas Trial Handbook Ceases Publication

The Library has been notified by Thomson Reuters that, "due to insufficient market interest," they are discontinuing the Kansas Trial Handbook, and that, "no further updates will be produced."

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.

April's entry was:

Past issues of the Law Library's E-Mail Newsletter are archived on the Library's website.

This Month In Legal History

May 21, 1856 - Marshal Donaldson orders Captain Donaldson to release Dr. Root and Captain Mitchell.

In response to the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act by President Pierce on May 30, 1854, Congress began organizing the government of the newly designated Territory of Kansas. Government officials were appointed to serve in the Territory until such time as a local government was firmly established. One of those appointed positions was that of Auditor of Public Accounts. On August 30, 1854, John Donaldson was appointed to that position by Congress. Donaldson was from Kentucky, having been born there in 1830, and was a supporter of Kansas being admitted to the Union as a slave state. Upon his appointment as Auditor, he traveled out to Kansas. He apparently did not immediately settle in the Territory, as he is reported to have been living in Jackson County, Missouri, at the time of the election for the first Territorial Legislature, held March 30, 1855. Despite being a government official and not actually being a resident, Donaldson ran for a seat on the Kansas Territorial Council (Senate) for Riley County. On Election Day, thousands of proslavery Missouri residents crossed into Kansas, and took over polling stations. They voted, in many cases refused to let Free State men vote, and then went back home to Missouri. Only two Free State candidates won seats in the election, one of those being Martin F. Conway, who defeated Donaldson for the Riley County seat. Free State supporters protested about the way the election had been conducted, and Territorial Governor Andrew H. Reeder called for a new election, but only in those districts where formal complaints had been filed. Proslavery men boycotted the election that was held on May 22nd, and eight additional Free State men were elected to the legislature. A legislative committee was appointed to evaluate the credentials of those elected, and since it was dominated by proslavery men, it refused to accept any of the Free State men elected in May. It instead accepted all the proslavery men who had

won the balloting in the election on March 30th. Martin Conway resigned from the legislature on July 3rd in protest of this blatant violation of a free election, and the next day, July 4th, John Donaldson was appointed to Conway's seat. In addition to become a member of the Territorial Legislature, Donaldson also became a captain in the Kansas Militia. The militia operated as the enforcement arm of the "Bogus Legislature," so called by Free State men because of the way it had been formed. In early fall 1855, several abolitionist in New Haven, Connecticut, began organizing a group of men to go to Kansas Territory to work for Kansas to be admitted to the Union as a state that did not allow slavery. The group came to be known as the Connecticut Kansas Colony. The group was sometimes also referred to as the Beecher Bible and Rifle Colony, because the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher¹ helped raise funds to buy 25 Bibles and 25 Sharp's rifles² for the men to take with them to Kansas. The members of the Colony left Connecticut on March 31, 1856, setting out for Kansas Territory to begin their Free State work. They traveled through St. Louis, Missouri, where they purchased tools and other supplies, and then up the Missouri River on the steamboat *Clara* to the City of Kansas, now known as Kansas City, Missouri. A party of five men pushed off ahead of the rest of the group to locate a good place to settle. After securing wagons and oxen, the remaining Colony members traveled to Lawrence, Kansas Territory, the headquarters of the Free State movement there. They stayed several days, until the men who had gone on ahead returned. They reported that they had found a suitable site in Wabaunsee County, so the Colony members left Lawrence, arriving at their destination on April 28, 1856. One of the members of the Colony was Dr. Joseph Pomeroy Root. Root was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, on April 3, 1826. He attended medical school and became a practicing physician in New

Hartford, Connecticut. Root married Frances Eveline Alden, a descendant of John Alden³, in 1851, and would eventually father five children with her. In 1855, he was elected to the Connecticut House of Representatives as a Whig. He joined the Connecticut Kansas Colony and came with them to the Territory. Another member of the Colony was William G. Mitchell, Jr. Mitchell was born in 1825 in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and immigrated to Middletown, Connecticut, with his parents while still an infant. In 1849, he went to the gold fields in California and then on to Australia in 1853. In 1855, he returned to Connecticut by way of Great Britain, and in early 1856, he joined the Connecticut Kansas Colony and came to Kansas Territory with them. Around the second week of May 1856, Root, Mitchell, and two other men, presumably also Colony members, traveled the 70 or so miles from the settlement in Wabaunsee County back to Lawrence. While in Lawrence, Mitchell went to the Post Office to pick up three letters that belonged to a member of the Colony who had not accompanied the four to Lawrence. The man had given Mitchell written authorization to pick them up, so he was given the letters that purportedly contained several hundred dollars. The four Colony members completed their business in Lawrence and left town on Thursday, May 15, 1856, heading west towards home. They had gone only a few miles when they passed near a cabin along the road. Suddenly a group of men rushed from the cabin and descended on the travelers, firing at them and commanding them to surrender. The Colony men were badly outnumbered, as their attackers numbered around sixteen. Root and Mitchell were riding mules, which are not known for their speed, while the two men accompanying them were on horses. The horsemen were able to ride off quickly and make their escape, while Root and Mitchell were not. Realizing that they could not escape, the two men reigned in their

mules. The firing stopped, and they asked their attackers why they were fired upon without first being ordered to halt. The man commanding the group informed them that he was acting under instructions from the United States Marshal, presumably Israel B. Donaldson⁴, not to be confused with Captain Donaldson of the Kansas Militia, which were to detain all persons passing over the road. He offered to show them his authority if they would go with him to their camp. After consulting together for a few moments, Root and Mitchell decided to surrender, and were taken to a small cabin about one and a half miles from where they had been taken prisoner. When the two arrived at the cabin, they were put under guard by about a dozen soldiers. They were eventually placed in the custody of Captain Donaldson, but whether that occurred on the day they were captured or on the following day is not certain. When asked, Donaldson refused to tell the two men why they had been detained. He also confiscated their supplies, their weapons, including three revolvers and a Bowie knife, and their papers, including the three letters Mitchell had picked up in Lawrence. Mitchell protested, showing Donaldson the authorization he had to be carrying the letters, but this did no good. The cabin where the men were being held was near the main camp of a large group of proslavery men that were assembling several miles from Lawrence. The proslavery men were part of a posse being formed by Marshal Donaldson ostensibly to assist the Marshal in serving warrants on several Free State supporters in Lawrence. The morning after their capture, Friday, May 16th, Root and Mitchell were taken from the cabin into the proslavery camp. There they were questioned by Dr. John H. Stringfellow, who was a noted proslavery advocate, member of the "Bogus Legislature," and Colonel in the Third Regiment of the Kansas Militia. He also refused to tell the two men why they were being held. Mitchell again protested

the letters being taken from him, and again, it did no good. There were reports that Stringfellow had acquired possession of Mitchell's letters from Captain Donaldson. After being questioned by Stringfellow, the two prisoners were remanded to their cabin, where they were detained until Wednesday, May 20th. During that time, several other prisoners were brought in and also detained in the cabin. While they were imprisoned, Root and Mitchell were fed sporadically, sometimes receiving two meals a day, and other times going 24 hours or more without being fed. On one occasion, after having not eaten for a day, Mitchell was ordered to cook a meal for himself and Root. He declined, indicating that he did not know how to cook. He was immediately taken to Stringfellow's tent, where he was met with cries of "Kill the damned rascal! Hang him, hang him!" from the officers and men there. Someone threw a rope over his head, and several men tried to grab the other end. He managed to get out of the predicament, and was returned to the cabin. On the 20th, the proslavery camp was moved to a position about two miles west of Lawrence. A red flag with a white star and the words "Southern Rights" above it⁵ was flying over the camp. That evening, all the prisoners in the cabin were marched the six or so miles to the new camp, reaching there around 9:00 p.m., and were put under guard in tents. They spent the night trying to sleep on the wet ground without blankets to lie on or to cover themselves with. The next morning, May 21, 1856, the proslavery posse ate breakfast, and then was drawn up into a hollow square formation. Marshal Donaldson was introduced, and gave his orders for the day to his men, to march into Lawrence and enforce his warrants. Next to speak was David Rice Atchison. Atchison was a United States Senator for Missouri. He had served as President pro tempore of the Senate for six years and had requested that Senator Stephen Douglas introduce the

Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 that had opened up Kansas to white settlement and sparked the struggle over slavery there. Atchison was strongly in favor of Kansas becoming a slave state, and bitterly opposed the Free State men in Lawrence. He made a fiery speech to the assembled pro-slavery posse that was overheard and remembered by Dr. Root. He excoriated the town of Lawrence, ending his speech with, "Yes, these God damned sons of damned puritan stock will learn their fate, and they may go home and tell their cowardly friends what I say! I care not for them! I defy and damn them all to Hell. Yes, that large red flag denotes our purpose to press the matter even to blood, the large lone white star in the center denotes the purity of our purpose, and the words "Southern Rights" above it clearly indicate the righteousness of our principles. I say under all these circumstances I am now enjoying the proudest moments of my life, but I will detain you no longer. No boys! I cannot stay your spirit of patriotism, I cannot even stay my own; our precious time is wasting. No, hasten to work, follow your worthy and immediate leader, Colonel Stringfellow! He will lead you on to a glorious victory, and I will be there to support all your acts and assist as best I may in all your acts, and assist completing the overthrow of that hellish party, and in crushing out the last sign of damned abolitionism in the territory of Kansas." The speech was met with loud approval. Shortly after the conclusion of Atchison's speech, a detachment of cavalry that had been reconnoitering Lawrence returned. It was reported that Lawrence was defenseless, and before noon, the posse moved out under overall command of Marshal Donaldson. About 25 men remained to guard the prisoners. After having served his warrants in Lawrence, the Marshall returned to the camp about 3:00 p.m. He located the sergeant of the guard and inquired as to what charges had been brought against Root, Mitchell,

and the other men being held prisoner. He was informed that there were no charges against the men. They were being held in response to orders he, Marshal Donaldson, had made previously. In response, Marshal Donaldson issued a general order that, "Captain Donaldson and other captains will release all the within named prisoners immediately after the reception of this order, and all their property to be restored to them without delay." He also addressed an order directly to Captain Donaldson to, "Let Dr. J. P. Root pass unmolested. He is entitled to receive his mule, saddle, bridle, spurs, blanket, lariettes [sic], and two Whitney's revolvers." The prisoners were released. Their release was accompanied by the sound of cannon fire coming from Lawrence. After the Marshal had left Lawrence, Sam Jones, the proslavery Sheriff of Douglas County, had taken command of the forces occupying the town, and had proceeded to enforce what he said was a warrant to suppress the insurrection that the Free State town was conducting. His men began firing cannons at the Free State Hotel, eventually burning it down. They also proceeded to sack the town, which included destroying the two Free State newspapers there. While this was underway, the released prisoners were trying to make their way to Lawrence. The Marshal had advised them against doing so when he had released them, but they had ignored his advice. On their way, they ran into the man who had been in command of the men who had first arrested them, who also advised that they not go to Lawrence. When and if they made it there that day is uncertain. The following day, May 22nd, Root and Mitchell went to Lecompton, the Territorial Capitol, to recover the remainder of their property, including the letters that had been taken from Mitchell. They saw Marshal Donaldson, who refused to turn over the property. The two men returned to Wabaunsee County, and upon their arrival, a celebration was held. It included a parade of

the local Free State militia known as the "Prairie Guard," who had elected Mitchell as their commander while he was imprisoned. There were also a series of speeches, including one from Dr. Root. Root and Mitchell then went back to their Free State activities. It was becoming hazardous for Free State men and supplies to come into Kansas through Missouri, so an alternate way bypassing the slave state through Iowa and Nebraska Territory was planned. A committee was formed to lay out the route, to which Root was appointed. By early fall, the route, known variously as Lane's Road or the Lane Trail in honor of Jim Lane, controversial leader in the Free State movement, was open. It would eventually become an important route in the Underground Railroad in Kansas. Mitchell led the Prairie Guards to Lawrence in late August 1856 to help protect the town from another threat from a force of proslavery men. When word came on August 30th that a large force of proslavery men had attacked the town of Osawatomie, Kansas Territory, Jim Lane led a forced march of Free State men to try to intercept them as they withdrew. Mitchell and his men joined the march. They caught up to the proslavery men and attacked them on September 1st at Bull Creek, an area near the junction of the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails in southwest Johnson County, Kansas Territory. After a brief skirmish, the proslavery men retreated towards Missouri, ending the Battle of Bull Creek. Mitchell and his men returned to Wabaunsee County. On November 7, 1856, Captain Donaldson led six armed men under his command into the courtroom of Justice of the Peace R.R. Nelson in Lecompton. He was there to rescue one of his men named Fisher who was undergoing a hearing on the charge of larceny. Donaldson took Fisher away, dismissing the court, "in a manner that would have done credit to Oliver Cromwell." An appeal was made to Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, commander of the United

States Dragoons stationed near Lecompton, to put Donaldson under arrest, which he did. On November 16th, Lieutenant William Franklin delivered to Donaldson a copy of the charges and specifications against him. Donaldson called on the Governor, and, "upon his making the proper explanation and apology, the charge was dismissed, Captain Donaldson reinstated in his command, and the matter was left to the action of the civil authorities." The civil authorities apparently took no action. Instead of serving out his full four-year term as Auditor of Public Accounts, John Donaldson resigned from the office on February 20, 1857, apparently giving up on Kansas, and left the Territory. His fate after leaving Kansas is unknown. Root and Mitchell continued their work to make Kansas Territory a free state. Mitchell's farmstead in Wabaunsee County served as a station on the Underground Railroad. Root eventually became chair of the Free State Executive Committee. He moved to Wyandotte County, and following the negotiation of an exchange of prisoners with Territorial Governor Wilson Shannon, Root went back east to raise support for the Free State cause. He returned to Kansas, and was elected to the Kansas Territorial Council. After Kansas joined the Union as a Free State in 1861, Root was elected to be the first Lieutenant Governor of the new state. When the Civil War broke out across the country, he joined the 2nd Regiment of the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry as a surgeon. He eventually rose to become medical director of the Army of the Frontier. After the War, Root returned to medical practice in Kansas. Mitchell was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives for one term in 1868. That same year, he married Mary N. Chamberlain who was from Middletown, Connecticut, and eventually fathered four children with her. In 1870, Root was appointed United States Ambassador to Chile, serving in that post until 1873. He received honors from the Chilean govern-

ment for his work during a smallpox epidemic there. Root returned to Wyandotte County and resumed his practice. He died in Kansas City, Kansas, on July 20, 1885. Mitchell lived the rest of his life in Wabaunsee County, dying there on March 31, 1903. In 1953, 50 acres of land three miles south of Wamego, Kansas, that were once part of Mitchell's farmstead in Wabaunsee County were bequeathed to the Kansas State Historical Society by his son, W.I Mitchell, "as a park to memorialize the famous Beecher Bible and Rifle Colony." The Historical Society agreed to develop a park and erect an historical marker there within five years. In 1956, a monument was erected on the Historical Society's land on the top of Mount Mitchell, a large hill named in honor of the Kansas pioneer and Free State advocate. The Historical Society failed to develop a park, and then in the early years of the Twenty-first Century, the organization decided to relinquish ownership of the land. The Kansas Attorney General determined that only a non-profit organization could take over ownership from the state. The Mount Mitchell Prairie Guards was formed to work for such an outcome. They partnered with Audubon of Kansas, and in April of 2006, ownership of the land was transferred to them by the State. The Mount Mitchell Heritage Prairie was the result. The original Mitchell farmstead, located just north of Mount Mitchell, was also added to the National Park Service's Network to Freedom Program as an authentic Underground Railroad Station.

¹ Henry Ward Beecher's sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe, was the author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, published in 1852, that became a sensation and did much to turn the opinions of the nation towards the abolitionist cause.

² Sharp's Rifles soon came to be known as "Beecher's Bibles."

³ John Alden came to America on the *Mayflower* and was one of the founders of the Plymouth Colony in

Massachusetts. He was the object of the famous quote from his future wife, Priscilla Mullins, who, when Alden was attempting to help his friend Miles Standish woo the young woman, was reported to have said, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

⁴ There is a question about the spelling of the Marshal's last name. The text of his commission as United States Marshal is printed in the third volume of the *Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society*. In that commission printed on page 228, his name is spelled "Donaldson". In the index of that volume, on page 482, his name is spelled "Donalson", without the second "d". The commission mentions that he is from Illinois, and a check of the Internet shows that in a history of Illinois published in 1889, an Israel B. "Donaldson" is noted as being a Major in the 5th Regiment (sometimes known as the 1st) of the Illinois Volunteers in the Mexican-American War, serving from June 8, 1847 to October 16, 1848. A search of Illinois Mexican-American War veterans on the Illinois State Archives website lists no Israel B. "Donaldson", but does list an Israel B. "Donalson" as first a Captain and then a Major in the 1st Illinois Regiment. In searching the online FamilySearch database that is supported by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, only one Israel "Donaldson" is found, appearing in the 1830 United States Census for Ohio. However, there are two entries for an Israel B. "Donalson", one appearing in the United States Census for 1830 in Kentucky, and the second appearing in the Index to Mexican War Pensioners Files as having served in the War in the 1st Illinois Infantry Regiment, and as living in Texas on May 24, 1887. The 1880 United States Census for San Marcos, Texas, enumerated on June 14, 1880, lists an "Isreal" B. "Donalson", 78 year old retired farmer born in Kentucky, as a father-in-law living in the household of Edward S. and Mary E. Northcraft, presumably his son-in-law and daughter. The Marshal's daughter Mary is listed as being 37 years old and born in Illinois, with her mother having been born in Virginia. The 1900 Census for San Marcos does not list the Marshal, so presumably he had died between 1880 and 1900. Mary is listed as having been born in July of 1841. Although most if not all secondary sources that discuss the Marshal's activities in Kansas spell his name as "Donaldson", there is strong evidence that he may have spelled it "Donalson". Not having access to any primary material that was signed by him limits the ability to determine which spelling is correct, so in effect, the two spellings of the Marshal's name are interchangeable. To sum up, the Marshall, whose last name was spelled either "Donalson" or "Donaldson", was born in Kentucky around 1802, moved to Illinois sometime after

1830 and before July 1841, fathered at least one child there in July 1841 with a woman born in Virginia, served in the Mexican-American War, came to Kansas Territory, was appointed United States Marshal there, left Kansas, and eventually settled in Texas sometime before June 1880.

⁵ The flag is in the collection of the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka.

From: [John Donaldson](#), KansasBogusLegislature.org website; [Connecticut Kansas Colony Record Book](#), Territorial Kansas On-Line website; [The Connecticut Kansas Colony Letters Of Charles B. Lines To The New Haven \(Conn.\) Daily Palladium](#), Kansas Historical Society website; [Joseph Pomeroy Root](#), Wikipedia website; [Biographical Sketches](#), William G. Cutler's History of the State of Kansas, Wabaunsee County, Part 7; Beecher Rifle Company, Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc., Standard Publishing Co, Chicago, 1912, v. I, [pp. 168-169](#); Kansas: Its Interior and Exterior Life, by Sara T.L. Robinson, Crosby, Nichols and Company, Boston, 1856, [pp. 252-255](#); Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society, Embracing the Third and Fourth Biennial Reports, 1883-1885: Together with ..., Vol. III, Topeka, 1886, [pp. 228, 482](#); Illinois, Historical and Statistical: Comprising ... Events, Vol. 1, by John Moses, Chicago, Fergus Printing Company, 1889, [p. 493](#); [Illinois Mexican War Veterans](#), Illinois State Archive website; [Israel Donaldson](#), FamilySearch website; [Israel B. Donaldson](#), FamilySearch website; 1880 U.S. Census, San Marcos, Hays County, Texas, 6/14/1880; 1900 U.S. Census, San Marcos, Hays County, Texas, 6/1/1900; [David Rice Atchison](#), Wikipedia website; [Speech, David R. Atchison to Pro-Slavery "Soldiers", May 21, 1856](#), Territorial Kansas On-Line website; [Cool Things - Southern Rights Flag](#), Kansapedia, Kansas Historical Society website; [J.H. Stringfellow, Speaker of the House](#), KansasBogusLegislature.org website; Lane's Road, Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, embracing events, institutions, industries, counties, cities, towns, prominent persons, etc., Standard Publishing Co, Chicago, 1912, v. II, [pp. 102-103](#); [Bleeding Kansas](#), A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans, written and compiled by William E. Connelley, 1918, Chapter XXXII, Blue Skyways website; [Lanesfield](#), Johnson County Museum website; [Early History](#), William G. Cutler's History of the State of Kansas, Wyandotte County, Part 4; [William Miller](#), Kansas Legislators Past and Present, Kansas State Library website; [Mount Mitchell Heritage Prairie, Wabaunsee County, Kansas](#), mountmit-

chellprairie.org; and, The Wabaunsee County Signal-Enterprise, v. 121, no. 35 (May 11, 2006), [p. 18](#).

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

Editor: Kerry Altenbernd

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The Douglas County Law Library,
Judicial and Law Enforcement Center,

111 East 11th Street,

Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Phone: 785-838-2477

Fax: 785-838-2455

E-mail: info@douglascolawlibrary.org

Website: <http://www.douglascolawlibrary.org>

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