

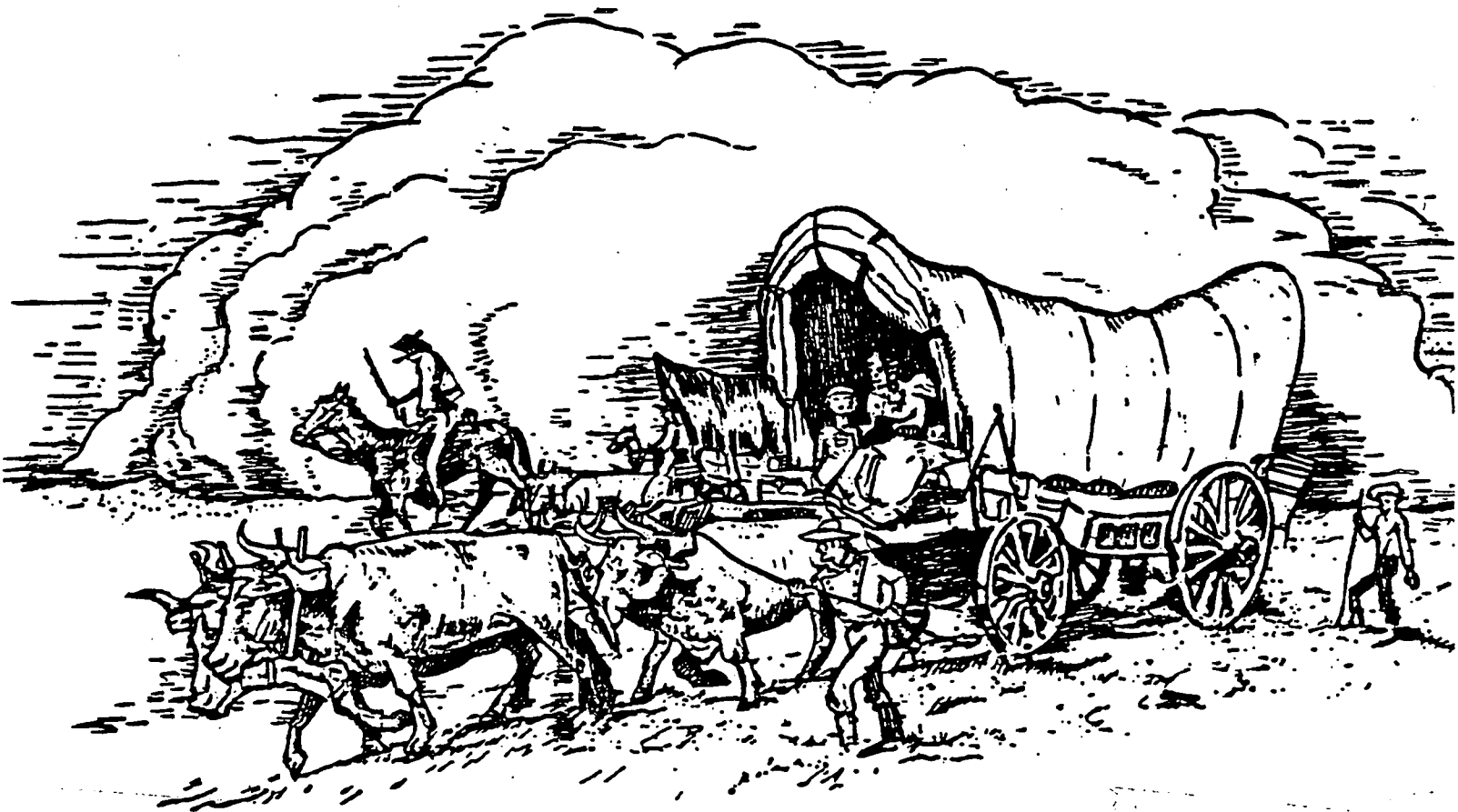
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# THE PIONEER



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Paul Jordan <a href="mailto:jordpc@brownchair.net">jordpc@brownchair.net</a>	Genealogist

## *Pioneer*

Mary Burchill <a href="mailto:burchill@ku.edu">burchill@ku.edu</a>	Editor
J. Bunker Clark <a href="mailto:bclark@ku.edu">bclark@ku.edu</a>	Layout

The Douglas County Genealogical Society is a non-profit organization. Meetings are held at intervals and announced in the *Lawrence Journal-World*. Membership fees are \$15 single, \$2 for each additional member of the same household. Checks should be made payable to the Douglas County, Kansas, Genealogical Society (DCGS) and sent to the address above (see form, at end). The fiscal and membership year is from January 1 to December 31. Visitors are always welcome at the meetings.

The Douglas County Genealogical Society Library is located in the Helen Osma Room on the lower level of the Lawrence Public Library, 707 Vermont, Lawrence. Hours are Monday through Friday, 9:30am-9pm; Saturday, 9:30am-6pm; and Sunday, 2-6pm. Anyone may use the library, but items may not be checked out. Microfilm readers are available in the Osma Room.

## webpage

<http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/douglas/dckgs.htm>

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## FROM THE INTERNET

Many, many years ago when I was twenty-three,  
I got married to a widow who was pretty as could be.

This widow had a grown-up daughter who had hair of red.  
My father fell in love with her, and soon the two were wed.

This made my dad my son-in-law and changed my very life.  
My daughter was my mother, for she was my father's wife.

To complicate the matters worse, although it brought me joy,  
I soon became the father of a bouncing baby boy.

My little baby then became a brother-in-law to dad.  
And so became my uncle, though it made me very sad.

For if he was my uncle, then that also made him brother  
To the widow's grown-up daughter who, of course, was my stepmother.

Father's wife then had a son, who kept them on the run.  
And he became my grandson, for he was my daughter's son.

My wife is now my mother's mother and it makes me blue.  
Because, although she is my wife, she is my grandma too.

If my wife is my grandmother, then I am her grandchild.  
And every time I think of it, it simply drives me wild.

For now I have become the strangest case you ever saw.  
As the husband of my grandmother, I am my own grandpa.

[One respondent indicated that the above is from a Guy Lombardo record, with Kenny Gardner doing the vocal.]

\* \* \*

A modern mother was explaining to her little girl about pictures in the family photo album. The mother said "This is the geneticist with your surrogate mother and here's your sperm donor and your father's clone. This is me holding you when you were just a frozen embryo." "Who is that?" asked the daughter. "Oh," answered the mother, "the lady with the very troubled look on her face is your aunt. She's the family genealogist!"

—Don Vaughn

\* \* \*

## **1880 Census on CD-ROM**

Recently the Society bought for my use as Genealogist the 1880 census on CD-ROM for the whole country. Since it belongs to the Society, I want to offer, through *The Pioneer*, to do lookups that members request for anywhere in the country at no charge. The request should include as much information as available such as location by state or region of the country, and names, ages (approximate is OK) and birth places (state or country). My address is 2820 Missouri St., Lawrence 66046, phone 785/842-4388, and e-mail [jordpc@brownchair.net](mailto:jordpc@brownchair.net).

—Paul Jordan

## **1930 Census**

As of this past April Fool's Day, the 1930 census has been available to the public, 72 years after its collection, according to the law. The nearest place for us is the National Archives-Central Plains Region branch, 2312 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City. This is open 7:30-4 Monday-Friday, with extended hours to 9 on Wednesday. It's also open the third Saturday of the month, 9-4.

Does anyone wish to write up their experience visiting this archive, and the procedure of looking up someone on the census 72 years ago?

### **From the editor *pro tem***

Mary Burchill, who regularly has been putting this publication to bed, recently moved nearby to a new address (1329 Kasold, G1, Lawrence KS 66049-3426—but has the same phone and e-address). She asked me to complete this issue, due to the move and since she and Brower left in early April for an extended stay in New Mexico. In attempt to insure that my editorship remain temporary, I took the opportunity to include a lot of space to the Bunker family.

There are several documents concerning the Douglas County archives—but from different sources and separated by as much as 25 years. I do not understand any of this, but simply provide them all without comment.

—J. Bunker Clark

## Autobiographical Reflections

### David Bunker

(b. Cardington, Ohio, 1830; d. Lawrence, Kansas, 1905)

I am rapidly attaining the period of my life that is commonly known as the scriptural limit of man's age. See Psalms.

It has therefore occurred to me that a few reflections concerning the past years of my life, committed to paper, might possibly, to some extent, interest some of my descendants. Not that my life has been an eventful one, but, on the contrary, compared with many a man's life, it has been quite uneventful, and very monotonous as far as any thing of a public nature is concerned.

I know little of my ancestors farther back than my grandfather, whose name was Isaac Bunker. He was born and raised in New England, I think on the island of Nantucket in Mass. From this fact I form a pretty strong conjecture that it might have been some of his near kin that gave his name to the illustrious "Bunker's Hill" of Revolutionary fame. But I never heard the fact mentioned or hinted at by the family, perhaps because they were Quakers and the instincts of their peculiar sect precluded any idea of honor being attached to such a circumstance. However that may be, I have derived no little satisfaction from believing that such is a fact.

Another reason for believing that this is true, in 1855 to 80, I was acquainted with a family of Bunkers in Illinois who came from the state of Maine, and who claimed to have a clear genealogical record from the advent of "two brothers" from the old country (England). They landed in Boston in a very early day, and remaining in that vicinity, and the other wandering up into north east "back woods" of what eventually became the state of Maine. They were from that stock while I was evidently from the Mass. branch.

Thus as I before intimated my knowledge of my ancestry beyond my grandfather is wholly conjectural.

On my mother's side I am equally at a loss. She [Matilda Wood Bunker, 1808-70] was the daughter of Israel Wood [*correction*: Israel, 1797-1874, was her brother; her father was Jonathan Wood, 1760-1838]. I have heard her say that in her girlhood she lived within sight of the Catskill mountains in N.Y. I think her mother was a White as she had cousins who were natives of Soda [Saratoga] Springs, N.Y.

My father [Slocum Hussey Bunker, 1805-73] was the oldest of 12 children, and my mother the youngest of 12. As to my various uncles, aunts & cousins I may have something to say later on.

I was born in the town, or village, of Cardington, Morrow Co., Ohio, March 7th, 1830. It was some time after that before I began to realize that I existed. Indeed nothing impressed itself on my memory till 3 or 4 years afterward. The first incident I recollect is that coming into the room where my mother was at work, my baby sister [Alice; see below] was sitting alone in the middle of the floor, and it seems it was her first attempt and being a success I thought it was a wonderful thing. After that follows recollection of mumps, measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, croup and all the other ills childhood is heir to. There is also a clear vision of my mind of a steam saw-mill, a venture of my father's, the frights the children would have every time the steam was blown off, having heard stories of explosions and considering every unusual sound as ominous and after a while, being encouraged by the kind hearted workmen, I became used to it and had many a ride on the carriage that carried the log to the saw and back again to be reset for another board.

I didn't know it then, but in after years I learned that the steam saw mill venture was a failure, and casting around for something to recoup his lost fortune he struck out for the then territory of Michigan. Everybody seemed to be afflicted more or less with the "Michigan fever." Father's attack was hard enough to take him there.

I remember the family going to grandfather Bunker's [Isaac Bunker, 1780-1841] to live for a time, and how my uncles, half grown boys and young men then would carry me on their shoulders and sing to me little ditties of their own composing, about Michigan, the wolves & the Indians. This was in early spring just in sugar making time and I still retain visions of the old maple sugar camp and the "sugaring off" at the house.

How long we staid at grandfathers I cannot now tell. It couldn't have been long, but during the time a little incident occurred that created quite a little excitement in the household & neighborhood for a few hours. My elder sister Jane [1827-93; later, Mrs. William Chauncey Hicks] and our Aunt Hannah (about Jane's age) [1829-67; later, Mrs. Miller] started from the sugar camp one afternoon to go home, & in attempting to find a shorter route than the old beaten road lost their way, and when the men came home at dark, and the girls not being with them, and reporting the time they left camp, and after search at the nearest neighbors failing to bring any tidings of them, there could be no other conclusion than that they were "lost in the woods." The neighborhood was aroused and the woods were scoured with men bearing lanterns and torches, and a little after midnight—they were found, and, amid the firing of guns shouting and other demonstrations of rejoicing, they were brought home safe & sound. I was in bed and asleep before it was known that they were lost, consequently knew nothing of it till the next day, and having heard the story told and dwelt upon so many times it came to seem to me as real as if I had been one of the actors in the scenes.

During the months that elapsed after my father had determined to migrate there was a great deal of visiting back and forth. Sometimes we children were taken along and sometimes we were left at home.

Horse back riding was more common those days than latterly. It was nothing thought of for a woman to mount a horse & ride across country 5 or 6 miles & back to make a visit to some friend or relative. I distinctly recall one such an occasion when my mother took me behind her on a trusty old sorrel mare that we called old "Fox," and after closing the visit and a mile or two on the return trip a sudden spring shower overtook us and mother put the mare to her best speed to get to where we could find shelter, and how many expressions of wonderment from those to whom mother related the incident that such a little chap as I could stick on to ride so fast, until I came to think I was quite a hero, yet I thought nothing of it at the time.

At what juncture we moved to Mt. Gilead I have no knowledge but I remember living there for a time. I remember attending school there in an octagon school house. I remember very well it was red, but whether it was brick or wood painted red I have no recollection. Red was a popular color for school houses those days as well as later when "the little red school house" became a fruitful theme for stump orators. We lived in a building that was intended for a store. Whether just completed, or had been used and abandoned, I cannot tell. The owners whose name occurs to me was Roy, lived in another part of the building. There was an anti-slavery lecturer in town at the time and I can remember about the excitement: the rotten egging & the like. If stale eggs couldn't be obtained the hoodlums would take egg shells and fill them with tar and use them as missiles to throw at the lecturer. I remember one day my attention being called to the strong odor of tar on a cloak of Mrs. Roy's that she had worn the evening before to the lecture when one of those missiles had missed its mark and had hit her. It seems strange at this day to think of men being mobbed for advocating the cause of humanity, and, too, in a community where there were no slaves and no prospect of their existence there, and also



where a large proportion of the inhabitants were from principle and religious training and instincts opposed to the institution of slavery, but it has been so in all ages, when the devil is hurt in a tender spot he incites men to deeds of violence and God overrules this "wrath of man" to His own praise and glory.

Another incident during our sojourn in Mt. Gilead that made an indelible impression on my mind, and as much as any thing led me in after years to take a determined stand against the evils of intemperance. It was probably during the time of spring rains for the roads were impassible for wagons, and any intercourse or marketing had to be done on horse back. The soil was a yellow sticky clay. I was standing late one afternoon by the window, looking out upon the street. A single saddled horse came slowly by in company with 3 or 4 men all bespattered with mud. The one in the saddle seemed to have great difficulty in sitting upright, the others were endeavoring to sustain him, but in spite of their efforts he would fall off in the mud. I watched them for a long time for their progress was very slow. I thought something dreadful must be the matter with the man, and my sympathy was at its height as well as my curiosity. On inquiry I learned that the man was drunk from drinking too much whiskey. In reply to my childish questions I was told of the effects of all alcoholic drinks, and the insidiousness of the drink habit, and the misery it entailed &c.

From that time the vision of this drunken man wallowing in the mud, and his friends patiently trying to get him home always came to my mind at sight of an intoxicated man or even the mention of whiskey, and why men should drink stuff that would put them in such a condition was a puzzle to my young brain: and even now in my old age it seems inconceivable, among other theory, than the work of Satan like that of slavery.

But the time had come for as to take our leave of friends & old associations. (I have a rough manuscript of our two weeks journey & settlement in Hastings, Barry Co., Mich., so will not here rewrite it but pass over a period of about seven & one-half years.)

In the fall of 1843 my father obtained what he considered remunerative employment in Battle Creek & removed there. The period of our residence there ran uneventful except the school facilities which I enjoyed but did not improve very profitably.

In the late autumn of 1845 the M.C.R.R. [Michigan Central Rail Road?] was completed to B.C. and it was then that I saw for the first time a locomotive and cars, & in an excursion to Marshall one evening took my first ride on a rail road. It was *then* immense, but compared to rail road riding that I have done since, it was very *slow*.

April 1st, 46, we moved to Bellevue, a small village some 13 miles to the north east of B.C. where my father took an old tumble-down grist mill to run. It was in the midst of a fine farming community, and had the mill been worth any thing he might have made money. As it was it took all he made, or more, to keep the old thing in shape to do any thing at all. It was while living here that I began to attain the age that I called myself a "young man," and go out in to company some, but financial straits precluded my becoming much of a society man. I attended school at Olivet (the then embryo Olivet College [founded 1844]) for a couple of years, & there "*finished*" my education which was poor at the best.

The year that I attained my "majority" was full of events that had to do with shaping my after life. Up to this time my father had designed that I should follow the milling business for my life work. He had abandoned the mill at Bellevue the year before and was casting about for something else to do, and, in the mean time, had secured a position for me in a new mill that was in the course of construction, to help fit up and start, and then work in it as a miller. It was there that I got my final distaste for the trade, & it took such a hold upon me that my father ceased on insist upon my following it.

The cause of my distaste was something this way. 1st, my work clothes were always so full of mill-dust that I couldn't go on the street or into a store without being in danger of leaving my card on some body's clothes, which annoyed me extremely, being of a very sensitive nature.

2nd, after the mill was in operation, it was necessary to do a great deal of carpenter work inside in the way of bins &c. and a gang of men, mostly young men, were brought in to do the work; they would work their ten hours, pull off their overalls and with a little brushing were decent to go any where, except perhaps, to a swell society event: whereas, if I wanted to go to a friend's house for an evening's chat I would have to change my clothes, and even then be on a nettle all the time for fear that some streaks of dust were overlooked.

3rd, a flouring mill to run successfully must run night and day, and a miller to expected to work 1/2 the night and 1/2 the day. The most profitable season of the year for a mill is in the winter, or it was at that time, and the winter is the season when most entertainment that a young man would like to attend, occur. Working nights a man would not feel like attending an evening entertainment and thereby loosing his sleep. He might do it for a while but it would soon wear him out. These, with a natural dislike for the trade of a miller and an inclination for some mechanical pursuit were the considerations which prompted me to abandon the idea of being a miller.

I was now 21 years of age and went home, not knowing what turn to take next, but the first opening was in a saw mill. I worked in partnership with a man by the name of Mason till middle of summer, when the whole property, both grist mill and saw mill, changed hands and the new owner put a new gang of men into the saw mill to saw out lumber & timber for a new grist mill.

After jobbing about town for a time at any thing I could get to do, and occasionally attending to some official duties (for I was elected constable that spring) I finally secured work on the framing of the new grist mill, and worked on it till its completion in the winter, and by that time I began to think I was quite a finished mechanic.

It was during this summer that a light fell across my path that has lightened my life ever since. One day while at my work a little figure tripped lightly across the common a few rods away from me, & the thought came to me as a flash, "that is to be my wife." She was a stranger in town, just visiting friends during school vacation. I had not spoken to her yet, or even seen her face, yet I knew from rumor who she was. But how should I go to work to win her? I hadn't the least idea. Naturally timid in the presence of ladies, young ladies especially, it seemed to me a hopeless task. Providence favored me. My sisters made her acquaintance and she became a frequent caller & visitor at our house. My affection for her grew space until I could stand it not long & I had to let her into my secret. The result was our marriage three years later.

But I must not anticipate. The mill having been completed, my father saw that I was bound to be a mechanic and still clinging to his old hobby of keeping me at home, he moved to Olivet but 6 miles from Bellevue with the intention of starting a wagon shop. Arriving there no seasoned timber could be found, out of which to construct wagons, so we jobbed around for a year waiting for timber to season. During the summer my father took an idea that it would be a good thing for me to go to Chicago & see what I could do there.

So about the middle of August I packed up & went to Chicago. I stayed there for about 2 months when hearing from home that my father had had a very severe attack of inflammation or congestion of the bowels & work assuming a rather of a winter aspect I returned home disgusted with a city life & city work. I managed to keep busy in a way during the winter & the next spring father moved to Marshall & went into a house where we boarded railroad trainmen. I found work on the R.R. & in June of that year was sent to Mich. City [Indiana] to work but changes occurring in the management there that appeared to me unsatisfactory, I returned to

Marshall & reentered the old shop there. The next summer I was married & toward the latter part left the R.R. service with the intention of coming west but a favorable offer having been made me to go to Olivet to help on the grist mill there, I concluded to go there before coming west, but instead of only two or three weeks it was two or three months before we got through with the work. It was the last day of Oct. before we started out for Ill[inoi]s. We stopped over night in Chicago & the next day we went on to Bloomington where my sister Rachel & her husband Charley Dean were. I staid there only 2 or 3 days & left my wife & came north to La Salle & Mendota. I had intended when leaving Marshall to go to Amboy where they were erecting buildings for shops but at Mendota I found that there were eight miles of R.R. iron yet to be laid & concluded to remain at Mendota: and, the strangest thing about it all is, I have never yet been to Amboy although I have passed through it several times on the cars, I never stopped there, & never worked on a R.R. again. But I had what I called a pretty good offer of work in Mendota & staid there.

Our first child was born on the 17th of March a fact of which I was justly proud. It was a boy. The next child was also a boy born 2 years later on the 11th of September. He only lived to be only 2 yrs & 4 months old when he succumbed to dyptheria when it was first making its appearance throughout the country. Our first girl was only about 4 weeks old when he died.

The next great event in my career was when I enlisted in the army in 1862. The 20th of Sept. '63 I was wounded quite early in the day at the battle of Chickamauga, retired to a hospl. in Louisville, Ky, & was out of the trials, starvations & hardships of the winter in Chat[t]anooga, returning to my regt. in the spring & May 14 was again wounded on the tenth anniversary of my marriage. This wound nearly laid me out but I recovered from it in about a year so that I have put in many a hard day's work since. The war ended & in June 63 I was mustered out of service.

And now back to my old place in the shop till the next spring when I started a shop on my own account, but it was unfortunate. Every thing bad gone up to war-time prices & now they were falling back to normal so that by the time I had a wagon ready for market the price of wagons had so declined I had to sell it for less than it cost, consequently I could stand such a strain but a very limited time.

### **Notes on David Bunker**

by J. Bunker Clark

David married Susan Jane Spencer, 14 May 1854, in Marshall, Michigan. According to information in the Beulah Ricketts/Kathryn Bunton scrapbooks in the Osma Room, Lawrence Public Library, vol. 1, p. 113, "Susan Jane Spencer, daughter of William and Jane Crosby Spencer. Jane Crosby was the daughter of Lord and Lady Crosby, of Sheffield, England, who on her marriage to William Spencer, a commoner, was disowned. They came to America and settled at Monroe, Michigan, where all their children were born." According to Alice Bunker Ross (pp. 236-42), her mother Susan must have gone to boarding school, then became governess for the family of the Governor of Michigan. At school she met Rachel Bunker, who invited her to visit during the Christmas holidays when she met Rachel's brother David, who she afterwards married. David's mother Matilda Wood Bunker was of a very well-to-do and aristocratic family. Gen. Leonard Wood [for whom Ft. Leonard Wood in Missouri is named] and Col. Sam Wood [well known in Kansas in the 19th century] were cousins. When Susan was 23, and being the governess, she then didn't see David for a year or two when he was in college, but then received a letter from him proposing marriage.

The "Autobiographical Reflections" was obviously written after David Bunker's return from the Civil War. Later, in 1891, he was invited to be Instructor in Wagon-Making at Haskell Institute. He made a "tally-ho" in 1895, the story of which was reputed to have appeared in newspapers nationally. She died 4 April 1900, he died 1 October 1905—both in Lawrence.

David Bunker's father Slocum Hussey Bunker founded the town of Hastings, in southwestern Michigan, commemorated by a stone marker established by the Daughters of the American Revolution on 12 June 1912. David's sister Dr. Alice Bunker Stockham, according to the *Hastings Banner* the next day, said in part "Slocum H. Bunker, my father with his brother Thomas S[mith] Bunker, were the first white settlers in Hastings, Mich. In 1836 they build [*sic*] the first cabin—a living room and two bedrooms, they built a saw mill, established a trading post, a postoffice, a tavern and opened the first school." Alice B. Stockham, one of the first woman M.D.s in the country, became quite well known for her books on women's health and related subjects, notably *Karezza* and *Tokology*, which she published herself. Indeed, my grandmother Edith Belle Dean (later, Mrs. Thomas Carlyle Clark) lived with her aunt Alice in Chicago for a time in the 1890s, and helped with the publishing activities.

David and Susan's son Charles Dean Bunker followed his parents to Lawrence, and about 1895 accepted a position with the KU Natural History Museum, eventually gaining the title of curator. "C. D." was important in establishing KU as a place known for the training of mammalogists and ornithologists. He was involved in establishing an improved system of cataloging birds and mammals. After his death in 1948 his ashes were scattered from the top of the museum. KU Professor E. Raymond Hall published an 11-page booklet on him in 1951.

#### Children of David and Susan Jane Spencer Bunker:

Louis Arthur Bunker (1855-1921), who eventually settled in Hutchinson, Kansas. In 1902 he donated the land on which the Carnegie Public Library was built (the building still stands, although no longer a library), and made a bequest of \$10,000 for books, the income of which continues to be used.

William Spencer Bunker (1857-60)

Caroline Elizabeth Bunker (1859-1927), who married Jacob Keilman. Their granddaughter Kathryn Jeanette Bunton (b. 1912), native of Lawrence and a retired nurse, now lives in Brandon Woods.

Slocum Henry Bunker (1862-85)

Julia Olive Bunker (1866-1952), who married Fred W. Webber. Their granddaughter Jennifer Webber is a resident of Marietta, Georgia.

Alice Bunker (1868-1952), who married Frank M. Ross.

Charles Dean Bunker (1870-1948), who married Clara Parnell. Their grandson Charles Harry ("Chuck") Warner is president of USBank in Lawrence.

#### ADDENDUM

The following is a letter from David Bunker to Susan Jane Spencer, written before they were married. It was published in the *Bunker Banner*, November 2001, as submitted by Jennifer Webber, granddaughter of Julia Bunker and Fred Webber. She obtained the text of the letter from Patricia Meyer, of Woodbridge, California (whose mother's father, Robert O. Brown, was

brother to Ella, who married David's son Louis A. Bunker—but one needs a chart to understand all this).

- - -

(As the P.O. has not got any stamps on hand I will enclose a three-cent piece.)

Olivet, February 14, 1853

Respected Friend Susan –

It has been a long, long time since I heard a word from you in any form. Indeed I knew not that you were yet in the “land of the living;” but last week I casually heard that you were still living in Ann Arbor, I thought that I would write to you, to see if peradventure I could find out the cause of this silence. The cause I apprehend is this – when I last wrote to you I was contemplating taking my leave of Olivet for a season, and if I recollect right, I intimated that I should make Homer my first stopping place. But after the letter was mailed, and two days before starting, I changed my mind and went to Chicago. Now I think that if you answered my letter at all, that you directed it to Homer (is that the case?) when I expected that you would direct it to this place, and my friends here would forward it to wherever I should happen to be. And so little did I suspect that to be the case, that I did not even mistrust anything of the kind, until it would have been too late to have got it from there, as it would have been sent to the “dead letter office.”

As I remarked, I went to Chicago; I stayed two months and saw all the elephants, and returned home well satisfied to stay in Olivet, a while longer at least. Although I was there through the cholera season, yet I enjoyed remarkable good health all the time, as I have since my return.

I do not know of you having any correspondence from this place at this time, therefore I will try and give you a kind of general idea of what has been, and is now going on in this place.

The health of the inhabitants was remarkably good until within two or three months. Since then there has been several cases of the typhoid fever. Quite a number of the students have been attacked with it, and at one time it threatened the dissolution of the school for the time being; but the ravages of the disease abated finally, and all goes on as smooth as ever. Professor Bartlett has had an attack of the fever, which came very near carrying him off; but he has recovered, and resumed his labors. George Bartlett fell a victim to the disease, which was a heavy stroke for the family. Also one of the students, perhaps you may have seen him, as he has been here before, by the name of David H. Clark, from Union City. He was a very promising youth, and had fair to occupy a prominent position in society in time. Also Miss Teresa A. Stone died of the same disease.

Father has been unable to do any thing since the first of Oct. – He was taken in the first place with the typhoid fever, from which he was unable to work for about three months, and when he got so that he could begin to work a little, he was taken with an erysipelas swelling under his arm, which gathered and broke several times, and has confined him to the house for eight weeks now, although he begins to travel out around some, yet it will be some time before he will be able to do work again.

The school commenced under favorable auspices last fall, and has continued to prosper so far. More, I believe, than the usual number of teachers went out from here last fall, and all, as

far as I can learn, succeed well, and gain for themselves a good reputation, thereby enhancing the reputation of the school.

The societies connected with the institution keep up their meetings with their usual interest. But as a general thing this winter, the ladies have carried off the palm. And well could they afford to, for they have had twice the amount of talent in their society that the gentlemen have. The gentlemen have only about half the amount of good writers and speakers, that they had last winter, and the ladies have about the same that they had then. If had had time I would give you a little description of some of the public meetings, but I have not, and so will leave it for your imagination to describe.

We have a new hotel in operation this winter, in which there have been held some balls, and a prospect of some more. Some of the students deigned to attend, which raised the Profs' dander, and they have threatened expulsion to every one who attends the next dance, which has created the most excitement that we have had yet in that respect. The "Niles boys" [presumably from Niles, Mich.] are the principle ones concerned in the matter.

Sister Alice [Alice Bunker, 1833-1912, later M.D. and Mrs. Gabriel Henry Stockham, M.D.—*see above*] is in Ohio, teaching. She will return home by the opening of navigation. Rachel [1836-89, later Mrs. Charles Dean, my great-great grandparents —*jbc*] is teaching school about four miles north of here, and gets along finely. She gets \$2.00 per week. Julia [1838-53] is attending the Institution. Of the other two little girls, Sylvia [1844-58] attends district school where there is one in operation. Mary's [1842-77, later Mrs. George E. Wills] health is not sufficiently good to allow of attending school. Our district school closed very suddenly a week or two since. L. O. Smith was teaching, and he got it into his head to go to California, and wished to start immediately, therefore he closed his school unceremoniously.

Miss Jane Prior (do you know her? she is an old student and has taught the district school here once) is talked of pretty strongly for the one who is to teach the remainder of the term, and go on with the summer school. At this point I rested a while, and in the mean time I learned that Miss Prior commences her school tomorrow.

Do you recall eating Buckwheat cakes at our house? How I wish that you were here to enjoy the treat with me now. But stop! I forgot—we have just eaten the last of our flour, and I do not know where there is any more to be had. But I intend to have some maple molasses by and by, when sugar making time comes, and that will be part of our treat.

Do you have any sleighing our your way? We have not had any here that could be called sleighing, although the people have dragged around on what little snow there was, just for the name of it.

Now Susan if it is your wish to continue our correspondence, I would like to have you manifest it by answering this as soon as you can make it convenient; and tell me all about how you have enjoyed yourself, what you have busied yourself about for the last six months, and what you are doing now, etc.

Respectfully Yours  
From your ever well wishing friend,

David Bunker

# Series Description to the Douglas County, Kansas, Court Records

Craig S. Crosswhite

Kansas Collection, Kenneth Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas

15 December 1978

This project was performed in conjunction with history course 801, Archival Management, under Dr. Don McCoy, at the University of Kansas in the 1978 fall term. Half the time spent on this project involved carting large volumes into different rooms, as major analysis and rearrangement was necessary to identify volumes by type and series location before any description and inventory could be attempted. With this basic inventory and volume organization done, the many volumes that must be missing may be located, identified, and recovered. This the hope of the author.

## INTRODUCTION

Court records are often the most accurate diaries of country growth and change. To understand and interpret their content, however, the researcher must be familiar with the county of their inception.

With the signing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act by President Franklin Pierce on 30 May 1854, settlers immediately began pouring into the territory where they formed pockets of resistance either for or against slavery. One such group opposing slavery was rushed to the present site of Lawrence by the Emigrant Aid Company of Massachusetts. On 30 July 1854, barely two months after the bill's passage, this first group landed by steamboat on the shores of the Kansas River, naming their new town after the chief financial backer of the company, Amos A. Lawrence.

By the time of the assembly of the first territorial legislature near Fort Riley in July of 1855, enough settlers had arrived in this area to allow for county chartering. Named in honor of Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, the county was among the first dozen to be created. Lecompton, the westernmost township of Douglas County, was designated the county seat because of the relocation of the legislature there and because of its proslavery sympathies. Eventually the territorial capital was moved again. This time, with the increase of population in and about Lawrence, the county seat was moved there by legislative enactment in January of 1858.

One of the first actions of every territory in the Union was to provide, through statutes a framework by which county property, government, and court records should be created and maintained. These records were usually large bound volumes labeled as mortgages, deeds, wills, commissioner books, tax rolls, court journals, judicial dockets, appearance dockets, and so forth. This series description treats the latter records created primarily by the district court of Douglas County sitting in Lawrence. Within the first law, *The Statutes of the Territory of Kansas, 1855*, chapter 93, article 3, sec. 3, provides that every elected judge holding office in the district court shall keep a docket listing all civil and criminal cases that he tries, along with all orders and executions that he makes. In chapter 90, sec. 25-30, an appointed court clerk is to enter all court judgements in a docket book to be filed with the district court and used as a public record. These early district court records were probably first kept at Lecompton, and then at Lawrence.

On 21 August 1863 Captain William Clark Quantrill and his partisan forces struck Lawrence as part of the continued border warfare of the Civil War. In this raid, the entire business district was set afire. Among the losses in life and property were the majority of county

court records. A few earlier records did survive, but only those dealing with property. A more complete account of the early county and court history, including a listing of county and court officials, is contained in A. T. Andreas's *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago, 1883; reprint, Atchison: Atchison County Historical Society, 1976), pages 310-12.

Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861, but it was not until after the Civil War that its laws were fully codified to include a more detailed description of how county and district court records were to be maintained. In Douglas County, early property and government record books tend to be consistent in form of entry and style of writing. The court and judicial dockets, however, change and evolve in form and style from 1865 to the middle 1880. The variety in docket style reflects as much the individual skill and demands of the justice of the peace as it does the continued growth of the county and the demand in time for more detailed records.

In the *Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1868*, chapter 80, article 34, sec. 703-707, the court clerk is required to keep up-to-date several record books—criminal and civil appearance dockets, criminal and civil trial dockets, court journals, judgment books, execution dockets, and any other records that his particular court should feel necessary. The earliest Douglas County records show a certain amount of confusion, especially in the criminal trial and appearance dockets. In chapter 81, article 15, sec. 188-193 of the same statutes, the two elected justices of the peace were required to keep a docket book, within which each case tried was to have a full transcript recorded personally. Upon completion of his term, the judge turned his book over to his successor, who continued the case recordings on the following pages. Since two justices held court in tandem, these books often overlap as to the chronology of the cases tried. As the researcher might suspect, the judicial dockets have the greatest variety of style, legibility, and detailed information, as suited the particular judge's whim or fancy. Upon completion of any bound volume, the court clerk or the judge filed the book with the district court where it was kept as a public record and reference tool.

The duties of the court clerk have survived the two major revisions of the statutes in 1923 and 1970. In the *Kansas Statutes Annotated*, §60-2601 (1976), the clerk is no longer required to maintain the number of volumes that he was previously, but provisions are outlined as to the use of computer storage and retrieval. The keeping of the judicial docket survived the 1923 code revision, but was repealed by the legislature in 1969 as no longer necessary, in view of the extensive case recordings performed today.

The Douglas County District Court Records were kept in bound volume series in the old courthouse in the 1100 block of Massachusetts Street. In 1975 massive gutting and renovation was begun to allow for modernization of offices, air control units, and safety standards. The county commissioners took advantage of the situation to employ *Kansas Statute Annotated*, §19-254, whereby any county records over twenty years old, that have been offered to and rejected by the state historical society, may be destroyed upon the approval of the district court. Fortunately the county commissioners, led by Arthur Heck and Peter Whitenight, negotiated to have these records microfilmed and then turned over to the Kansas Collection of the Kenneth Spencer Research Library at the University of Kansas. In October of 1975, the transfer was made by Board of Commissioners Resolution No. 75-6-1, after approval was granted from the state historical society in Topeka. Within the agreement are provisions to allow continued county ownership and use, open research access, safe and secure maintenance, notification to the board if the records be moved, and attachment of this resolution and its provisions to any future transfer of records.

It is hoped (and anticipated) that in the near future this author and the Kansas Collection curator will search through the remaining court records in the remodeled courthouse with the desire to fill in the gaps evident in this collection's volume series. At that time, the remaining



property and government records of the county, already in complete series in the Kansas Collection, will be added to make a finished inventory of the older county court, property, and government records.

1. COURT JOURNALS, 1863-1901, 22 volumes (letters A-V). Average size 32 x 45 x 8 cm. These volumes contain the proceedings of the Douglas County district court for each day that it met. Included are all civil and criminal trials, grand jury proceedings, orders from the judge in vacation or in chambers, jury selection proceedings, petitions from lawyers and parties, and all other in-court events and matters. Abundant information is available about county court procedure, types and number of different legal cases, city and county growth, and a listing of many county residents. There are no gaps in the series, and later additions of subsequent volumes are expected. Maintained by the court clerk, the text is very legible. An alphabetical index is included in the front of every volume, listing most names of persons within. Each volume covers about two years of court sessions.

2. JUDGEMENT DOCKETS, 1870-78, 1 volume (no. 2). Size: 33 x 46 x 6 cm. This is a general index in which the name of each person against whom a judgment is rendered, appears in alphabetically ordered sections. Listed under each entry are the parties to the case, the date, the number of pages filed with the clerk, the amount of money settled upon in the case, and the page and volume reference to the particular court journal that holds the text of the case. Entries were made by the court clerk, so the text is uniform and legible. This volume allowed quick reference by any researcher as to a certain person's involvement at trial in court over a seven-year span. These dockets provide a handy research tool in searching for county residents and their legal activities. Volumes 1, 3, and 4 are probably in the county courthouse, and will be pursued.

3. CRIMINAL TRIAL DOCKET, 1864-78, 1 volume (no. 1). Size: 30 x 45 x 6 cm. This volume was used by the court clerk to place upcoming criminal cases upon a case calendar. Noted under each entry are the parties, the attorneys, the docket number, the charge, judicial orders, and final dispensation. An enclosed alphabetical index covers those cases entered between 1874 and 1878. This volume appears to have been of limited use to the district court, and it is suspected that later volumes were not created. Instead, volume 2 of the Criminal Appearance Dockets lines up exactly in progressing docket number and trial dates with this volume. It is possible that the trial docket entry was dropped in favor of the appearance docket entry system. This volume has limited use to the researcher without an early index. The court journals and judicial dockets contain more information.

4. CRIMINAL APPEARANCE DOCKET, 1878-1907, 1945-49, 1950-51, 6 volumes (nos. 2, 3, 1, 2, C, E). Average size: 32 x 46 x 8 cm. These volumes list all legal actions in the order that they were filed in the court clerk's office. Entry information includes the date of summons and its return, petition and pleadings filed, judicial judgments and orders, and a listing of the costs accrued during the action. The entry served as a registry of all prior trial activities of either party or the court in setting up the case for trial. The first two volumes appear to be successors of volume 1 of the Criminal Appearance Docket. Because of the length of time between the first two and latter four volumes, it is assumed that missing volumes exist at the courthouse. Each volume includes an alphabetical index by parties to the actions in the front. These volumes contain information of interest to the researcher about pretrial court procedure and filing costs and fees.

5. CIVIL TRIAL DOCKETS, 1864-68, 1874-94, 9 volumes (nos. 1, 2, 6-11, 14). Average size: 31 x 46 x 7 cm.

These volumes were used by the court clerk to place upcoming civil cases upon a case calendar. Noted under each entry are the parties, the attorneys, the docket number, the type of dispute, judicial orders, date of case, and final dispensation. There are no indexes to any of these volumes. Volumes 3-6 are missing and it is uncertain that the court continued to keep such volumes after 1894. The last volume (H) has no entries or text. Although labeled "Final Record," it is unclear what its use was to have been. These volumes have limited use to the researcher without any indexes. The court journals and the judicial dockets contain more information.

6. CIVIL APPEARANCE DOCKETS, 1863-1901, 16 volumes (letters A-0). Average size: 32 x 47 x 7.5 cm.

These volumes list all legal actions in the order that they were filed in the court clerk's office. Entry information includes the date of summons and its return, petition and pleadings filed, judicial judgments and orders, and a listing of the costs accrued during the action. The entry served as a registry of all prior trial activities of either party or the court in setting up the case for trial. Each volume includes an alphabetical index by parties in the front. The series for the above years is complete, with one additional loose index for the years 1901-03 as a part of the series. In addition, a one-volume inverse index is available listing defendant parties for the years 1863-83 (volumes A-I). Later volumes and general indexes are probably in the courthouse. With the aid of the volume indexes, this series is a valuable aid to the researcher studying county business foreclosures, attachments, and other commercial legal problems.

7. JAIL BOOKS, 1867-85, 1904-11, 2 volumes (nos. 1 and 4). Average size: 28 x 41 x 5 cm. These volumes list all male prisoners incarcerated in the county jail by order of the court. Kept by either the sheriff or the jailor, the entry information includes the prisoner's name, when committed, his place of origin, his offense, term length, by whose order, when discharged, the number of days served, and his physical description. Alphabetical indexes are included in the front. Volumes 2 and 3 are missing, and later volumes are probably at the courthouse. These volumes are good sources for researchers interested in the number and kinds of persons incarcerated, and for what offenses.

8. SHERIFF'S ACCOUNT BOOK, 1864-65, 1 volume. Size: 27 x 39 x 3 cm. This volume was kept for the period after Quantrill's raid until the end of the Civil War. Listed are all court cases by parties where the sheriff was owed a fee for his services, usually to summons or writ. Also are listings of fees owed to the sheriff for the boarding of prisoners and the duties requiring his travel in and out of the county. There is no index. This volume is of limited use in the study of early county law enforcement.

9. CRIMINAL JUDICIAL DOCKETS, 1874-78, 1881-1945, 22 volumes (random numerical order). Average size: 30 x 41 x 4.5-7.5 cm.

By law, each district judge kept a docket case book of all court cases that he personally tried. Each page entry includes information as to case title, date of writ, date of case, party arrest record, property attached, facts stated, affidavits and bills of particular filed, appearing parties, adjoinments, jury selections and verdicts, witnesses sworn, judicial orders and executions, final judgment, monies paid at court, and any continuances. Because justices stood for re-election

every two years, several of the above volumes changed hands several times. Each judge kept his personal case docket, which he would turn over to his replacement upon retirement. This new judge, in turn, would continue entry of cases until the volume was complete, when it was filed with the district court. Since two justices served at the same time, the volumes from the 1890s onward overlap in chronology, as each judge took his turn trying cases on different days. There are gaps in the volume series between 1878 and 1881, and between 1927 and 1932.

Alphabetical indexes are included in the front of each volume. A wealth of information about types of cases, frequency of crimes, judicial orders and procedures, and kinds and severity of punishment meted out are of interest to the researcher. Also included are many names of county residents.

10. CIVIL JUDICIAL DOCKETS, 1873-1927, 1932-61, 37 volumes (random numerical order).

Average size: 30 x 41 x 7 cm.

There are many more civil than criminal cases, accounting for the size of this particular series. By law, each district judge kept a docket case book of all court cases that he personally tried. Each page entry includes information as to case title, date of writ, date of case, property attached, facts stated, affidavits and bills of particular filed, appearing parties, adjoinments, jury selections and verdicts, witnesses sworn, judicial orders and executions, final judgment, monies paid at court, and any continuances. Because justices stood for re-election every two years, several of the above volumes changed hands several times. Each judge kept his personal case docket, which he would turn over to his replacement upon retirement. This new judge, in turn, would continue entry of cases until the volume was complete, when it was filed with the district court. Since two justices served at the same time, the volumes from the 1890s onward overlap in chronology, as each judge took his turn trying cases on different days. Alphabetical indexes are included in the front of most volumes. Volumes 15 and 18 have bound alphabetical indexes standing besides them. Judge R. C. Manley's volume (1922-25) is mistakenly enclosed within a cover entitled "Criminal Docket, Volume 9." Judge Brook's volume (1907-12) has no index. Several volumes for the years 1927-32 are missing. It is suspected that random volumes are missing from 1920 on. These records are of particular interest to the researcher studying business and county growth, frequency of such cases as divorce and alimony, assault and defamation, and other civil actions. These volumes contain the names of many county residents.

**Douglas County Court Records**  
**Now at Spencer Research Library, University of Kansas**

<i>range</i>	<i>record name, dates</i>	<i>volume no.</i>
C-2	Register of Deeds Fee Book, 1924-40	
	Reception Record and Fee Book, 1941-45	
	Claim Register, 1903-06	
	Claim Register, 1946-54	
	Claim Register, 1960-66	
	Record of Claims, 1908-26	
	Claim and Warrant Register, 1927-29	
	Warrant Register, 1935	
	Pay Roll Warrant Register, 1943-53	
	Unpaid Warrant Register, 1931-48	
	Treasurer's Warrant Register, 1915-17	
	Treasurer's Record, 1922-26	
	Treasurer's Journal, 1957-61	
	Journal, 1934-46	B
	Civil Docket, 1931-38	R-S
	Criminal Docket, 1943-48	24
	Bond Record, 1865-1916	
	Register of City Orders, 1897-1918	E-F
	Invoices, 1910-15	
	Ordinances, 1866-1932	
	Index to Petitions, 1866-1948	A
	Personal Tax Warrant Record, 1925-35	A
	Mortgages/Fields Destroyed, 1885-95	
	Record of Cost and Attachment Bonds, 1901-05	
	Record of Bonds, 1900-23	
	Record of Appeal and Replevin Bonds, 1900-16	
	Stock Lien Record, 1888-1940	
	Welfare Fund and Warrant Register, 1945-47	
	Sheriff's Fee Book, 1898-1900	
	Sheriff's Fee Book, 1905-37	
	Sales Tax Records, Lots, 1859-65	
	Sales Tax Records, Lots, 1868-1915	
	Sales Tax Records, Lots & Lands, 1859-67	
	Sales Tax Records, Lots & Lands, 1916-25	
	Sales Tax Records, Lands, 1859-65	
	Sales Tax Records, Lands, 1868-1915	
	Tax Roll, 1863-1948	
C-3	Tax Roll, 1949-67	
	Commissions' Record of Allowances, 1872-1915	
	Delinquent Real Estate Sales Record, 1926-37	19-23
	Distribution Record, 1875-79	

Distribution Record, 1904-28  
 Fee Books, 1898-1909  
 Fee Books, 1920-26  
 Check and Deposit Registration, 1911-38  
 Redemption Book, 1879-91

C-1	Mortgage Records	D-Z, 1-37
	General Index, Mortgages, 1860-95	2-8
	Mortgage Record	1 (A-L)
	Mortgage Record	2 (M-Z)
	General Index, Deeds, Lawrence, 1855-59	
	General Index, Deeds, Douglas County, 1857-60	
	General Index, Deeds, 1860-1900	1-16
	Deeds Records	A-Z, 1-64
	Numerical Index, 1917-69	
	Transfer Records, Lands, 1872-1921	
	Transfer Records, Lands, 1921-70	2-7
	Transfer Records, Lots, 1871-1918	
	Transfer Records, Lots, 1918-66	2-8
	Transfer Records, Lots Index, 1858-1895	
	Commissioners' Records, 1855-1939	A-M (not J)
	Commissioners' Records Index, 1855-94	A-F
	Taxes: Additional, 1924-49	
	Assessments:	
	Eudora, Palmyra, Willow Springs, 1865	
	Clinton, Kanwaka, Lecompton, Marion, 1865	
	Wakarusa, Sarcoxie, 1865	
	Assessment Rolls:	
	Eudora, Baldwin, Lecompton, 1930-45	
	Baldwin, Vinland, 1916-21	
	Baldwin, Vinland, 1926-29	
	Clinton, 1863-1945	
	Eudora, 1864-1925	
	Eudora, 1930-45	
	Grant, 1867-1945	
	Kanwaka, 1864-1945	
	Lawrence, 1863-1945	
	North Lawrence, 1869-70	
	Lecompton, 1864-69	
	Lecompton, 1872-1945	
	Marion, 1864-1945	
	Palmyra, 1863-1945	
	Wakarusa, 1863-82	
	Wakarusa, 1886-1945	
	Willow Springs, 1863-1945	
	Civil Appearance Dockets, 1863-1901	A-0
	Civil Appearance Dockets: Inverse Index, 1863-84	
	Civil Trial Dockets, 1864-68	A-I

	Civil Trial Dockets, 1874-94	6-11
	Final Record, blank	
	Civil Dockets (with indexes), 1873-76	1-3
C-2	Civil/Justice Dockets, 1876-1961	
	Records, 1874-78	
	Sheriff Docket, 1864-65	
C-3	Redemption Book, 1910-34	
	Tax Levies, 1867-1934	
	Judgement Tax Roll, 1893-98	
	General Abstract of Tax Roll, 1903-21	
	General Abstract of Tax Roll, 1923-40	
	Abstract of Assessment Roll, 1913-43	
	Omitted Personal Property Tax Roll, 1903-04	
	Railroad Tax Roll, 1874-79	
	Railroad Tax Roll, 1882-1910	
	Recapitulation of Abstract of Tax Rolls, 1927-40	
	Journal, Clerks Offices, 1880-1910	
	General Ledger, 1911-27	
	Recapitulation of County Orders, 1867-74	
	Bank Accounts, 1886-1909	
	Daily Cash Book, 1886-96	
	Treasurer's Record of Payment for Floating Orders, 187-	
	Commissioners' Report on Fees, 1921-24	
	Ledger, Paid Out, 1914-19	
	Ledger, County Assistance to the Needy, 1912-14	
	Ledger, Postage/Meter Readings, 1944	
	Ledger, Postage/Meter Readings, 1946	
	Ledger, Postage/Meter Readings, 1955-58	
	Peddler's License, 1903-42	
	Ledger, License Books, 1944-45	
	Ledger, License Books, 1949-59	
	Licenses Sold, 1958-64	
	Ledger, Fees Paid for Licenses, 1946-51	
	Ledger, Amounts Paid by Treasurer, 1868-78	
	Ledger, County Fund Balances, 1884-1911	
	Estrays, 1863-66	
	Estrays, 1875-1916	
	Real Estate Index, 1891	
	Record of Physicians Authority to Practice, 1901-19	
	Record of Blank Liquor Affidavits, 1887-1909	
	Census, 1870	
	Register of School District Bonds, 1872-1922	
	Record of School Land Sales, 1866-1907	
	Register of Party Affiliation, prior to 1938:	
	Douglas County, Fourth Ward, First Precinct	
	Kanwaka; Kanwaka, Stull	

Lecompton; Big Springs, Lecompton  
Marion  
Palmyra; Black Jack, North Baldwin, Vinland  
Wakarusa

Improvement Orders, 1899-1913

Property Inventory, 1936

Register of Licenses, 1875-1914

B

C-2 Jail Register, 1867-85

Jail Register, 1904-11

Justice Docket, Lawrence, 1884-87

Criminal Appearance Docket, 1863-1907

Criminal Appearance Docket, 1945-51

Criminal Docket, Lawrence, 1910-13

Criminal Docket, Lawrence, 1924-27

Criminal Docket, Lawrence, 1932-35

Criminal Docket, Lawrence, 1937-45

Criminal Docket, 1864-78

Criminal Docket, 1881-84

Criminal Docket, 1887-1927

Criminal Docket Index, 1874-78

Journal, 1863-1901

Journal Index

Delinquent Real Estate Tax Sales Record, 1926-41

Delinquent Real Estate Tax Sales Record, 1942-56

Judgement Docket, 1871-78

Embalmer License Register, 1910

Road Tax Roll:

Eudora, 1879-80

Eudora, 1882

Eudora, 1891-94

Eudora, 1899-1900

Eudora, 1902-03

Clinton, 1891-1901

Grant, 1890-91

Grant, 1893-96

Kanwaka, 1891-92

Kanwaka, 1897-98

Kanwaka, 1902-03

Lecompton, 1879

Lecompton, 1891-92

Lecompton, 1897-98

Marion, 1891-92

Marion, 1895-1900

Marion, 1902-03

Palmyra, 1891-94

Palmyra, 1898-1903

Wakarusa, 1879

A-V  
B, E  
19-25

Wakarusa, 1882  
Wakarusa, 1891-92  
Wakarusa, 1899-1900  
Wakarusa, 1902-03  
Willow Springs, 1891-92  
Willow Springs, 1897-1903

Minutes for Boards of Equalization and Commissioners, 1870-75  
Ledgers: Cash, 1882

C-3 Sales Tax Record, 1858-61  
(Records of Communicable Disease), 1918-42  
Warsaw Water Co., 1916-17  
Water Department, 1918-26  
Taxes Received, 1928-64  
Newspaper Clippings, 1952-77



## **Selected Records of Douglas County** (from Judy Sweets, 842-7271 or 841-4109)

WATKINS COMMUNITY MUSEUM, 1047 Massachusetts (office open Tuesday-Friday, 10-4)

- Walnut Grove School, District 11—taxpayers, teachers' contracts, etc., 1871-83
- Hotel register of the Place House, Lawrence, John T. Place, proprietor, 1880, giving guests' names
- Fischer and Sons letterbook, 1907-08, with copies of letters of patrons ordering shoes
- Belleview Sunday School, secretary's book, 1870-77
- Roll of member of meetings of the Hester Literary Society, 1894
- Numerous other books and files

SPENCER RESEARCH LIBRARY, University of Kansas (open M-F 8-5; Sat 12-4)

- Eldridge House, hotel register showing guests' names, 1869, call no. RH MS G1
- Dr. Samuel B. Anderson, patient account books, 5 vols., 1868-1904, giving patient's name, charge for service, &c., call no. RH MS G44
- Dr. Hiram Clark, patient account books, 1854-55, typed copy, call no. RH MS P53
- Julius Fischer, ledger book of icehouse, 1882-85 and 1890-91, lists patrons in alphabetical order, call no. RH MS E127
- Index to Civil Court case files, several volumes, 1864-1900, with names of plaintiffs and defendants in civil suits
- "Stray Book"—Douglas County court records, listing names of owners of cattle which were "strays"
- Many other books and manuscripts with Douglas County material

LAWRENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY, 707 Vermont

Early Lawrence newspapers on microfilm (ask at the reference desk for help). Items of interest:

- Obituaries
- Marriages
- News of townships, with information about social activities, &c., of those in Big Springs, Eudora, Baldwin, &c.
- Lawrence "Necrology Scrapbook" (in glass case—ask at reference desk)

LAW ENFORCEMENT CENTER, 11 E. 11th St.

Index to estates, 1872-1900—lists names of deceased, docket number, and date filed.

DOUGLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE, 1100 Massachusetts, register of deeds office

School records, 1898-1925. Gives names and birthdates (or age) of students for each rural school. (Be sure to check back issues of *The Pioneer* to see which ones have already been published.)

SO THAT WE MAY BETTER SERVE YOU!

What programs have you enjoyed the most?

Speakers:

Subjects:

What programs would you like to have in the future?

Speaker:

Subject:

Area:

Other:

Would you be interested in group trips?

If so, where?

State and/or county:

Library:

Archives:

Court houses:

Other:

Would you be willing to help on committees?

Copying "old" records (from books)

Copying records from microfilm

Typing

Advertising

Refreshments

Help on Research Committee

Help on Ways and Means Committee

Membership Committee

Workshop Committee

Study Group

Calling Committee

Publications Mailing Committee

There will be other committees as needed.

Suggestions & comments:

Signed:

Dues for the Douglas County Genealogical Society are due on January 1 and are good through December 31 of that year. 2002 dues can be paid now. If your label does not have "02" your dues are due!

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name  
Street  
City  
State  
Zip  
e-mail

Maiden name  
Home phone

Renewal  
 New

Surnames you are searching:

Amount enclosed: (\$15 per year, \$2 for each additional member of household)

Mail to: DCGS  
PO Box 3664  
Lawrence, KS 66046-0664

Make checks payable to: DCGS

## DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

### *Books & Publications*

	<i>Col. 1</i>	<i>Col. 2</i>
ORIGINAL PRE-EMPTIONS in DOUGLAS, CO., KS.	\$10.18	\$ 9.65
ORIGINAL OWNERS in CITY of LAWRENCE, KS	\$12.10	\$11.45
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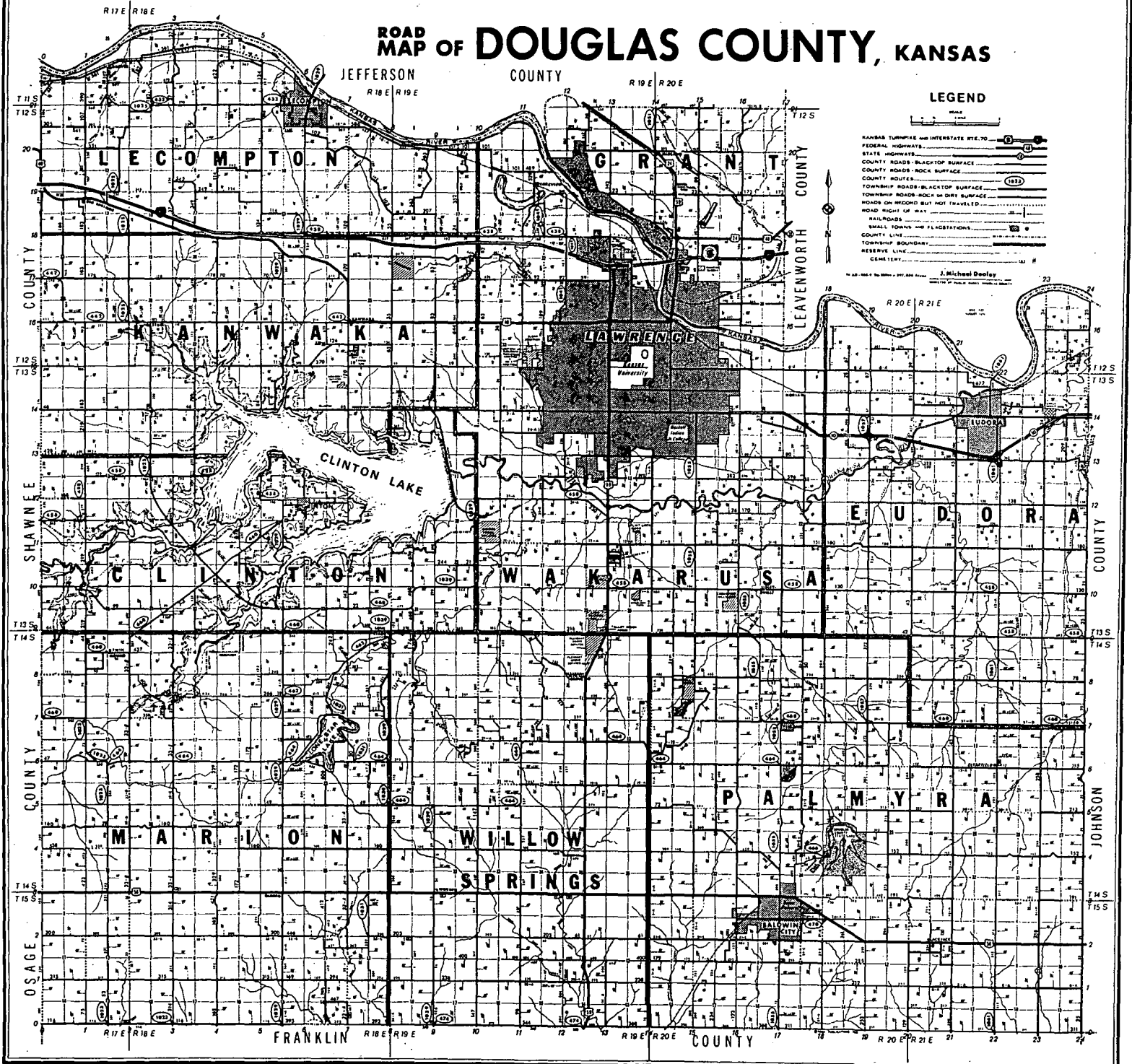
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# ROAD MAP OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS



## LEGEND

- KANSAS TURNPIKE AND INTERSTATE RTE. 70
- FEDERAL HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- COUNTY ROADS - BLACKTOP SURFACE
- COUNTY ROADS - ROCK SURFACE
- COUNTY ROUTES
- TOWNSHIP ROADS - BLACKTOP SURFACE
- TOWNSHIP ROADS - ROCK OR DIRT SURFACE
- ROADS ON RECORD BUT NOT TRAVELED
- ROAD RIGHT OF WAY
- RAILROADS
- SMALL TOWNS AND FLAGSTATIONS
- COUNTY LINE
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
- RESERVE LINE
- CEMETERY

J. Michael Dooley

R 17 E R 18 E R 19 E R 20 E R 21 E R 22 E R 23 E R 24 E

T 11 S T 12 S T 13 S T 14 S T 15 S

JEFFERSON COUNTY LEAVENWORTH COUNTY SHAWNEE COUNTY JOHNSON COUNTY

LECOMPTON GRANT KANWAKA LAWRENCE EUADORIA CLINTON WARKARUSA MARLION WILLOW SPRINGS PALMYRA

CLINTON LAKE

FRANKLIN COUNTY OSAGE COUNTY