

Plat book of Pawnee County, Kansas

Section 2, Pages 31 - 36

This atlas shows maps of each township with the names of landowners. It has a patrons' directory, and plats of towns as of the year of publication.

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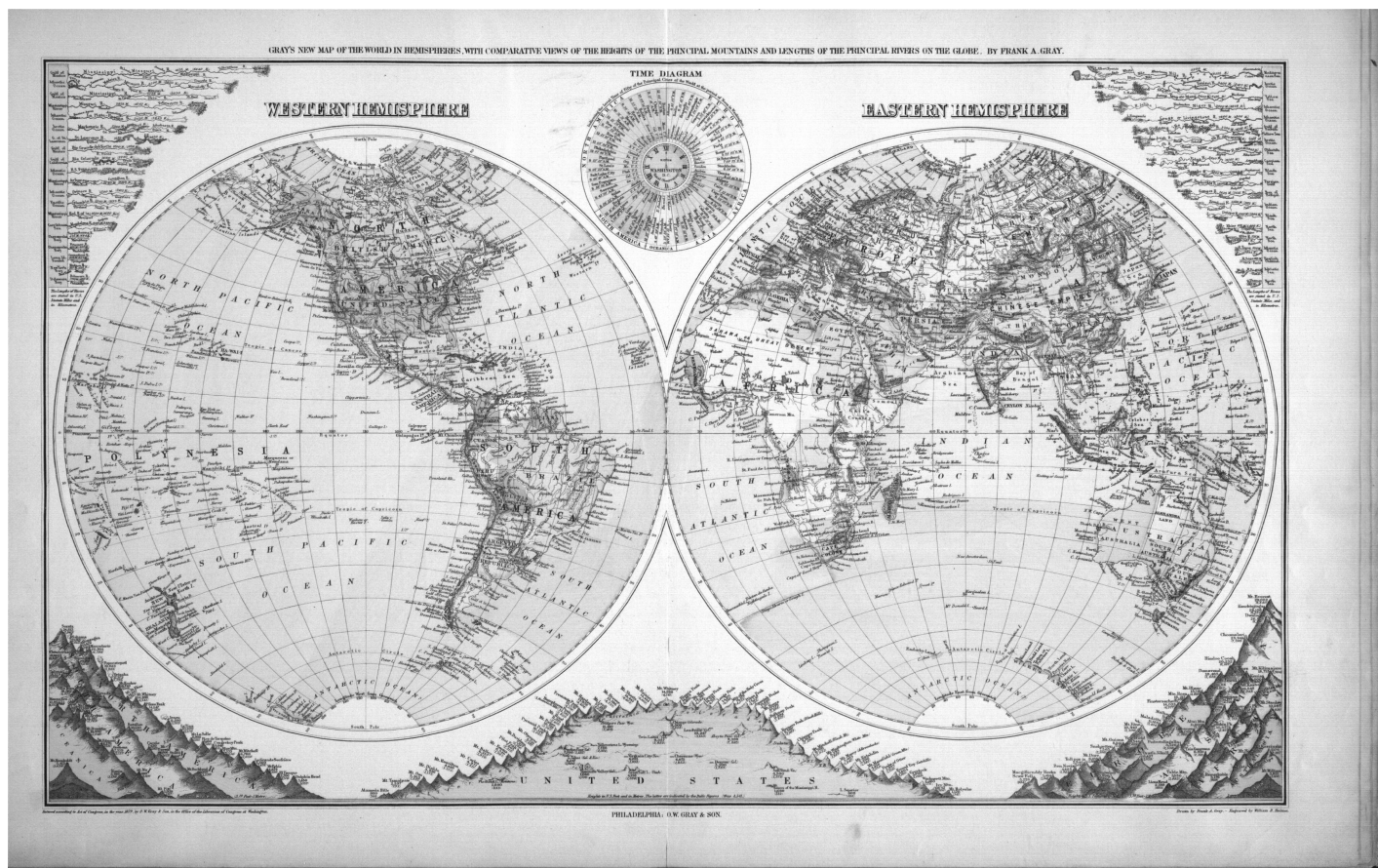
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THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

Outlined from Reports and Instructions of the U. S. General Land Office.

The present system of surveying Government lands, termed the Land System of the United States, has developed from an ordinance introduced before the Continental Congress May 7, 1784, termed "An Ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the Western Territory," and adopted by an act of Congress passed May 7, 1785. It had no precedent in the theory or practice of any pre-existing government, being the result of the highest order of statesmanship, and exhibiting a profound knowledge of engineering science in minute details. With a few unimportant changes, it has been adopted by the Dominion of Canada. The ordinance provided for townships six miles square, containing thirty-six sections one mile square. The region embraced by the surveys under this law forms a part of the present State of Ohio, and is usually styled "Old Seven Ranges." The townships, six miles square, were laid out in ranges extending northward from the Ohio River, the townships being numbered from south to north, and the ranges from east to west. In these initial surveys only the exterior lines of the townships were surveyed, and mile corners were established on the township lines, but the plats were marked by subdivisions into sections of one mile square. The sections were numbered from one to thirty-six, commencing with number one in the southeast corner of the township, and running from south to north in each tier to number thirty-six in the northwest corner of the township. These first public surveys were made under the direction of the Geographer of the United States.

The act of Congress approved May 18, 1796, provided for the appointment of a surveyor-general, and directed the survey of the lands northwest of the Ohio River and above the mouth of the Kentucky River, "in which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished." Under this law one-half of the townships surveyed were subdivided into sections "by running through the same, each way, parallel lines at the end of every mile, and by making a corner on each of said lines at the end of every mile," and it further provided that "the sections shall be numbered, respectively, beginning with the number one in the northeast section, and proceeding west and east alternately, through the township, with progressive numbers till the thirty-sixth be completed." This method of numbering the sections is still in use, and can be seen by reference to Diagram No. 2, on reverse page.

The act of Congress, approved February 11, 1805, directs the subdivision of the public lands into quarter sections, and provides that all the corners marked in the public surveys shall be established as the proper corners of sections or subdivisions of sections which they were intended to designate, and that corners of half and quarter sections not marked shall be placed as nearly as possible "equidistant from those two corners which stand on the same line."

The act of Congress, approved April 25, 1812, provided "That there shall be established in the Department of the Treasury an office to be denominated the General Land Office, the chief officer of which shall be called the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the head of the department, to superintend, execute, and perform all such acts and things touching or respecting the public lands of the United States and other lands patented or granted by the United States, as have heretofore been directed by law to be done or performed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary and Register of the Treasury, and of the Secretary of War, or which shall hereafter by law be assigned to the said office."

The act of Congress, approved July 4, 1836, provided for the reorganization of the General Land Office, and that the executive duties of said office "shall be subject to the supervision and control of the commissioner of the General Land Office under the direction of the President of the United States." The repealing clause is, "That such provisions of the act of the twenty-fifth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled 'An act for the establishment of a General Land Office in the Department of the Treasury,' and of all acts amendatory thereof as are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed."

From the wording of this act, it would appear that the control of the General Land Office was removed from the Treasury Department, and that the Commissioner reported directly to the President; but as a matter of fact the Secretary of the Treasury still had supervisory control, for the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849, by which the Department of the Interior was established, provided "That the Secretary of the Interior shall perform all the duties in relation to the General Land Office, of supervision and appeal, now discharged by the Secretary of the Treasury." By this act the General Land Office was transferred to the Department of the Interior, where it still remains.

THE RECTANGULAR SYSTEM OF SURVEYS.

The public lands of the United States are ordinarily surveyed into rectangular tracts bounded by lines conforming to the cardinal points. The principal lines are designated as meridian, base, township, range, and section lines, and the bodies of land thus formed are known as townships, sections, and lots. The first recorded use of the terms "township," and "section," as applied to the public lands of the United States, is in an ordinance reported to Congress April 20, 1785.

In Diagram No. 2, representing an entire township, each "section" and "lot" is plainly indicated.

INITIAL POINTS.

Initial points from which the lines of the public surveys are to be extended must be established whenever necessary under such special instructions as may be prescribed in each case by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The locus of such initial points must be selected with great care and due consideration for their prominence and easy identification, and must be established astronomically. The initial point having been established, the lines of the public survey are to be extended therefrom as follows:—

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are extended north and south and east and west from the initial point by the use of solar instruments or transits, as may be directed by the Surveyor General. In order to check errors in measurement, two sets of chainmen, operating independently of each other, must be employed, and the proper corners established. Principal meridians are designated by number or name. Each has its own base line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for surveys of all lands within the territory controlled by them.

Ohio public surveys are controlled by several initial points, and by the first principal meridian coincident with the common boundary between Ohio and Indiana. Indiana surveys are controlled by the second principal meridian. Illinois surveys are controlled by the second, third, and fourth principal meridians. Wisconsin by the fourth principal meridian. Minnesota by the fourth and fifth principal meridians. The Dakotas by the fifth and sixth principal meridians, also by the Black Hills meridian. Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas by the fifth principal meridian. Kansas, Nebraska, and the greater portion of Colorado and Wyoming by the sixth principal meridian. Michigan by the Michigan meridian. Florida by the Tallahassee meridian. Alabama by the Huntsville and St. Stephens meridians. Mississippi by the St. Stephens, Choctaw, and Washington meridians. Louisiana, east of the Mississippi River, by the St. Helena meridian, and on the west by the Louisiana meridian. New Mexico by the New Mexico meridian. Arizona by the Gila and Salt River meridian. Utah by the Great Salt Lake meridian. Nevada by the Mount Diablo meridian. Idaho by the Boise meridian. Montana by the Montana meridian. California by the Mount Diablo, the San Bernardino, and the Humboldt meridians. Oregon and Washington by the Willamette meridian.

TOWNSHIPS AND RANGES.

Township lines are run east and west parallel with and six miles from the base line and from each other, and the spaces between these lines are known as townships north or south, and designated by numbers according to their numerical distance from the base line. Range lines are run north and south on a true meridian, six miles from and parallel, as near as may be, with the principal meridian, and the spaces between them are known as ranges, and are described as east or west of the principal meridian, and consecutively numbered from that line.

Diagram No. 1, on reverse page, will illustrate the system of numbering townships and ranges, north and south and east and west from the principal meridians and base lines; numbering east or west until they reach the next meridian, and north or south until they reach the next base line.

Thus, any certain township or range can readily be found within the territory embraced by this system if the numbers of the same are known referring to principal meridian and base line.

The bodies of land six miles square, formed by the intersection of the township and range lines, are called

CONGRESSIONAL TOWNSHIPS.

and contain, as near as may be, 36,000 acres. Congressional townships are described and located as being north or south of the base line and east or west of the principal meridian from which that particular survey is made. Thus township one north, range three west of the fifth principal meridian, would be the first township north of the base line and in the third range west from the principal meridian. The law requires that the lines of the public surveys shall be governed by the true meridian, and that the townships shall be six miles square, two things involving, in connection, a mathematical impossibility, for, strictly to conform to the meridian necessarily throws the township out of square by reason of the convergence of the meridians, and hence, by adhering to the true meridian results the necessity of departing from the strict requirements of law, as respects the precise area of townships and the subdivided parts thereof, the townships assuming something of a trapezoidal form, which inequality develops itself more and more as such the higher the latitude of the surveys.

For that reason standards and auxiliaries, which are also called correction lines, and auxiliary or guide meridians are run from time to time, and are designated by number, and as north, south, east, or west, as the case may be, from their respective base lines and principal meridians; parallels and auxiliaries are now run at intervals of twenty-four miles, dividing the country into tracts of twenty-four miles square, or sixteen townships.

Congressional townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts, called

SECTIONS.

each containing as near as may be 400 acres. The thirty-six sections into which a township is subdivided are numbered, commencing with number one at the northeast angle of the township, and proceeding west to number six, and thence proceeding east to number twelve, and so on, alternately, until they number thirty-six in the southeast angle. In all cases of surveys of fractional townships, the sections should bear the same number as they would if the township was full. In all cases where the exterior lines of the township thus subdivided into sections or half sections shall exceed, or shall not extend, six miles, the excess or deficiency shall be specially noted, and added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections or half sections in such township, according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from south to north; the sections and half sections bounded on the northern and western lines of such townships shall be sold as containing only the quantity expressed in the returns and plats respectively, and all others as containing the complete legal quantity.

Diagram No. 2, on the reverse page, shows an entire Congressional Township subdivided and numbered by sections, and showing excess or deficiency in area on the north and west sides of the township.

Sections are divided into quarters by straight lines run from the established quarter section corners—United States surveys—to the opposite corresponding corners, and the point of intersection of the lines so run will be the corner common to the several quarter sections, or, in other words, the legal center of the section; these quarter sections are designated as northeast quarter, northwest, southwest, or southeast, according to their location with regard to their common corner.

In the subdivision of quarter sections, the quarter quarter corners are to be placed at points equidistant between the section and quarter section corners and between the quarter corners and the common center of the section, except on the last half mile of the lines closing on the north or west boundaries of a township, where they should be placed at twenty chains, proportionate measurement, to the north or west of the quarter section corner.

Fractional sections and those containing meandered rivers and lakes are also divided into 40 acre lots, as near as may be; these fractional lots are numbered from one upwards in each section. By an examination of Diagram No. 2, on reverse page, and of the maps on other pages of this work, the careful student will be enabled to describe or locate any piece of land. Numbers 1, 2-6 are the numbers of the meandered lots with areas shown: a, north quarter corner; b, east quarter corner; c, south quarter corner, and d, west quarter corner.

Proceeding down stream, the bank on the left hand is termed the "left bank" and that on the right hand the "right bank." These terms are to be universally used to distinguish the two banks of a river or stream.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF LOST CORNERS.

The original corners, where they can be found, must stand as the true corners they were intended to represent, even though not exactly where strict professional care might have placed them in the first instance.

Missing corners should be re-established in the identical localities they originally occupied. When the point cannot be determined by the existing landmarks in the field, resort must be had to the field notes of the original survey. The law provides that the lengths of the lines, as stated in the field notes, shall be considered as the true lengths thereof, and the distances between corners set down in the field notes constitute proper data from which to determine the true locality of a missing corner; hence the rule that all such should be restored at distances proportionate to the original measurements between existing original corners. That is, if the measurement between two existing corners differs from that stated in the field notes, the excess or deficiency should be distributed proportionately among the intervening section lines between the two existing corners standing in their original places. Missing corners on standard township and range lines should be restored by proportionate measurement between the nearest existing original corners on those lines. Missing section corners in the interior of townships should be re-established at proportionate distances between the nearest existing original corners north and south of the missing corners. As has been observed, no existing original corner can be disturbed, and it will be plain that any excess or deficiency in measurements between existing corners cannot in any degree affect the distances beyond said existing corners, but must be added or subtracted proportionately to or from the intervals embraced between the corners which are still standing.

OFFICIAL SUB-DIVISIONS BY COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Various States require their county auditors or recorders to cause a survey and plat of "irregular tracts" of land to be made and placed upon record, when, for assessment purposes, the descriptions are too obscure to become official, and title will pass as the same appears of record, by the number of each lot being given on the plat.

Diagram No. 3, on reverse page, shows a practical subdivision of a section for assessment or other purposes, with a proper description of each fractional part of the quarter section.

METES AND BOUNDS.

In the Eastern and New England States the system of surveying and describing lands by metes and bounds as followed prior to the establishment of the rectangular system of surveys still exists. The system at its best is imperfect and uncertain in its working, having no known lines for base of surveys, and seldom any official plats for reference as to initial points. Diagram No. 4 shows a tract of land described and platted by "metes and bounds," as the same would appear in deeds.

STANDARD TIME.

What is known as the "new standard time," was adopted by agreement of all the principal railroads of the United States at 12 o'clock, noon, on Nov. 18, 1883. The system divides the Continent into five longitudinal belts, and establishes a meridian of time for each belt. These meridians are fifteen degrees of longitude, corresponding to one hour of time apart.

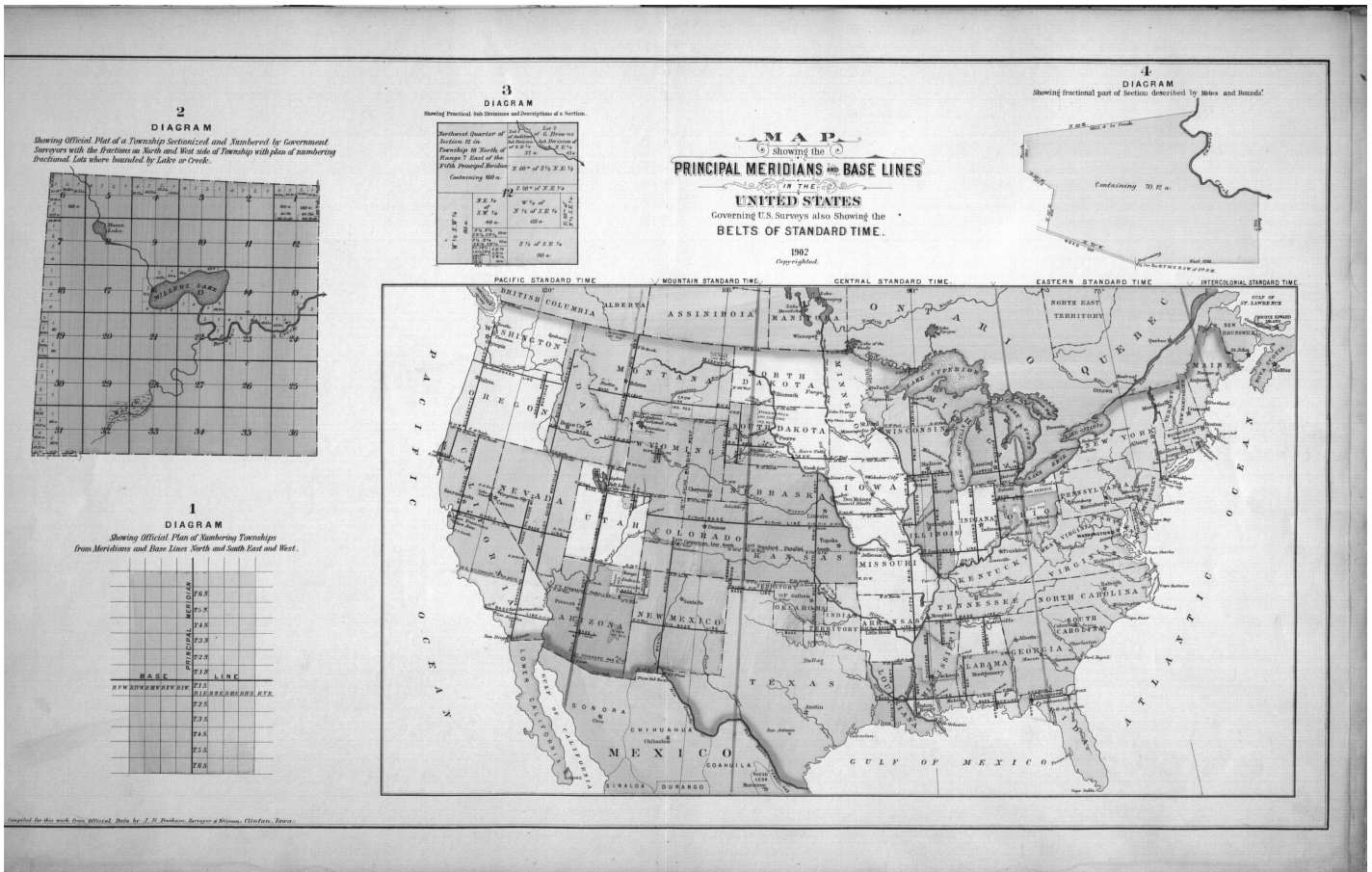
Eastern Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia use the 60th meridian; the Canadas, New England, the Middle States, the Virginias, and the Carolinas use the 75th meridian, which is that at Philadelphia; the States of the Mississippi Valley, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and westward, including Texas, Kansas, and the larger part of Nebraska and the Dakotas, use the 90th meridian, which is that of New Orleans; the Territories to the western border of Arizona and Montana, use the 105th meridian, which is that of Denver; and the Pacific States use the 120th meridian.

The time divisions are known as intercolonial, eastern, central, mountain, and Pacific standard time.

A traveler passing from one belt to another will find his watch one hour too fast or too slow, according to the direction in which he is going. If travelling westward, his watch will be one hour faster; if eastward bound, it will be one hour slower than the belt which he enters.

This change of system reduced the time standards used by the different railroads from fifty-three to five, a great convenience to the railroads and travelling public.

The suggestion leading to the adoption of this new system originated with Professor Abbe, of the Signal Bureau at Washington, and was elaborated by Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia College, New York. The scheme was proposed in 1878, but was not adopted until it had been submitted to a number of scientific associations at home and abroad, and received their approval.



ROAD LAWS OF NEBRASKA, KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

ROAD LAWS OF NEBRASKA.

SECTION NUMBERS CORRESPOND WITH CONSOLIDATED STATUTES OF 1893.

SECTION 1811. [SUPERVISION BY COUNTY BOARD.] The county board has a general supervision over the public roads of the county, with power to establish and maintain them as herein provided, and to see that the laws in relation to them are carried into effect. [18-9, 120.]

SEC. 1816. [WIDTH.] All public roads shall have a width of sixty-six feet.

SEC. 1817. [PUBLIC ROADS DEFINED.] All roads within this State which have been laid out in pursuance of any law of this State, or of the Territory of Nebraska, and which have not been vacated in pursuance of law, are hereby declared to be public roads; *Provided*, That all roads that have not been used within five years shall be deemed vacated.

SEC. 1818. [ESTABLISHMENT—PETITION.] Any person desiring the establishment, vacation, or alteration of any public road, shall file in the clerk's office of the proper county a petition signed by at least ten electors residing within five miles of the road proposed to be established or vacated, in substance as follows:—

To the board of county. The undersigned ask that a public road, commencing at and running thence and terminating at be established, vacated, or altered (as the case may be).

SEC. 1819. [DEPOSIT FOR EXPENSES.] The petitioners for establishment or alteration of any public road shall, at the time of filing their petition thereto, deposit with the county clerk a sufficient sum of money to pay for the laying out or alteration of such road, the expense thereof to be paid out of such deposit, unless the road is finally established or altered. If the road is finally established or altered, the money shall be returned to the persons who deposited the same.

SEC. 1820. [COMMISSIONER—APPOINTMENT.] Upon compliance with the foregoing requisites, the county clerk shall appoint some suitable and disinterested elector of the county a commissioner to examine into the expediency of the proposed road, alteration, or vacation thereof, and report accordingly.

SEC. 1824. [SAME.] If he deems such establishment expedient, he may proceed at once to lay out the road as hereinafter directed, and may report accordingly, if the circumstances of the case are such as to enable him to do so, without pursuing the course pointed out in the next section.

SEC. 1825. [SURVEY.] If the precise location of the road cannot be otherwise given, he must cause the line of the road to be accurately surveyed and plainly marked out.

SEC. 1829. [PLAT AND REPORT—FILES.] A correct plat of the road, together with a copy of the field notes of the surveyor, if one has been employed, must be filed as a part of the commissioner's report, and he shall also state the probable cost of the work in laying out or altering such road, including any necessary bridges, culverts, and ditches. Such report shall be filed with the county clerk.

SEC. 1840. [ACTION OF COUNTY BOARD.] At the next meeting of the county board, after the proceedings hereinbefore contemplated have been had, the said board may hear testimony, consider petitions for and remonstrances against the establishment, vacation, or alteration, as the case may be, if such remonstrances be filed within the time provided in section 19 [1835], and may establish, vacate, or alter or refuse to do so, as in their judgment, founded on the testimony, the public roads may require. Said board may increase or diminish the damages allowed by the appraisers, and may make such establishment, vacation, or alteration conditioned upon the payment in whole or in part of the damages awarded, or expenses in relation thereto.

SEC. 1843. [RECORD OF PLAT AND FIELD NOTES.] After the road has been finally established, the plat and field notes must be recorded by the county clerk.

SEC. 1844. [VACATION OF OLD ROAD.] The establishment of a new road on the route of a road already established according to law shall not vacate the road previously established, unless such vacation is prayed for in the petition, and so declared in the order establishing a new road.

SEC. 1851. [HOW ESTABLISHED.] Public roads may be established without the appointment of a commissioner, provided the written consent of all the owners of the land to be used for that purpose be first filed in the county clerk's office; and if it is shown to the satisfaction of the county board that the proposed road is of sufficient public importance to be opened and worked by the public, they shall make an order establishing the same, from which time only shall it be regarded as a public road.

SEC. 1852. [SAME—SURVEY NECESSARY.] If a survey for the establishment of the road named in the preceding section is necessary, the board, before ordering such survey, may require the parties asking for the establishment of such highway to pay, or secure the payment, of the expenses of such survey.

SEC. 1860. [SECTION LINES.] The section lines are hereby declared to be public roads in each county in this State, and the county board of such county may, whenever the public good requires it, open such roads without any preliminary survey, and cause them to be worked in the same manner as other public roads.

COLLATED ROAD STATUTES OF KANSAS.

[N. B.—The main statute is chapter 108, Laws of 1874. The sections of that statute are here indicated by double section numbers, the numbers written in brackets being the original numbers of the sections as they stand in the statute. It was necessary to break up the original arrangement of the law, in order to group together the various kindred provisions. Every section with a number in brackets belongs to the road law of 1874.]

PETITION AND BOARD.

SEC. 1 [1]. That applications for laying out roads, or for viewing, reviewing, altering, or vacating any road, shall be by petition to the board of county commissioners, signed by at least twelve householders of the county, residing in the vicinity where said road is to be laid out, viewed, reviewed, altered, or vacated; and one or more of the signers of any petition presented as aforesaid shall enter into a bond with sufficient security, payable to the State of Kansas, for the use of the county, to be approved by the county commissioners, conditioned that the persons signing such bond shall pay into the treasury of the county the amount of all costs and expenses accruing on said location, view, review, alteration, or vacation; in case the proceedings had in pursuance of said peti-

tion shall not be finally confirmed and established, and on neglect or refusal of the persons so bonded to pay the liability shall be assessed, the county clerk of the county shall collect, or cause to be collected, such costs and expenses, and pay the same into the county treasury.

SEC. 2 [2]. All petitions for laying out or altering roads shall specify the place of beginning, the intermediate points, if any, and the place of termination of such road.

APPOINTMENT OF VIEWERS AND GIVING NOTICE.

SEC. 3 [3]. Upon presentation of any petition for a road, or for the alteration or vacation of any road, to the county commissioners, at any regular session of their board, it shall be the duty of said commissioners, if they find the petition to be a legal one, and that the proper bond has been filed, to appoint three disinterested householders of the county as viewers, and the county clerk shall give notice by advertisement set up in the county clerk's office, and in every municipal township through which any part of said road is designed to be laid out, altered, or vacated, for at least twenty days, and by publication for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper, if there be one published in the county, setting forth that such petition has been presented, giving the substance thereof, and that viewers will, on such day as the commissioners have designated, not more than twenty days after the expiration of the notice herein required, proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. They shall also cause a record of such notice to be entered on their journal by the county clerk. They shall issue an order directing the county surveyor to meet with them at the time and place named in said notice, to survey such road. In case of failure to meet on the day designated, they may meet on the following day, without further notice; and in case of failure to meet within the time herein specified, new notice shall be given as hereinbefore provided; that in all applications for the location, change and relocation of any road to be located upon or along any section line, and the petition shall so state, and shall specify the section lines to be followed, the place of beginning and the place of ending, the survey may be dispensed with; and in case the owners of the land taken agree in writing to the proposed location, relocation, or change, and the commissioners are satisfied that the location, relocation or change prayed for is practicable, and can be made without unreasonable expense, they may dispense with the viewing of such location, relocation, or change of road, and shall order the same to be opened, and shall also direct the county clerk to note such location, relocation or change of roads upon the road records of his office.

SEC. 4 [4]. It shall be the duty of at least one of the petitioners to cause six days' notice to be given in writing to the owner or owners, or their agents, if residing in the county, or if such owner be a minor, idiot or insane person, then to the guardian of said person, if a resident of the county, through whose land said road is proposed to be laid out and established, and also six days' notice to the county surveyor of the time and place of meeting, as specified in the notice of the commissioners. Copies of said notice to owners of lands, with affidavits of service attached, shall be filed in the county clerk's office before said road shall be established.

VIEW, SURVEY, DAMAGES, REPORTS, FINAL ACTION.

SEC. 5 [5]. It shall be the duty of the viewers, or a majority of them, and the county surveyor, to meet at the time and place specified in the notice aforesaid, or on the following day thereafter; and they may, if they deem it necessary, take to their assistance two suitable persons as chain carriers, and one as marker, and then proceed to view, survey, lay out, alter or vacate the road as prayed for in said petition, or as nearly so as a good road can be made at a reasonable expense, taking into consideration the utility, convenience and inconvenience and expense which will result to individuals as well as to the public, if such road, or any part thereof, shall be established and opened or altered. Said viewers shall also assess and determine the amount of damages sustained by any person or persons through whose premises the said road is proposed to be established. Such viewers shall not assess or award damages or compensation to any person or persons in consequence of the opening of said road, unless the owner or owners, or their agents or guardians, having been duly notified as provided in section 4, of the applications and proceedings by which their property is sought to be appropriated or damaged, shall have filed a written application with said viewers, giving a description of the premises on which damages or compensation are claimed at the time of said view and hearing, as hereinbefore provided for; *Provided*, That in case any person has not received the notice of the view of said road, as provided for in section 4, he may at any time within twelve months after the location of said road file an application for damages with the county commissioners, who shall determine the amount of damages sustained by such claimant; and all applications for damages shall be forever barred unless they are presented as provided for in this act.

ROAD LAWS OF MISSOURI.

SEC. 7792. Roads to be opened and repaired—how—article not to apply, when.—All public roads in this state shall be established, opened, widened and repaired according to the provisions of this article: *Provided*, that in the location, opening, working and repairing of roads it shall not apply to counties that now have or may hereafter adopt township organization. (Laws 1887, p. 246, amended.)

SEC. 7793. Width of road, etc.—All public roads shall be not less than thirty nor more than sixty feet wide, to be determined by the county court according to the utility and necessity or such road. In cases where a road shall be widened, it shall be done

according to the provisions hereinafter provided for opening and establishing new roads. (Laws 1887, p. 246.)

SEC. 7795. County surveyor ex-officio road commissioner.—The county surveyor of each county shall be ex-officio commissioner of roads and bridges. (Laws 1887, p. 246.)

SEC. 7796. [Application for new road or change of road, how made.]—Applications for the establishment of new roads, or change of roads, shall be made by a petition to the county court, signed by at least twelve freeholders of the municipal township or townships through which said proposed road may run, three of whom shall be of the immediate neighborhood, specifying the proposed beginning, course and termination thereof, with not less than two points named on the direction of said road; *Provided*, that said proposed road shall run along government surveys whenever practicable; *provide*d, further, said petition shall be accompanied by the names of all resident persons owning land through which said proposed road or change of road shall run, with the amount or damages claimed by them, so far as can be ascertained, and also the names of those who are willing to give the right of way for said proposed road or change of road. (Amended Laws 1893, p. 222—a.)

SEC. 7797. Notice to be given.—Notice of such intended application shall be given by printed or written hand-bills, put up in three or more public places in such municipal township or townships, one of which to be put up at the proposed beginning and one at the proposed termination of said road, at least twenty days before the first day of a regular term of the county court at which the petition is presented, and which notice shall apply and be binding on corporations as well as on persons. (Laws 1887, p. 246—A.)

SEC. 7798. [Court to hear remonstrance—duty of commissioner.]—The court when such petition is presented, accompanied by the names required by section 7796, upon proof of notice having been given as required by said section 7796, hear the remonstrance, if any be presented, of twelve or more freeholders residing in the township or townships through which the proposed road or change of road may run, three of whom shall reside in the immediate neighborhood, and such witnesses as the respective parties may produce in regard to the public necessity, practicability and probable damages to the owners of the land through which said proposed road or change of road may run, and who have not consented to relinquish the right of way, and the expenses of locating or changing said road in making culverts, bridges or grading; and if the court, after hearing the testimony, be of the opinion that the facts in the case justify the location or change of the road at the expense of the county, they shall make an order of record requiring the county road commissioner to view, survey and mark out such road, otherwise such proceedings shall be dismissed. *Provided*, that if the petitioners pay into the county treasury the probable amount of damages as aforesaid, to the use of the owners of said lands, which shall be fixed at the time by the court, then said court shall make said order, requiring the road commissioner to view, survey and mark out such road. Said commissioner shall see that all relinquishments of the right of way of those who give the same are filed with the county clerk on or before the second day of the next term of said court, and shall take the names of all resident owners of land through which said road may run, and who have not or will not give the right of way, and the amount of damages claimed by each one separately, together with the numbers of land, and also his estimation of the cost of bridges, culverts and grading that may be needed upon such road, and report the same, together with his survey and plat of said road, on or before the second day of the next regular term thereafter; and if it appear from said report that the right of way has been secured and filed, as aforesaid, or that the damages claimed do not exceed the amount offered by the court, or deposited by the petitioners as aforesaid, the court shall order the road established or changed, as the case may be. (Amended Laws 1893, p. 222—a.)

SEC. 7800. Roads on county lines.—The county courts of the several counties shall have the power to locate highways on the boundary lines of the several counties, and shall, when the citizens of each of the counties living along the boundary lines shall petition for the road, as herein provided for establishing and opening roads, locate the same not less than forty feet wide on the line between the counties, each county appropriating one-half the land and money to open, grade, bridge and work the same. (Laws 1887, p. 248.)

SEC. 7805. New roads to be districted—owner to be given time to construct fences.—When a new road has been opened, it shall be districted and kept in repair, as other public roads. The county court shall, at the time of giving judgment for the establishment of the road, specify the time when the possession shall be given by the owner, giving the owner of the land a reasonable time, not exceeding six months, to erect fences, if the commissioner's report shows that the fencing is required, and also time to gather growing crops, if any are growing at the time on the premises, which time shall be stated in the judgment. (Laws 1887, p. 248.)



PATRON'S DIRECTORY OF PAWNEE COUNTY, KANSAS.

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ASH VALLEY

NAME	BUSINESS	POSTOFFICE	SEC.
Bach, P. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	24
Baldwin, Thos. E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	36
Griffith, E. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ash Valley	20
Griffith, W. P.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	24
Keast, Thos.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ash Valley	20
Krieger, I. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	20
Line, J. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ash Valley	16
Seeman, Al.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	15
Seeman, Chas.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	15
Yesger, W. K.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	35

BROWN'S GROVE

Anderson, G. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Flavius	15
Haymond, A. O.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	3
Heinsohn, G. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	21
Lee, Geo. K.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	28
Norris, R. M.	Dealer in General Merchandise. Furniture and Undertaking. Highest price paid for grain.	Burdett	28
Notestine, John	Proprietor of Commercial Hotel and Livery; also real estate dealer.	Burdett	28
Shafer, M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	24
Wilson, J. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harmony	12

CONKLING

Nelson, Abe	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ash Valley	14
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GARFIELD

Anderson, C. P.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	4
Abrahamson, Oscar	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	32
Abrahamson, S. P.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	32
Blume, Fred	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	16
Bowlus, S. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	30
Boyd, James	Proprietor of Hardware and Feed Store; also livery stable.	Garfield	8
Boyd, Samuel	Farmer and Breeder of high-grade Short Horn Cattle.	Garfield	8
Chlunsky, Joe	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	30
Clark, I. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	8
Corner, J. P.	Farmer and Breeder of Black Polled Cattle.	Garfield	32
Countryman, G. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	10
Dehlyquist, Oscar	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	16
Godfrey, H. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	20
Houdysheil, Henry S.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	29
Howell, Alonzo	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	12
Kilgore, Wm.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	30
Kimmel, W. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	20
Korte, August	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	30
Lyman, Ed.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and Thresher	Garfield	30
Miller, G. P.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	23
Nelson, C. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	14
Nelson, Lena S.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	13
Paramore, J. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	13
Polson Bros.	Dealers in General Merchandise. Proprietors of Garfield Roller Mills.	Garfield	6
Porteous, Wm. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	24
Possey, D.	Farmer and Stock Raiser; also County Commissioner.	Garfield	11
Samuelson, A. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	32
Strobel, A. G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	32
Turner, E. V.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	32
Waynure, N. O.	Dealer in Hardware, Lumber, Implements, Coal and Ice. Oldest house without change in Pawnee County—25 years.	Garfield	20
Wilson, James	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	4
Wilson, W. S.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	4

GRANT

Bruntzel, Ed. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	32
Frantz, H. E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	14
Frantz, J. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	28
Kitch, S. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harmony	4
Smith, A. D.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harmony	24
Smith, J. E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harmony	2
Tieknor, O. B.	Dealer in General Merchandise	Rozel	27
Whipple, E. E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	23

KEYSVILLE

Blain, Z. T.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	20
Delp, M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	7
Hadlock, A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	28

KEYSVILLE—Continued

NAME	BUSINESS	POSTOFFICE	SEC.
Harris, Richard	Farmer and Breeder of pure bred Hereford Cattle	Burdett	14
King, A. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	36
Klein, John	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	29
Olsen, Val	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	36
Osgood, L. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	10
Steverling, F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	2
Smith, Esau	Farmer and Breeder of pure bred Short Horn Cattle	Burdett	14
Tuttle, S. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Rozel	4
Wilson, M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	26
Wilson, Mathew, Jr.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	24
Zahn, William	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Burdett	17

LARNED (CITY OF)

NAME	BUSINESS
Adams, W. R.	Real Estate.
Babbitt, D. E.	County Surveyor.
Babbitt, James C.	Dealer in all kinds of Yellow Pine Lumber. Flooring, ceiling, siding, and large lumber.
Basiger, John R.	Investors' Agent. Real estate. Bonded abstractor of titles and insurance agent.
Blount, J. D.	Real Estate Exchange Agent.
Blount, Reuben	Dealer in Farms, Ranches, City Property and Live Stock. The Valley Real Estate Office.
Boyd & Getty	Dealers in Implements, Harness and Hardware. Pianos and organs. Fine buggies a specialty.
Bryson, J. Sid	Proprietor of "The Larned House."
Compton, J. S.	Auctioneer. Proprietor Broadway Livery, Feed and Sale Stables. Special attention given to transient trade.
Davis, F. J.	Editor and Proprietor of "The Chronicle;" also Postmaster.
DePue, C. W.	Dealer in Real Estate. Rents collected and taxes paid for non-residents. City and farm property for sale or trade. Loans negotiated.
Eckert, Harvey	Publisher of "The Tiller and Toiler."
Edwards & Linds	Lumber Co. Dealers in Lumber and Building Material. Sole agents for the genuine Maitland Coal; also Canon City and all other coal.
Edwards, J. G.	Of the firm of Edwards Brothers. Real estate and collection agents. Making specialty of renting lands, collecting rents, paying taxes and inspecting lands for non-residents.
Eggleston, E. T.	Proprietor of Larned Furniture and Music Company. Dealers in furniture and carpets, pianos, organs and musical merchandise, curtains, bicycles, sewing machines, etc.
Finney, G. W.	Lawyer—County attorney.
Frizell, E. E.	President of The Frizell Hardware Co. Dealers in hardware, implements and machinery. Tanners, steam fitters and plumbers.
Garver, W. E.	Agent for the Santa Fe Route. Qualified to furnish routes and rates to all points in the U. S. and foreign countries.
Gore, Benj.	Real Estate Agent. Looks after the interests of non-residents. City and farm property in Pawnee and surrounding counties for sale.
Hill, Tom	Proprietor of Central Meat Market.
Halloway, H. M.	Proprietor of The Keystone Mills. Manufacturer of high-grade flour. Brands are "Keystone," "Excelsior" and "Standard."
Howland, E.	Real Estate Dealer.
Lowery, F. D.	Cashier of "The First State Bank." Do a general banking business.
Lawrence, G. W.	Farmer and retired County Treasurer.
Mansfield, Wm.	Farmer and Capitalist.
Moffet, A. H.	Of Moffet Bros. State Bank. Do a general banking business.
Nesbit, J. J.	Mayor, and Superintendent of the Larned Water Works.
Nolan, George	Dealer in Piedmont, Canon City, Anthracite and Soft Coal. Flour, feed, grain, baled hay, etc.
Norton, Grace E.	Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Pontius, J. C.	Manager of the Fort Hanch.
Porter Drug Co.	Jobbers and Retailers of Drugs, Stationery, Cigars, Tobacco, Chewing Gum, Perfumes, etc.
Reed, B. W.	Clerk of the District Court of Pawnee County.
Rogers, H. S.	Attorney at Law.
Schwier, W. F.	Resident.
Scott, Wm.	Real Estate and Collection Agency.
Sharp, Alex. A.	Real Estate, Loan and Investors' Agent.
Shull & Son	Proprietors of Shull's Livery and Feed Stables. First-class in all respects.
Singer, J. H.	Treasurer of Pawnee County.
Sloper, S.	Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Confections, Vegetables, Fresh and Salt Meats.
Smith, C. W.	Proprietor of Larned Electric Light, Power and Heat Co.; also of the C. W. Smith Photo Supply Company. Dealers in photographic materials and apparatus, mouldings and frames.
Smith, J. Herman	Physician and Surgeon.
Smith, Wm. B.	Representing Insurance, Pension and Real Estate Agency. Largest stock ranches. Fine farm and city property.



LARNED CITY OF—Continued.

NAME	BUSINESS
Taylor, H. T.	Register of Deeds.
The Larned Creamery Co.	Manufacturers of extra fine Creamery Butter.
Upson, J. F.	Real Estate, Insurance, Loan and Collection Agent. For sale —wheat and corn farms, cattle ranches, unimproved land and city property. Taxes paid for non-residents.
Upton, J. F.	Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
Vernon, W. H.	Lawyer.
Victor, R. M.	Probate Judge. Dealer in real estate of every description. Furnish abstracts.
Whitney, James F.	County Clerk.
Wickwire, E. G.	Dealer in Drugs, Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Paints and Oils. Pawnee county text book agency.
Winchester, B. S.	Of the firm of Winchester & Sturdevant. Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Overalls, Jumpers, Gloves, Canned Goods, Fruits, etc.

LARNED

NAME	BUSINESS	POSTOFFICE	SEC.
Arnold, J. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	31
Baird, Mrs. E. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	18
Fleming, James	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	6
Holzapfel, Chas.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	26
Huffman, H. S.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	2
Keller, Win. T.	Farmer and Breeder of Red Polled Cattle	Larned	26
McInteer, J. A.	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle	Larned	12
Scott, A. L.	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle	Larned	8

LOGAN

Ackerman, A. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Point View	22
Hartman, A. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	7
Kunzmann, Chas.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	22
Lemert, G. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	22
Manderscheid, J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	14
Shaw, G. S.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	26
Thompson, H. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	6

PAWNEE

Armstrong, W. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	24
Boisseau, J. H. & Son	Farmer and Stock Dealer. Breeder of pure bred Hereford Cattle	Larned	3
Cunningham, J. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	26
Fox, D. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	28
Fruch, George	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	10
Heaton, Wm.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	1
McDonough, J. C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	24
Peterson, A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	9
Sippel, Fred	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	16
Smith, J. R.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	24
Strader, L. F.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	10

PLEASANT RIDGE

Brown, Fred	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	16
Duncan, Sam	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	16
Eddy, G. L.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	14
Galloway, H. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	16
Hage, Phillip	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	16
Hall, Carrie	Retired County Superintendent and School Teacher	Garfield	22
Huen, C. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	13

PLEASANT RIDGE—Continued

NAME	BUSINESS	POSTOFFICE	SEC.
Meckfessel, A. F.	Farmer and Breeder of Black Polled Cattle	Garfield	8
Meckfessel, Frank H.	Farmer and Breeder of Black Polled Cattle	Larned	9
Oleen, O. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	27
Palmer, P. O.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	26
Prie, W. H.	Farmer, Stock Raiser and County Commissioner	Garfield	20
Tomlinson, David,	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Garfield	28

PLEASANT VALLEY

Ahrensfield, C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	28
Almeier, Peter	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macksville	20
Beckwith, A. K.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	16
Brindel, D.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Belpre	30
Buhner, J. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	15
Cortrite, B.	Farmer and Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and high-grade Road Horses	Larned	34
Doll, V.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	25
Frick, E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macksville	28
Frick, Wm.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macksville	32
Harr, John G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	14
Hawes, A. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	28
Junod, G. L.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	1
Kirchgassner, Fred	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	30
Nease, D. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macksville	10
Nicoll, D. M.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	8
Schoor, G. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	23
Smith, A. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Macksville	10
Vescky, Anton	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	8
Weimert, F. E.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	28
Zook, A. W.	Farmer and Breeder of Percheron and Norman Horses	Larned	11

RIVER

Clark, C. W.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pawnee Rock	18
Deckert, J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	26
Footwangler, C.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	28
Hall, John	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pawnee Rock	10
Hardy, J. B.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pawnee Rock	10
Hazen, J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	34
Hunt, J. D.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	22
Miller, J. L.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	24
Phillips, W. G.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pawnee Rock	13
Sprier, A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Pawnee Rock	7
Sweeny, Michael	Farmer and Representative	Pawnee Rock	8
Weirich, O. H.	Dealer in General Merchandise. Grain and Coal. Postmaster, Justice of Peace and agent for Missouri Pacific Railway	Ray	34
Woelk, E. H.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	23
Woelk, John	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	25
Woelk, W. N.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ray	24

WALNUT

Fox, W. D.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	29
Gill, Wm. A.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	32
Henderson, A. J.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Larned	20

MISCELLANEOUS

Smith, A. W.	Marble Dealer. Hutchinson, Reno County.		
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