

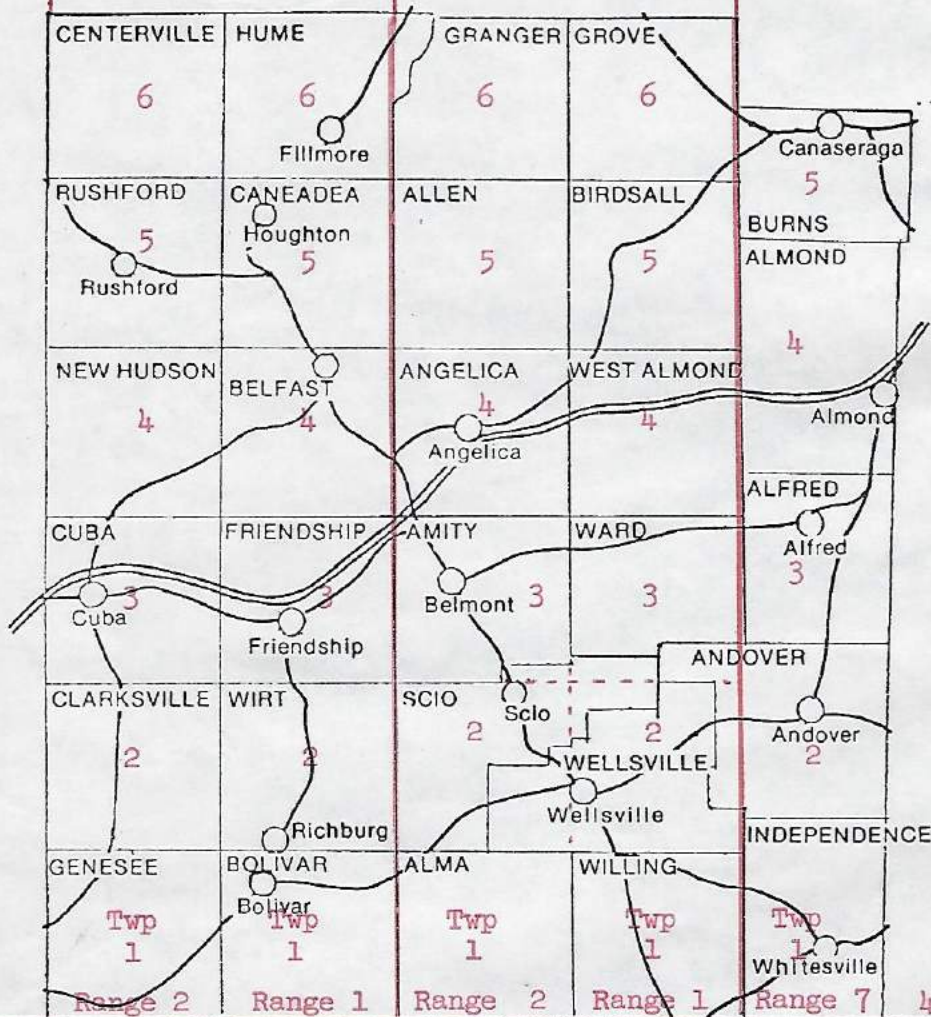
Transit
Meridian

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Holland
Company

Morris
Reserve

Pulteney
Estate



Base Line

Range 2

Range 1

Range 2

Range 1

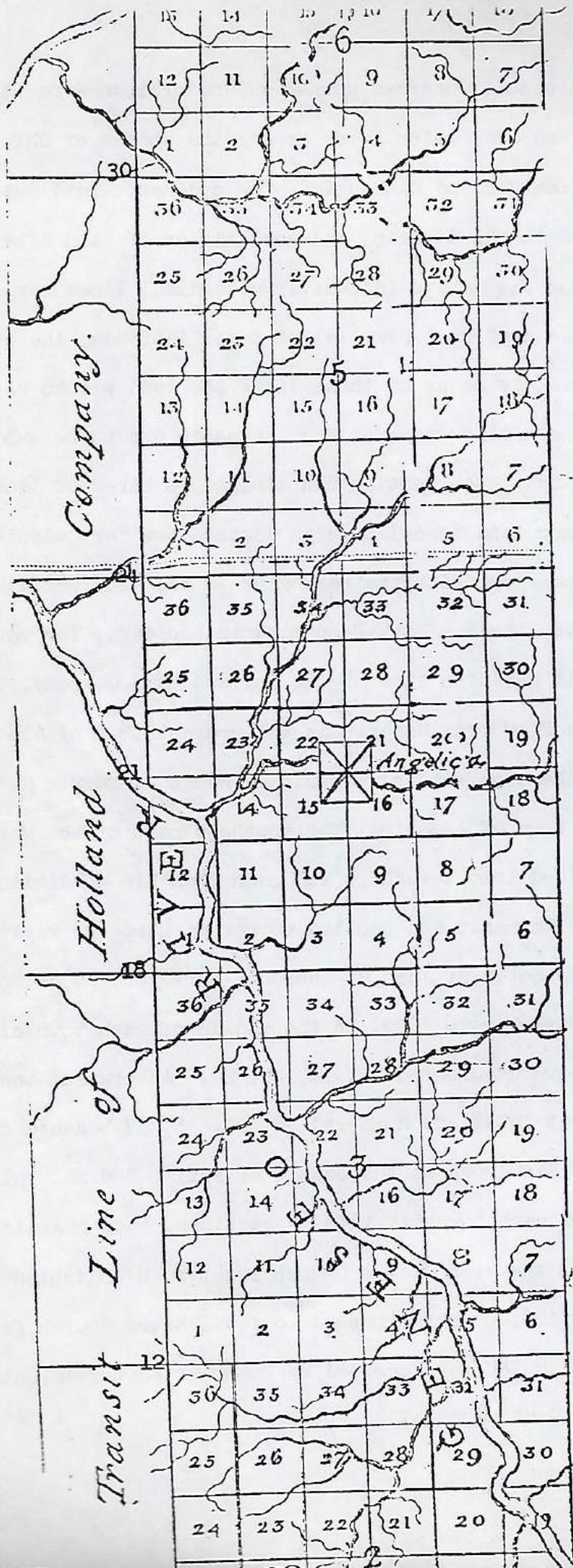
Range 7

42° North Latitude

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In the Morris Reserve original survey and division all townships were six miles square, each township divided into 36 sections (lots), each containing 640 acres. For Range 2 of the Morris Reserve this division was changed to 64 sections for each township, 360 acres in each section. See U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Manual TM 5-232 pages 14-9 to 14-15.

In 1785 the Continental Congress passed a land ordinance for the Northwest Territory, an area which later became the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The ordinance laid out the method to be followed in the division and subdivision of land after title had been obtained from the native Indians. Two cardinal lines were to be used. The first was an east-west parallel of north latitude; the other a north-south meridian. By means of these lines the land was to be divided into townships, each six miles square. Each township was to be subdivided into thirty six sections, each section containing 360 acres of land. Robert Morris and other land speculators in western New York adopted this system. On the page opposite, the base line is the 42nd parallel of north latitude, i.e. the New York-Pennsylvania boundary. The meridian is the eastern transit meridian line of the Holland Land Company. On the map Township 1, Range 2, Morris Reserve is the present town of Alma. Since April 15 1833 the area within Township 4, Range 2, Morris Reserve has been that of the town of Angelica. The southern part of the Morris Reserve had been divided into townships and each township subdivided into sections by 1800. The township and section corner markers are remarked in the earliest survey notes of John B. Church's surveyor, Major Moses VanCampen, starting November 16 1802. In the middle of each township, the four central sections were numbered 15, 16, 21, 22. At present the four central sections (great lots) are numbered 28, 29, 36, 37 because of the resurvey 1810-1811 by VanCampen at the behest of Philip Church. This ~~this~~ survey subdivided each township into 36 sections, each containing 360 acres. On the map the area of the Church Tract is highlighted in yellow. Title to this 100,000 acres passed to John Barker Church from Thomas L. Ogden April 28 1801 as recorded by Peter B. Porter in Ontario County Liber of Deeds 9 at page 247.



The Church Tract

100,000 acres

Morris Reserve
Range 2

Township 2	Sections 7 thru 36
" 3	" 1 " 36
" 4	" 1 " 36
" 5	" 1 " 36
" 6	" 1 " 18

The sixmile square townships and the milesquare sections were laid down by Adam Hoops for Robert Morris after 1797 and before 1801 when John Barker Church got title.

In the advertisement of the Church lands "A Town called Angelica" means township 4 range 2 Morris Reserve. The "four lots in the middle of it" are sections 15, 16, 21 and 22 of township 4 range 2.



The 100,000 acre Church Tract April 28 1801 highlighted in yellow

The 261,120 acre Town of Angelica Feb. 25 1805 outlined in yellow

The 967,680 acre County of Allegheny Apr. 7 1806 outlined in yellow

The Church Tract	was	480.chains X 2,083.33 chains
The Town of Angelica	was	12 miles X 34 miles
The County of Allegheny	was	36 miles X 42 miles

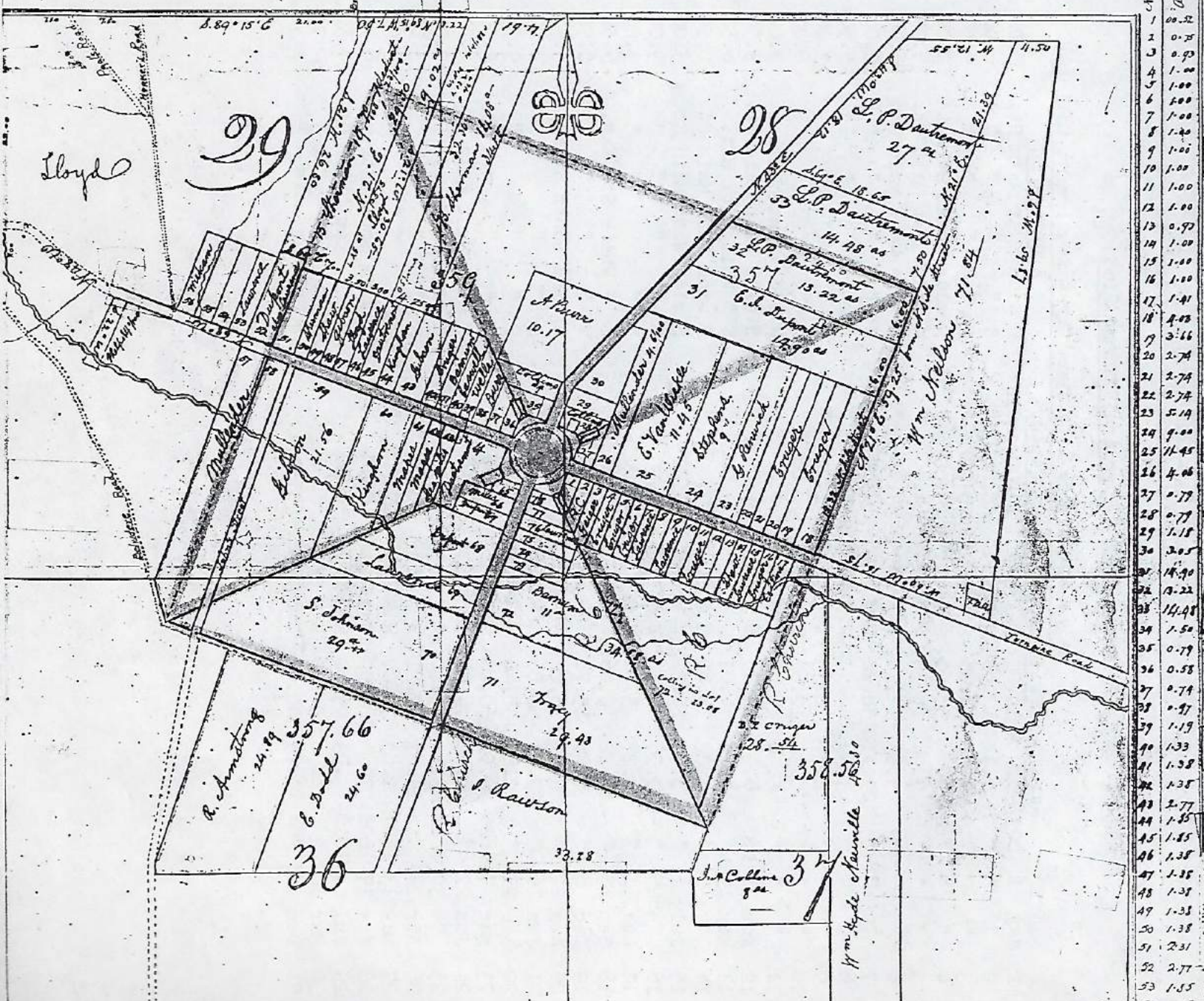
Angelica Village Plat

Sales of village lots from first settlement to 1810

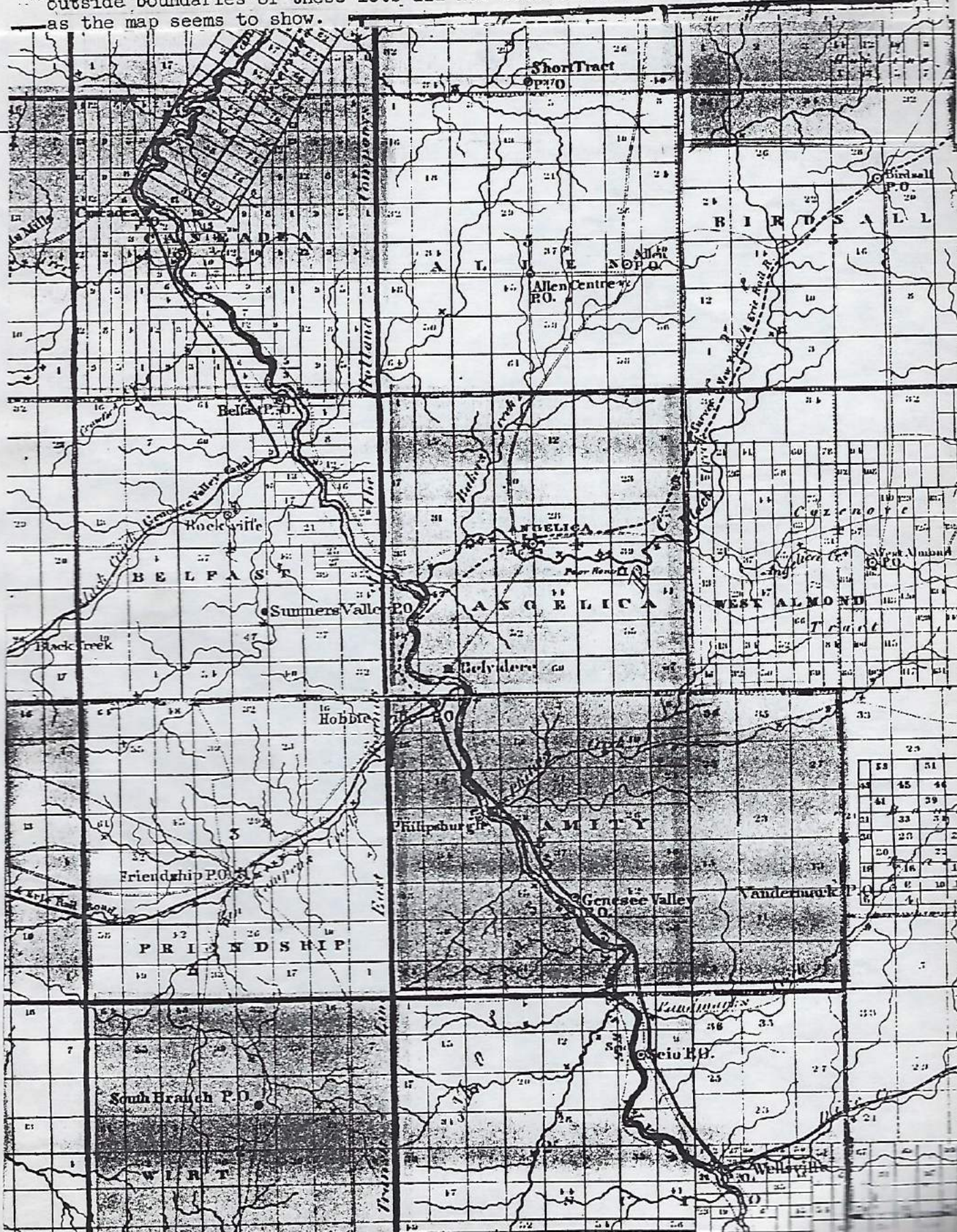
	Acres	Price	From Survey Center	Frontage On	chains	5.00 chains	Present Street Numbers
1	1803	\$ 16.00	E @ S69°	S side East Main St.	"	"	57 through 81 East Main St.
2	"	6.31	E @ S69°	"	"	"	25 " " " "
3	"	4.62	E @ S69°	"	"	"	83 " " " "
4	"	29.	S @ W21°	W side South Street	"	"	83 through 145 South Street
5	"	7.94	E @ S69°	N side East Main St.	"	"	58 through 82 East Main St.
6	"	5.55	W @ N69°	N side West Main St.	"	"	162 through 194 West Main St.
7	"	29.11	W @ N69°	"	"	"	86 " " " "
8	"	3.36	W @ N69°	"	"	"	1 " " " "
9	"	2.77	W @ N69°	"	"	"	145 " " " "
10	"	6.31	W @ N69°	"	"	"	26 " " " "
11	"	5.54	S @ W21°	W side South Street	"	"	29 through 61 South Street
12	1804	8.	E @ S69°	S side East Main St.	"	"	97 " " " "
13	19	14.69	19.90	E " White St. Ext.	"	"	Fairgrounds
14	"	4.82	19.00	N side East Main St.	"	"	84 through 96 East Main St.
15	"	8.74	14.00	S side West Main St.	"	"	59 " " " "
16	"	20.56	19.00	S " " " "	"	"	85 " " " "
17	"	1.27	14.00	N " " " "	"	"	60 " " " "
18	"	13.22	26.60	E " White St. Ext.	"	"	Fairgrounds
19	"	5.26	19.75	W " " " "	"	"	11 through 27 South Street
20	"	2.	5.50	W side South Street	"	"	84 " " " "
21	"	29.43	19.00	E " " " "	"	"	38 " " " "
22	"	12.82	9.50	E " " " "	"	"	29 " " " "
23	1805	5.54	9.00	W " " " "	"	"	2 " " " "
24	"	7.42	3.50	N side East Main St.	"	"	146 " " " "
25	"	3.	31.00	N side West Main St.	"	"	129 " " " "
26	"	14.07	28.00	S " " " "	"	"	86 " " " "
27	"	1.85	19.00	N " " " "	"	"	29 " " " "
28	1807	7.	9.00	W side South Street	"	"	61 " " " "
29	1808	7.	767.00	S " East Main St.	"	"	23 " " " "
30	1810	.93	93.00	S " " " "	"	"	17 " " " "
31	"	1.	350.00	S " " " "	"	"	97 " " " "
	"	.79	300.00	N " " " "	"	"	2 " " " "

Below, highlighted on this 1829 map of the Village of Angelica, is the original village plat as planned in 1802 after moving its center north to get away from the bifurcated creek, tilting its north-south centerline 21° to the east to make the west part of the east-west centerline run directly to the sawmill in Joncy gorge, and tilting White Street extension (Dansville Road) another 22° to the east to avoid the acclivity of the hill north of the square (Park Circle). The plat was an octamerous square, 62 chains on each side. The line of 62 chain south side (present Elizabeth Street) and 50 chains of its 62 chain east side were used as southern and eastern corporate limits May 2 1835. The plat was never completely filled in as anticipated. Its west line was straddled, and therefore obliterated, by Mullender's Lot 58. Its east line was swallowed in Bertram P. Cruger's 28.54 acre lot. The northeast Triangular Line was completely ignored, as was most of the northwest Triangular Line. By 1829, with Evert VanWickle gone, most Angelicans would be unaware that a village plat on paper ever existed if in fact it did. The metes and bounds of the first surveys and articles (land contracts) indicate that it did.

Beginning at the N.W. corner of Village Lot 49 thence N. 21° E. for the division line between Slop's & Johnson 29 chs 50 lks to the N. line great lot 29



On this Allegany County map of 1829 the Church Tract is highlighted in yellow. In 1810-1811 Philip Church had Moses VanCampen survey the tract to replace the 36 milesquare sections of each township with sections each three quarter of a mile square, 64 sections per township. Birdsall, not in the Church Tract, still retains the 640 acre milesquare sections: Today for tax purposes the sections of either size are called great lots. By 1811 in "A Town called Angelica" "laid out near the centre of the Tract" the "4 Lots in the middle of it" had become great lots 28, 29, 36 and 37, each three quarters on a mile square. The outside boundaries of these lots did not become the corporate limits in 1835, as the map seems to show.



§ 18. No inhabitant of said village shall be disqualified to act as a justice, juror, constable or witness, in any action in which the corporation may be a party, by reason of any interest he may have in the result of said suit, as such inhabitant.

§ 19. Whenever, at any meeting to be held under this act, it shall become necessary that any person should be sworn, the presiding officer is hereby authorized to administer the oath or affirmation, and to certify the affidavit or deposition, if any, be taken.

§ 20. In case any real estate in said village shall be owned by one or more persons, and occupied by another person or other persons, the taxes upon it may be assessed to either the owner or occupant. If in such case the tax is paid by the occupant, he may charge the same to the owner, unless by some agreement such occupant ought to pay the same.

§ 21. The corporation shall have the right, when they shall deem it necessary and expedient, to add to the list of officers that of a police constable, to be elected at the time, and manner of other officers of said corporation, as herein before provided by this act. But the police constable so appointed in pursuance of this act shall not have power to serve any civil process out of the limits of said village, except in suits where the trustees of the village may be a party.

§ 22. The corporation hereby created shall be subject to the provisions of the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes.

CHAP. 200.

AN ACT to incorporate the village of Angelica.

Passed May 2, 1835.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. All that part of the town of Angelica which is contained in the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the southwest corner of William Nelson's lot, thence north twenty-one degrees east, nineteen chains and twenty links to a stake; thence north sixty-nine degrees west, ninety-nine chains to a stake in John Lloyd's field; thence south six degrees west, fifty chains and eighty-two links, crossing West-street, to a stake in John Robson's field; thence south sixty-eight degrees east, on the south line of John Magee's and Solomon Tracy's land, seventy-one chains and fifteen

links to a stake in the corner of said Tracy's lot; thence north twenty-one degrees east, crossing East-street, thirty-one chains and thirty links, to the place of beginning; shall hereafter continue to be known and distinguished by the name of the village of Angelica, and the freeholders and inhabitants residing in said village are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "The Trustees of the Village of Angelica."

§ 2. The inhabitants residing within said village entitled to vote for members of Assembly therein, shall meet on the first Tuesday of June next, at such place in said village, and at such time of the day as the justice or justices of the peace residing in said village shall direct; whose duty it shall be to give at least five days' notice in writing of such election previous thereto, by posting up such notices in at least three public places in said village; and they shall then and there elect by ballot five trustees, one of whom shall be by the said trustees at their first meeting, appointed president of the said village, three assessors, one treasurer, one collector, one clerk, and one constable, who shall each and every one of them be inhabitants of the said village, qualified to vote as aforesaid; and one of the justices of the peace of the said town, residing within the said village, shall attend and preside as inspector of the said election, and shall declare the persons receiving the greatest number of votes duly elected to their respective offices, and shall, within three days thereafter, notify personally, or by leaving written notices at their places of residence, such officers of their election; and on the first Tuesday in May in each year thereafter, there shall in like manner, at such hour and place within said village as the president thereof shall designate, by notice in writing to be posted up in three public places in said village, at least five days previous thereto, be a new election of the same officers; and the trustees, or a major part of them, for the time being, shall preside at such election, and conduct the same as the justices of the peace are above directed.

§ 3. The trustees shall have power to call special meetings, which shall be called and conducted as annual meetings, whenever they or a majority of them shall deem fit, either to fill vacancies in office, or for other purposes; and the officers elected at an annual or special meeting, shall hold their offices until others are duly elected and qualified to succeed them.

§ 4. If any person who shall have been duly elected to any office in said village, shall, for five days after being notified of such election, refuse to take upon himself the duties of the office, or neglect to give notice of his acceptance thereof to the clerk of the board of trustees, he shall, for such neglect or refusal, forfeit the sum of five dollars, recoverable in the

name of the trustees of said village, in an action of debt; in which the said trustees may declare generally upon this section, and give the special matter in evidence, in any court having cognizance thereof, with costs of suit, for the use of the corporation.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the president of the said village, when present, to preside at the meetings of the trustees; to call meetings of the trustees when he shall think proper; to receive complaints of any breach of the by-laws; to see that the by-laws, rules and regulations are faithfully executed and preserved, and to prosecute in the name of the said trustees for all such offences against such by-laws and ordinances.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the clerk of said village to keep the books and papers belonging to said corporation; to record in a book to be provided for that purpose, the rules, votes, orders, regulations and proceedings of the inhabitants at their annual and special meetings, and also all the by-laws, votes, ordinances and proceedings of the board of trustees; to notify officers of their election; and perform such other duties as the trustees shall from time to time direct and require of him; and the said trustees may allow to him such sum for his service as they shall deem proper.

§ 7. It shall be lawful for the said trustees to make and publish such by-laws, rules and regulations, not repugnant to the laws of this state, as they from time to time shall think proper, in relation to the streets, highways and sidewalks of the said village; to slaughter-houses, and nuisances generally; to firing guns and fire-works in the said village; to running horses; to lighting the streets; to restraining any kind of animals from running at large in the streets; to keeping and regulating hay-scales, public markets, common pounds; to keeping fire-buckets, hooks and ladders; to the suppression of vice and immorality; to preventing all kinds of gambling, and exhibitions of wax figures, wild animals, and all other shows exhibited by common showmen; to restraining beggars or persons soliciting alms; to restraining any riot, noise, disturbance or disorderly assemblages in any place in said village.

§ 8. The trustees, as often as they shall make or publish any by-laws, rules or regulations for the purpose aforesaid, may ordain and provide such reasonable fines, forfeitures and penalties upon the offenders against any such by-laws, as they shall think proper, not exceeding ten dollars for any one offence, to be prosecuted and recovered before any justice of the peace by the trustees, in the corporate name of the said corporation. And in all cases it shall be deemed sufficient for the said trustees, in any suit or action to be brought for any such penalties or forfeiture, to declare generally under this section, and give the special matter in

evidence. And the freeholders and inhabitants of said village are hereby declared to be competent to give testimony, serve as jurors, and the justices in said village to try any cause, and the constables in said village to serve jury or other process, in any cause where the said trustees are a party, notwithstanding any remote interest they may have as members of such corporation.

§ 9. All moneys raised by tax in said village, shall be assessed upon the inhabitants liable to pay taxes by the assessors elected as aforesaid, who shall be freeholders, and collected by the collector of the corporation, in like manner as the taxes of counties and towns are collected, by virtue of a warrant to him directed by the said trustees; but no tax during one year shall be levied as aforesaid, without the consent of a majority of the voters present at any legal meeting of the inhabitants liable to be taxed, which shall exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, unless such tax shall be levied for the purpose of procuring fire engines.

§ 10. In case any sum assessed upon any real estate can not be collected in manner aforesaid, it shall remain a debt of record against the owner or occupant, and may be sued for and recovered at any time within six years, in the name of the said trustees, with costs; and when received, shall be paid to the treasurer, subject to the order of the trustees duly made, as hereinafter directed.

§ 11. The trustees shall have power to exact of and from any village officer, security for the faithful performance of his duties, to be approved by the president, and shall at least once in each year, and oftener if thought necessary, require that the said treasurer report to them the amount of the corporation moneys in his hands, together with the amount by him received and paid out, and for what purposes.

§ 12. No rule, regulation, ordinance or by-law shall be of any effect, until it has been recorded in the clerk's office, and a copy thereof posted up in three or more public places in said village, or published in a public newspaper therein.

§ 13. The said trustees and their successors in office shall have power to make and publish rules, regulations and ordinances, relative to removing and preventing encroachments upon the streets and side-walks of the said village; to regulate, remove, destroy or prevent nuisances; to suppress or restrain disorderly houses or houses of ill fame; to prevent the immoderate riding or driving of horses and carriages; to cause to be improved, cultivated, ornamented and kept in good repair and order, all public grounds, squares and places now or hereafter to be laid out within the said village; to establish and organize one fire company, consisting of not more than twenty members, and who shall be exempt from

Prothonotary.

Clerk.

By-Laws.

Flow.

Debit of re- cord.

Officers to give security.

By-laws to be recorded.

Removal of nuisances.

military duty, except in cases of insurrection or invasion, and to remove said firemen, or any of them, and appoint others to fill vacancies; to prescribe the powers and duties of the fire company; to enforce and carry into effect any rule, regulation or proceeding adopted by the corporation at their annual or special meetings, or either of them; and they are hereby authorized and empowered to impose and inflict such penalty as they shall deem just and right, not exceeding ten dollars for any one offence.

§ 14. The trustees shall keep a just and accurate account of their necessary expenses and disbursements, and the treasurer shall pay the amount of the said account on the receipt of the check, countersigned as hereinafter directed; and the treasurer and clerk shall each be paid for their services such reasonable compensation as the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall direct; and the said trustees shall receive such compensation for their services as the voters of said village, by a vote of their annual or special meetings, shall think proper to grant or allow.

§ 15. The treasurer shall not be authorized to pay any person or persons any money belonging to the said corporation, unless it be upon the receipt of a check from the clerk, countersigned by the president; and the clerk shall not be authorized to draw, or the president to countersign any such check, unless it be by a vote of the majority of the trustees.

§ 16. The said trustees, as often as they shall make and publish any by-laws for restraining animals, may ordain that such animals may be seized and impounded, and after reasonable delay may be sold at public vendue by the pound-master, after five days' public notice, to pay the fine and pound fees.

§ 17. Pound-masters shall be appointed by the trustees, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations with regard to fees and sales of animals, as are provided for pound-masters under the Revised Statutes.

§ 18. Said corporation shall enjoy the privileges, and be subject to the restrictions contained in the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as they may be applicable to such corporation.

§ 19. The legislature may at any time alter, modify or repeal this act.

Account.

Money how to be paid.

Pound.

Pound-master.

General power.

Right to repeal.

CHAP. 201.

AN ACT to revise an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Long-Island Farmers' fire insurance company," passed April 29, 1833, and to extend the time for organizing the same.

Passed May 2, 1835.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the Long-Island Farmers' fire insurance company," passed April 29, 1833, is hereby revived and continued in force from the time of the passing of this act, until the expiration of the period for which the said company has been incorporated.

§ 2. Further time is hereby allowed, until the fourth day of July next, for the organization of said company, for the payment or security of the capital stock thereof, for the making and filing an affidavit thereof as required by the statute in such case made and provided, and for the commencement of operations by the said company.

§ 3. Timothy Clows is hereby appointed a commissioner of the said company in the place of Albert Hentz, deceased, one of the commissioners named in the said original act of incorporation.

CHAP. 202.

AN ACT to improve the inlet of the Cayuga lake.

Passed May 2, 1835.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. It shall be the duty of the canal commissioners to cause a channel to be opened across the bar at the mouth of the inlet of the Cayuga lake, in the town of Ithaca, so as to admit the passage of vessels drawing five feet water, and to protect the same by suitable works, provided, that in their opinion the expense of permanent works for that purpose will not exceed ten thousand dollars; and the expense of such improvement shall be paid by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the general fund.

§ 2. All property which shall be transported upon the Erie canal, and which shall pass through the said channel, shall be subjected to the like tolls as are by law provided for property transported on said Erie canal, for one mile in addition to

Corporate Limits of Village of Angelica
 May 2 1835

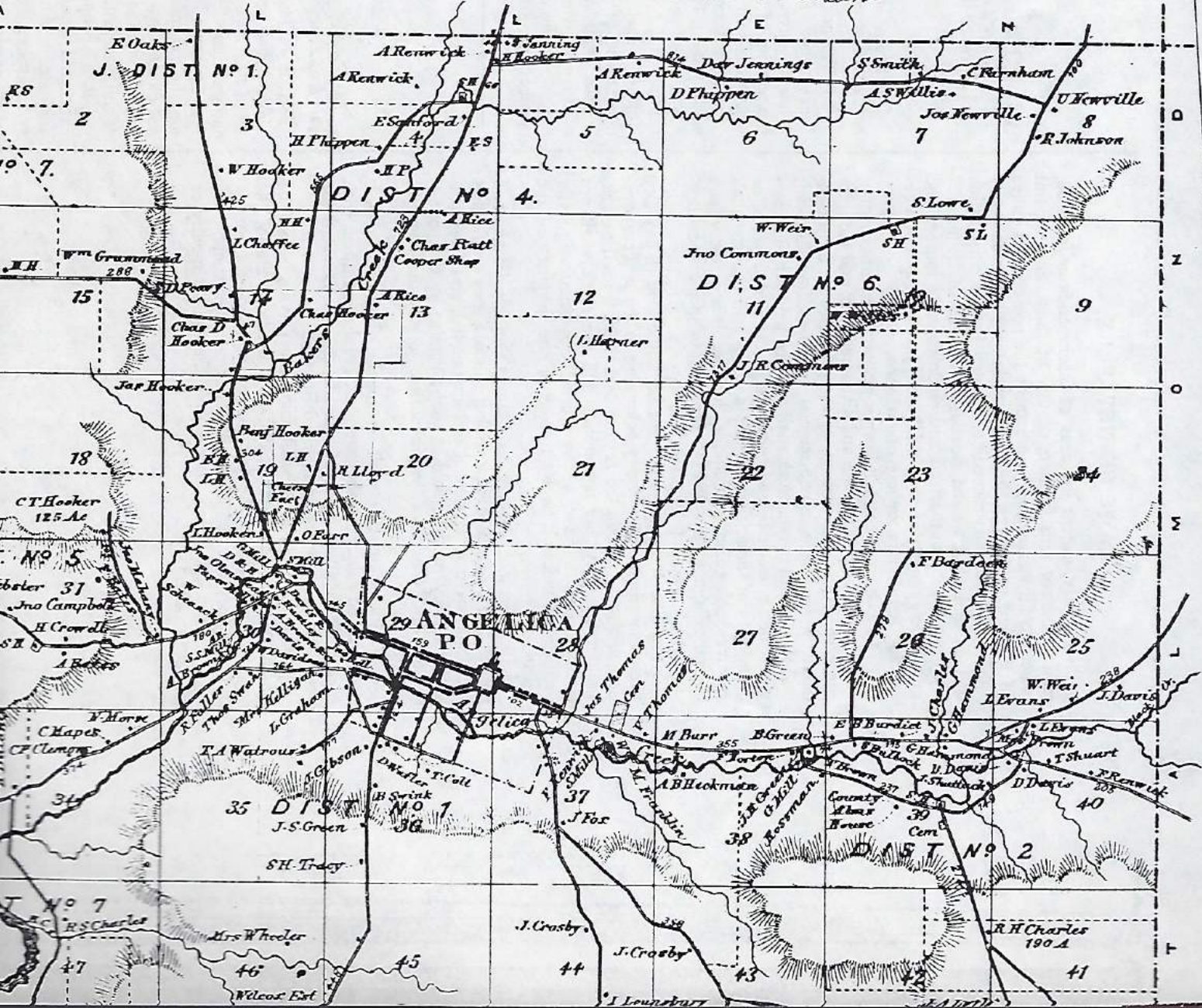
Beginning at a point in the centre of East Main Street, which point is
 31.00 chains east at a course S69° of the survey center of Evert VanWickle's
 1802 village plat thence

North	at a course	E21°	on eastern boundary of the village plat	19.20 chains,
West	"	"	N69°	99.00 "
South	"	"	W 6°	50.82 "
East	"	"	S69° on southern boundary of village plat	71.15 "
North	"	"	E21° on eastern boundary of village plat	31.30 "

to place of beginning.

ANGELICA

Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile 80 chains



Village of Angelica
 Corporate Limits
 August 14 1911

Beginning at a point on the north side of the highway three chains and twenty links east of the southeast corner of Until the Day Dawn Cemetery, running thence

North	at a course	E 5°	60.50 chains, thence
West	" " "	N 85°	141.53 " "
South	" " "	W 5°	96.85 " "
East	" " "	S 85°	141.53 " "
North	" " "	E 5°	36.35 " to the place
of beginning containing 1,370.72 acres			

