

*1997*  
**CONNECTICUT - NEW YORK**  
**BOUNDARY LINE PERAMBULATION**  
**BOUNDS 88 - 170**  
**BOOK "B"**



*Prepared by*  
**CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
**SURVEY OPERATIONS**  
**(DISTRICT IV)**

**STATE LINE PERAMBULATION**

**1997**

**PHOTOGRAPHS, MAPS AND  
DESCRIPTIONS OF BOUNDS**

**PREPARED BY**

**THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION**

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1997

CONNECTICUT-NEW YORK STATE BOUNDARY LINE PERAMBULATION  
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## NOTES ON DESCRIPTIONS

DESCRIPTIONS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF APPROACHING EACH BOUND AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE BY VEHICLE. ALL MILEAGES HAVE BEEN CHECKED IN THE FIELD BUT ARE APPROXIMATE.

ALL DIMENSIONS IN THE DESCRIPTION, USED TO APPROACH OR FIND THE MONUMENTS, ARE "OVER THE GROUND" DISTANCES.

ALL GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONS ARE REFERRED TO THE 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM, AS COMPUTED BY THE U.S. C. & G.S.

ALL COORDINATES SHOWN IN THESE DESCRIPTIONS ARE BASED ON THE CONNECTICUT COORDINATE SYSTEM.

ALL INFORMATION ON BOUNDS OBTAINED FROM 1907 DESCRIPTIONS WITH MODIFICATIONS NOTED IN REVISIONS MADE ON SUBSEQUENT PERAMBULATIONS.

IN REFERRING TO HIGHWAY ROUTE NUMBERS IN THE DESCRIPTIONS, THE ROUTE NUMBERS SHOWN ON THE TOWN ROAD MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE DESCRIPTIONS HAVE BEEN USED.

ELEVATIONS OF THE ROAD INTERSECTIONS SHOWN ON THE ACCOMPANYING U.S.G.S. MAPS WERE USED IN THE DESCRIPTIONS AS INTERSECTION NUMBERS FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES.

SPECIAL LAWS OF CONNECTICUT  
VOLUME 16 PAGES 1104-1108  
SENATE BILL #332

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN  
CONNECTICUT AND NEW YORK

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The boundary line between the State of Connecticut and the State of New York is as follows: Commencing at a granite monument (No. 1), at the northwest corner of the State of Connecticut, marking the corner of Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut, in latitude  $42^{\circ} 02' 58.427''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 29' 15.959''$ ; thence south  $2^{\circ} 42' 30''$  west 30,569 feet to a granite monument (No. 12) 470 feet south of the Belgo Hill Road between Millerton and Ore Hill in latitude  $41^{\circ} 57' 56.772''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 29' 35.078''$ ; thence south  $3^{\circ} 53' 44''$  west 15,846 feet to a monument (No. 18) in the south side of the highway from Millerton to Sharon along the north shore of Indian Pond in latitude  $41^{\circ} 55' 20.586''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 29' 49.318''$ ; thence south  $2^{\circ} 47' 51''$  west 10,681 feet to a monument (No. 21) on the cliff north of Webatuck Creek in latitude  $41^{\circ} 53' 35.190''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 29' 56.210''$ ; thence south  $4^{\circ} 39' 01''$  west 10,683 feet to a monument (No. 24) in the rear of James P. Hurley's house on the east road from Sharon Valley to Leedsville in latitude  $41^{\circ} 51' 49.995''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 30' 07.652''$ ; thence south  $3^{\circ} 49' 10''$  west 26,405 feet to a monument (No. 32) on the westerly slope of a rocky hillside at the corner of the towns of Sharon and Kent in latitude  $41^{\circ} 47' 29.709''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 30' 30.871''$ ; thence south  $3^{\circ} 52' 35''$  west 10,457 feet to a monument (No. 35) on the shoulder of a mountain northeast of Bog Hollow, in latitude  $41^{\circ} 45' 46.637''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 30' 40.199''$ ; thence south  $3^{\circ} 06' 18''$  west 16,045 feet to a monument (No. 41) at the easterly edge of a large pasture north of Preston Mountain, known as the Chapel Lots, in latitude  $41^{\circ} 43' 08.354''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 30' 51.658''$ ; thence south  $3^{\circ} 57' 03''$  west 10,657 feet to a monument (No. 45) at the southerly end of Schaghticoke Mountain in latitude  $41^{\circ} 41' 23.320''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 31' 01.335''$ ; thence south  $2^{\circ} 41' 41''$  west 10,534 feet to a monument (No. 48) on the northwesterly slope of Ten-Mile Hill in latitude  $41^{\circ} 39' 39.359''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 31' 07.860''$ ; thence south  $3^{\circ} 31' 33''$  west 21,140 feet to a monument (No. 55) at the northerly end of a rocky hill about a mile south of the northeast corner of the Town of Pawling, in latitude  $41^{\circ} 36' 10.894''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 31' 24.972''$ ; thence south  $4^{\circ} 24' 52''$  west 10,785 feet to a monument (No. 59) in scrub woodland east of a right angle in the road from Quaker Hill to Sherman in latitude  $41^{\circ} 34' 24.659''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 31' 35.893''$ ; thence south  $3^{\circ} 52' 52''$  west 10,520 feet to a monument (No. 64) on a ledge falling southwest to a brook in the southwestern part of the Town of Sherman in latitude  $41^{\circ} 32' 40.963''$  and longitude  $73^{\circ} 31' 45.257''$ ; thence south  $4^{\circ} 28' 48''$  west 10,410 feet to a monument (No. 68) on

Cranberry Mountain in latitude 41° 30' 58.424" and longitude 73° 31' 55.946"; thence south 2° 24' 38" west 10,617 feet to a monument (No. 72) on the northerly slope of a hill a mile south of Haviland Hollow in latitude 41° 29' 13.627" and longitude 73° 32' 01.813"; thence south 3° 03' 12" west 20,731 feet to a monument (No. 80) in a field southeast of an angle in the road from Brewster to Ball Pond in latitude 41° 25' 49.108" and longitude 73° 32' 16.309"; thence south 4° 53' 12" west 10,279 feet to a monument (No. 84) on the northerly side of a rocky summit northwest of Mill Plain in latitude 41° 24' 07.915" and longitude 73° 32' 27.798"; thence south 2° 45' 48" west 10,527 feet to a monument (No. 89) in swampy scrub woodland south of a right angle in a back road which runs along the line between the Towns of Danbury and Ridgefield in latitude 41° 22' 24.030" and longitude 73° 32' 34.456" thence south 4° 36' 39" west 10,878 feet to a monument (No. 91) in a swamp near Mopus Brook in latitude 41° 20' 36.900" and longitude 73° 32' 45.920" thence south 4° 12' 16" west 10,493 feet to a monument (No. 96) south of a ledge on Titicus Mountain in latitude 41° 18' 53.507" and longitude 73° 32' 56.001"; thence south 6° 32' 21" west 7,214 feet to a monument (No. 98) known as the Ridgefield Angle on a steep side hill sloping toward South Pond in latitude 41° 17' 42.690" and longitude 73° 33' 06.764"; thence south 32° 46' 06" east 14, 109 feet to a monument (No. 103) in a swamp near a small brook in latitude 41° 15' 45.460" and longitude 73° 31' 26.775"; thence south 32° 41' 46" east 10,443 feet to a monument (No. 106) at the westerly side of a rocky ridge near the southwest corner of Ridgefield in latitude 41° 14' 18.626" and longitude 73° 30' 12.940"; thence south 32° 02' 28" east 11,047 feet to a monument (No. 109) known as the Wilton Angle in woodland northwest of Bald Hill in latitude 41° 12' 46.101" and longitude 73° 28' 56.263"; thence south 59° 59' 58" west 9,588 feet to a monument (No. 112) on the south side of a short crossroad leading west from the Vista Road in latitude 41° 11' 58.721" and longitude 73° 30' 44.877"; thence south 57° 58' 49" west 6,002 feet to a monument (No. 115) on the northeasterly slope of a low, wooded hill one-half mile west of Mud Pond and northeast of Sellick's Corners in latitude 41° 11' 27.272" and longitude 73° 31' 51.438"; thence south 59° 09' 58" west 15,983 feet to a monument (No. 120) on the summit of a rocky ridge halfway between two large swamps northeast of Long Ridge in latitude 41° 10' 06.294" and longitude 73° 34' 50.871"; thence south 58° 56' 22" west 21,193 feet to a monument (No. 127) in level woodland west of a low hill west of Banksville in latitude 41° 08' 18.189" and longitude 73° 38' 48.129" thence south 58° 32' 47" west 26,355 feet to a rough granite monument (No. 140) known as the Duke's Trees Angle, set in concrete with its top below the roadway called King Street in latitude 41° 06' 02.205" and longitude 73° 43' 41.778"; thence south 31° 29' 41" east 11,440 feet to a monument (No. 148) 300 feet north of the road leading west from King Street south of Rye Lake in latitude 41° 04' 25.814" and longitude 73° 42' 23.747"; thence south 32° 10' 57" east 14,975 feet to a monument (No. 153) at the east side of King Street, 1,000 feet north of Ridge Street in latitude 41° 02' 20.570" and longitude 73° 40' 39.666"; thence south 32° 07' 30" east 11,461 feet to a bronze disc (No. 158) beneath 2 1/2 inches of bituminous concrete set at the north side of Byram Bridge in a concrete pier on a granite ledge known since the year 1684 as the Great Stone at the Wading Place in latitude 41° 00' 44.662" and longitude 73° 39' 20.172"; thence south 9° 53' 43" west 835 feet to lead plug with

cross cut in bolt hole (No. 159) set in the top of a large boulder in Byram River in latitude 41° 00' 36.535" and longitude 73° 39' 22.044"; thence south 18° 56' 41" west 3,735 feet to angle No. 161 in Byram River in latitude 41° 00' 01.626" and longitude 73° 39' 37.863". this tangent being produced and referenced on the shore by a brass bolt and plate leaded into the rock on a steep hill thence south 12° 57' 02" east 965 feet to angle No. 162 in Byram River in latitude 40° 59' 52.335" and longitude 73° 39' 35.044", the line being produced and referenced by a bolt and plate in the rock on a hill east of the river; thence south 5° 14' 08" west 950 feet to angle No. 163 in Byram River in latitude 40° 59' 42.995" and longitude 73° 39' 36.173", the line being produced and referenced by a bolt and plate in the ledge on the west shore of the river; thence south 9° 10' 19" east 692 feet to angle No. 164 in Byram River in latitude 40° 59' 36.249" and longitude 73° 39' 34.736", the line being produced and referenced by a bolt and plate in the shore; thence south 34° 35' 04" east 684 feet to angle No. 165 in Byram River in latitude 40° 59' 30.682" and longitude 73° 39' 29.671", both ends of this and the three subsequent tangents being produced and referenced by brass bolts and plates set in the ledge on the shore of the river; thence south 26° 00' 02" east 229 feet to angle No. 166 in latitude 40° 59' 28.646" and longitude 73° 39' 28.360"; thence south 5° 26' 38" west 402 feet to angle No. 167 in latitude 40° 59' 24.694" and longitude 73° 39' 28.857"; thence south 50° 49' 51" west 815 feet to angle No. 168 in latitude 40° 59' 19.608" and longitude 73° 39' 37.096"; thence south 30° 01' 4" east 1,924 feet to angle No. 169, a point in the center of the channel in line with the breakwater at Lyon's or Byram Point in latitude 40° 59' 03.152" and longitude 73° 39' 24.546", the northerly end of this tangent being produced back and referenced by a brass bolt and plate in the ledge overlooking the harbor; thence south 45° east 17,160 feet or three and one-quarter miles to angle No. 170 in latitude 40° 57' 03.228" and longitude 73° 36' 46.418", the first angle point in Long Island Sound described by the Joint commissioners of New York and Connecticut by a Memorandum of Agreement dated December 8, 1879; thence in a straight line (the arc of a great circle) north 74° 32' 32" east 434,394 feet to a point (No. 171) in latitude 41° 15' 31.321" and longitude 72° 05' 24.685", four statute miles true south of New London Lighthouse; thence north 58° 58' 43" east 22,604 feet to a point (No. 172) in latitude 41° 17' 26.341" and longitude 72° 01' 10.937" marked on the United States Coast Survey Chart of Fisher's Island Sound annexed to said memorandum, which point is 1,000 feet true north from the Hammock or North Dumpling Lighthouse, on the long, east three-quarters north sailing course drawn on said map; thence following said east three-quarters north sailing course north 73° 37' 42" east 25,717 feet to a point (No. 173) in latitude 41° 18' 37.835" and longitude 71° 55' 47.626" marked No. 2 on said map; thence south 70° 07' 26" east 6,424 feet toward a point marked No. 3 on said map until said line intersects the westerly boundary of Rhode Island, as determined by the Joint Commissioners of Connecticut and Rhode Island by a Memorandum of Agreement dated March 25, 1887, at a point (No. 174) in latitude 41° 18' 16.249" and longitude 71° 54' 28.477".

SECTION 2. The geodetic positions given in this description are based on Clarke's Spheroid of 1866 and the astronomical data adopted by the United States Coast and Geodetic survey in 1880 and are computed from data given in appendix number eight to the report of said survey for 1888, entitled "Geographical Positions in the State of Connecticut".

SECTION 3. The boundary line hereinbefore described and determined is fully and accurately laid down on duplicate maps, one copy of which has been deposited with the Secretary of the State of New York and the other copy thereof in the Library of the State of Connecticut, with additional copies deposited with the Secretary of the State of Connecticut and the State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New York.

SECTION 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any titles to property, corporeal or incorporeal, held under grants heretofore made by either of said states, nor to affect rights which said states or either of them or which the citizens of either of said states may have by grant, letters-patent, or prescription of fishing, in the waters of said sound, whether for shell or floating fish, irrespective of the boundary line hereby established, it not being the purpose hereof to define, limit, or interfere with any such right, rights, or privileges.

SECTION 5. The Governor is authorized and requested to transmit a copy of this act to the Governor of the State of New York, and upon receiving acknowledgment of its receipt by the State of New York, the Governor shall cause such acknowledgment to be filed in the Office of the Secretary.

SECTION 6. The Governor is authorized, in concurrence with the Governor of the State of New York, to communicate to Congress the action of the two states on this subject and to request the approval of Congress of the boundaries thus established and monumented.

SECTION 7. The resolution establishing the boundary line between Connecticut and New York, approved March 12, 1880, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. This act shall take effect from its passage. Approved, June 6, 1913.

NEW YORK LINE

1683 AGREEMENT

The first agreement establishing the New York Line in its present position was concluded on November 23, 1683, following extensive negotiations with both the Dutch and the proprietors of the Duke of York's Grants. The applicable provisions are as follows:

"It is agreed that the bounds, meers, or dividend between His Royal Highness's territories---in America and the Colony of Connecticut forever hereafter shall begin---at---Lyon's Point which is the eastern point of Byram River and from the said point to go as the river runneth to the place where the common road or "Wading Place" over the river is, and from said road or "Wading Place" to go north-northwest into the country so far as will be eight English miles from---Lyon's Point and that a line of twelve miles being measured from the said Lyon's Point according to the line or general course of the sound eastward, another line shall be run from the sound eight miles into the country north-northwest, and---that a fourth line---from the northwest end of the eight mile line---with the first mentioned line shall be the bounds where they shall fall to run; and from the eastward end of the fourth---line---a line parallel to Hudson's River in every place twenty miles distant---shall be the bounds---; only it is provided that in case the line from Byram Brook's mouth north-northwest eight miles and the line---run twelve miles to the end of the third---line---do diminish or take away land within twenty miles of Hudson's River--- then so much---shall be added out of Connecticut bounds unto the line---parallel to Hudson's River---; the addition to be made the whole length of said---line and in such breadth as will make up, quantity for quantity what shall be diminished as aforesaid."

Connecticut State Library  
Colonial Boundaries of Connecticut  
Volume II, Document 48  
State Library Reference Number  
974.6 FC766COL Vault 1



NEW YORK LINE

1684 SURVEY

Proceeding in accordance with the agreement of 1683 a portion of the line was surveyed in 1684. The points established at that time remain today the boundary between the States. John Herriman was the surveyor for Connecticut and Phillip Welles the surveyor for New York.

They measured from Lyon's Point up the Byram River to the great stone at the "Wading Place," Bound 158. They then ran a line north-northwest and marked three white oak trees as marking the end of the first eight mile line described in the 1683 agreement. This point is known as "Duke's Trees," Bound 140.

They ran a line from this point to Hudson's River which they agreed bore north as to its general course. Returning to the "Duke's Trees" they decided to disregard the specific instructions in the 1683 agreement and instead ran a line from the "Duke's Trees" east-northeast which they agreed was the bearing of the shore line of the Sound. They computed that a line 20 miles from Hudson's River would intersect this line 13 miles 64 rods from the "Duke's Trees" and at this point erected a stone heap to mark the southwest corner of the equivalent lands, Bound 112.

They then computed the area of the equivalent lands as 61,440 acres and the width of the "Oblong" but since the latter determination was subsequently abrogated it has no present significance.

Connecticut State Library  
Colonial Boundaries of Connecticut  
Volume II, Document 46  
State Library Reference Number  
974.6            FC766COL    Vault 1

NEW YORK LINE

1725 RE-SURVEY

Proceeding in accordance with the instructions contained in the 1725 agreement, Commissioners met on May 12, 1725. The previous survey was re-run and the great stone at the "Wading Place," the "Duke's Trees" angle and the southwest corner of the "Oblong" were all confirmed and the monuments renewed. Intermediate points were marked by stone heaps and descriptions of the points were filed. Such of these points as were recovered by the 1860 New York ex-parte survey remain today as the Line Bounds.

The field work was discontinued at the southwest corner of the "Oblong."

Connecticut State Library  
Colonial Boundaries of Connecticut  
Volume II, Document 121  
State Library Reference Number  
974.6 FC766COL Vault 1

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NEW YORK LINE

1725 AGREEMENT

Following the 1684 survey Commissioners met on several occasions to settle the manner of continuing the survey. At least one survey of the lower reaches of the Hudson was made. The principal difficulties were that the point designated as the southwest corner of the equivalent lands was not 20 miles east of the river and that the irregularity of the river made a line 20 miles east of it practically impossible to lay down on the ground.

Finally a lengthy agreement was concluded setting forth in complete detail the procedure to be followed. The 1684 survey was to be re-run and if substantially correct the "Duke's Trees" and the stone heap at the southwest corner of the "Oblong" were to be accepted. They further agreed to run a line 20 miles east from Cortland's Point and a line 20 miles east by south from the river to the Massachusetts line and that lines through these three points would be considered 20 miles east of and parallel to the river. The computation made by Herriman and Welles of 61,440 acres for the area of the "Oblong" was to be refigured after determining the correct distance to the Massachusetts line.

Connecticut State Library  
Colonial Boundaries of Connecticut  
Volume II, Document 119  
State Library Reference Number  
974.6 FC766COL Vault 1

NEW YORK LINE

1731 SURVEY

Proceeding in accordance with the instructions contained in the 1725 agreement, the work started in 1725 was continued in 1731. They marked the angle in the western bounds of the "Oblong" by running a line 20 miles east from Cortland's Point. They then ran a random line to Massachusetts and marked the northwest corner of the "Oblong", "Connecticut Old Corner." The width of the "Oblong" they computed as one mile and three-quarters and 20 rods.

They then ran the western bounds of the "Oblong" and established points on the State Line by running perpendiculars a mile and three quarters and 20 rods to the east, generally two miles apart. Stone heaps were erected at the ends of these perpendiculars and descriptions of the points were filed. All of these stone heaps which the 1860 New York ex-parte commission were able to identify remain today as angle points in the line.

Connecticut State Library  
Colonial Boundaries of Connecticut  
Volume II, Document 134  
State Library Reference Number  
974.6 FC766COL Vault 1

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NEW YORK LINE

1860 EX-PARTE SURVEY

Following the 1730 survey no other work was done on the New York Line for over a century. Some of the old monuments became lost or defaced, and other spurious monuments came to be accepted locally as marking the Line. In 1856 and again in 1859 joint commissions conducted surveys and attempted to re-establish the Bounds but failing agreement, nothing was accomplished.

In 1860 a New York ex-parte commission surveyed the line and set new monuments without the assistance or consent of Connecticut. This line as monumented followed all existing points in the line which the commissioners were able to identify by description and measurement as being certainly the points established by the 1684, 1725 and 1731 surveys. The points so re-established by this commission remain today the accepted angle points in the Line, though intermediate points established by this Commission were not accepted by the 1909 Commission.

The appended tabulation gives the basic reference data on these angle points.

Connecticut State Library  
Report of New York Commissioners  
State Library Reference Number  
974.6 qC762NEY Vault 5

NEW YORK LINE  
1860 EX-PARTE SURVEY

TABULATION OF ANGLE POINTS

<u>1731</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1909</u>
Northeast corner of Oblong	1	1
47 miles from Ridgefield Angle	6	12
44 miles from Ridgefield Angle	9	18
42 miles from Ridgefield Angle	11	21
40 miles from Ridgefield Angle	14	24
37 miles from Ridgefield Angle		Not Found
35 miles from Ridgefield Angle	19	32
33 miles from Ridgefield Angle	20	35
30 miles from Ridgefield Angle	23	41
28 miles from Ridgefield Angle	25	45
26 miles from Ridgefield Angle	27	48
24 miles from Ridgefield Angle		Not Found
22 miles from Ridgefield Angle	31	55
20 miles from Ridgefield Angle	33	59
18 miles from Ridgefield Angle	35	64
16 miles from Ridgefield Angle	38	68
14 miles from Ridgefield Angle	41	72
12 miles from Ridgefield Angle		Not Found
10 miles from Ridgefield Angle	45	80
8 miles from Ridgefield Angle	48	84
6 miles from Ridgefield Angle	50	89
4 miles from Ridgefield Angle	52	91
2 miles from Ridgefield Angle	55	96

Ridgefield Angle	57	98
6 miles from Wilton Angle		Not Found
4 miles from Wilton Angle	61	103
2 miles from Wilton Angle	63	106
Wilton Angle	65	109

NEW YORK LINE  
1860 EX-PARTE SURVEY

TABULATION OF ANGLE POINTS

<u>1725</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1909</u>
Southwest corner of Oblong	68	112
13 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
12 miles from Duke's Trees	71	115
11 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
10 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
9 miles from Duke's Trees	76	120
8 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
7 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
6 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
5 miles from Duke's Trees	81	127
4 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
3 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
2 miles from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
360 rods from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
280 rods from Duke's Trees	Not Found	
Duke's Trees	86	140
6 ½ miles from Great Stone	Not Found	
6 miles from Great Stone	Not Found	
5 miles from Great Stone	90	146
4 miles from Great Stone	Not Found	
3 miles from Great Stone	Not Found	
2 miles from Great Stone	95	153
Great Stone at the "Wading Place"	99	158
Bolt in Rock	100	159



NEW YORK LINE

1860 EX-PARTE SURVEY

Angle points in the Byram River established by the preliminary survey of 1856 were adopted by this survey. They were also adopted in 1909 as Bounds 161 to 168 inclusive. The following 1856 reference bolts were found and confirmed in 1909.

<u>1856</u>	<u>1909</u>
0	168A
1	168B
2	167A
3	167B
4	166B
5	165B
6	166A
7	164B
8	165A
9	163B
10	164A
11	Not Found
12	161B
14	Not Found
18	Not Found
22	Not Found
24	159

1856 Report  
New York State Archives  
April 10, 1857 No. 165

1856 Map  
New York State Engineers Office  
April 1857 No. 3

NEW YORK LINE  
1879 AGREEMENT

As a result of controversies regarding fishing rights in Long Island Sound commissioners representing both States concluded an agreement in December 1879 which defined the New York Line in its entire length.

These commissioners accepted the Line monumented by New York in 1860 from the Massachusetts Line to the mouth of the Byram River. From Lyon's Point, 1909 No. 168, they defined the Line as running from a point, #0, in the center of the channel about 600 feet south of the extreme rocks of Byram Point, 1909 No. 169; thence southeast  $3 \frac{1}{4}$  statute miles, 1909 No. 170; thence by the arc of a great circle to a point 4 statute miles true south of the New London Lighthouse, 1909 No. 171; thence to a point, #1, about 1000 feet north of North Dumpling Light, 1909 No. 172; thence to a point, #2, marked on an appended U.S. Coast Survey Chart, 1909 No. 173; and thence toward a point, #3, marked on the same chart until it reached the Rhode Island Line, 1909 No. 174 - R.I. 1887 No. 92.

Connecticut State Library  
Report of Commissioners  
State Library Reference Number;  
974.6 qC762NS Vault 5

Acceptances

Connecticut  
Connecticut Special Laws  
Volume 8, pp. 377-8  
New York  
Rev. Stat. 1882, Vol. 1, p. 136  
Congress  
Feb. 26, 1881, 21 stat. L. 351

NEW YORK LINE

1909 MONUMENTING

The 1860 monuments were insecurely set and in 1909 the entire line was remonumented by a joint commission. This commission adhered to all of the angle points established in 1860, all of which were recovered, but between these points new monuments were set on straight lines and their locations did not agree precisely with the points marked in 1860 due primarily to the greater accuracy of later field work.

Both State Legislatures approved this work in 1913.

Connecticut State Library  
Report of Commission  
State Library Reference Number  
974.6 qC762NM Vault 5

Maps  
974.6 fC762N Vault 5

Description  
974.6 fC762N Vault 5

Field Notes  
974.6 C762NF Vault 5

Acceptance  
Connecticut Special Laws  
Volume XVI pp.1104-1108

NEW YORK LINE  
1922 RE-SURVEY

In 1922 a question arose as to the correct location of the Line between Bounds 1 and 11. The New York Legislature repudiated the 1913 act accepting the 1909 description and legalized the 1860 description.

This section was re-surveyed by representatives of both states and no errors were found in the 1909 work. The entire line was perambulated jointly in 1923.

The 1909 description was accepted by the State Legislatures and formally ratified by Congress on January 10, 1925. This description defines the Line as a series of straight lines between the angle points, no reference being made to the intermediate Bounds and is the present jurisdiction line between the states.

Congressional Ratification  
January 10, 1925  
43 Stat. L. 731

NEW YORK LINE

1955-1958 REDESCRIPTION

During the years 1955 - 1958 all Bounds were visited by Connecticut representatives. The recovery descriptions were completely rewritten and all Bounds photographed.

At that time all Bounds were found in their original condition except as follows:

1. The present monument was set August 28, 1899 in the location of the 1860 monument by a New York-Massachusetts Commission.
46. The monument was re-set on November 4, 1937, 231.5 feet north of its 1909 location in connection with highway construction.
71. The monument has been broken off at ground level.
76. The monument has been broken off at ground level.
78. The monument leans badly to the east.
86. The monument was re-set in July 1949, 50.0 feet south on Line in connection with highway construction.
93. The monument was re-set in 1939 in its original location in connection with highway construction.
103. The monument is in a pond and is completely submerged except at extremely low water levels.
123. The monument is missing, presumably destroyed during the construction of the adjacent residence.
125. The monument has been broken off at ground level. The shaft has been set up adjacent to the base.
128. There is good evidence that this bolt was inadvertently set at a point on the random line and is 12.5 feet southeast of the Line.
140. The monument is presumed to be buried beneath the highway pavement.

NEW YORK LINE  
1955-1958 REDESCRIPTION

154. The monument is missing, presumably destroyed during the construction of the King Street bridge over the Merritt Parkway.
158. The monument is presumed to be buried in fill beneath the pavement of a filling station.
159. The bolt is missing, presumably destroyed by vandals.
- 161B. The reference bolt is missing, presumably destroyed during construction of a building occupying the site.
- 163A. The reference point, a steel oil storage tank, has been removed.
- 163B. The reference bolt is missing, presumably destroyed during the construction of the Byram River bridge on the Connecticut thruway.
- 164A. The reference bolt is missing, presumably destroyed during the construction of the Byram River bridge on the Connecticut thruway.
- 164B. The reference bolt is presumably buried under fill placed in connection with adjacent construction.
- Bounds 170A through 170K were computed by spherical trigonometry to establish points along the great circle in Long Island Sound. Their geographic position is sufficiently accurate for navigational work only.
174. Geographic position determined by the Connecticut-Rhode Island Commission of 1887.

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and thence a straight line to a stone heap upon a hill in the present jurisdictional line between the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and at all of said corners, excepting said Warwick corner, we have erected monuments of stone, marked R. I. and C., and have also placed similar monuments on all the principal roads crossing the line, and at other suitable places.

And we have caused the ancient monument which was erected at the Warwick corner in November, 1742, to be reset and a large heap of stones to be made around it. Said monument is marked with the letter C. on one side, and on the other RHODE ISLAND and the traces of other letters and figures. \* \* \* [Rhode Island Acts and Resolves, January, 1846, p. 12, 13, 14].

The work of these commissioners was ratified in 1846.

CONNECTICUT "

In 1630 the Plymouth Council made a grant of Connecticut to Robert, Earl of Warwick, its president.<sup>78</sup> This grant was confirmed by King Charles in 1631, and on March 19 of that year the earl conveyed his title to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and others, associated under the name of The Plymouth Company (Dwight, 1840, p. 19).

A charter was granted by Charles II to Connecticut in 1662, of which the following is an extract (Thorpe, 1909, v. 1, p. 535) :

We, \* \* \* do give, grant and confirm unto the said Governor and Company, and their Successors, all that Part of Our Dominions in New England in America, bounded on the east by *Narraganset* River, commonly called *Narraganset Bay*, where the said River falleth into the sea; and on the *North* by the Line of the *Massachusetts plantation*; and on the *South* by the Sea; and in Longitude as the Line of the Massachusetts Colony, running from *East* to *West*, that is to say, from the said *Narraganset Bay*, on the *East*, to the *South Sea* on the *West* part, with the *Islands* thereunto adjoining.

Prior to this time the two colonies of Connecticut and New Haven had continued separate, but they were united under this charter, which was accepted by them April 20, 1665 (Thorpe, 1909, p. 529). The Duke of York having been granted a charter in 1664, by which the lands west of the Connecticut River were embraced in his jurisdiction, the question of boundary immediately arose. About this time Col. Richard Nichols, George Cartwright, Sir Robert Carr, and Samuel Maverick had been appointed commissioners by the King and clothed with extraordinary powers to determine all controversies in the colonies. The matter was referred to them, and, after a full hearing, they determined that the southern boundary of Connecticut was the sea (Long Island Sound) and its western boundary the Mamaroneck River and

<sup>78</sup> For an excellent historical description of the boundaries of Connecticut, see Bowen (1882).

<sup>79</sup> For a historical description of this and other royal grants of the Connecticut area and of lands now in Pennsylvania and Ohio formerly claimed by Connecticut, see Western Reserve Univ. (1923, p. 37-37).

a line drawn north-northwest from the head of salt water in that stream to Massachusetts. The territory south and west of these line was declared to belong to the Duke of York. It was supposed that this west boundary would run about 20 miles east of the Hudson River, but it was discovered later by surveyors from Connecticut that it actually intersected the Hudson near the present site of Tarrytown.

In 1674 the Duke of York received a new charter in substantially the same terms as that of 1664. New controversies concerning jurisdiction led to a new agreement, dated November 28, 1683, between the governors of New York and Connecticut, which fixed the boundary substantially as it now exists between the two States and was sanctioned by the King. This agreement is as follows: <sup>79</sup>

It is agreed that the bounds meares or dividend between his Roy<sup>ty</sup> High<sup>ness</sup> Territory in America and the Colony of Connecticut forever hereafter shall begin att a certain Brook or River Called Byram Brooke or River which River is between the Towns of Rye & Greenwich that is to say att the mouth of the said Brooke where it falleth into the Sound at a Point Called Lyon's Point which is the Eastward Point of Byram River, and from the said Point to goe as the said River Runeth, to the place where the Common Road or Wading place over the said River is and from the said Road or Wading place to goe North North west into the Country soe farr as will be Eight English miles from the aforesaid Lyons Point, and that a Line of twelve Miles being measured from the said Lyons Point According to the Line or Generall Course of the Sound Eastward where the said twelve miles Endeth Another line shall be Runn from the Sound Eight miles into the Country North North West and alsoe that a fourth line be Runn that is to say from the North most end of the line first menconed unto the Northmost end of the Eight mile line being the third menconed line which fowrth line with the first menconed Line shall be the bounds where they shall fall to runn. And that from the Eastward End of the fowrth menconed Line (which is to be twelve miles in Length) A Line Paralell to Hudson's River in every place twenty miles distant from Hudson's River shall be the bounds there between the said Territory or Province of New Yorke, and the said Collony of Connecticut soe farr as Connecticut doth Extend Northwards that is to the South line of the Massachusetts Collony.

Only it is Provided that in Case the Line from Byrams Brooke Mouth North North West Eight Miles and the line that is thence to runn twelve miles to the end of the third foremenconed line of Eight Miles Doe Diminish or take away any Land within twenty miles of Hudsons River that then soe much as is in Land Diminished of twenty miles from Hudsons River thereby shall be added out of Connecticut bounds unto the Line aforementioned & Paralell to Hudsons River and Twenty miles Distant from it the addition to be made the whole Length of the said Paralell line and in such breadth as will make up Quantity for Quantity what shall be diminished as aforesaid.

A survey of the southwestern part of the boundary was made in 1684 and ratified by both parties. It was then decided that in accord-

<sup>79</sup> Report of the commissioners appointed in 1856 to ascertain the boundary between the States of New York and Connecticut, transmitted to the Legislature of New York Apr. 10, 1857, Albany; includes map and historical data.



ance with the agreement a tract of land estimated at 61,440 acres should be permanently released to Connecticut by New York, in exchange for which New York should receive an equivalent area in a tract of uniform width between the Sound tract and the south line of Massachusetts, but for various reasons the survey of the equivalent lands was not made at that time.

This settlement of the boundary dispute was not satisfactory to the settlers in the tract added to New York who for the next 40 years endeavored to have the line moved west. Four sets of commissioners appointed successively for this purpose were unable to come to an agreement. A fifth set, appointed in 1725, entered into articles of agreement settling the manner of the survey, but they ran only the line bounding the tract on Long Island Sound. For some cause, action was then suspended until 1731, when the commissioners of 1725 surveyed and set off the oblong or equivalent territory given to New York, defining and marking its boundary, which was to remain forever the dividing line between the respective colonies. The line ran substantially as at present (New York Stat., 1829, p. 61-65; New York Rev. Stat., 1882, v. 1, p. 127-128) and is as follows:

Beginning at Lyon's Point, in the mouth of a brook or river called Byram river, where it falls into Long Island sound, and running thence up along said river to a rock at the ancient road or wading place in said river, which rock bears north 12°45' east, 550 rods from said point; then north 23°45' west, 2292 rods; then east-north-east, 13 miles and 64 rods, which lines were established in the year 1725, by Francis Harrison, Cadwallader Colden, and Isaac Hicks, commissioners on the part of the then province of New York, and Jonathan Law, Samuel Eells, Roger Wolcott, John Copp, and Edmund Lewis, commissioners on the part of the then colony of Connecticut, and were run as the magnetic needle then pointed: then along an east-north-east continuation of the last-mentioned course, 1¾ miles, and 21 rods to a monument erected in the year 1731 by Cadwallader Colden, Gilbert Willett, Vincent Matthews, and Jacobus Bruyn, junior, commissioners on the part of said province, and Samuel Eells, Roger Wolcott, and Edmund Lewis, commissioners on the part of said colony; which said monument is at the southeast corner of a tract known and distinguished as the oblong or equivalent lands; then north 24°30' west, until intersected by a line run by said last-mentioned commissioners, on a course south 12°30' west, from a monument erected by them in the south bounds of Massachusetts, which monument stands in a valley in the Taghkanick mountains, 121 rods eastward from a heap of stones, in said bounds on the top or ridge of the most westerly of said mountains; then north 12°30' east, from a monument erected by said last-mentioned commissioners at said place of intersection, and standing on the north side of a hill, southeasterly from the easternmost end of the long pond, along the aforesaid line to the aforesaid monument erected in the south bounds of Massachusetts, being the northeast corner of the oblong; \* \* \*.

For more than a century no further controversy arose, but after 1850 questions of jurisdiction were raised, and in 1855 Connecticut

made a proposition for a new survey. Several sets of commissioners were appointed (see footnote 79); but no agreement being reached, finally, in 1860, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of New York, the line was run by the New York commissioners, Connecticut not being represented.

The first section of the act of the New York Legislature is as follows:

1. The commissioners appointed by the governor to ascertain the boundary line between the States of New York and Connecticut are hereby empowered and directed to survey and mark, with suitable monuments, the said line between the two States as fixed by the survey of 1731.<sup>28</sup>

Twenty years later other commissioners representing the two States agreed to accept the survey of 1860, and their report (New York Rev. Stat., 1882, v. 1, p. 136), which was ratified the same year, was as follows:

We agree that the boundary on the land constituting the western boundary of Connecticut and the eastern boundary of New York shall be and is as the same was defined by monuments erected by commissioners appointed by the State of New York, and completed in the year 1860, the said boundary line extending from Byram Point, formerly called Lyon's Point, on the south, to the line of the State of Massachusetts on the north. And we further agree that the boundary on the sound shall be and is as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of the channel, about 600 feet south of the extreme rocks of Byram Point, marked No. 0, on appended United States coast survey chart; thence running in a true southeast course  $3\frac{1}{4}$  statute miles; thence in a straight line (the arc of a great circle) northeasterly (82.27 miles) to a point 4 statute miles due south of New London light-house; thence northeasterly to a point marked number one, on the annexed United States coast survey chart of Fisher's island sound, which point is on the longitude east three-quarters north, sailing course down on said map, and is about 1,000 feet northerly from the Hammock or North Dumping lighthouse; thence following said east three-fourths north sailing course as laid down on said map easterly to a point marked number two on said map; thence southeasterly to a point marked No. 3 on said map; so far as said States are coterminous.

This agreement was confirmed by the Congress of the United States February 26, 1881 (21 Stat. L. 351).

The line of 1860 was so poorly marked that the Legislature of New York in 1887 and the Legislature of Connecticut in 1902 ordered a resurvey, which was made in 1909-10. In that survey the line of 1860 was followed as closely as possible. Where old boundary stones of suitable size were found, they were reset in concrete bases, and about 100 new ones were added, made of cut granite 12 by 12 inches by 9 or 10 feet, set in concrete bases 4 by 4 feet in section and 5 or 6 feet deep. (See p. 13.) This survey was approved by the State legislatures in

<sup>28</sup> See report (Feb. 8, 1861) of the commissioners appointed to ascertain the boundary between the States of New York and Connecticut, in which will be found a complete account of this controversy.

1913 and formally ratified by congressional act of January 10, 1925 (43 Stat. L. 731) in which the description of the boundary is given including distances and bearings of the lines through Long Island Sound.

For the history and present location of the eastern boundary of Connecticut, see Massachusetts, page 103, and Rhode Island, page 107. For the northern boundary, see Massachusetts, page 102.

Under the charter of 1662 Connecticut claimed a large western territory. Subsequent to the Revolution, however, in 1786, 1792, 1795, and 1800, she relinquished all title to any land west of her present boundary. (See p. 72-73.)

#### NEW YORK <sup>a</sup>

The territory included in the present State of New York is part of that claimed by both France and England by right of discovery. It was included in the territory of Acadia, for which a charter was given by Henry IV of France in 1603, and was included also within the limits of the Virginia colony, chartered by James I of England in 1606, which embraced all that part of America between 34° and 45° north latitude. Much of the territory west of the Hudson River was held by the French and Indians and was a source of dispute for many years. The Indian treaty of 1684 gave England nominal control, but the French were not finally dispossessed of their claim until nearly a hundred years later. The Dutch in 1613 established trading posts on the Hudson and claimed jurisdiction over the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers, which they called New Netherlands. The government was vested in the United New Netherland Co., chartered in 1616, and later in the Dutch West India Co., chartered in 1621.

In 1664 King Charles II of England granted to his brother, the Duke of York, a large territory in America, which included, with other lands, all that tract lying between the west side of the Connecticut River and the east side of the Delaware. The Duke of York had previously purchased, in 1663, the territory on the New England coast which had been awarded to the Earl of Stirling, and in 1664, with an armed fleet, he took possession of New Amsterdam, which was thenceforth called New York. This conquest was confirmed by the treaty of Breda in 1667.

The following is an extract from the grant of 1664 to the Duke of York (Thorpe, 1909, v. 3, p. 1637) :

<sup>a</sup> The boundaries of New York are described in considerable detail in Report of the Regents of the University on the Boundaries of the State of New York: [State] S. Doc. 108, 1874, v. 1, 350 p.; 1884, v. 2, 867 p. Volume 2 includes an index for both volumes and contains copies from unpublished manuscript relating to the boundaries and a vast amount of historical matter, copies of royal grants, copies from field notes, and reports of surveys.

We have given James Duke of York all that part of the maine land of New England beginning at a certaine place called or knowne by the name of St. Croix next adjoining to New Scotland in America and from thence extending along the sea coast unto a certain place called Petuaquine or Pemaquid and so up the River thereof to the furbest head of ye same as it tendeth northwards and extending from thence to the River Kinebequi and so upwards by the shortest course to the River Canada northward and also all that Island or Islands commonly called by the severall name or names of Mattowacks or Long Island scituate lying and being towards the west of Cape Codd and ye narrow Higansetts abutting upon the maine land between the two Rivers there called or knowne by the severall names of Connecticutt and Hudsons River together also with the said river called Hudsons River and all the land from the west side of Connecticutt to ye east side of Delaware Bay and also all those severall Islands called, or knowne by the names of Martin's Vineyard and Nantukes otherwise Nantuckett.

The Dutch recaptured New York in July 1673 and held it until it was restored to the English by the treaty of Westminster, in February 1674. The Duke of York thereupon, to perfect his title, obtained a new grant in substantially the same terms as that of 1664, of which the the following is an extract (New York [State] Univ., 1874, v. 1, p. 10) :

All that part of the Mayne land of New England, begining att a certaine Place called or knowne by the name of St. Croix next adjoining to New Scotland in America; and from thence extending along the Sea-Coast into a certaine place called Petuaquine or Pemaquid, and soe upp the River thereof to the furbest head of the same as itt tendeth Northwards and extending from the River of Kinebeque and so upwards by the shortest Course to the River Canada Northwards; And alsoe all that Island or Islands commonly called by the severall name or names of Matowacks or Long Island, Scituate lyeing and being towards the West of Cape Codd, and the Narro Higansetts, abutting upon the Mayne land between the two Rivers there called or knowne by the severall names of Conectecutte and Hudsons River, Together alsoe with the said River called Hudsons River, and all the Land from the west side of Conectecutte River to the East side of De la Ware Bay; and also those severall Islands, called or knowne by the names of Martin-Vinyards and Nantukes, otherwise Nantuckett.

By these grants to the Duke of York and the conquest of the Dutch possessions in America, it can be seen that New York originally had a claim to a much larger territory than is now included in its limits. The successive changes in area may be sketched as follows:

In 1664 the Duke of York sold the present State of New Jersey to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

In 1682 the Duke of York sold to William Penn his title to Delaware and the country on the west bank of the Delaware, which had been orginially settled by the Swedes but had been conquered by the Dutch and by them surrendered to the Duke of York.

In 1686 Pemaquid and its dependencies were annexed to the New England government by a royal order of the former Duke of York, who had succeeded to the throne of England.

By the charter of 1691 to Massachusetts Bay, all claim to any part of Maine was extinguished, and the islands of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and others adjacent (previously known as Duke's County, N.Y.) were annexed to Massachusetts Bay.

The territory west of the Connecticut River to a line within about 20 miles of Hudson River, now forming parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, was, by agreements and concessions made at different times, surrendered to those colonies, respectively.

New York by the cession of 1781 to the United States relinquished all its claim to land west of the meridian through the west extremity of Lake Ontario between the north boundary of Pennsylvania and the 45th parallel, and the peace treaty of 1783 cut off the rest of the area claimed by it west of its present limits. (See fig. 11.)

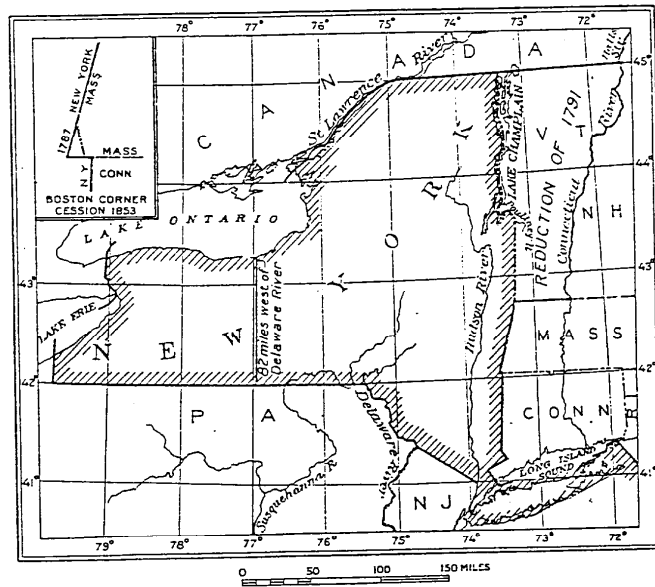


FIGURE 11.—Historical diagram of New York.

Massachusetts prior to 1786 claimed under its charters title to the soil, but not to the sovereignty, of a large area west of the Hudson River that was also claimed by New York; but by agreement of commissioners representing the two colonies, signed December 16, 1786,

Massachusetts released to New York all land east of a meridian commencing on the Pennsylvania line 82 miles west of the Delaware River and extending northward to Lake Ontario, except an area of 3,600 square miles east of that line to be selected by Massachusetts between the rivers "Owega and Chenengo" (New York [State] Univ., 1874, v. 1, p. 219-220).

The next reduction in area was in 1791, when the consent of New York to the independence of Vermont was made effective by Congress. This left New York with substantially its present boundaries, the distances along which are as follows: (see New York State Engineer and Surveyor, 1911, p. 30).

The total length of the State boundary is 1,430 miles—Canadian line, 445 miles; Vermont line, 171 miles; Massachusetts line, 50½ miles; Connecticut line to Long Island Sound, 81 miles; along the ocean around Long Island to the New Jersey shore, 246 miles; New Jersey line, 92½ miles; Pennsylvania line, 344 miles to the beginning of the Canadian line in the middle of Lake Erie. The boundaries are fixed by accepted agreements and are marked by natural watercourses or by monuments.

For the history and settlement of the eastern boundary of New York, see Vermont, pages 91-94; Massachusetts, pages 104-105; and Connecticut, pages 108-110.

A bill passed by the Legislature of New York, approved March 29, 1922, provided for the resurvey of a part of the State boundary said to be in dispute, extending from the northwest corner of Connecticut about 12 miles southward.

The northern boundary was fixed by the treaty of peace in 1783 and by the commission under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent. (See p. 17.) The 45th-parallel part of the boundary is an extension of the Valentine and Collins line of 1772 (p. 93) from the middle of Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. From Lake Champlain westward the survey was commenced by Collins and Sauthier in 1773 and completed by Collins the following year (Mayo, 1923, p. 255-265). The boundary as thus marked is far from being a straight line (fig. 11). It is in places half a mile north of the 45th parallel, and that parallel is crossed by it in two places west of Rouses Point; but it was finally accepted and confirmed by the treaty of 1842 as part of the north boundary of the United States. (See p. 30 for reference to the St. Lawrence and lake parts of the boundary.)

The boundary between New York and New Jersey was plainly stated in the grant by the Duke of York to Berkeley and Carteret. (See p. 121.) In 1719 attempts were made to have the line run and marked, but nothing seems to have been done till 1769, when the King appointed commissioners, who fixed on substantially the present line.

In 1772 this line was accepted by both colonies, and in 1773 it was confirmed by the King in council. Commissioners were appointed to survey and mark the line, which was described as follows (New Jersey Stat., 1821, p. 29-34) :

A direct and straight line from the fork or branch formed by the junction of the stream or waters called the Machackamack with the river Delaware or Fishkill, in the latitude of 41°21'37", to a rock on the west side of the Hudson River, marked by the said surveyors, in the latitude of 41°—said rock was ordered to be marked with the following words and figures, viz: "Latitude 41° north;" and on the south side thereof, "New Jersey;" and on the north side thereof, "New York;" also to mark every tree that stood on the line with five notches and a blaze on the northwest and southeast sides thereof, and to put up stone monuments, at 1 mile distance from each other, along the said line, and to number such monuments with the number of miles; the same shall be from the before-mentioned marked rock on the west side of Hudson's River, and mark the words "New Jersey" on the south side and the words "New York" on the north side of every of the said monuments.

In 1833 commissioners were appointed by New York and New Jersey for the settlement of the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the two States. The commissioners reached an agreement, which was ratified in 1834 by each State and was confirmed by Congress by an act approved June 28, 1834, (4 Stat. L. 708; New York Rev. Stat., 1882, v. 1), providing as follows:

**ARTICLE FIRST.** The boundary line between the two states of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson river, opposite the point on the west shore thereof, in the forty-first degree of north latitude, as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the Bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of Raritan Bay, to the main sea; except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

**ARTICLE SECOND.** The state of New York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and over Bedloe's and Ellis's islands; and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands lying in the waters above mentioned and now under the jurisdiction of that state.

**ARTICLE THIRD.** The state of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the bay of New York; and of and over all the waters of Hudson river lying west of Manhattan Island and to the south of the mouth of Spuytenduyvel creek; and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the state of New Jersey; that is to say:

1. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the bay of New York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan Island and New Jersey. [248 U.S. 328.]

2. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks, and improvements, made and to be made on the shore of the said state; and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock, except that the said vessels shall be subject to the

quarantine or health laws and laws in relation to passengers, of the state of New York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The state of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of said waters, *Provided*, That the navigation be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE FOURTH. The state of New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the waters of the Kill Van Kull between Staten Island and New Jersey to the westernmost end of Shooter's Island in respect to such quarantine laws, and laws relating to passengers as now exist or may hereafter be passed under the authority of that state, and for executing the same; and the said state shall also have exclusive jurisdiction for the like purposes of and over the waters of the sound from the westernmost end of Shooter's Island to Woodbridge creek as to all vessels bound to any port in the said state of New York.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The state of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan Bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's bay to the mouth of Mattavan creek; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the state of New York; that is to say:

1. The state of New York shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.

2. The state of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks, and improvements made and to be made on the shore of Staten Island, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws and laws in relation to passengers of the state of New Jersey which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The state of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of Staten Island and the middle of said waters: *Provided*, That the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

Bedloes Island and Ellis Island, although on the New Jersey side of the boundary, are under the jurisdiction of the State of New York and are a part of Greater New York City.<sup>22</sup>

In 1876 commissioners were appointed to relocate the land boundary between New York and New Jersey and either to replace monuments that had become dilapidated or destroyed or to erect new ones. The commissioners found slight discrepancies between some of the original marks and the published descriptions thereof, and the legislature of each State ordered that the original monuments should be considered the true boundary. (See New York S. Doc. 17 of 1875 and New York S. Doc. 20 of 1882.)

In 1874 the New Jersey Geological Survey retraced the land boundary between New Jersey and New York. The report by the State geologist, published at New Brunswick in 1874, contains a plat showing the divergence between the line as run and marked in 1774 by

<sup>22</sup> See New York State Laws of 1909, chap. 59, sec. 7 and Greater New York charter, 1897, chap. 1, sec. 2.



compass and the true arc of a great circle between the two terminals. The greatest divergence is at Greenwood Lake (mile 26 from the Hudson River) and is 2,415 feet. Throughout its length the accepted boundary is south of the straight line and thus gives to New York about 10 square miles of territory that was originally intended to be a part of New Jersey.

After this survey New Jersey proposed that New York should consent to a relocation of the boundary on the arc of a circle, but New York failed to concur. Later the two States accepted the line as marked in 1774 as a valid boundary and appointed commissioners, who re-marked the entire line in 1882 with granite monuments placed at each highway and railroad crossing and at the end of each mile, measured from the bank of the Hudson (Laws of New York for 1880 and Laws of New Jersey for 1881).

In 1887 a joint commission of the two States was appointed to determine and mark the boundary through Raritan Bay. This commission came to an agreement, the terms of which are as follows:

*First.* From "Great Beds light-house," in Raritan bay, north, twenty degrees sixteen minutes west, true, to a point in the middle of the waters of Arthur Kill, or Staten Island Sound, equidistant between the southwesterly corner of the dwelling house of David C. Butler, at Ward's Point, on Staten Island, in the State of New York, at the southeasterly corner of the brick building on the lands of Cortlandt L. Parker, at the intersection of the westerly line of Water street with the northerly line of Lewis street, in Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey.

*Second.* From "Great Beds light-house," south, sixty-four degrees and twenty-one minutes east, true (S. 64° 21' E.), in line with the center of Waackaack or Wilson's beacon, in Monmouth County, New Jersey, to a point at the intersection of said line with a line connecting "Morgan No. 2" triangulation point, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in Middlesex County, New Jersey, with the "Granite and Iron beacon," marked on the accompanying maps as "Romer stone beacon," situated on the "Dry Romer shoal;" and thence on a line bearing north, seventy-seven degrees and nine minutes east, true (N. 77° 9' E.), connecting "Morgan No. 2" triangulation point, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in Middlesex County, New Jersey, with said "Romer stone beacon" (the line passing through said beacon and continuing in the same direction), to a point at its intersection with a line drawn between the "Hook beacon," on Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and the triangulation point of the U.S. Geodetic Survey, known as the Oriental Hotel, on Coney Island, New York; then southeasterly, at right angles with the last-mentioned line to the main sea.

*Third.* The monumental marks by which said boundary line shall be hereafter known and recognized are hereby declared to be as follows:

1. The "Great Beds light-house."
2. A permanent monument marked "State boundary line New York and New Jersey," and to be placed at the intersection of the line drawn from the "Great Beds light-house" to "Waackaack or Wilson's beacon," Monmouth County, New Jersey, and the line drawn from "Morgan No. 2" triangulation point, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, in Middlesex County, New Jersey, to "Romer stone beacon."

3. Eight buoys or spindles, to be marked like the permanent monument above mentioned, and placed at suitable intervening points along the line from the said permanent monument to the "Romer stone beacon."

4. The "Romer stone beacon."

In 1774 commissions were appointed by New York and Pennsylvania to fix the "beginning of the 43d degree" of north latitude (the 42d parallel) on the Mohawk or western branch of the Delaware River, which is the northeast corner of Pennsylvania, and to proceed westward and fix the line between Pennsylvania and New York. These commissioners reported in December of the same year that they had fixed the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and marked it as follows (Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs, 1887, p. 495):

\* \* \* in a small Island marked B in the Draught planted a Stone with the Letters NEW-YORK, 1774 Cut on one side and on the Top LAT. 42° VAR 4°20'. Thence due West on the West side of Delaware River, We collected a Heap of Stones at High Water mark and in the said West line 4 Perches distant, planted another Stone as at C with the Letters PENNSYLVANIA 1774 Cut on the South side and on Top Lat 42° Var. 4°20' and from thence due West 18 P. marked an Ash Tree. But the rigour of the Season prevented us from proceeding further.

Nothing further seems to have been done until 1786-87, when commissioners were appointed to finish the work thus begun, and the lines were run and monuments erected. The line was ratified by Pennsylvania in 1789, but no action was taken by the New York Legislature until the adoption of the revised statutes in 1829. The line is described as follows (Pennsylvania Stat. L., 1908, v. 13, p 378-379, Harrisburg, Mitchell & Flanders; New York Rev. Stat., 1882, v. 1, p. 130, Albany, Banks & Bros.):

A meridian line drawn through the most westerly bent or inclination of Lake Ontario; then south along said meridian line to a monument in the beginning of the forty-third degree of north latitude [on the forty-second parallel], erected in the year 1787, by Abraham Hardenburgh and William W. Morris, commissioners on the part of this state, and Andrew Ellicott and Andrew Porter, commissioners on the part of the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of marking the termination of the line of jurisdiction between this state and the said state of Pennsylvania; then east along the line established and marked by said last mentioned commissioners to the ninetieth milestone in the same parallel of latitude, erected in the year 1786, by James Clinton and Simon DeWitt, commissioners on the part of this State, and Andrew Ellicott, commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania; which said ninetieth milestone stands on the western side of the south branch of the Tioga River; then east along the line established and marked by said last-mentioned commissioners, to a stone erected in the year 1774, on a small island in the Delaware river, by Samuel Holland and David Rittenhouse, commissioners on the part of the colonies of New York and Pennsylvania, for the purpose of marking the beginning of the forty-third degree of north latitude; then down along said Delaware river to a point opposite to the fork or branch formed by the junction of the stream called Mahackamack with the said Delaware river, in the latitude

of 41°21'37" north; then in a straight line to the termination, on the east bank of the Delaware river of a line run in the year 1774, by William Wickham and Samuel Gale, commissioners on the part of the then colony of New York, and John Stevens and Walter Rutherford, commissioners on the part of the then colony of New Jersey.

The meridian line forming part of the west boundary of New York was surveyed and marked in 1790 by Andrew Ellicott. In order to fix the initial point for this line, Ellicott ran a traverse line from the west end of Lake Ontario along the lake shore to the Niagara River, up and across that river, thence southwest along the south shore of Lake Erie to the computed longitude of the starting point. The notes of this survey have been lost. (New York [State] Univ., 1874, v. 1, p. 324.) The total length of the meridian line from a stone post set on the shore of Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania north line was later found to be 98,525 feet. In 1869 a large granite monument was set at a point 440 feet south of the lake-shore mark. (See fig. 2C.)

Positions on 1927 N.A.D. for some of these monuments are given below. They fall south of the parallel of 42° latitude.

The initial monument, of granite, is 600 feet west of the center of the Delaware River, lat 41°59'58.26" N., long 75°21'43.07" W.

Boundary mark 6: 41°59'56.95", 75°23'39.79".

Boundary mark 54: 41°59'54.72".

Monument 221, 3.8 miles east of the southwest corner of New York, lat 41°59'55.90" N., long 79°41'12.84" W.

The New York-Pennsylvania boundary line was resurveyed in whole or in part in 1877-1879; between 1881 and 1885 all missing marks were replaced with granite posts. There are now 519 stone monuments on the 42d-parallel line, 224 of which are milestones. There are 18 milestones and 32 other marks on the meridian boundary. The marks between milestones on these lines are mostly at county corners and highway crossings.<sup>25</sup> These boundaries as now located were confirmed by congressional act of August 19, 1890,<sup>26</sup> which contains a brief history of the lines.

In order that the transportation and terminal facilities in the area including New York City and the adjacent part of New Jersey might be systematically developed, the legislatures of the two States in 1921 created a Port of New York District, within which three commissioners from each State should constitute a Port of New York Author-

<sup>25</sup> For a description of each mark, see Pennsylvania Dept. Internal Affairs (1893, p. 49A-134A).

<sup>26</sup> 26 Stat. L. 329. For references to Pennsylvania-New York boundary surveys and marks, see Cary and Florden, *Laws of Pennsylvania*, v. 3, p. 392, and Reports of the Regents of the University of the State of New York: New York S. Doc. 108 for 1873 (pub. in 1874), Assembly Doc. 91 for 1879, Assembly Doc. 49 for 1870, Assembly Doc. 100 for 1880, S. Doc. 20 for 1882, S. Doc. 71 for 1886; 26 Stat. L. 333. The southwest corner of New York is described in New York S. Doc. 71, 1886, p. 258.

ity for the preparation of plans for tunnels, bridges, and railways, which, when approved by the States, should be constructed under their supervision. This compact by the States was approved by Congress August 23, 1921 (42 Stat. 174), and the general plans prepared by the commissioners were approved by the State legislature and Congress in 1922 (42 Stat. 822). The Port of New York District is irregular in outline. It includes near its borders parts or all of Paterson, Summit, Plainfield, New Brunswick, and Sandy Hook, N.J., and Rockaway Beach, Jamaica, Rye, and White Plains, N.Y., and covers a total area of about 1,540 square miles.

#### NEW JERSEY

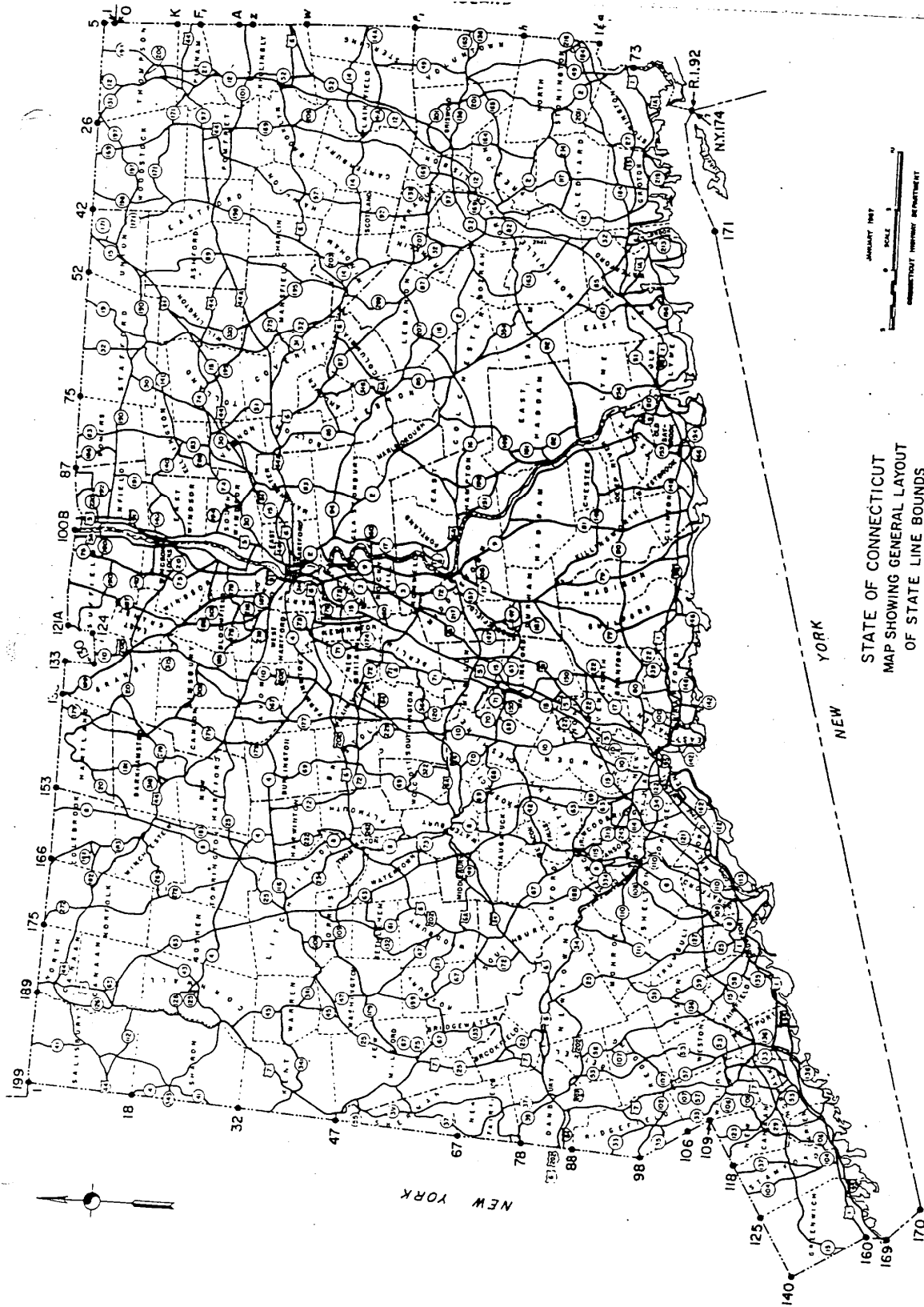
Although the original grant of 1606 from the English sovereign covered the territory forming the present State of New Jersey, the first grant that directly related to New Jersey was that given in 1664 to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, by the Duke of York, two months before the setting out of his expedition to take possession of New York. The following extract from that grant defines the boundaries (Thorpe, 1909, v. 5, p. 2534):

\* \* \* all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island, and bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by Hudson's river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extended southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of the Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude,\* and crosseth over thence in a straight line to Hudson's river, in forty-one degree of latitude; which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of New Caeserea or New Jersey.

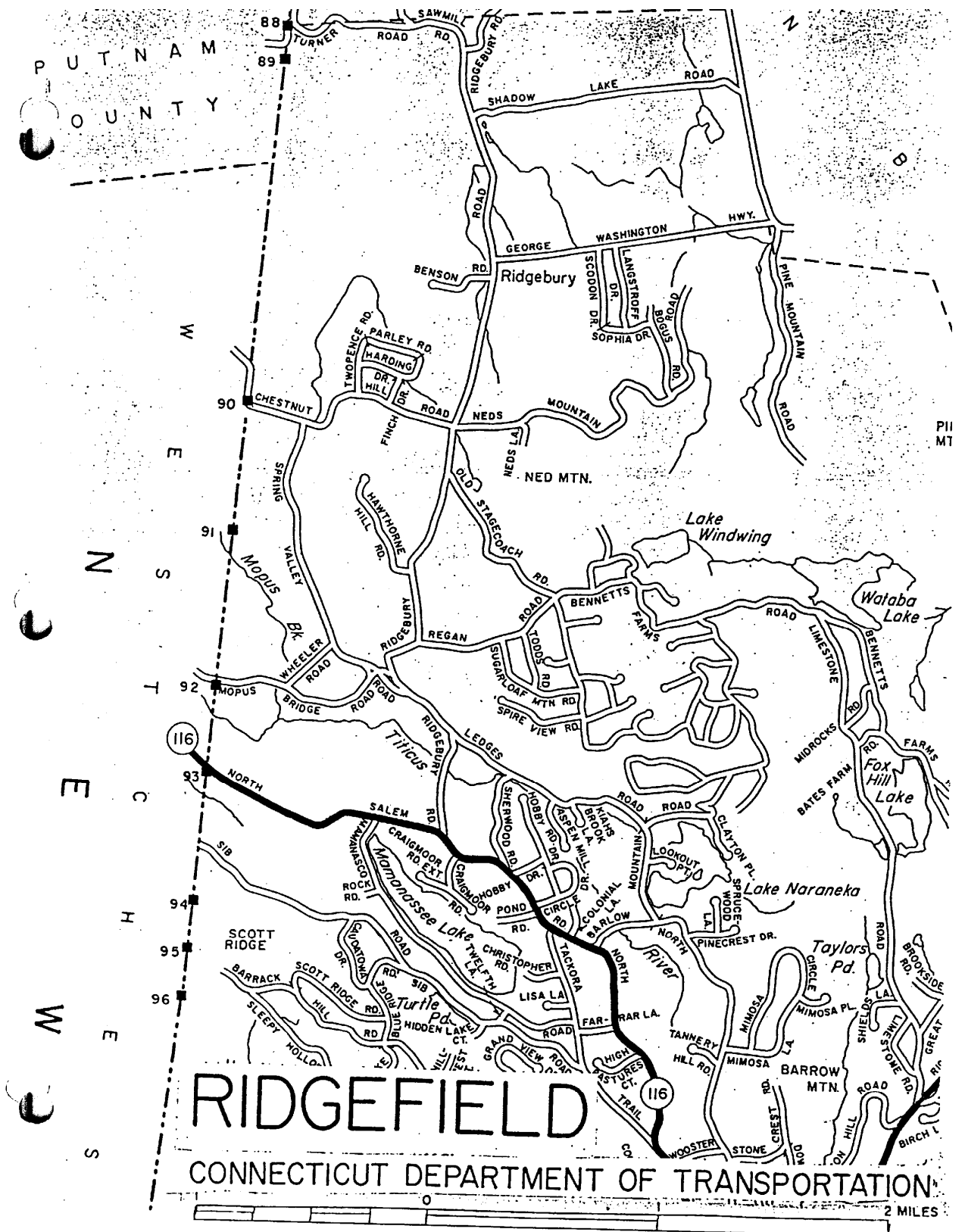
In March, 1673, Lord Berkeley sold his undivided moiety of New Jersey to John Fenwick, by whom, in the following year, it was again sold. On July 1, 1676, was executed the famous "Quintipartite deed" by which the eastern part was given to Sir George Carteret, to be called east New Jersey, and the western part to William Penn and 11 other proprietors, to be called west New Jersey. The dividing line between the two parts as described in the act of March 27, 1719, was a straight line from the northwest corner of the province, on the Delaware River, to the most southerly point of an "island of sand \* \* \* known by the name of Little Egg Harbour."

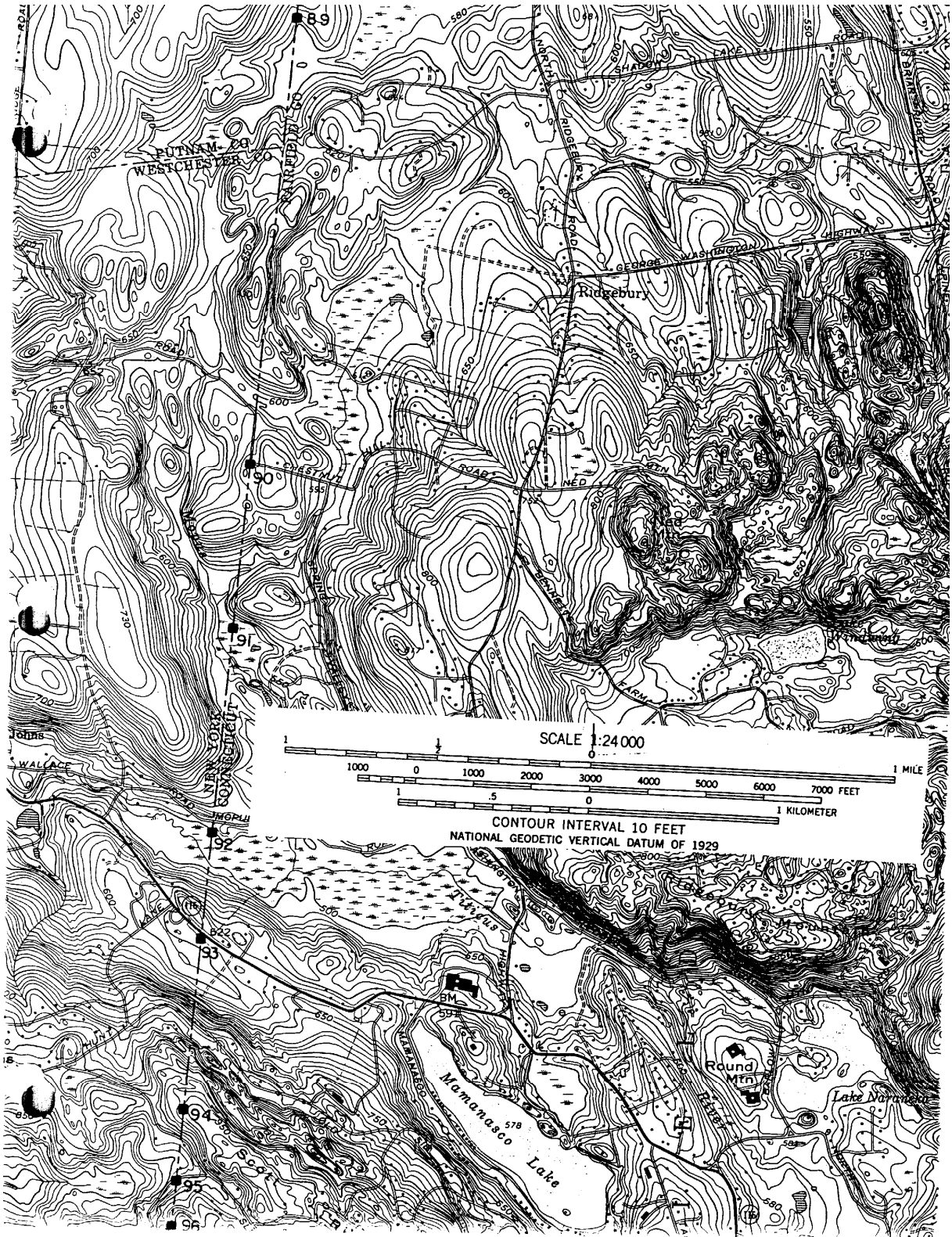
Sir George Carteret, at his death in 1678, left his land to be sold. It was sold in 1682 to the 12 proprietors of west New Jersey, who admitted other partners. Confirmation grants were made to the proprietors of both provinces by the Duke of York and confirmed by the King, but between 1697 and 1701 the proprietors repeatedly made

\* This point, now called the Tri-State Rock, has since been found to be at lat 41°21'22.6" N. and long 74°41'40.7" W.



STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
 MAP SHOWING GENERAL LAYOUT  
 OF STATE LINE BOUNDS  
 1976 PERAMBULATION





1997

CONNECTICUT-NEW YORK STATE BOUNDARY LINE PERAMBULATION  
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



## LINE BOUND #88

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

GRAVEL ROAD

From the intersection 627 (North Ridgebury Road and George Washington Highway) at the center of the Village of Ridgebury, proceed northerly on paved highway (North Ridgebury Road), turning to the west at 1.05 miles. Proceed westerly to intersecting paved road (Turner Street) at 1.3 miles. Proceed westerly on Turner Street to intersecting road at 1.6 miles. Continue southwesterly and westerly on Turner Street, which is an old paved road to intersecting private road at 1.85 miles. Proceed southerly on poor gravel road to Bound at 1.95 miles, at point where road turns sharply to the west.

Bound is located 40 feet south of the center of the traveled way and 3 feet north of the south road wall. It is 16 feet west of the projected center line of the section of road which runs 450 feet to the north before turning to the east. Lawns drop away to residences to the southeast and second growth woodland rises to the northwest.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.7 feet above ground. The lower 3.0 feet is set in concrete. Monument was set July 25, 1910. There is a large chip on the northeast edge of Bound and small chips on all edges and top corner.

All regulation granite monuments north of and including this monument were furnished by the State of Connecticut and quarried by Thompson and McKinley of Fitzwilliam Depot, New Hampshire.

1909 Station 246609  
Bound #87 - 1555 feet north  
Bound #89 - 277 feet south



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## ANGLE BOUND #89

### SIXTH MILE FROM THE RIDGEFIELD ANGLE

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

INTERIOR ANGLE

From the State Line on a gravel road northwest of the Village of Ridgebury at Bound #88 proceed southerly 280 feet along line wall across scrub pasture descending southerly to Bound.

Bound is located 34 feet west of the line wall, 20 feet south of the range of an intersecting wall to the east. It is at the north edge of swampy woodland descending southerly with rising scrub woodlands to the north.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.9 feet above ground. It is 8.7 feet long, set in excavation made in gravel on 3 inches of concrete with the lower 3.00 feet set in concrete. In addition to the standard lettering, the letters "N.Y." are cut in the north face by mistake. Monument was set in the exact location of the 1860 monument (#50). Bound has crack down the middle of the top third of Bound.

All regulation granite monuments south of and including this monument were furnished by the State of New York and quarried by the AuSable Forks Granite Company of AuSable Forks, New York.

1909 Station 246886  
Bound #88 - 277 feet north  
Bound #90 - 7909 feet south





PHOTOGRAPHED WESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## LINE BOUND #90

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT  
(Base of Monument Remains)

PAVED ROAD

From intersection 627 (North Ridgebury Road and George Washington Highway) at the center of the village of Ridgebury, proceed southerly on paved highway (Ridgebury Road) to intersection 752 (George Washington Highway and Chestnut Hill Road) at 0.75 mile. Proceed southerly and westerly on paved road (Chestnut Hill Road) to intersection 595 (Spring Valley Road) at 1.5 miles. Continue westerly on paved road to Bound at 1.75 miles at a point where the road makes a 90 degree turn to the north, 500 feet west of the road summit.

Bound is located 15 feet west of the center of the traveled way, 3 feet east of the west road wall and 60 feet north of projected center line of the section of road running east from the curve. Scrub pasture land drops away west of the line and rises southeast of the road intersection. Northeast of the road intersection farm land rises to farm buildings on the summit of the hill.

Bound was marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.8 feet above ground. It was 8.7 feet long, set with the base on ledge and with the bottom 3.5 feet set in concrete. The top 3.0 feet of Bound was found broken off in 1986 Perambulation. 0.8 feet of bound shows above ground.

The 1860 monument (#51) was located 0.99 feet east of a point 3.30 feet south of the Bound.

1909 Station 254795  
Bound #89 - 7909 feet north  
Bound #91 - 2970 feet south





PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHEASTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## ANGLE BOUND #91

### FOURTH MILE FROM THE RIDGEFIELD ANGLE

#### REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

#### INTERIOR ANGLE

From intersection 627 (North Ridgebury Road and George Washington Highway) at the center of the Village of Ridgebury, proceed southerly on paved highway (Ridgebury Road) to intersection 752 (Chestnut Hill Road) at 0.75 mile. Proceed southerly and westerly on paved highway (Chestnut Hill Road) to intersection 595 (Spring Valley Road) at 1.5 miles. Proceed southerly on paved highway (Spring Valley Road) to residence on the west side of the highway at 2.1 miles. Proceed westerly on private drive along the south side of the residence to the south side of a barn converted to garages at 2.2 miles.

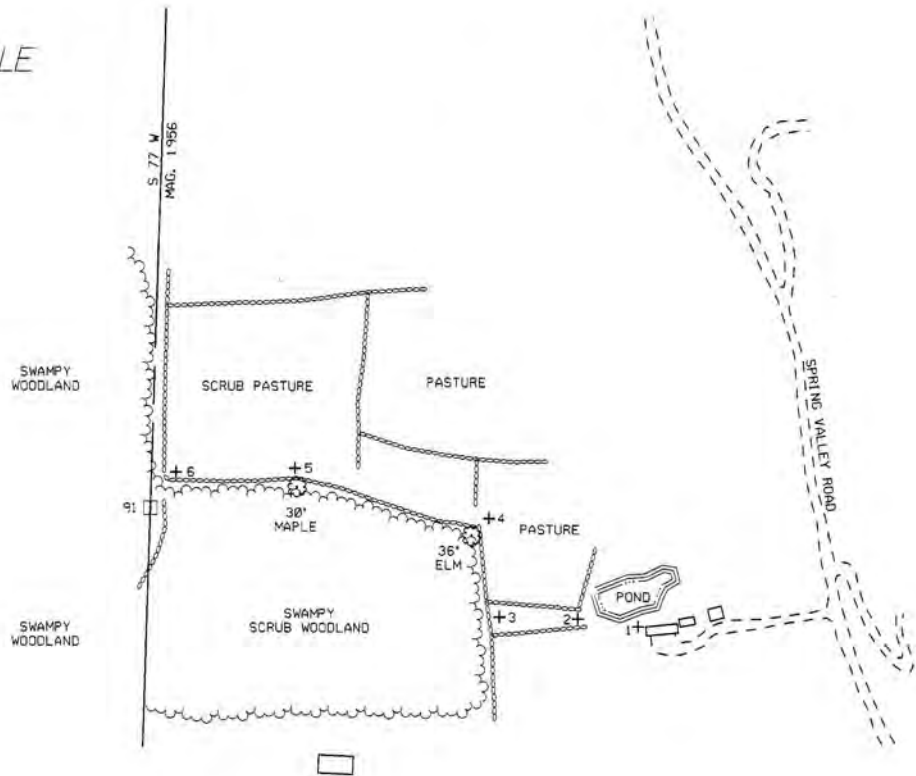
From the northwest corner of the converted barn proceed N 65°W, 190 feet to a barway in a wall. Proceed N 70°W, 180 feet along wall to an intersecting wall. Proceed N 10°E, 165 feet to a corner of walls to the south and west at a 36-inch elm and barway in the wall to the north. Proceed N 65°W, 365 feet along wall to angle in wall at a 36-inch maple. Proceed westerly 450 feet across scrub pasture to its southwest corner at the intersection of a wall to the east with the line wall. Proceed southerly 95 feet along line wall in swampy woodland to Bound, 17 feet west of the line wall.

Bound is located in a swamp with second growth woodland, 17 feet west of a point on the line wall which is 95 feet south of a wall to the east and 210 feet north of a wall to the west. It is 300 feet east of Mopus Brook.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.7 feet above ground. It is 8.7 feet long set in excavation made through peat to gravel on 8 inches of concrete with the lower 2.5 feet set in concrete. Monument was set July 21, 1910 in the exact location of the 1860 monument (#52).

1909 Station 257765  
Bound #90 - 2970 feet north  
Bound #92 - 3412 feet south

NOT TO SCALE



- 1 N. W. CORNER OF CONVERTED BARN-N 65 W 190'
- 2 BARWAY IN WALL-N 70 W 180'
- 3 WALL RUNNING NORTH & SOUTH-N 10 E 165'
- 4 WALL TO WEST AT ELM-N 65 W 365'
- 5 ANGLE IN WALL AT MAPLE-WESTERLY 450'
- 6 S. W. CORNER OF PASTURE-SOUTHERLY 95' TO BOUND





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED WESTERLY

## LINE BOUND #92

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

GRAVEL ROAD

From the intersection of Routes N.Y. 116 and N.Y. 121 east of the Village of North Salem, New York, proceed easterly on Route 116 to intersection at St. John's Church at 0.15 mile. Continue easterly on gravel road (Wallace Road) to Bound at 0.85 mile. Road descends southeasterly, curves to the east and flattens out 250 feet west of the Bound.

Bound is located 14 feet south of the center of the traveled way and against the face of the south road wall. It is 24 feet east of the east side of a gate in the south road wall with rough-pitched dry stone piers. It is 65 feet east of the line fence to the south and the line wall to the north across the road. Steep cultivated land rises to the north with a strip of cultivated land 200 feet wide sloping down from the south side of the road to the brushy swamp land along Titicus River. The road is level to the west and rises gradually to the east.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 2.7 feet above ground. It is 7.9 feet long, set on three inches of concrete with the lower 2.5 feet set in concrete. Bound is chipped on N.Y. and Conn. Sides, with 2 to 3 inch chips on top of Bound.

The 1860 monument (#53) was located 1.10 feet west of a point 0.55 feet south of the Bound.

1909 Station 261177  
Bound #91 - 3412 feet north  
Bound #93 - 1967 feet south



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY

## ANGLE BOUND #93

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of Routes N.Y. 116 and N.Y. 121 east of the Village of North Salem, N.Y., proceed easterly and southeasterly on Route N.Y. 116 to Bound at 1.1 miles.

Bound is located 24 feet south of the center of the traveled way and 8.5 feet north of a 4-foot-high retaining wall, the top of which is level with the ground at the base of the monument. Below the wall, meadow land drops away to the southwest to a brook, then rises to the foot of a wooded hillside. Woodland rises northeasterly across the highway. Highway slopes down gradually to the northwest opposite the Bound.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 5.1 feet above ground. It is 8.4 feet long. It was reset in its original position in 1939 in connection with highway improvements.

The 1860 monument (#54) was located 3.93 feet west of a point 2.55 feet south of the original position of the Bound.

1909 Station 263144  
Bound #92 - 1967 feet north  
Bound #94 - 3116 feet south





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## LINE BOUND #94

### SMALL GRANITE MONUMENT

### INTERIOR LINE SUMMIT

From the intersection of Routes 116 and 35 proceed northerly on Route 116 to intersection with Barrack Hill Road at 0.9 mile. Proceed northwesterly on Barrack Hill Road to fork in road at 3.6 miles. Proceed on the northern road (Sleepy Hollow Road) to a point on the State Line at 3.75 miles. The end of the pavement in Connecticut is 65 feet east of the line. The State Line is 400 feet east of the point where the road curves easterly and 130 feet west of the point where it curves southerly, and 130 feet east of a small box culvert and a private drive.

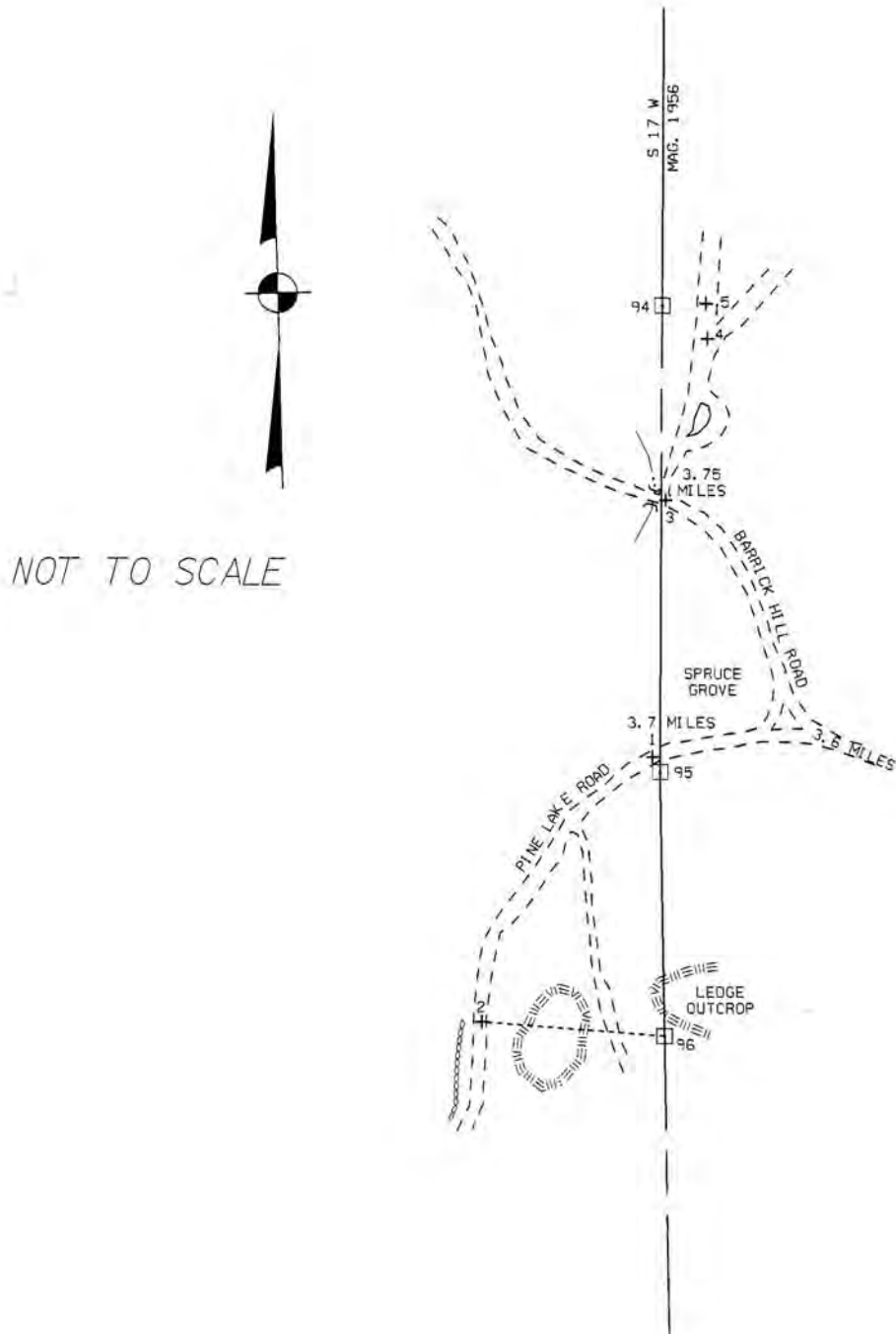
Following sketch, proceed northerly on drive 384 feet to a fork. Continue northerly on the westerly drive 116 feet to a point in the centerline of the drive. Proceed westerly 9 feet to Bound. (see sketch)

Bound is located at the northwesterly end of Scott Ridge 100 feet east of the west end of a sharp level ridge. Woodland rises to the east, slopes away to the north and drops off more sharply to the west and south. There is an abandoned logging road 35 feet north of the Bound. Bound is 200 feet north of transcontinental cable line pole #410-1/3.

Bound is marked by a dressed granite monument showing 2.5 feet above ground. It is 6 inches square at base of pyramidal top and 8 inches square 26 inches below base of pyramid. It is 5.2 feet long, set in ledge with the lower 2.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set July 18, 1910. It is the 1860 monument which formerly marked Bound #93.

1909 Station 266260  
Bound #93 - 3116 feet north  
Bound #95 - 1232 feet south

# BOUNDS 94, 95, & 96



TO BOUND 96

- 1 1080' ALONG DIRT ROAD (PINE LAKE RD.) TO END OF STONE RETAINING WALL
- 2 END OF STONE RETAINING WALL EASTERLY 360'± UP, OVER, & DOWN LEDGE TO BOUND

TO BOUND 94

- 3 FROM BARRICK HILL ROAD AND BIT DRIVE PROCEED NORTHERLY 384' TO FORK IN DRIVES
- 4 PROCEED NORTHERLY 116' TO POINT ON THE CENTERLINE OF THE ROAD
- 5 PROCEED 9' WESTERLY TO BOUND

1997





PHOTOGRAPHED WESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



## LINE BOUND #95

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED ROAD

From the intersection of Routes 116 and 35 proceed northerly on Route 116 to intersection with Barrack Hill Road at 0.9 mile. Proceed northwesterly on Barrack Hill Road to fork in road at 3.6 miles. Take southern road (Pine Lake Road) to Bound at 3.7 miles.

Bound is located 21 feet south of the center of the traveled way. Woodland rises to the southeast and drops away to the west to a swampy hollow. The road is blocked by a locked gate into New York State. (See Sketch)

The Bound has chips on the northwest and the northeast top corners.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.2 feet above ground. It is set with the lower 3.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set July 15, 1910. Approximately 400 feet south of bound is a Westchester County monument with disc set in concrete flush with ground.

1909 Station 267492

Bound #94 - 1232 feet north

Bound #96 - 766 feet south



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHEASTERLY

**ANGLE BOUND #96**

SECOND MILE FROM THE RIDGEFIELD ANGLE

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

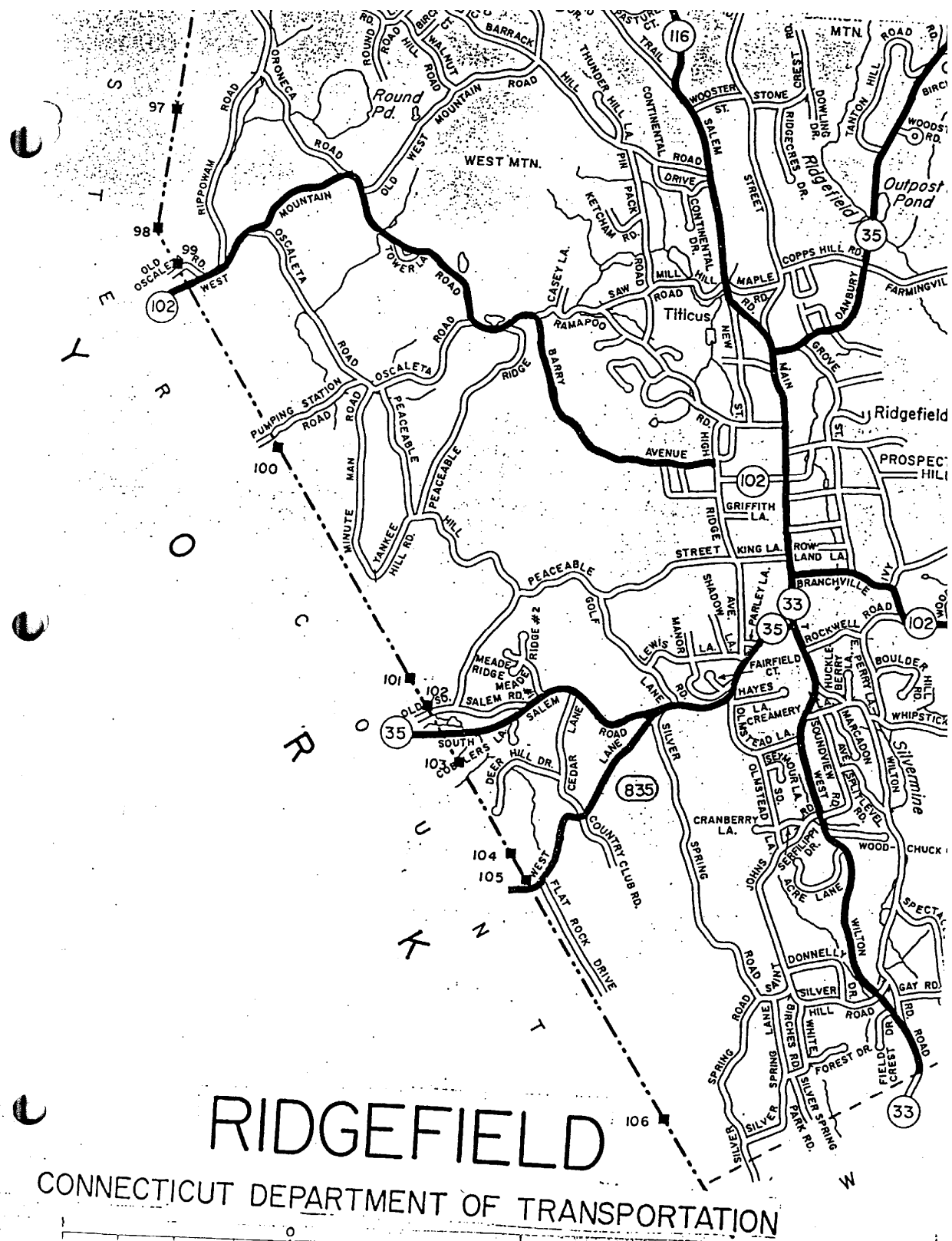
INTERIOR ANGLE

Following sketch, from the State Line on a gravel road at Bound #95 and locked gate, proceed southwesterly and southerly along a gravel road for 1080 feet to a stone retaining wall on the west side of gravel road. Proceed easterly 340 feet over top of a ledge and down to the Bound.

Bound is located on level ground in woodland, at the southerly foot of a rock outcrop 30 feet high and near its westerly end. Woodland rises to the north, south and east and drops away to the west.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.1 feet above ground. Monument was set in the exact location of the 1860 monument (#55).

1909 Station 268258  
Bound #95 - 766 feet north  
Bound #97 - 4761 feet south

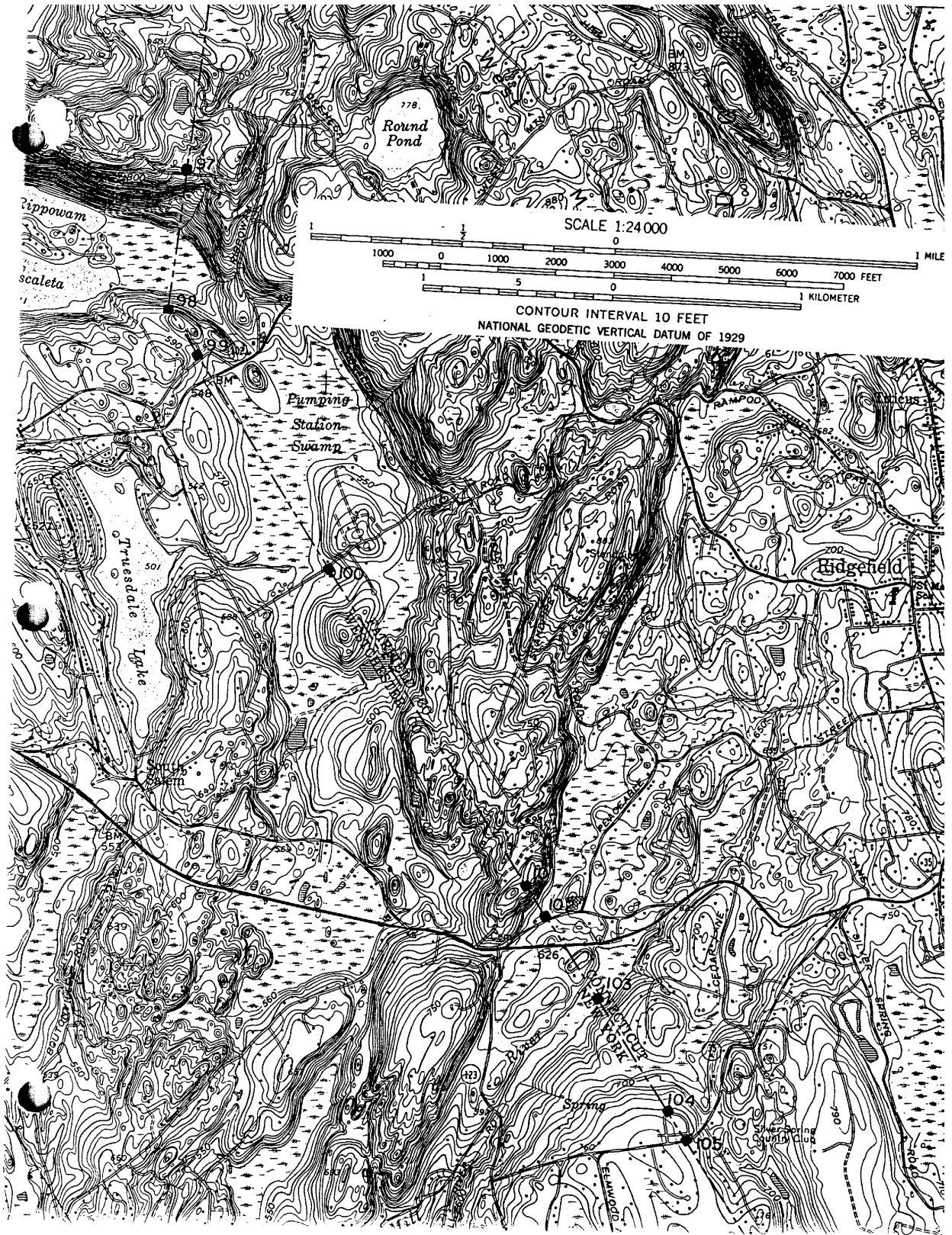


# RIDGEFIELD

CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

1997

CONNECTICUT-NEW YORK STATE BOUNDARY LINE PERAMBULATION  
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION







PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY

## LINE BOUND #97

### LEWISBORO-NORTH SALEM TOWN CORNER

#### SMALL GRANITE MONUMENT

#### INTERIOR TOWN CORNER

From intersection 845 (West Mountain Road and Old West Mountain Road) northwest of the Village of Titicus, proceed northerly then southwesterly on West Mountain Road to an intersecting paved road (Rippowam Road) at 0.8 mile. Proceed northerly up narrow valley on paved road (Rippowam Road) to intersecting private road at 1.65 mile immediately south of open fields. Proceed westerly, then immediately southerly, on private paved road to sharp curve to the west at 1.95 miles at a residence. Pass in front of residence and proceed westerly on private road to triple fork at 2.05 miles, 150 feet east of a residence and 50 feet south of an 8 foot high rubble wall at the edge of lawns.

Following sketch, taking middle road (Summer Road), proceed 95 feet on farm road to curve to the west. Proceed N 70°W, 155 feet to a brook. Continue N 60° W, 60 feet to a point opposite a corner of walls. Proceed northerly 40 feet across scrub to corner of walls at the southeast corner of an open field. Proceed N 70°W, 220 feet across open field to Bound.

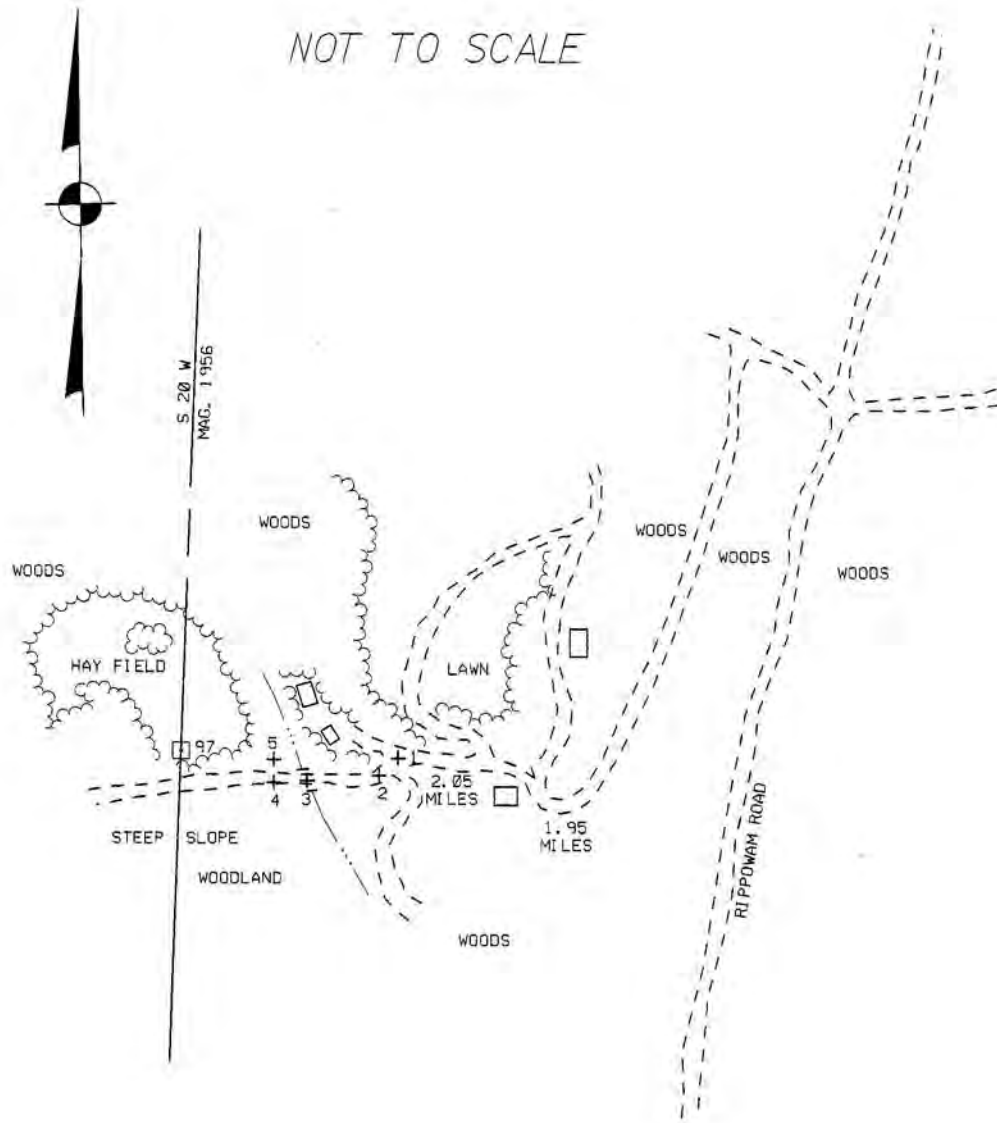
Bound is located 50 feet north of a stone wall along the southerly edge of the field and 30 feet east of the woodland along the east edge of a wooded jog in the field. The wall lies along ledge 30 feet north of the center of the traveled way of the farm road along the brow of the steep slope.

Bound is marked by a small granite monument showing 2.4 feet above ground. It is 6 inches square at base of pyramidal top, tapering to 8 inches square at the bottom of the dressed portion, lettered "N.Y." on the east and "Ct." on the west face. It is 4.2 feet long, set on ledge with the lower 1.5 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set July 12, 1910.

Monument is the old 1860 monument (#56) which was formerly located 0.34 feet west of the Bound.

1909 Station 273019  
Bound #96 - 4761 feet north  
Bound #98 - 2453 feet south

BOUND 97



- 1 TRIPLE FORK MIDDLE ROAD-S 75 W 95'
- 2 CURVE TO WEST-N 70 W 155'
- 3 BROOK-N 60 W 60'
- 4 POINT OPPOSITE CORNER OF FIELD-NORTHERLY 40'
- 5 CORNER OF WALLS AT S.E. CORNER OF FIELD-N 70 W 220'

1997





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY

**ANGLE BOUND #98**

RIDGEFIELD ANGLE

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

INTERIOR ANGLE

From intersection 845 (West Mountain Road and Old West Mountain Road) northwest of the Village of Titicus, proceed northerly then southwesterly on West Mountain Road to an intersecting gravel road at 1.1 miles at the low point in the highway. Proceed northwesterly, then southwesterly on gravel road to a private road at Bound #99 at 1.2 miles. Proceed northerly on private road (east of Bound #99) to end of driveway to residence to north.

From end of driveway proceed northwesterly 250 feet across lawn to the intersection of stone walls at the northwest corner of the open area. From the intersection of the stone walls follow line wall northwesterly 135 feet to end at a wall to the west. Continue northwesterly 100 feet on range of line wall to Bound.

Bound is located in hemlock woods on the steep northerly slope of a hill. It is 40 feet east of a stone wall at the west edge of the hemlock woods.

Bound is a regulation granite monument showing 3.6 feet above ground. It is 8.5 feet long, set on ledge with the lower 2.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set in the exact location of the 1860 monument ((#57).

1909 Station 275472

Bound #97 - 2453 feet north

Bound #99 - 1034 feet southeast



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHEASTERLY

**LINE BOUND #99**

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED ROAD

From intersection 845 (West Mountain Road and Old West Mountain Road) northwest of the Village of Titicus, proceed northerly then southwesterly on West Mountain Road to an intersecting paved road (Old Oscaleta Road) at 1.1 mile at the low point in the highway. Proceed northwesterly then southwesterly to Bound at 1.2 mile, 100 feet west of right angle turn in road.

Bound is located 30 feet northwest of the center of the traveled way and 2 feet south of the north highway wall. It is at the west side of a private road to the north. Road is straight, rising southwesterly, opposite the Bound.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.4 feet above ground. It is 8.5 feet long set in excavation made in hardpan with the lower 3.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set July 8, 1910.

The 1860 monument (#58) was located 1.29 feet east of a point 0.3 feet north of the Bound.

1909 Station 276506

Bound #98 - 1034 feet northwest

Bound #100 - 4356 feet southeast





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## LINE BOUND #100

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From intersection 845 (West Mountain Road and Old West Mountain Road) northwest of the Village of Titicus, proceed northerly then southwesterly on West Mountain Road to intersection 591 (Oscaleta Road) at 0.8 mile at the foot of the steep grade. Proceed easterly then southeasterly on Oscaleta Road to intersection 644 (Pumping Station Road) at 1.65 miles at the top of the steep rise. Proceed southwesterly on Pumping Station Road to Bound at 2.1 miles, 200 feet southwest of foot of steep descent.

Bound is located 11 feet southeast of the center of the traveled way and 2 feet north of the south road wall. It is directly opposite a residence. Level swampy woodland lies south of the road with woodland surrounding the residence and dropping away northwesterly to a brushy swamp.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.5 feet above ground. It is 8.3 feet long, set in excavation made in clay with the lower 2.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set July 6, 1910.

The 1860 monument (#59) was located 1.0 feet west of a point 25.0 feet north of Bound.

1909 Station 280862

Bound #99 - 4356 feet northwest

Bound #101 - 6542 feet southeast



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



## LINE BOUND #101

### SMALL GRANITE MONUMENT

### INTERIOR LINE SUMMIT

From the intersection of New York Routes 35 and 123 and Peaceable Road, proceed northeasterly on Peaceable Road to a bituminous drive on the north side of Peaceable Road at 0.1 miles. Proceed northerly on bituminous drive to fork of another drive at 0.15 mile. Proceed northeasterly and northerly on drive to residence parking area at 0.35 mile.

The Bound is located 50'± northeast of parking area and 50'± northerly of the northwest corner of a two story wood frame residence (#9). (See Sketch)

Bound is located at the line summit 90 feet north of the brow of a 75-foot-high ledge facing southerly. Woodland rises to the northeast and drops away to the northwest and southeast and southwest.

Bound is marked by a small dressed granite monument showing 1.0 foot above ground. It is 6 inches square at base of pyramidal top, with tapered sides and is lettered "N.Y." on the southwest and "Ct." on the northeast face. It is 2.5 feet long, set on ledge, with the lower 1.3 feet encased in concrete. It is the upper portion of the 1860 monument which formerly stood on the south side of the highway opposite Bound #102. Monument was set July 1, 1910.

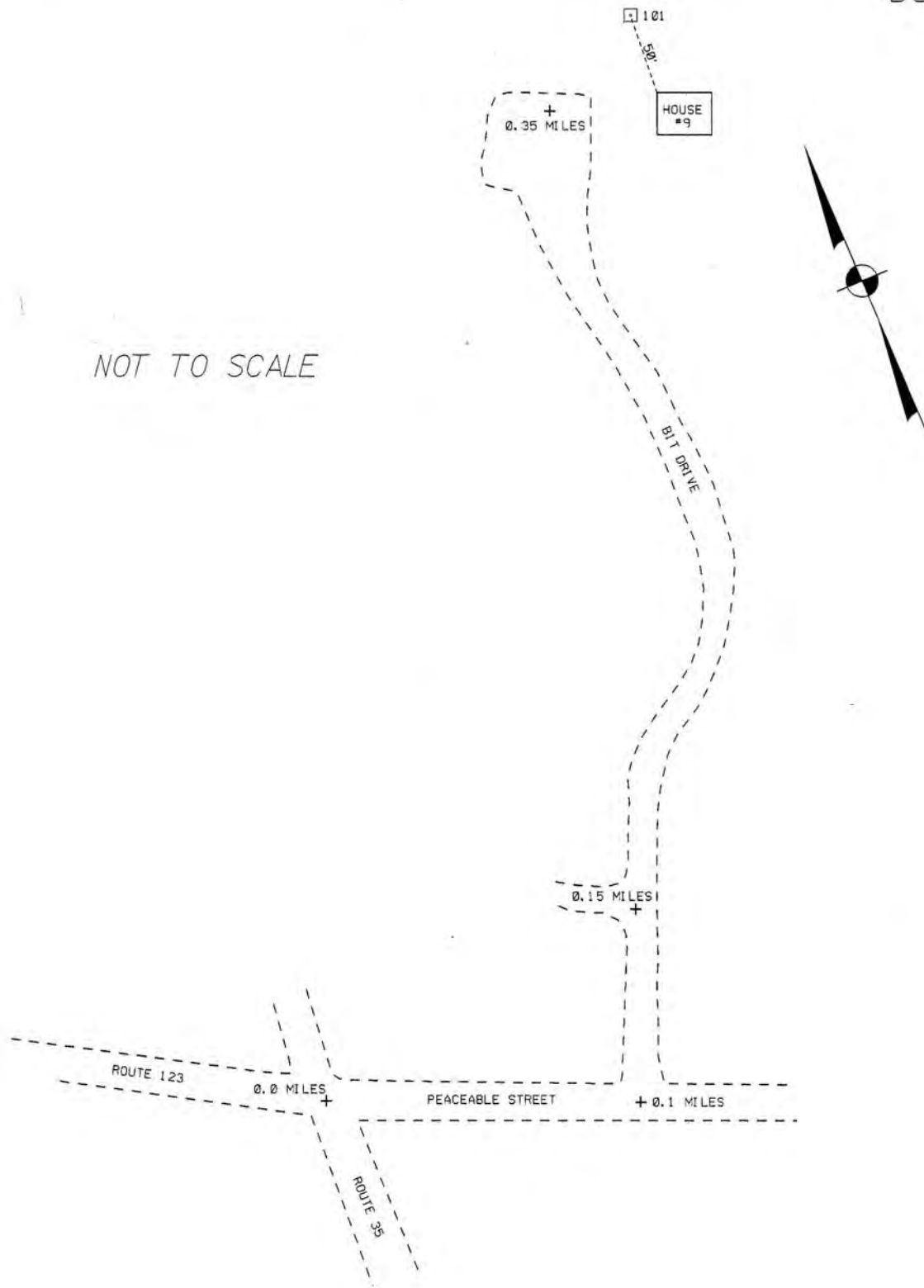
1909 Station 287404

Bound #100 - 6542 feet northwest

Bound #102 - 680 feet southeast



BOUND 101





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## LINE BOUND #102

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of Routes N.Y. 35 and N.Y. 123 southwest of the Village of Ridgefield proceed northeasterly, taking northerly highway (Peaceable Street) at fork immediately east of the intersection, to Bound at 0.2 mile.

Bound is located 32 feet northwest of the center of the traveled way and 3.5 feet south of the north highway wall. Highway is descending gradually, northeasterly, opposite the Bound. Residential area lies north of the highway and brush land drops away in all other directions.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.0 feet above ground. It is 8.6 feet long, set on ledge with the lower 3.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set June 30, 1910.

The 1860 monument (#60) was located 4.40 feet southwest of a point 44.40 feet southeast of the Bound.

1909 Station 288084

Bound #101 - 680 feet northwest

Bound #103 - 1497 feet southeast

BOUND 103

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1997



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHERLY

**ANGLE BOUND #103**

## FOURTH MILE FROM THE WILTON ANGLE

### REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

### INTERIOR ANGLE

From the intersection of Routes Conn. 35 and N.Y. 123 southwest of the Village of Ridgefield, proceed easterly on Route 35 to private drive (directly across from gas station) at 0.25 mile. Proceed southeasterly on drive to 2-story frame house at 0.45 mile.

Proceed 250 feet southerly to Bound at edge of pond. Edge of water was 50 feet away from Bound during 1986 Perambulation. During 1976 Perambulation top of Bound was one inch below water level.

Bound was marked by a regulation granite monument, 8.0 feet long, set in excavation made in black muck on 12 inches of concrete with the lower 3.3 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set June 29, 1910 in the exact location of the 1860 monument (#61). Bound is tipped slightly to the west.

The Bound was not found at the time of the 1997 Perambulation. The Bound has either been covered over or destroyed by the construction of an earthen dam.

1909 Station 289581  
Bound #102 - 1497 feet northwest  
Bound #104 - 2447 feet southeast

BOUND 104

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1997





PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHEASTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED EASTERLY

**LINE BOUND #104**

## SMALL GRANITE MONUMENT

## INTERIOR LINE SUMMIT

From the intersection of Routes 35 and West Lane southwest of the Village of Ridgefield proceed southwesterly on West Lane, passing Bound #105 at 1.0 mile, to private road at 1.05 miles. Proceed northerly on private drive to circular drive in front of residence and Bound at 1.15 miles.

Bound is located 100 feet west of the center of the grass plot in the circular drive in front of the residence. It is 6 feet north of a maple tree. It is 56 feet west of the southwest corner of the residence to the east. Open fields drop away to the north with orchard rising slightly to the southwest and private grounds level to the southeast.

Bound is marked by a small dressed granite monument showing 1.9 feet above ground. It is 5 ½ by 6 inches in section with pyramidal top and lettered "N.Y." on the southwest and "Ct." on the northeast face. It is 5.2 feet long set on 3 inches of concrete with the lower 1.6 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 18, 1909. It is the old 1860 monument which formerly stood at Bound #105.

1909 Station 292028

Bound #103 - 2447 feet northwest

Bound #105 - 643 feet southeast

BOUND 105





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED EASTERLY

**LINE BOUND #105**

## REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

## PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of Routes 35 and 35A southwest of the Village of Ridgefield, proceed southwesterly on West Lane to Bound at 1.0 mile, 150 feet west of the point where the highway curves sharply to the west.

Bound is located 19 feet south of the center of the traveled way and 2 feet north of the south highway wall. It is 55 feet west of the center of private roads leading to residences north and south of the highway. Private grounds on all sides drop away to the east and rise slightly to the west.

The Bound was found to be tipped 0.3 feet westerly at the time of the 1997 Perambulation.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.0 feet above ground. It is 8.4 feet long, set in excavation made in clayey loam on 3 inches of concrete with the lower 2.3 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 17, 1909.

The 1860 monument (#62) was located 1.5 feet southwest of a point 0.67 feet southeast of the Bound.

1909 Station 292671

Bound #104 - 643 feet northwest

Bound #106 - 7353 feet southeast





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## ANGLE BOUND #106

### SECOND MILE FROM THE WILTON ANGLE

#### REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

#### INTERIOR ANGLE

From the intersection of DeForest Road and Route 33 in the Village of North Wilton, proceed northerly on Route 33 to intersection 571 (Roscoe Road) at 1.6 miles. Proceed westerly on Roscoe Road to intersection 638 (Silver Spring Road) at 2.25 miles. Proceed northerly on Silver Spring Road to Ridgefield-Wilton town line and the intersection of South Ridge Court at 3.25 miles. Proceed southwesterly and then northerly on South Ridge Court to a cul-de-sac at 3.65 miles. Proceed northerly on the most westerly drive to House #45 on the cul-de-sac to a 10 foot chain link fence line for 770 feet. Proceed S 60°E for 200 feet along the fence to an angle point. Proceed due south 320 feet along fence to an angle point on fence. Proceed S 70°W for 100 feet to an angle point in fence. Proceed N 10°E for 80 feet along fence to an angle point in the fence. Proceed N 30°E for 60 feet along fence to an angle point in the fence. Proceed due west for 112 feet along fence to a fence corner. Proceed 7 feet northerly to Bound. (See Sketch)

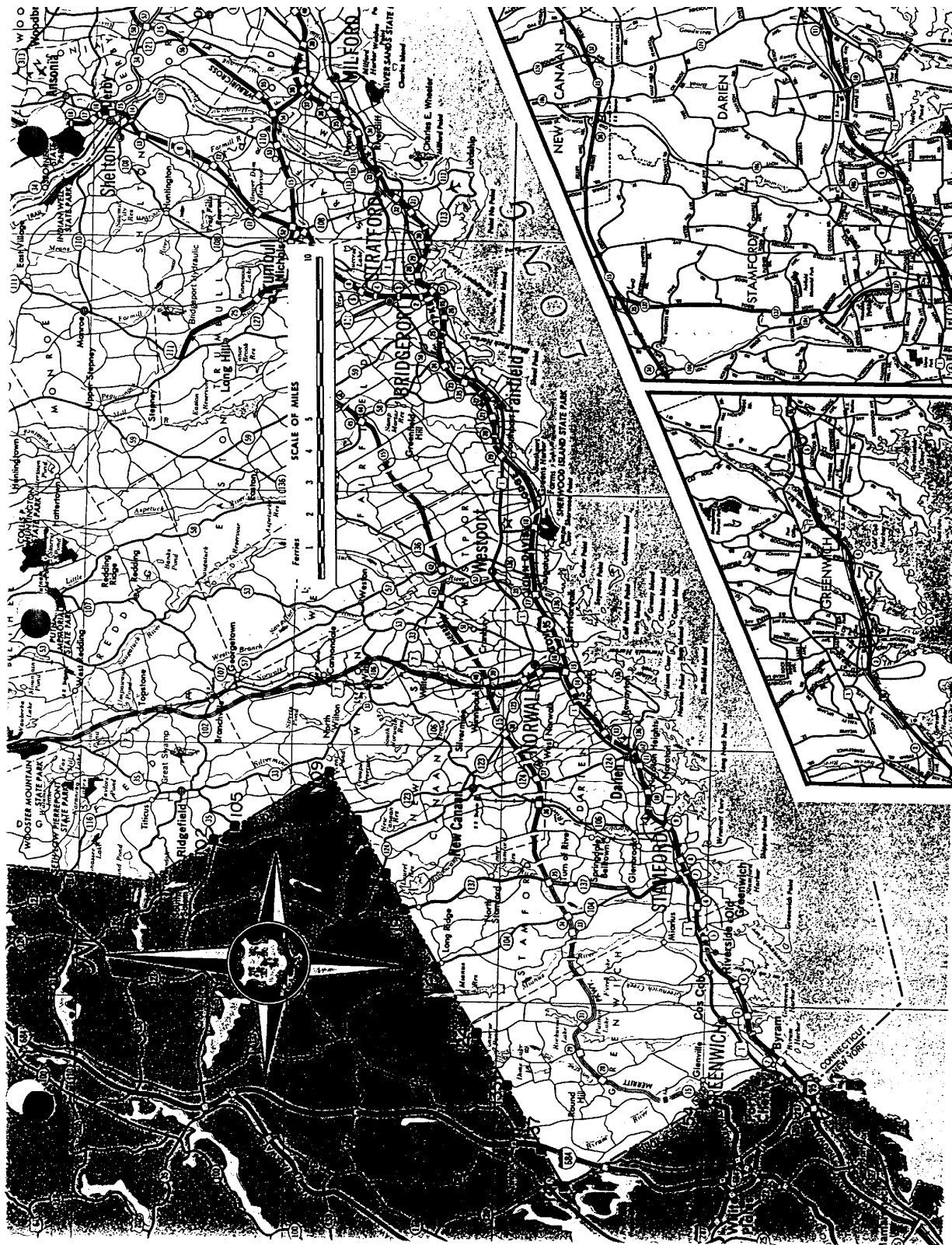
Bound is located on the northwest shoulder of a low ridge in heavy woodland. Ground rises to the east, is level to the south and drops away to the north and west.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.5 feet above ground. It is 8.0 feet long, set in excavation made in sandy loam on 6 inches of concrete with the lower 2.6 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 16, 1909 in the exact location of the 1860 monument (#63).

1909 Station 300024

Bound #105 - 7353 feet northwest

Bound #107 - 6029 feet southeast



1997

CONNECTICUT-NEW YORK STATE BOUNDARY LINE PERAMBULATION  
CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION











PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## LINE BOUND #107

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of DeForest Road and Route 33 in the Village of North Wilton, proceed northerly on Route 33 to intersection 571 (Roscoe Road) at 1.6 miles. Proceed westerly on Roscoe Road to intersection 638 (Silver Spring Road) at 2.25 miles. Proceed southerly on Silver Spring Road to Bound at 2.5 miles, at the end of the pavement in Connecticut.

Bound is located 19 feet west of the center of the traveled way and 4 feet east of the deteriorated rail fence. Highway is descending steeply, southerly, opposite the Bound. Level woodland to the east and west, rises to the north and descends to the south.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.7 feet above ground. It is 8.1 feet long, set in sandy soil full of boulders on 4 inches of concrete with the lower 2.6 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 13, 1909.

The 1860 monument (#64) was located 1.05 feet northeast of a point 78.14 feet southeast of the Bound.

1909 Station 306053

Bound #106 - 6029 feet northwest

Bound #108 - 2095 feet southeast



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHEASTERLY



## LINE BOUND #108

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT  
(Base Remains)

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of DeForest Road and Route 33 in the Village of North Wilton proceed northerly on Route 33 to intersection 569 (Vista Road) at 1.0 mile. Proceed westerly on Vista Road to Bound at 1.65 miles, 150 feet west of road summit.

Bound is located 10 feet north of the center of the traveled way, 3 feet south of the north highway wall. It is 25 feet west of the line walls to the north and south. Road is level opposite the Bound with land sloping down to the north and rising south of the road, wooded in New York and with residences on both sides of the road in Connecticut. Bound is in line with east edge of driveway across from Bound (House #150, New York).

Bound was marked by a regulation granite monument showing 2.7 feet above ground. It is 8.0 feet long, set on 4 inches of concrete with the lower 3.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 11, 1909. Bound was found broken off 2 inches above ground during 1986 Perambulation.

1909 Station 308148

Bound #107 - 2095 feet northwest

Bound #109 - 2923 feet southeast



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHWESTERLY

## **ANGLE BOUND #109**

### WILTON ANGLE

#### REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

#### INTERIOR ANGLE

From the intersection of Linden Tree Road and Route 33 in the Village of North Wilton proceed southwesterly and northerly on Linden Tree Road to Pole #CL&P 17301 at 0.8 mile. Proceed due west along private drive located north of 177 Linden Tree Road 230 feet to a large boulder, continue due west over the boulder 105 feet to Bound.

Bound is located east of the southeasterly end of swampy woodland. Woodland rises to the east, drops away to the north and is level in other directions.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.0 feet above ground. It is 8.6 feet long, set in excavation made in sandy soil with many loose rocks on 0.4 feet of concrete with the lower 3.1 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 10, 1909 in the exact location of the 1860 monument (#65)

1909 Station 311071

Bound #108 - 2923 feet northwest

Bound #110 - 1774 feet southwest





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



## LINE BOUND #110

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of DeForest Road and Route 33 in the Village of North Wilton proceed southwesterly on DeForest Road to intersection with Bald Hill Road at 1.25 miles. Proceed northerly on Bald Hill Road to fork at 1.4 miles. Continue northwesterly on Bald Hill Road to Bound at 1.75 miles, 125 feet south of the road summit.

Bound is located 24 feet west of the center of the traveled way and 3 feet east of the west road wall. It is 24 feet north of a wall running southwest from highway wall. Residences in Connecticut and woodland in New York are rising slightly to the north, level to the east and west and dropping away slightly to the south. Road is rising slightly to the north opposite the Bound.

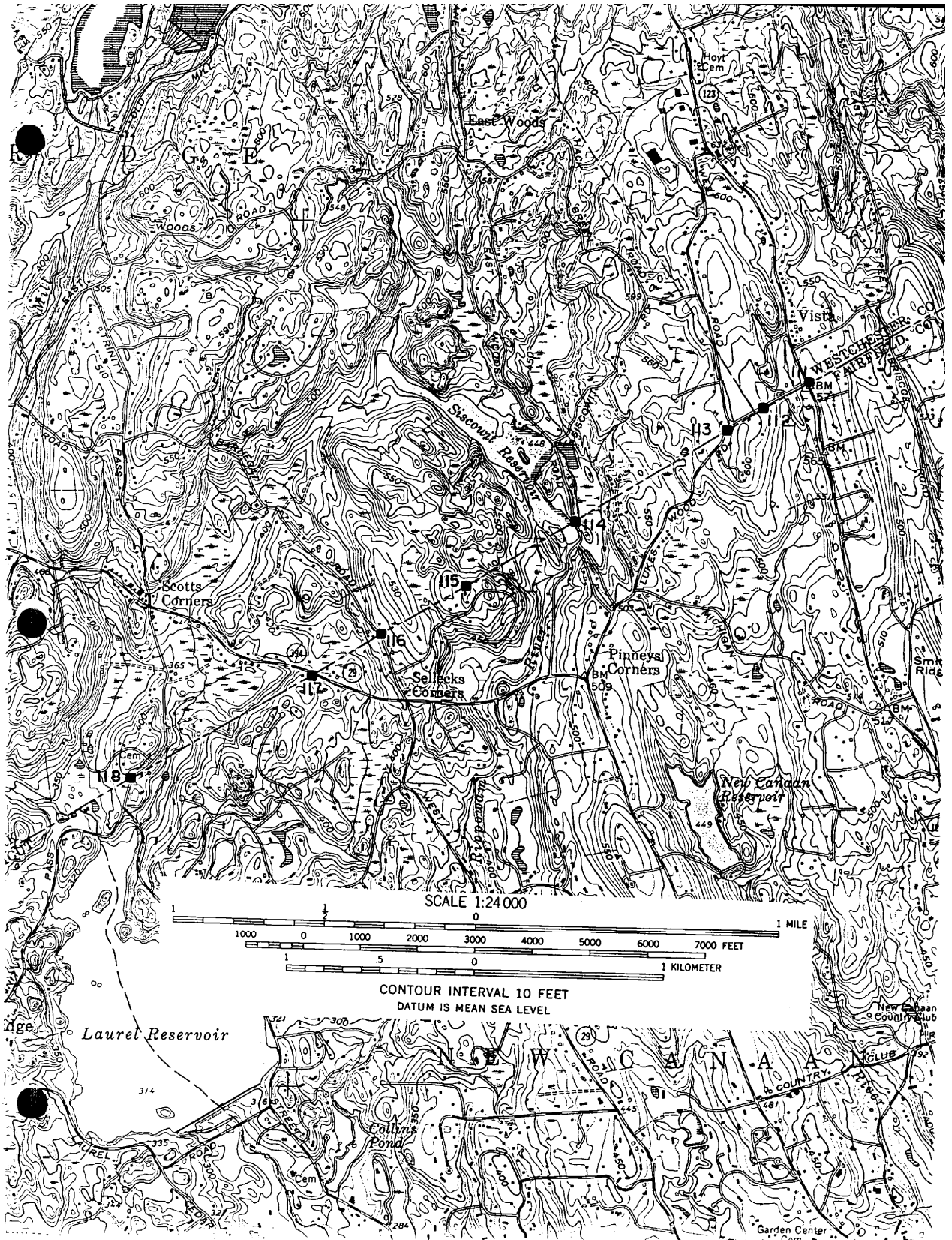
The Bound is tipped slightly to the south. Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.7 feet above ground. It is 8.3 feet long, set in excavation made in sandy loam with many stones on 3 inches of concrete with the lower 2.6 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 9, 1909.

The 1860 monument (#66) was located 9.8 feet southeast of a point 56.23 feet northeast of the Bound.

1909 Station 312845

Bound #109 - 1774 feet northeast

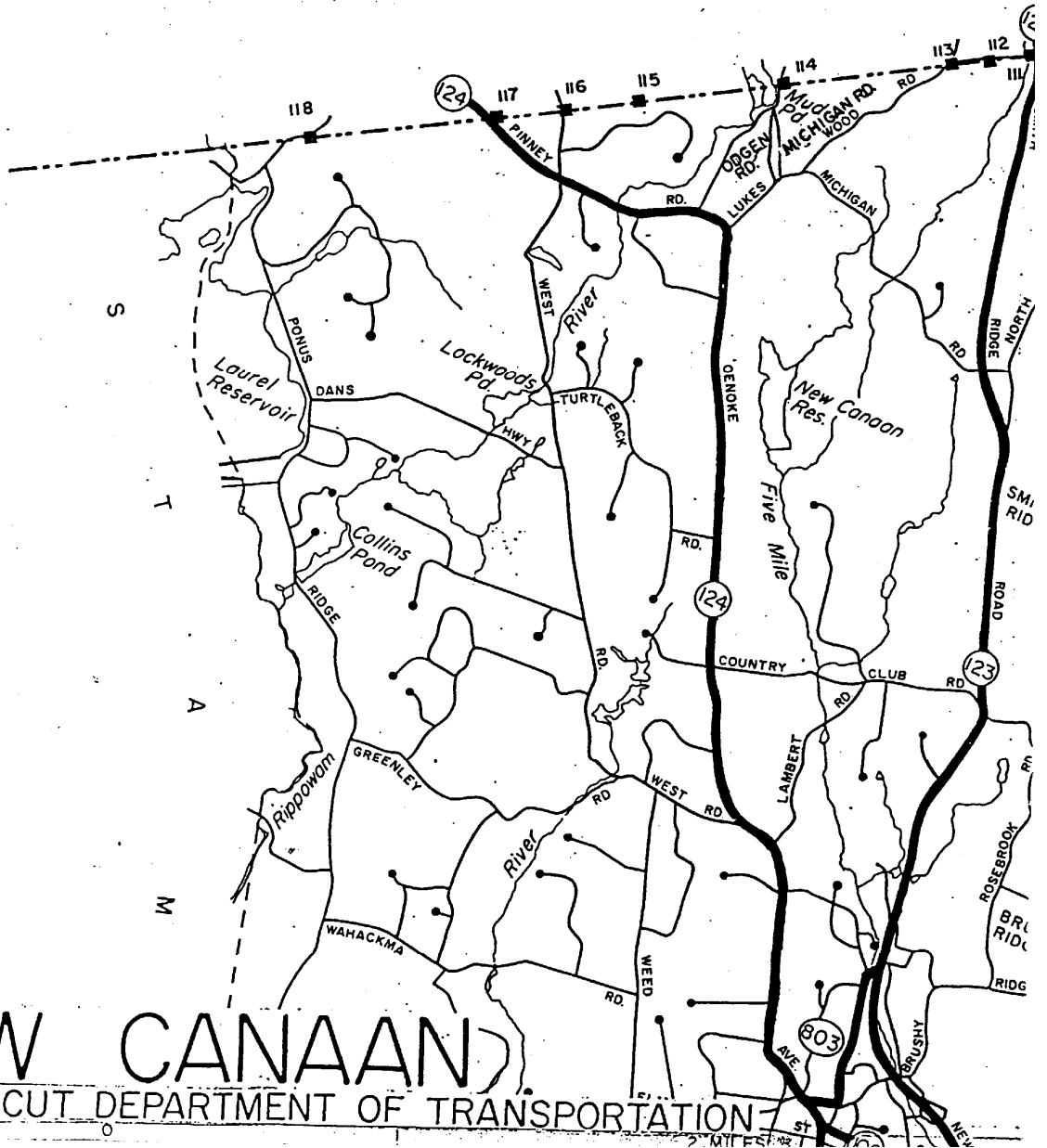
Bound #111 - 6863.67 feet southwest



1997

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CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY

## LINE BOUND #111

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of East Street and New York Route 123 at the south end of the Village of Vista, New York, proceed southerly on New York Route 123 to Bound at 0.1 mile, opposite an intersecting highway (Puddin Hill Road) to the southwest.

Bound is 34 feet northeast of center of the traveled way and 4 feet southwest of the northeast highway wall. It stands on a bank 5 feet above the highway and is 30 feet southerly of the center line of Puddin Hill Road to the southwest. Highway is level opposite the Bound with scrub woodland to the southeast, playing fields to the northeast, wet brushy woodland to the southwest and a private driveway to the north, with a small pond to the northwest.

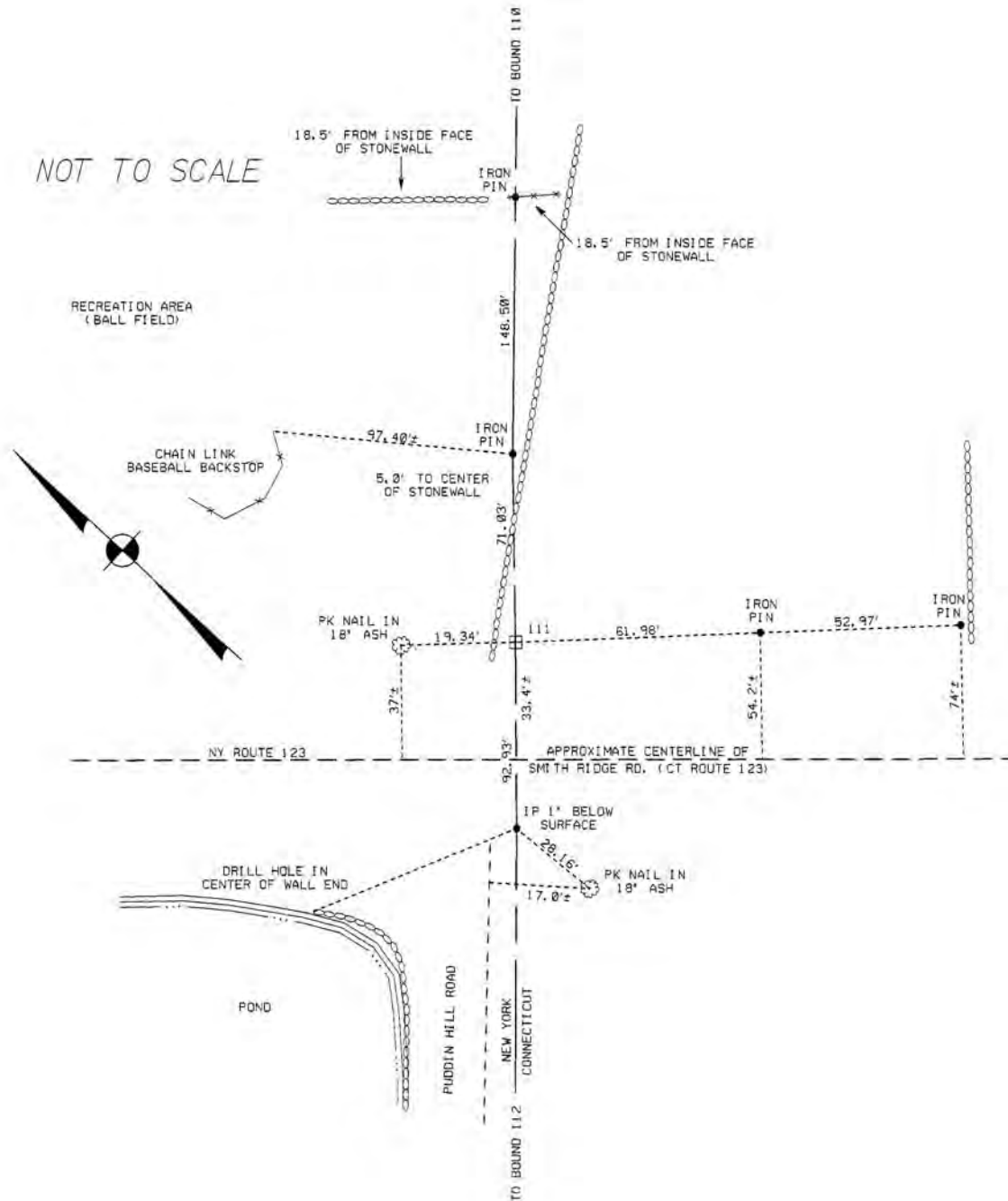
Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.4 feet above ground. It is 8.0 feet long. Monument was reset 7.33 feet easterly to the November 6, 1909 location on November 4, 1962 because of new road construction.

At the time of the 1997 Perambulation, the bound tipped slightly northwesterly (see sketch for line ties). The 1860 monument was located 0.38 feet northwest of a point 2.2 feet northeast of the Bound set on November 6, 1909.

Bound #110 - 6863.67 feet northeast

Bound #112 - 949.33 feet southwest

# BOUND 111



1997





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY

## ANGLE BOUND #112

### SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE OBLONG

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of East Street and New York Route 123 at the south end of the Village of Vista, New York, proceed southerly on New York Route 123 to intersecting highway (Puddin Hill Road) at 0.1 mile at Bound #111. Proceed southwesterly on paved highway (Puddin Hill Road) to Bound at 0.3 mile, about half-way up the steepest grade ascending southwesterly and at the end of the pavement to the east.

Bound is located 16 feet southeast of the center of the traveled way, 14 feet northwest of a chain link fence to the southeast and about 4 feet above the level of the highway. Estate grounds lie southeast of the highway, with pastures rising westerly on opposite side of highway.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.7 feet above ground. It is 8.7 feet long set on 3 inches of concrete with the lower 2.8 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 5, 1909 in the exact position of the 1860 monument (#68).

This bound was established by the survey of 1725 as 20 miles from Hudson River and 13 miles 64 rods from the Dukes Trees.

1909 Station 320658

Bound #111 - 949.33 feet northeast

Bound #113 - 706 feet southwest



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY

## LINE BOUND #113

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the Village of Pinneys Corners at the intersection of Route 124 and Lukes Wood Road, proceed northeasterly on Lukes Wood Road to Bound at 1.0 mile, 50 feet southwest of a sharp turn in the highway at an intersecting highway to the northeast and opposite the end of the pavement in Connecticut.

Bound is located 17 feet southeast of the center of the traveled way, 9 feet northwest of a chain line fence to the southeast of Bound. It is 75 feet southwest of a fork in the highway at the road leading to Bound #112. Level estate grounds lie east of the intersection with residences in other directions with land rising to the southeast and dropping away to the northwest.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.6 feet above ground. It is 8.4 feet long, set on 2 inches of concrete with the lower 2.2 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set November 4, 1909.

The 1860 monument (#69) was located 1.50 feet northwest of a point 53.15 feet southwest of the Bound.

1909 Station 321364

Bound #112 - 706 feet northeast

Bound #114 - 3081 feet southwest





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY

## LINE BOUND #114

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the Village of Pinney's Corners at the intersection of Route 125 and Lukeswood Road, proceed westerly on Route 124 to an intersecting highway (Bowery Road) at 0.1 miles. Proceed northerly on Bowery Road to Bound at 0.65 mile, 300 feet north of the south end of Siscowit Reservoir, at the beginning of Eastwoods Road.

Bound is located 13 feet northeast of the center of the traveled way. It is at the foot of a small hill to the north. Woodland drops away on the east to a wooded swamp and on the west to Siscowit Reservoir, rises to the north and descends to the south.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.8 feet above ground. It is 8.2 feet long, set on ledge with the lower 2.4 feet encased in concrete. Bound has 2 inch chips in south and west corners.

The 1860 monument (#70) was located 10.18 feet northwest of a point 20.1 feet southwest of the Bound.

1909 Station 324445

Bound #113 - 3081 feet northeast

Bound #115 - 2215 feet southwest





PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHWESTERLY

## ANGLE BOUND #115

### TWELFTH MILE FROM DUKES TREES

#### REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

#### INTERIOR ANGLE

From the intersection of Route 124 and Barnegat Road at Sellecks Corners proceed northwesterly on Barnegat Road to Jonathan Road at 0.1 mile. Proceed northerly on Jonathan Road to circular drive at House #180 at 0.55 mile.

From back northwest corner of house, proceed westerly 165 feet to Bound.

Bound is located on northerly end of a low wooded ridge 50 feet northeast of the line summit and 125 feet N 25°E from the summit of the hill. Woodland rises to the south and drops away to west and north. Residence to the east.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.5 feet above ground. It is 8.0 feet long, set with the lower 2.8 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set October 28, 1909 in the exact location of the 1860 monument (#71).

1909 Station 326660

Bound #114 - 2215 feet northeast

Bound #116 - 1700 feet southwest





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHWESTERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHEASTERLY

## LINE BOUND #116

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of Route 124 and Barnegat Road at Sellecks Corners proceed northwesterly on Barnegat Road to Bound at 0.25 mile.

Bound is located 23 feet northeast of the center of the traveled way and 1.5 feet northeast, behind the northeast highway wall in front of a residence to the north. It is 18 feet northwest of the center of a private drive leading northeasterly. Cultivated fields and residential grounds rise slightly east of the Bound with pasture land dropping away to the southwest across the highway.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.5 feet above ground. Monument was set October 28, 1909.

The 1860 monument (#72) was located 1.35 feet southeast of a point 3.23 feet southwest of the Bound.

1909 Station 328360

Bound #115 - 1700 feet northeast

Bound #117 - 1391 feet southwest

BOUND 117

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1997





PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHERLY

**LINE BOUND #117**



REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of West Road and Route 124 at Sellecks Corners proceed westerly on Route 124 to Bound at 0.35 mile, 100 feet southeast of a point where the road curves to the west and descends more rapidly to the west.

Bound is located 25 feet southwest of the center of the traveled way on a bank 2 feet above the highway level and at the southeast side of a private drive leading to a residence to the west. Brushy pastures drop away to the north, level woodland lies to the south with level residential grounds to the east and west.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 4.2 feet above ground. It is 8.3 feet long with the base sunk 1 foot into loose rock and the lower 2.0 feet encased in concrete. Monument was set October 28, 1909.

The 1860 monument (#73) was located 1.40 feet northwest of a point 0.17 feet southwest of the Bound.

1909 Station 329751

Bound #116 - 1391 feet northeast

Bound #118 - 3624 feet southwest



PHOTOGRAPHED NORTHERLY



PHOTOGRAPHED SOUTHEASTERLY

## LINE BOUND #118

REGULATION GRANITE MONUMENT

PAVED HIGHWAY

From the intersection of Route 137 and Trinity Pass Road in the Village of High Ridge proceed northeasterly on Trinity Pass Road to Bound at 1.25 miles, 0.25 mile beyond the bridge over Mill River entering Laurel Reservoir and marking the Stamford-New Canaan Town Line.

Bound is located 14 feet northwest of the center of the traveled way and 2 feet southeast of the face of the northwest highway wall. Road, after running straight, curves to the east at a steep rise 50 feet northeast of the Bound, rising more gradually beyond and passing around the south side of a wooded hill. Bound 15 feet southeasterly of center line of private drive. Residences on all sides.

Bound is marked by a regulation granite monument showing 3.5 feet above ground. It is 7.8 feet long, set with the base sunk 1 foot into loose rock and with the lower 2.0 feet encased in concrete. Bound is chipped on top east and south corners. The Bound was found to be tipped 2 inches southeast at the time of the 1997 perambulation.

The 1860 monument (#74) was located 0.33 feet northwest of a point 7.93 feet northeast of the Bound.

1909 Station 333375

Bound #117 - 3624 feet northeast

Bound #119 - 4257 feet southwest