

## **HISTORY**

The Village of Barker was founded by its namesake, David Barker, and his wife Vania following the War of 1812. Records indicate that Barker purchased 100 acres of forest land from the Holland Land Company in 1815. Sometime thereafter, he offered to donate a portion of the land to the railroad company in exchange for an assurance that the soon-to-be-built tracks would pass through his farm. In 1876, the first train made its way to Barker and a depot was built on Barker's farm north of the tracks. Initially called Somerset Station, the name was changed to Barker a few years later. In 1908, the Village was incorporated in order to facilitate the development of services for residents. Perry Pallister was elected the first Village President, and by 1915 the installation of electricity, a water system, and several paved roads had been accomplished. Through the early part of the 20th Century, several businesses were established and prospered in the Village, including a subsidiary of Agrilink Foods. In 1937, the Barker Central School District was formed, and in 1939, students moved into a new school building. The Village purchased the parcel where the original railroad depot stood and developed a park in 1961. The Village remains the hub of activity in the town and manages to maintain the charm and historic flavor associated with this region of the county.

## **PREFACE**

The Village of Barker has, over the years, passed through a process of legislative change common to many American communities. While only a few simple laws were necessary at the time of the establishment of the Village, subsequent growth of the community, together with the complexity of modern life, has created the need for new and more detailed legislation for the proper function and government of the Village. The recording of local law is an aspect of municipal history, and as the community develops and changes, review and revision of old laws and consideration of new laws, in the light of current trends, must keep pace. The orderly collection of these records is an important step in this ever-continuing process. Legislation must be more than mere chronological enactments reposing in the pages of old records. It must be available and logically arranged for convenient use and must be kept up-to-date. It was

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with thoughts such as these in mind that the Board of Trustees ordered the following codification of the Village's legislation.

### **Contents of Code**

The various chapters of the Code contain all currently effective legislation of a general and permanent nature enacted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Barker, including revisions or amendments to existing legislation deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees in the course of the codification.

### **Division of Code**

The Code is divided into parts. Part I, Administrative Legislation, contains all Village legislation of an administrative nature, namely, that dealing with the administration of government, that establishing or regulating municipal departments and that affecting officers and employees of the municipal government and its departments. Part II, General Legislation, contains all other Village legislation of a regulatory nature. Items of legislation in this part generally impose penalties for violation of their provisions, whereas those in Part I do not.

### **Table of Contents and Grouping of Legislation**

The Table of Contents details the arrangement of material alphabetically by chapter as a means of identifying specific areas of legislation. Wherever two or more items of legislation have been combined by the editor into a single chapter, the use of article designations has preserved the identity of the individual enactments, and the titles of the articles are listed beneath the chapter title in order to facilitate location of the individual enactments.

### **Reserved Chapters**

Unassigned chapter numbers do not appear in the Table of Contents but are available for assignment to new enactments. In this manner, new subject matter can be included alphabetically.

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### **Pagination**

A unique page-numbering system has been used in which each chapter forms an autonomous unit. The first page of each chapter is the number of that chapter followed by a colon and the numeral "1." Thus, Chapter 6 would begin on page 6:1. By use of this system, it is possible to add or to change pages in any chapter, or add new chapters, without affecting the sequence of subsequent pages.

### **Numbering of Sections**

A chapter-related section-numbering system is employed in which the section number indicates the number of the chapter and the location of the section within that chapter. Thus, the first section of Chapter 30 would be § 30-1, while the sixth section of Chapter 57 would be § 57-6.

### **Scheme**

The Scheme is the list of section titles that precedes the text of each chapter. These titles are carefully written so that, taken together, they may be considered as a summary of the content of the chapter. Taken separately, each describes the content of a particular section. For ease and precision of reference, the Scheme titles are repeated as section headings in the text.

### **Histories**

At the end of the Scheme (list of section titles) in each chapter is located the legislative history for that chapter. This History indicates the specific legislative source from which the chapter was derived, including the enactment number (e.g., ordinance number, local law number, bylaw number, resolution number, etc.), if pertinent, and the date of adoption. In the case of chapters containing parts or articles derived from more than one item of legislation, the source of each part or article is indicated in the text, under its title. Amendments to individual sections or subsections are indicated by histories where appropriate in the text.

### **General References; Editor's Notes**

In each chapter containing material related to other chapters in the Code, a table of General References is included to direct the reader's attention to such related chapters. Editor's Notes are used in the text to provide sup-

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plementary information and cross-references to related provisions in other chapters.

### **Appendix**

Certain forms of local legislation are not of a nature suitable for inclusion in the main body of the Code but are of such significance that their application is community-wide or their provisions are germane to the conduct of municipal government. The Appendix of this publication is reserved for such legislation and for any other material that the community may wish to include.

### **Disposition List**

The Disposition List is a chronological listing of legislation, indicating its inclusion in the publication or the reason for its exclusion. The Disposition List will be updated with each supplement to the Code to include the legislation reviewed with said supplement.

### **Index**

The Index is a guide to information. Since it is likely that this publication will be used by persons without formal legal training, the Index has been formulated to enable such persons to locate a particular section quickly. Each section of each chapter has been indexed. The Index will be supplemented and revised from time to time as new legislation is added.

### **Instructions for Amending the Code**

All changes to the Code, whether they are amendments, deletions or additions, should be adopted as amendments to the Code. In doing so, existing material that is not being substantively altered should not be renumbered.

**Adding new sections.** Where new sections are to be added to a chapter, they can be added at the end of the existing material (continuing the numbering sequence) or inserted between existing sections as decimal numbers (e.g., a new section between §§ 65-5 and 65-6 should be designated § 65-5.1).

**Adding new chapters.** New chapters should be added in the proper alphabetical sequence in the appropriate division or part (e.g., Part I, Ad-

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ministrative Legislation, or Part II, General Legislation), utilizing the reserved chapter numbers. New chapter titles should begin with the key word for the alphabetical listing (e.g., new legislation on abandoned vehicles should be titled "Vehicles, Abandoned" under "V" in the Table of Contents, and a new enactment on coin-operated amusement devices should be "Amusement Devices" or "Amusement Devices, Coin-Operated" under "A" in the Table of Contents). Where a reserved number is not available, an "A" chapter should be used (e.g., a new chapter to be included between Chapters 166 and 167 should be designated Chapter 166A).

**Adding new articles.** New articles may be inserted between existing articles in a chapter (e.g., adding a new district to the Zoning Regulations) by the use of "A" articles (e.g., a new article to be included between Articles XVI and XVII should be designated Article XVIA). The section numbers would be as indicated above (e.g., if the new Article XVIA contains six sections and existing Article XVI ends with § 166-30 and Article XVII begins with § 166-31, Article XVIA should contain §§ 166-30.1 through 166-30.6).

### Supplementation

Supplementation of the Code will follow the adoption of new legislation. New legislation or amendments to existing legislation will be included and repeals will be indicated as soon as possible after passage. Supplemental pages should be inserted as soon as they are received and old pages removed, in accordance with the Instruction Page which accompanies each supplement.

### Acknowledgment

The assistance of the Village officials is gratefully acknowledged by the editor. The codification of the legislation of the Village of Barker reflects an appreciation of the needs of a progressive and expanding community. As in many other municipalities, officials are faced with fundamental changes involving nearly every facet of community life. Problems increase in number and complexity and range in importance from everyday details to crucial areas of civic planning. It is the profound conviction of General Code that this publication will contribute significantly to the efficient administration of local government. As Samuel Johnson observed,

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"The law is the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public."