WAYNE COUNTY
BICENTENNIAL

ACTIVITY
BOOK
1823—2023

Dear Young Historian,

      This activity book has been compiled for you by members of the Wayne Historians Organization under the direction of the Wayne County Bicentennial Committee.

      Created for elementary aged students, we sincerely hope students of all ages will enjoy reading about Wayne County local history and doing the activities in this book. Our goal is that everyone who picks up this book finds something that challenges them to think "I didn't know that!" and will begin to dig into local history a little more.

      First and foremost, we would like to acknowledge Caryn Devlin, Town of Marion Historian and Bicentennial Committee member for heading up this project. Caryn's countless hours of research and development of this endeavor, along with her devotion to young people and local history, has resulted in a valuable resource for the children of Wayne County for many years to come.

      For their expertise and knowledge of elementary students and Wayne County history curriculum, we wish to thank Sue-Jane Evans from the Williamson-Pultneyville Historical Society and Perry Howland, Town of Williamson Historian for reviewing the Bicentennial Activity Book and for providing helpful feedback. A word of appreciation to Elizabeth Fox, from Huron, for creating the series of Wayne County maps and for redrawing some of the coloring pages. Thanks goes out to the many town and village historians throughout Wayne County for their help with historical information. A special thanks to Peter Evans, Wayne County Historian, for his support and encouragement of the Wayne County Bicentennial Activity Book.

      If you would like more copies of the Wayne County Bicentennial Activity Book, please contact the Wayne County Historian's office by emailing Historian@co.wayne.ny.us or calling 315-946-5470.


Very sincerely,

Gene Bavis and Rosa Fox

Wayne County Bicentennial Committee Co-Chairs

Who Lived Here First?

Hundreds of years before the white man came, Northern, Central and Western New York State was home to a large population of Native American people called the Haudenosaunee (pronounced Hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee) or "People of the Long House". Composed of five original nations—the Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga and Oneida—they were later joined by the Tuscarora Nation to become the Six Nations Confederacy.

Believed to be one of the oldest examples of democracy in the world, our founders used the Six Nations Confederacy as a model for the United States Constitution. Women played an important role in this society. They were leaders and had a voice in all that happened because they chose the clan chiefs.
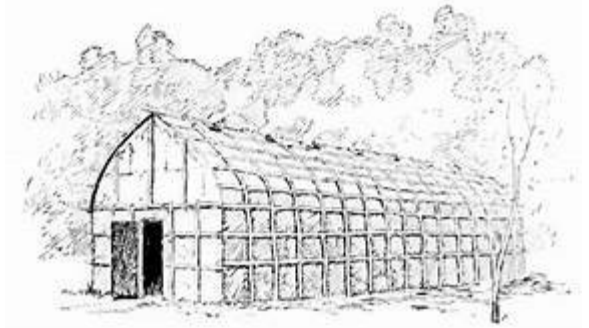
Often called Iroquois (by the early French traders), this society of people has managed to retain their culture despite hardships forced on them by early settlers. Wayne County was primarily the location of the settlement of the Cayuga Nation, but was often visited by members of the Seneca Nation.

What Did You Learn?

1. What does Haudenosaunee mean?

2. What are the names of the Six Nations?

3. What were some of the roles of women in the Six Nations Confederacy?

The Haudenosaunee of Wayne County

The Haudenosaunee primarily used the land that makes up Wayne County as a hunting ground. They fished along creeks, bays, and Lake Ontario, hunted and gathered throughout the woodlands, fields and marshlands. Their settlements were seasonal in nature and the main camps were located in other locations. Crops grown at their permanent settlements included corn, beans and squash, often referred as the "Three Sisters."

The Native Americans also made maple syrup, gathered honey, mushrooms, nuts, berries and roots to supplement their food supplies of fish and wild game. Wild birds such as duck, quail and geese were also hunted.

Farming, hunting and gathering were done communally with everyone helping in the process of planting, hunting, watching the crops and harvesting. Hunting groups often consisted of six to twelve men who would be gone for an extended period of time. Tools were often made of stone and deer antlers with the stone tips hewn from a local rock called chert.
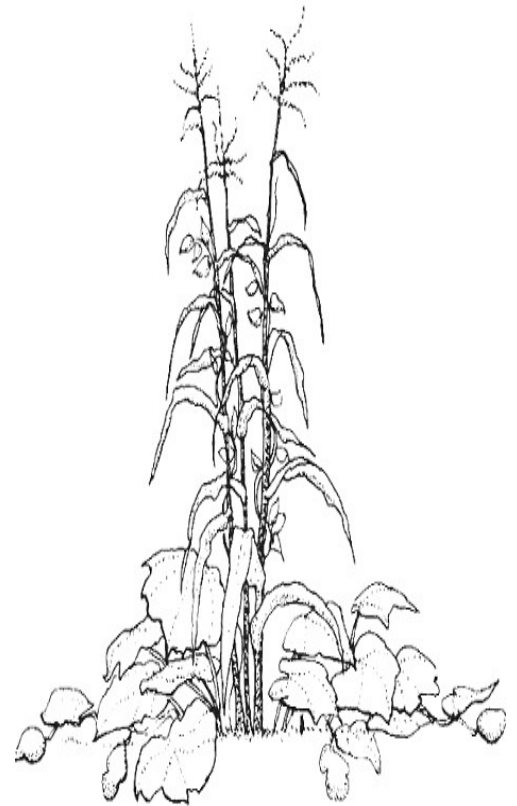
A Few Questions For You...

1. What are the Three Sisters?

2. How else did the Haudenosaunee get food?

A Brief History of Wayne County

Wayne County was formed on April 11, 1823 by an act of the New York State Legislature. Prior to its formation, the land was part of Ontario and Seneca Counties. Ontario County was formed in 1789 and originally extended all through western New York State from the Pre-Emption Line to Lake Erie and the Niagara River and from Lake Ontario south to the Pennsylvania border. This area now includes 14 counties. Wayne County was the last to be set apart from Ontario County. Only 8 of the 15 towns in Wayne County were established when Wayne County formed in 1823. Wolcott and Galen were set off from Seneca County, and Sodus, Williamson, Lyons, Ontario, and Palmyra were formed from Ontario County.

Who Was It Named After?

Wayne County is named after Revolutionary War hero, General Anthony Wayne. His military exploits and fiery personality earned him the nickname of "Mad Anthony Wayne".
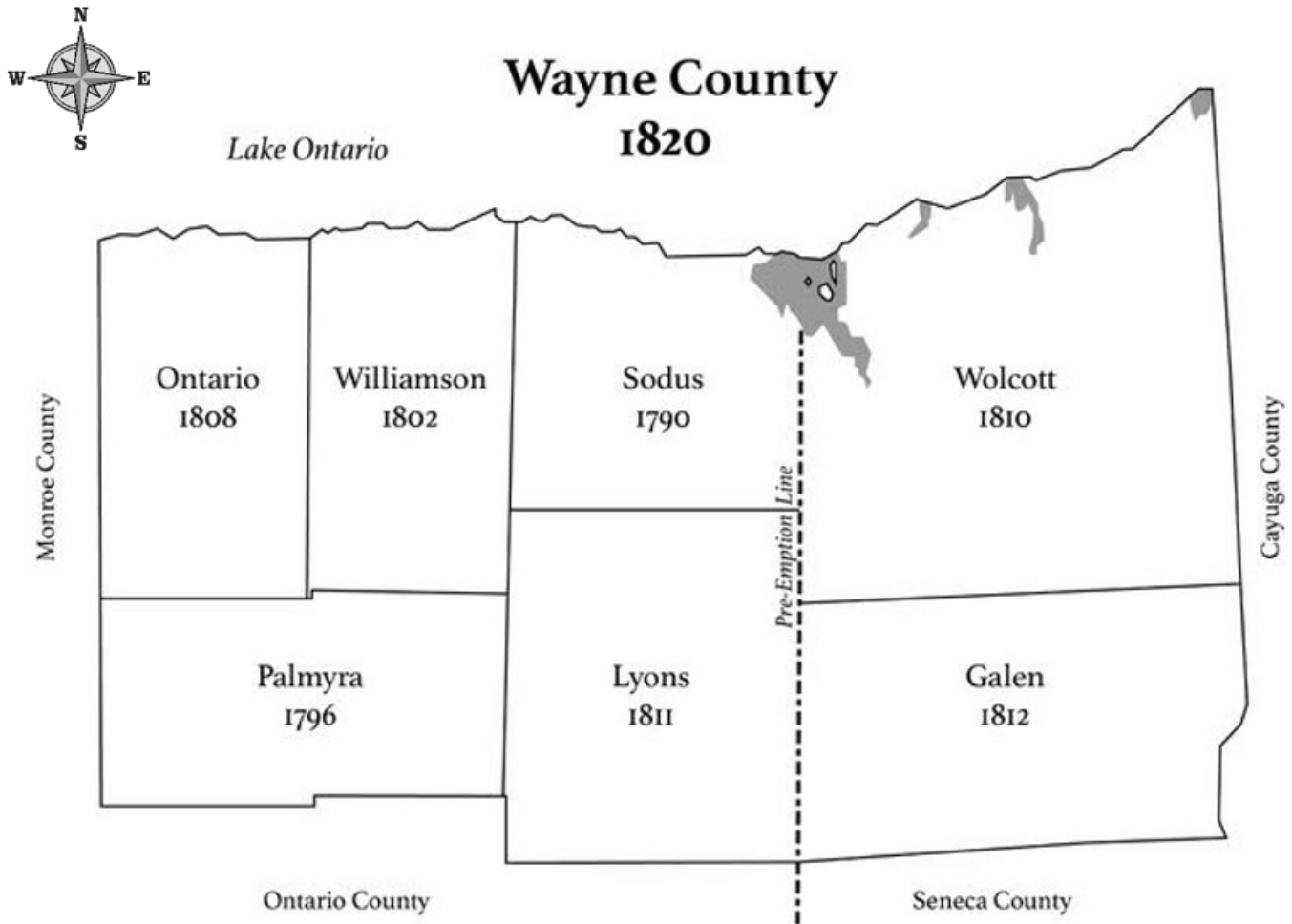
1. From what counties was Wayne County formed?

2. What war did General Anthony Wayne serve in?

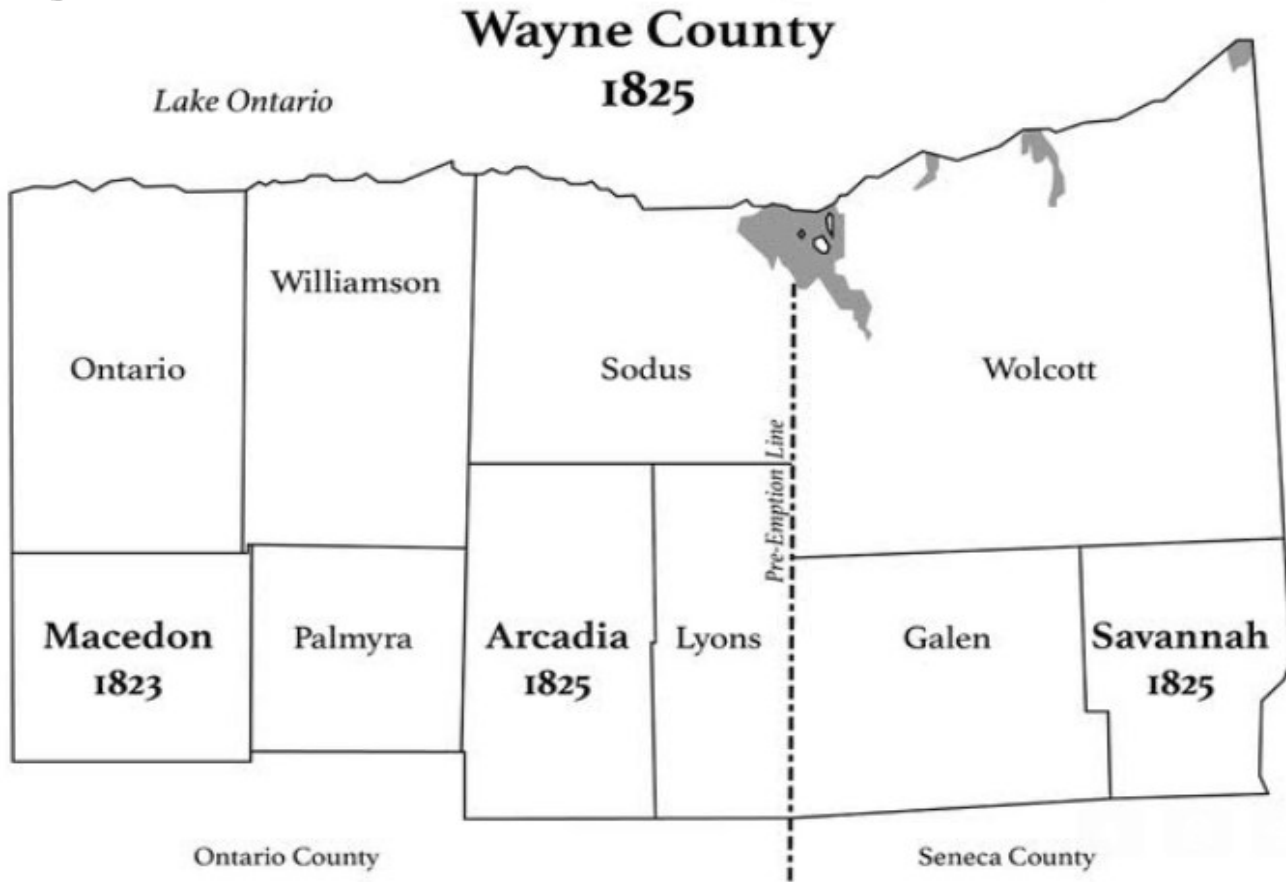*3. What year was Wayne County formed?*

Founding Dates of the First Towns

Wayne County
1820

Lake Ontario

N / W / E / S

Monroe County

| Ontario 1808 | Williamson 1802 | Sodus 1790 | Wolcott 1810 |

Pre-Emption Line

Cayuga County

| Palmyra 1796 | Lyons 1811 | Galen 1812 |

Ontario County

Seneca County

1. What is the oldest town in Wayne County?

2. If Lake Ontario is the northern boundary of Wayne County, what counties are just south of Wayne County ?

3. Pretend you lived in 1820 and lived where you do now. What town would you be living in?

4. How many towns were in Wayne County in 1820?

Towns Are Formed

Wayne County 1825

Lake Ontario

Ontario

Williamson

Sodus

Wolcott

Pre-Emption Line

Macedon 1823

Palmyra

Arcadia 1825

Lyons

Galen

Savannah 1825

Ontario County

Seneca County
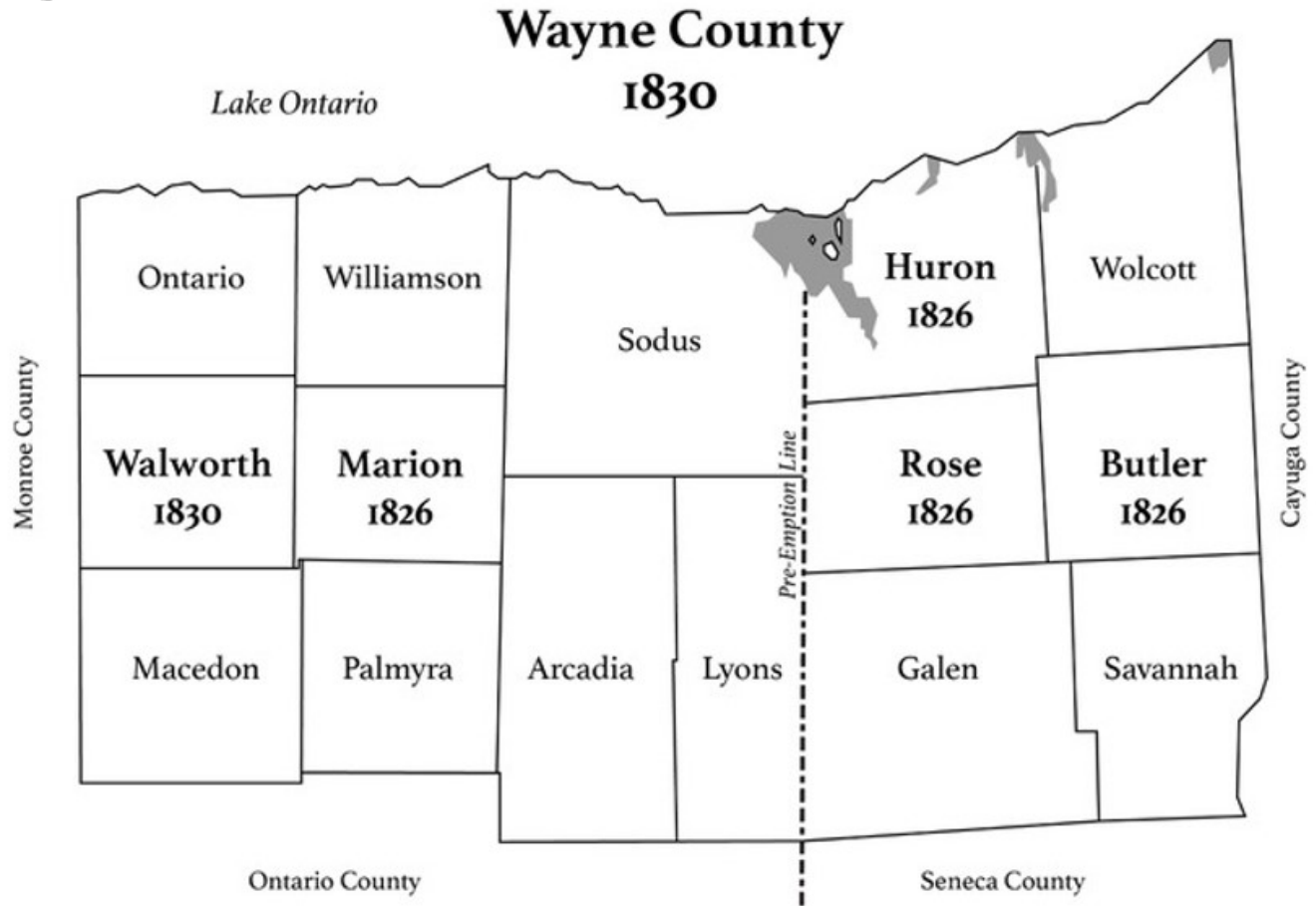
1. How many towns can you count now?
2. What new towns were added?

3. What town is largest in area?

Expansion Complete

Wayne County 1830

1. How many towns exist now?

2. What are the names of the new towns?

3. What town do you live in?
   (Mark it with a star)

Sodus 1790

The Town of Sodus was established in 1790. The name Sodus is believed to be an interpretation of a Haudenosaunee word for "Silvery Waters". The area was a summer hunting and fishing spot for local Seneca and Cayuga tribes.

The first documented settlement was by Captain Charles Williamson, land agent for the Pulteney Estate, who arrived with a group of surveyors, builders and laborers and built a settlement called Troupville at what is now known as Sodus Point.

The village, now known as Sodus, was called East Ridge from 1812-1833 when the name was officially changed to Sodus. Some of the early settlers of the Village of Sodus were John Holcomb, Reverend Byram Green and Dr. Joseph Green.

Williamson, Ontario, Marion, and Walworth divided from Sodus, making Sodus the parent of these towns.

Test Your Knowledge:

1. What Native American groups fished and hunted at Sodus Bay?

2. What was the original name of the Village of Sodus?

3. What were the names of two of the original white settlers?

Wayne County Road Bingo

STONE HOUSE	STATUE	*(vegetable market stand)*	LAKE ONTARIO	*(railroad tracks)*
(fire hydrant)	*(sign)*	FARM ANIMAL	*(maple leaf)*	FIRE HOUSE
CHURCH	DRUMLIN	*(New York Wayne County 1823-2023 Bicentennial logo)*	ANTIQUE VEHICLE	*(lighthouse)*
ERIE CANAL LOCK	MUSEUM	*(barn)*	CEMETERY	TOWN PARK
(wind turbine)	*(tractor)*	MUCK LANDS	*(tree)*	VINEYARD

Go for a drive with your family and play Road Bingo!

(center square is FREE)

1. Five across, down or diagonal wins the first round.
2. Four corners wins the second round.
3. Fill the whole page wins the final round.

For more road trip ideas, visit waynehistorians.org and choose your own road trip to *Explore Wayne County!*

Sailboat Coloring Page

Trace the dotted lines in the picture. Then color the picture.

created by: education.com
www.education.com/worksheets
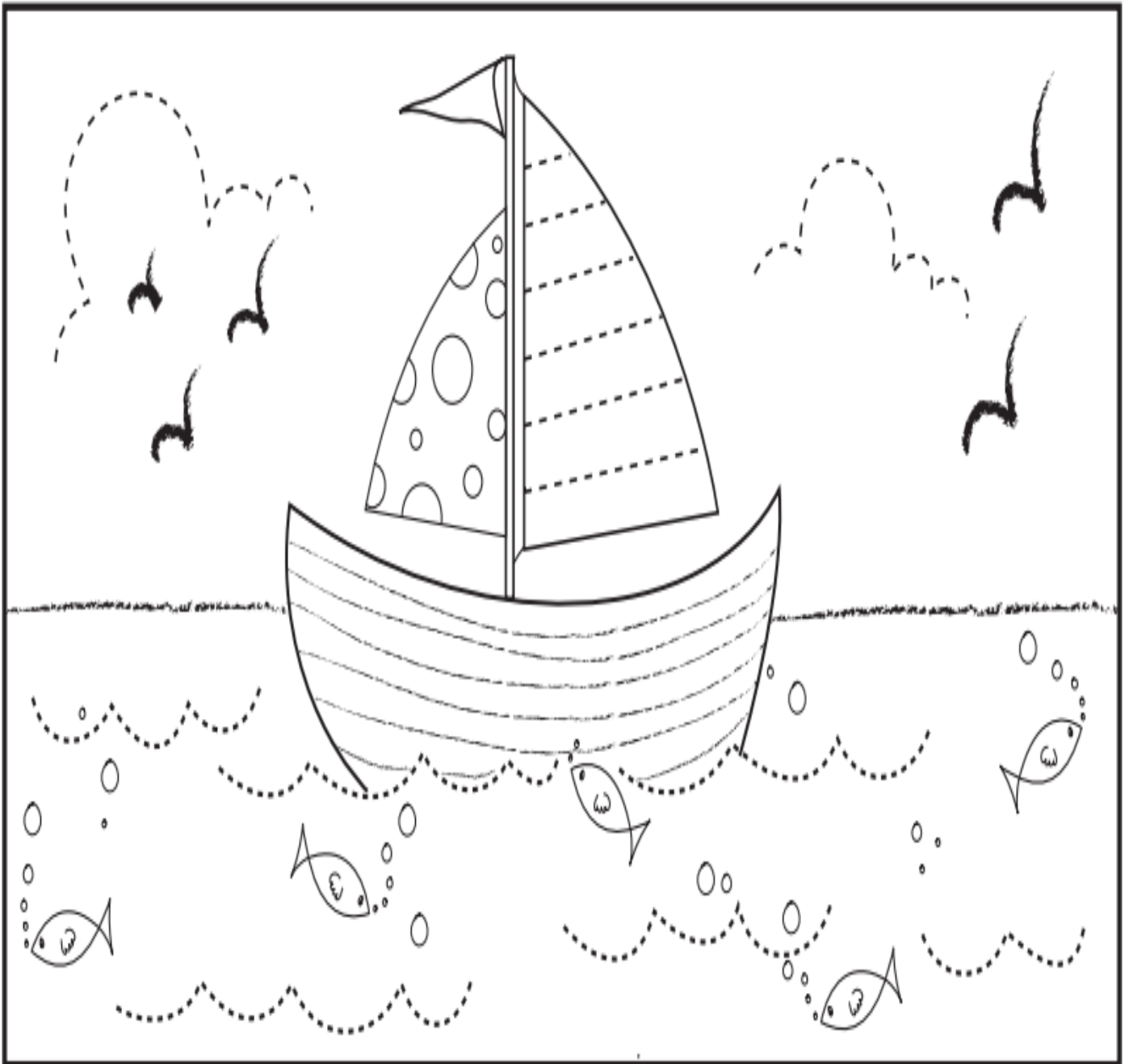
Palmyra 1796

The area now known as Palmyra was originally called "Swift's Landing" or "The District of Tolland" and was settled in 1789. John Swift, the first settler, built the first grist mill in the town, held the first militia training, donated land for the first church, the first schoolhouse and the first burying ground. It was renamed Palmyra in 1796.

Palmyra is regarded as the birthplace of Mormonism after visions Joseph Smith had in 1820 led him to record the first books of the Book of Mormon. It was also an important stop on the Erie Canal after the canal opened in 1825.

Palmyra also claims Winston Churchill indirectly. Winston's grandfather, Leonard Jerome, practiced law and lived here for a time. Leonard's daughter, Jenny, married Lord Churchill in 1874, becoming Lady Randolph Churchill and, eventually, the mother of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister during World War II.

Another well known figure, Henry Wells of Wells Fargo fame, which later became part of American Express also lived here. Admiral William Sampson was born in Palmyra in 1840, graduated from Annapolis and served in both the Civil War and the Spanish-American War.

What Do You Remember?

1. What was the name of the first settler?

2. What religion started here?

3. Name another historic figure from Palmyra.

4. What is the name of the canal running through Palmyra?

Erie Canal boats were made to travel the canal. They were often towed by horses or mules along a tow path.

Canal boats hauled people, animals, grain, produce and anything else that needed to get from one place to another quickly. The Erie Canal connected the Hudson River with Lake Erie and, as a result, the other Great Lakes. The Erie Canal was built between 1817 and 1825.
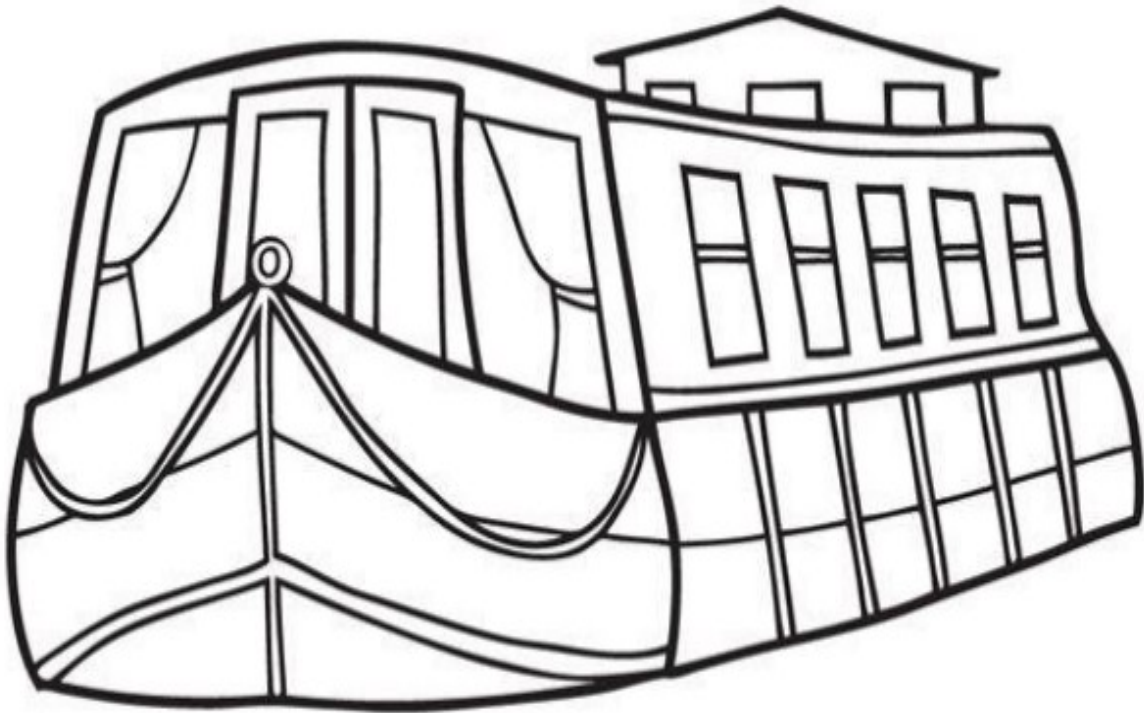
Word Search

Palmyra

S	E	I	P	R	P	G	U	E	O	H	N	O	E
C	A	H	H	L	H	E	O	O	P	O	M	S	E
H	G	I	T	L	E	C	E	R	M	L	O	W	F
U	L	L	A	I	L	H	N	R	N	L	X	I	R
R	E	L	P	M	P	O	O	L	O	A	C	F	U
C	T	C	W	T	S	M	O	R	S	R	T	T	D
H	A	O	O	S	S	T	T	S	P	U	E	S	I
I	V	R	T	I	T	O	A	H	M	R	L	L	T
L	E	M	O	R	O	A	N	T	A	W	R	A	L
L	R	O	E	G	R	I	H	I	S	G	E	N	L
O	N	R	S	R	E	R	O	M	L	H	V	D	N
D	N	A	L	L	O	T	W	S	S	D	O	I	N
H	R	H	A	I	Q	U	A	K	E	R	C	N	M
M	M	L	R	N	O	T	X	E	S	O	T	G	W

SAMPSON
DURFEE
MORMON
SEXTON
TOWPATH
SWIFTSLANDING
GRISTMILL
TOLLAND
SMITH
CHURCHILL
PHELPSSTORE
QUAKER
COVERLET
EAGLETAVERN
HILLCORMORAH

Play this puzzle online at : https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/3102333/

Williamson 1802

The Town of Williamson was originally part of Sodus. It was named after Captain Charles Williamson, a land agent for the Pulteney Estate. Williamson is composed of about 20,200 acres and is bordered on the north by Lake Ontario. The hamlets of Williamson, Pultneyville and East Williamson are part of the town of Williamson.

On May 15, 1814, the British landed at Pultneyville during the War of 1812. The British planned to steal supplies - food and other goods - from the community. The local residents formed a community army called a militia and fired upon the British. As a result, the British ships began firing at Pultneyville. Two prisoners from Pultneyville were captured and taken to Halifax, Nova Scotia - Richard White and Prescott Fairbanks. They were released several months later."

Williamson and Pultneyville also played an important part in the Underground Railroad. The home of Griffith and Eliza Cooper was a stop as well as the home of Samuel Cuyler.

Eliza would hide the runaway enslaved persons who were seeking freedom so Griffith could say truthfully say he never saw them. Others would bring the freedom seekers to Captain Throop who took them to Canada on his ship.

What Do You Remember?

1. What two historic events were participated in by local Williamson and Pultneyville residents?

2. Name the owner of a home that was part of the Underground Railroad.

3. Name a person that helped the freedom seekers escape to Canada on his ship?

Williamson

C	R	A	E	H	T	O	O	D	C	C	S	N	H
R	E	E	Y	C	S	P	A	G	C	U	E	E	C
H	O	E	C	U	C	O	A	Y	O	N	N	H	R
E	T	N	L	N	R	T	A	R	O	D	O	C	U
R	B	L	D	L	E	P	L	T	P	E	T	T	H
N	E	H	I	S	P	O	T	A	E	R	S	I	C
E	H	A	H	L	O	U	A	E	R	G	E	K	N
V	R	A	E	U	T	T	D	I	S	R	L	Y	O
C	L	S	P	C	E	L	A	I	N	O	B	D	I
L	U	S	D	R	A	H	C	R	O	U	B	N	N
R	P	Y	L	E	A	O	O	N	O	N	O	A	U
A	O	S	L	T	H	R	O	O	P	D	C	C	R
H	R	O	A	E	N	O	I	S	A	V	N	I	Y
S	S	E	I	R	R	E	H	C	K	O	E	T	N

COBBLESTONES
INVASION
UNIONCHURCH
CUYLER
RAILROAD
COOPER
THROOP
CANDYKITCHEN
GATESHALL
UNDERGROUND
CHERRIES
ORCHARDS
APPLES

Play this puzzle online at : https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/3022502/

As of 2019,

24 varieties of apples were grown in Wayne County, NY.

They are Crispin, Acey Mac, Braeburn, Cortland, Cameo, Gala, Autumn Crisp, Fuji, Fortune, Empire, Ginger Gold, Idared, Macoun, Honeycrisp, Golden Delicious, Jonagold, Jerseymac, Jonamac, Zestar, Twenty Ounce, Red Rome, Paula Red, McIntosh and Red Delicious. How many have you tried?

Ontario 1808

The Town of Ontario was separated from the Town of Williamson in 1807. Originally known as Freetown, it is in the northwest corner of Wayne County and borders Lake Ontario.

Freeman Hopkins, a Quaker, came to the area in 1806 from Rhode Island. During the War of 1812, Hopkins returned to Rhode Island until the war was over as Quakers did not support war. He returned in 1818 with his family.

Iron ore mining was an important part of Ontario's history. The first furnace was built by Samuel Smith in 1816. By 1835 the furnace, through a process called smelting, could process three or four tons of ore daily. It took two and a quarter tons of ore to produce one ton of iron. The iron ore boom lasted until about 1900. Now the ore beds are filled with water, creating a park enjoyed by local residents, visitors and wildlife.

Test Your Memory:

1. What was the name of the first white settler from Rhode Island?

2. What was Ontario's original name?

3. What industry was important in Ontario before 1900?

Ore Miner's House   Heritage Square, Ontario, NY
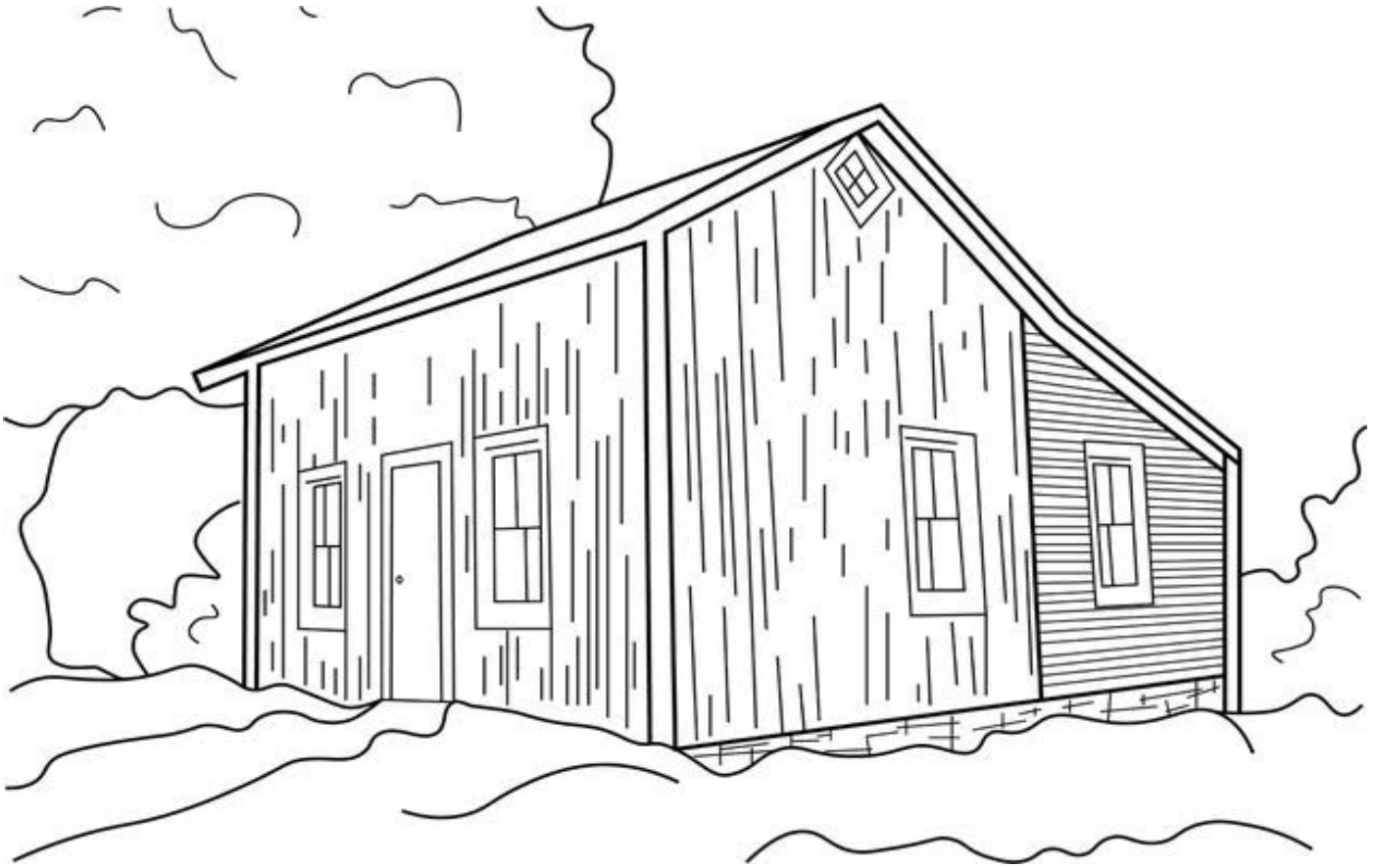
Iron ore mining was an important part of Ontario's history.

The smelting process heats the raw iron ore in a furnace at very high temperatures to remove impurities. The smelted ore is then poured into a bar called a pig. The pig would then be used in the manufacturing of farm implements, tools, and other industrial and home needs. Ever wonder why barns are red? Another product of ore was paint. Made from milk, lime, and iron, this paint was used on barns and other buildings – giving them a red coloring.

Iron ore miners lived in simple houses like the one pictured above. A restored version of a miner's house is located at Heritage Square Museum on Ontario Center Road North in Ontario. Heritage Square Museum is a collection of buildings from the early days of Ontario like a log cabin, a jail, an early meetinghouse, a barn, and a church. Heritage Square is a fun place to visit with family and friends.

What color will you make your miner's house?

Wolcott 1810

The Town of Wolcott was established in 1810. What are now the towns of Huron, Rose, Butler and Wolcott were then part of what is called Old Wolcott. In 1810, Wolcott was part of Seneca County. The town was named after Governor Oliver Wolcott of Connecticut, as many of the early settlers in the area were from that state. Governor Wolcott was one of the leaders trying to settle the dispute over New York and Massachusetts boundaries.

Jonathan Melvin was an early settler. Melvin built a grist mill and sawmill on the 500 acres he purchased. Melvin sold forty acres of land to Obadiah Adams in 1810. On this land Adams built a tavern. The tavern became a popular place to stay along the Buffalo and Oswego Stagecoach Line. Soon after the tavern was built, Adams moved a schoolhouse from across the road to a location next to the tavern. In that former schoolhouse, Adams opened the first store in the town. In 1836, the tavern was destroyed by fire. A hotel built of brick was then erected on the same site as the tavern. This was the first brick building in Wolcott and is still operated as a hotel today.

An early industry in Wolcott was the mining and production of iron. Today Wolcott's main industries are fruit farming and food processing.

What Do You Remember?

1. Who was Oliver Wolcott ?

2. What is one of the first businesses built in Wolcott?

3. What is the statue of Venus at the four corners of Wolcott made out of? What year was it installed?

Venus Rising From the Sea

The statue of "Venus Rising from the Sea" is a landmark in Wolcott located at the four corners of the village of Wolcott. Made of cast zinc, the fountain was installed in 1913. "Venus" was part of a public drinking fountain for both people and animals. The campaign for funds was begun by a local newspaper man. The monies for the fountain were raised a few pennies at a time and the final cost was $875.00. Two cherubs and two dolphins are companions to "Venus".

Lyons 1811

The first settlers came to the Lyons area, then called "the Forks," in 1789. The twelve original settlers were members of the Stansell and Featherly families. They came by bateau up the Mohawk River and other streams until they reached Ganargua Creek. 'Bateau' is the French word for a shallow bottomed boat. Captain Charles Williamson named the settlement Lyons after Lyon, France. The Town of Lyons was separated from Sodus in 1811. At the time it also included the future Town of Arcadia.

The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, was an important part of the development of the town bringing new settlers and trade to the area. One important business was the Hotchkiss Essential Oil Company which became world famous for its prize-winning peppermint oil. Lyons has been known as the "Peppermint Capital of the World."

Lyons is the county seat (capital of the county), and therefore the jail is located here. In 1855, the building that is the current Museum of Wayne County History was built as the Sheriff's residence, with the jail attached to the back. Other government buildings such as the courthouse, and county offices are located in Lyons.

Grain-Boat on the Erie Canal.
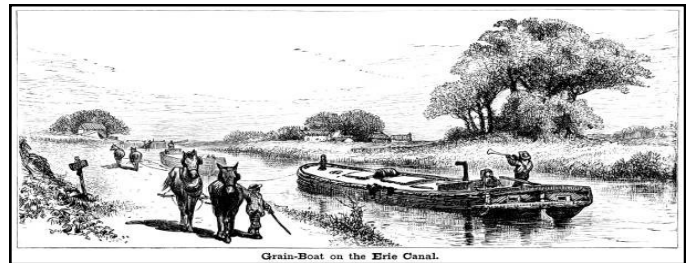
What Did You Learn?

1. What town was Lyons part of originally?

2. How did the original settlers travel to The Forks?

3. What kind of plant was grown for oil made here?

4. Have you ever been to the old Wayne County Jail?

Peppermint Growing

From 1841, Lyons was home to the H.G. Hotchkiss Essential Oil Company. Owner Hiram Hotchkiss won 17 international gold medals for his essential oils. Most of the medals were for his oil of peppermint. Hotchkiss peppermint oils were purer than any other oils available. This company became the largest peppermint oil producer in the country.

Many local farmers grew peppermint for this purpose. Travelers on the Erie Canal said they knew when they were approaching Lyons as they could smell the peppermint.

In 1982 the business was sold to an Indiana company and in 1990 it was moved to Indiana. Today you can visit the Peppermint Museum in Lyons to learn more about the process of making peppermint oil.
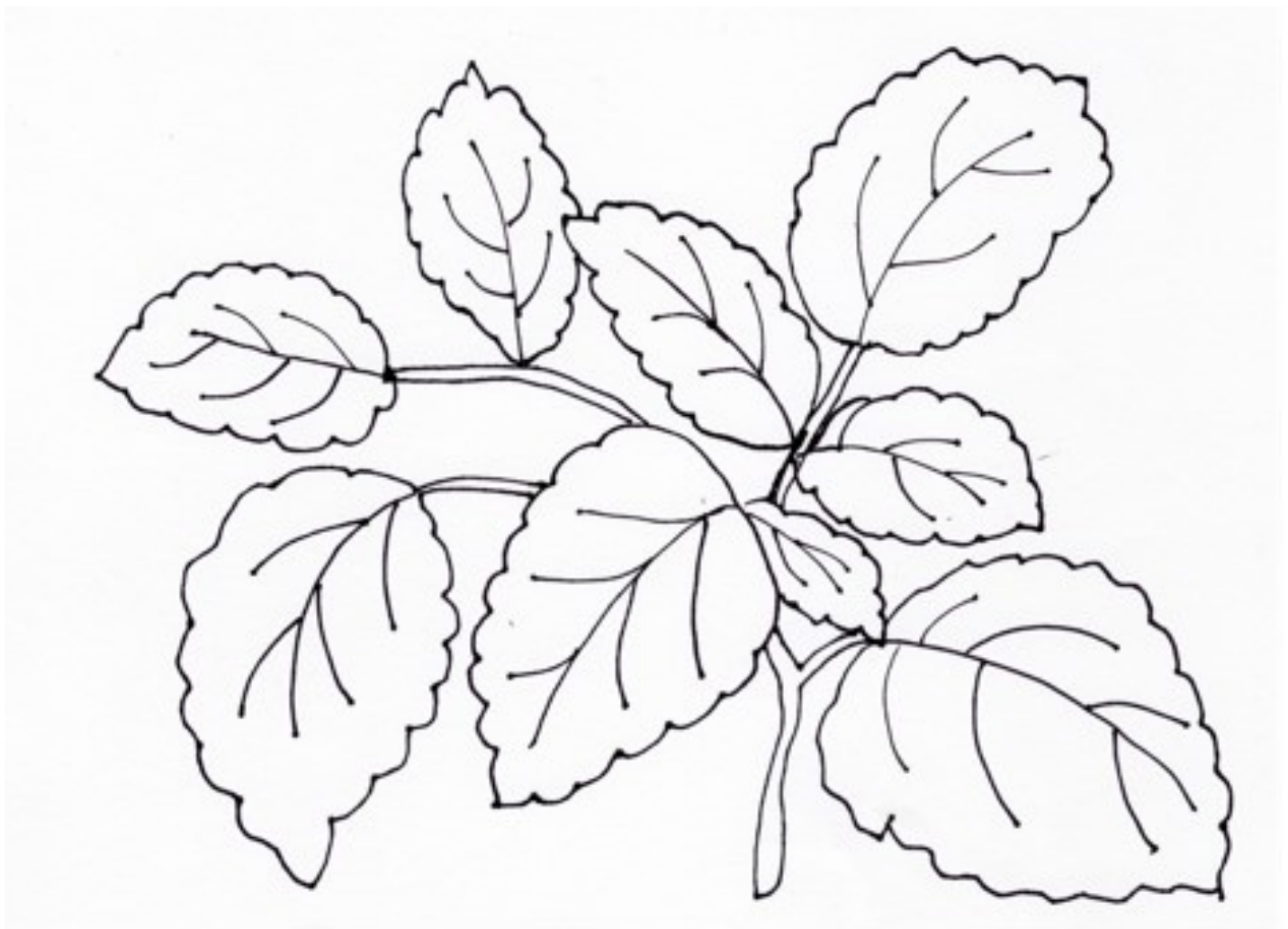
Galen 1812

The Town of Galen was formed from Junius in Seneca County in 1812. At that time, Galen also included what is now Savannah. After Galen became part of Wayne County in 1823, Savannah was set off as a separate town in 1825. Galen was named after the Greek physician, Galen.

Galen was part of Township 27 of the new Military Tract. As such it was reserved for physicians and surgeons who had served in the New York regiments of the Revolutionary War. First settler, Laomi Beadle, built a log cabin in what is now Marengo in 1800. He also planted an orchard and built a sawmill. In 1810, Johnathan Melvin Jr. built a structure known as the Galen Blockhouse. The settlement that grew around it became known as "Blockhouse" and later, "Lauraville". In 1835 it was christened "Clyde" after the river bearing its name.

Founded in 1828, the DeZeng glass factory was an important industry for over 100 years. This factory manufactured window glass as well as food canning jars and other specialty glass items.

Galen was also the site of one of four Prisoner of War camps during World War II. Other sites were Sodus, Arcadia and Marion. By 1946 all the prisoner of war camps had been closed.

Test Your Knowledge

1. The town of Galen was originally part of what county?

2. What group was given land in Galen as a result of the Military Tract grants?

3.. What kind of industry was located in Galen in 1828?

4. There were prisoner of war camps in four Wayne County towns during which war?

The Blockhouse
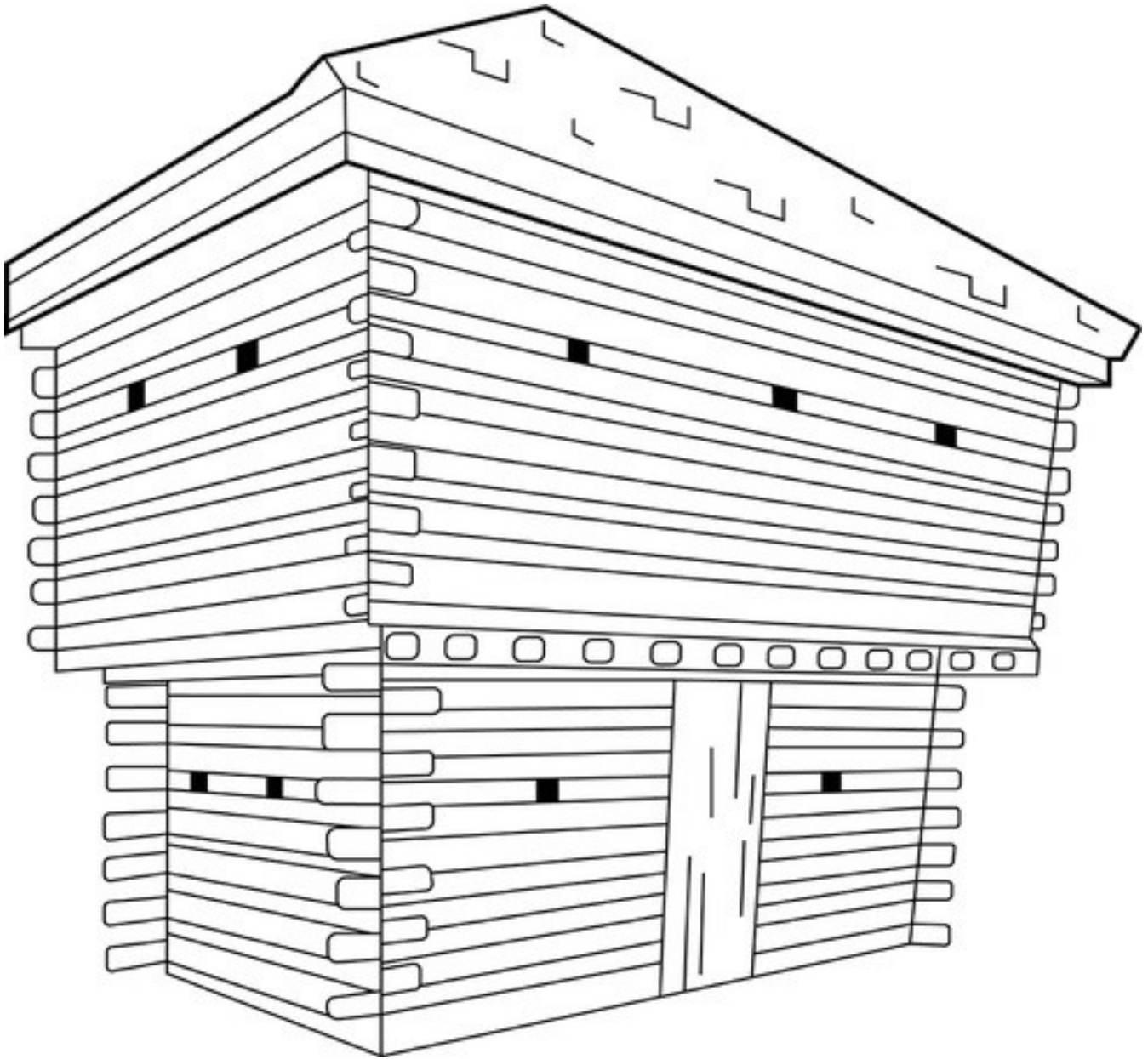
The Clyde blockhouse was originally constructed around 1758. Used by travelers, early settlers, and fur traders during the French and Indian War, it was also used to store supplies, including smuggled goods, going to and from Canada during the American Revolution. The blockhouse is believed to have burned in 1788. The blockhouse was rebuilt in the 1800's. Pictured is a replica of the Clyde Blockhouse constructed in 1976.

The original blockhouse was located on the north bank of the Clyde River. The settlement that grew up around the blockhouse was called Lauraville, and later would be known as Clyde.

Galen

L	G	L	A	S	S	W	O	R	K	S	E	G	R
A	N	T	A	Y	Y	E	L	L	O	R	T	C	T
U	M	I	L	I	T	A	R	Y	T	R	A	C	T
R	E	P	E	N	D	R	M	R	E	Y	E	E	G
A	E	K	E	D	A	L	L	E	U	N	S	K	G
V	I	C	L	S	O	T	O	G	R	U	A	N	L
I	E	O	D	Y	N	G	A	K	O	L	N	E	A
L	S	L	A	G	B	N	N	H	E	A	S	D	S
L	D	C	E	N	A	C	K	E	E	I	A	Y	G
E	E	I	B	T	K	C	S	R	R	O	N	L	O
G	Z	T	I	G	O	R	E	M	E	A	G	C	W
L	E	O	O	L	E	K	D	O	P	K	M	S	O
L	N	M	B	N	O	I	S	N	A	M	Y	L	E
E	G	L	I	F	T	B	R	I	D	G	E	C	M

BEADLE
MARENGO
LIFTBRIDGE
MILITARYTRACT
CLYDE
BLOCKHOUSE
LOCKPIT
TROLLEY
GLASSWORKS
ELYMANSION
LAURAVILLE
DEZENG
CAYUGANATION
GLASGOW

Play this puzzle online at : https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/3022530/

Macedon 1823

In the spring of 1789, Webb and Hannah Harwood traveled forty-six days in an oxcart from Massachusetts and settled in what is now the Town of Macedon. Macedon was part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at this time until being acquired for settlement in 1788 by the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. Just prior to the formation of Wayne County in 1823, Macedon was separated from the Town of Palmyra.

The Erie Canal was an important part of Macedon's development. The canal was constructed from 1817 to 1825. Macedon had two ports: Wayneport and West Macedon. Today you can visit an operating lock, Lock 30, located just off Route 350, one of several operating locks in various towns along the canal.

Brigadier General John L. Bullis is a notable figure in Macedon's history. Bullis enlisted as a private in the 126th New York Infantry during the Civil War. He was wounded and captured twice - at Harper's Ferry and Gettysburg. Bullis was then commissioned as Captain leading the 118th United States Colored Troops. This troop consisted of escaped and free slaves who volunteered to fight in the Civil War. Bullis also served in the Indian and Spanish American Wars, and led the United States Colored Troops known as Buffalo Soldiers. Retiring from the Army in 1905, Bullis invested in Texas real estate. He died in San Antonio, Texas in 1911.

What Did You Learn?

1. Macedon was separated from what town in 1823?

2. What was special about the 118th US Colored Troops?

3. What words could we use today instead of "colored"?

4. In 1788, of which state was Macedon considered a part?

Word Search

Macedon

B	O	U	E	L	L	I	R	D	N	I	A	R	G
U	U	I	O	R	E	O	O	E	A	I	B	N	F
T	T	E	M	O	T	O	D	E	Y	A	U	N	A
T	A	Y	S	M	W	R	A	H	U	R	L	N	A
E	A	C	F	R	E	H	O	Q	F	N	L	I	R
R	A	S	A	U	R	U	U	P	U	I	I	R	T
F	U	H	R	D	I	F	F	M	E	A	S	H	B
L	G	L	I	O	E	F	N	C	O	N	K	L	L
Y	R	B	A	O	C	M	Q	C	A	D	Y	E	A
T	A	F	A	N	A	A	Y	E	F	Y	L	A	R
R	N	U	E	B	N	N	P	P	R	E	T	I	W
A	A	E	C	N	A	R	E	P	M	E	T	C	W
I	G	T	O	E	L	D	R	O	F	K	C	I	B
L	M	E	E	T	I	N	G	H	O	U	S	E	T

MEETINGHOUSE
QUAKER
ACADEMY
WAYNEPORT
TEMPERANCE
BICKFORD
GANARGUA
HUFFMAN
BUTTERFLYTRAIL
HARWOOD
BULLIS
ERIECANAL
GRAINDRILL

Play this puzzle online at : https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/2983059/

THE MACEDON ACADEMY

The Macedon Academy is located in Macedon Center. From the 1840's to 1904 the Macedon Academy was a place where boys and girls could go to school after grade school, similar to a high school. Students studied Latin, astronomy, math, literature and history. After 1904 it became the home of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Church, which is located nearby. Later, the Macedon Historical Society took ownership. There is an auditorium on the second floor. It is a terrific place to see concerts, exhibits and plays and learn about local history.

Savannah 1825

Located in the southeast corner of Wayne County, the Town of Savannah was divided from the Town of Galen in 1825. It was included in Lot 27 of the Central New York Military Tract. It shares boundaries with Galen, Butler, Cayuga County and Seneca County. The highest point of land is called Fort Hill and was part of a Jesuit mission established by Father Rene Menard as early as 1657. Previously it was the site of an Owasco encampment. The Owasco were an early native tribal group who were ancestors of the Haudenosaunee.

The Central New York Military Tract of over two million acres in Central New York was established to reward Revolutionary War soldiers for their military service with land. Each soldier, depending on rank, was allotted between 100 and 500 acres in exchange for settling in this wilderness area. Lot 27, which includes Galen, was set aside for physicians and surgeons.

Dr. James Young was one of the first officers and soldiers to take advantage of the land in this area choosing a lot near the Seneca River. He was followed by others including Royal Torrey who built the Crusoe House as a house and tavern in 1824. This is the oldest remaining building in Savannah. It served as the post office and the location of the first town meeting.

Another notable fact is that Savannah's former supervisor, Don Colvin, served the Town of Savannah as supervisor for over 48 years, beginning his first term in 1958. This made him the longest serving town supervisor in New York State.

What is a *savannah*? According to the dictionary, a savannah is a mixed woodland-grassland ecosystem with an open tree canopy allowing mixed grasses to flourish. The Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge is located in the southern area of the town and includes the Montezuma Audubon Center. This area is on a major migration route for hundreds of varieties of waterfowl and other birds.

What Did You Learn?

1. What was the purpose of the Central New York Military Tract?

2. What functions has the Crusoe House served?

3. What town was Savannah separated from?

4. If you go to the Montezuma Audubon Center, what type of animal will you learn about?

Arcadia 1825

Arcadia was separated from the Town of Lyons in 1825. Arcadia is comprised of over 30,000 acres of drumlins and rolling farm land. The highest point in Arcadia is Brantling Hill, home of Wayne County's only ski slope. Three time Olympic gold medal winner Diann Rolfe-Steinrotter learned to ski here.

Arcadia includes the Village of Newark, first called Miller's Basin in honor of Captain Joseph Miller. Captain Miller was a contractor for this section of the Erie Canal. The settlements of Lockville, Groat's Corners and Ninham's Corners were also part of Arcadia. The construction of the Erie Canal caused this area to prosper. The Village of Newark was incorporated in 1853.

Arcadia also includes the hamlet of Hydesville, known throughout the world as the birthplace of Modern Spiritualism. On March 31, 1848 Margaret and Katie Fox were said to have made contact with the spirit of a dead peddler using a system of knocks and rapping. As a result, this movement became famous all over the world.

Newark is today known as Wayne County's center of industry with companies such as IEC Electronics, Ultra-Life Batteries and Fold-Pak Corporation. It was previously the home of the Jackson and Perkins Company, a well known grower of roses now located in Oregon.

What Do You Want to Know More About?

1. What hamlet did Modern Spiritualism start in*?*

2. Did you know we had an Olympic Gold Medalist in skiing from this area? Does that inspire you to learn to ski?

3. What role did Captain Miller play related to the Erie Canal?

Word Search

Arcadia

A	B	R	A	N	T	L	I	N	G	H	I	L	L
M	E	M	R	A	K	E	I	N	W	O	R	B	S
S	O	A	N	R	R	L	R	E	H	I	H	A	O
P	U	R	E	E	R	R	O	W	S	D	Y	C	R
I	N	B	A	S	R	W	S	A	C	A	D	B	B
R	A	L	W	C	S	L	E	R	O	R	E	L	R
I	G	E	H	R	A	B	G	K	F	K	S	I	E
T	E	T	R	S	R	R	A	D	I	C	V	R	M
U	L	O	M	U	I	N	R	I	E	A	I	O	O
A	L	W	E	E	R	L	D	N	L	W	L	O	O
L	A	N	M	N	O	S	E	E	D	S	L	R	L
I	H	D	N	S	D	L	N	R	S	R	E	R	B
S	H	C	L	O	C	K	M	U	S	E	U	M	N
M	F	L	L	F	O	X	S	I	S	T	E	R	S

ROSEGARDEN
MORACAR
BROWNIEKAR
BLOOMERBROS
WACKRADIO
FOXSISTERS
CLOCKMUSEUM
SPIRITUALISM
NEWARKDINER
BRANTLINGHILL
SCOFIELD
HALLEGAN
MARBLETOWN
HYDESVILLE

Play this puzzle online at : https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/3022451/

The Newark Diner

The Newark Diner was originally named Scofield's Diner. It opened in 1939. It was owned by Curtis Scofield, an automobile dealer, right next door. In 1993, part of a "soap opera" called General Hospital was filmed at the Newark Diner. In 2013, the diner was sold and moved to Buffalo. It has been beautifully restored and is open again in historic Larkinville, N.Y.

The Browniekar
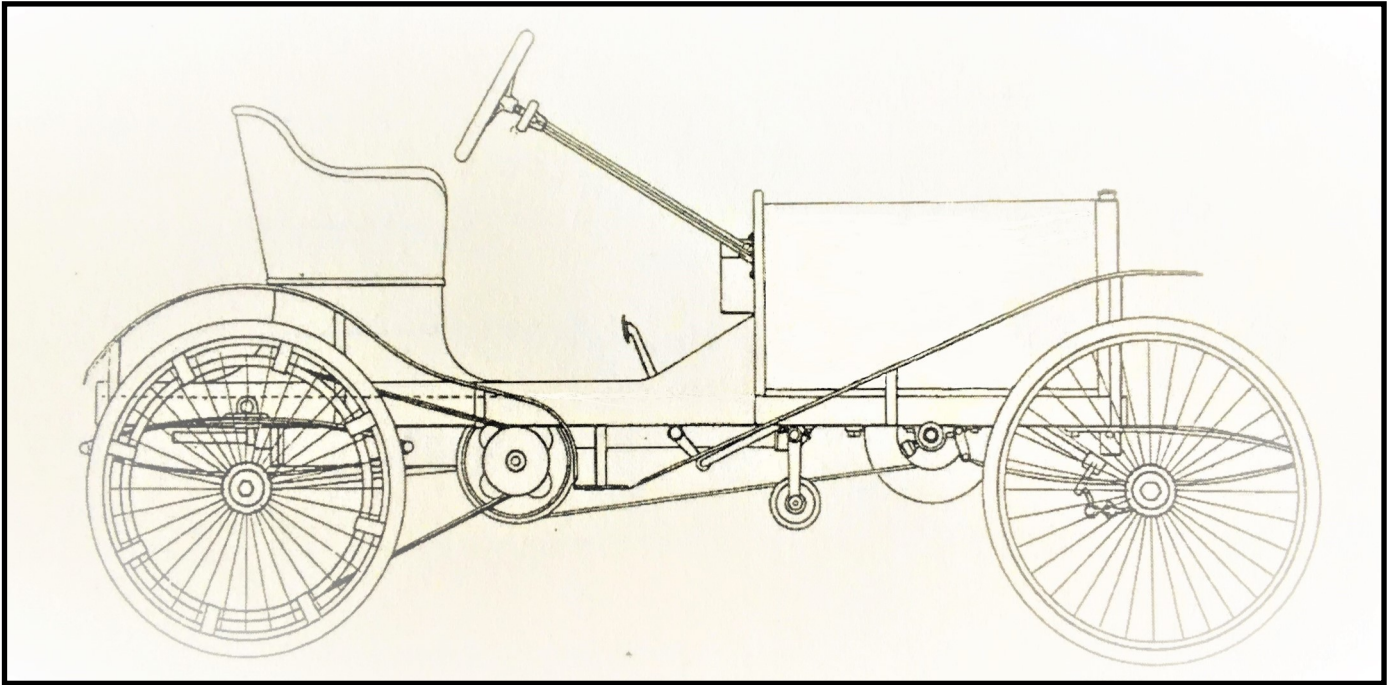
This Browniekar was built for children in 1908 and 1909 by the OMAR Motor Car Company of Newark, New York. The Mora Motor Car Company was one of many companies selling cars in New York State in the early 1900's.

The name OMAR is a re-arrangement of the letters in the word "Mora", which was the last name of Samuel Mora, who owned the company that made Mora and Browniekar cars in Newark.

Priced at $175, the Browniekar was equipped with a 3 1/2 horsepower gasoline engine. That's smaller than the engine in a modern lawnmower. They had a top speed of 10 miles per hour. A few other companies tried making cars for children, but like Browniekars, they all failed. If you were able to buy a Browniekar today, it would cost over $4,900 dollars at the current rate of inflation. There are only three Browniekars and two Mora automobiles known to exist today.

Would you have liked to own a Browniekar? What color will your Browniekar be?

Marion 1826

On April 3, 1826, the Town of Marion was separated from the Town of Williamson, which had been separated from the Town of Sodus in 1802. Originally named Winchester, the name was changed twelve days after it was established. The new name, Marion, was in honor of General Francis Marion, a Revolutionary War hero.

Early settlers braved the wilderness to travel west to find good farmland. The first settlers in Marion found it heavily wooded with ash, oak, hickory, beech and maple. The low areas were swampy. It was also full of wild animals such as deer, bear, wolves and smaller animals at that time.

Many settlers of Marion came from Tiverton, Rhode Island as well as Massachusetts and New Jersey. The first log house was built in 1795 by Henry Lovell. Timothy Smith built the first hotel and was also elected highway and school commissioner in 1803.

Daniel Powell, David Sweezey, Samuel Caldwell, Robert Springer, William Cogswell and David Sherman all brought their families and settled here around the same time. They were followed by Luke Phelps and Harris Cooley, Eliphalet Dean, Seth Curtis, Elias Durfee, Seth, David and William Eddy, David and Micajah Harding as well as others. They built their homes, cleared the land, planted orchards and grains and worked to make their lives better.

What Do You Know?

1. What town(s) was Marion part of first?

2. Do you recognize any of the names of the first settlers? Is your last name the same as an early settler? If so, which one?
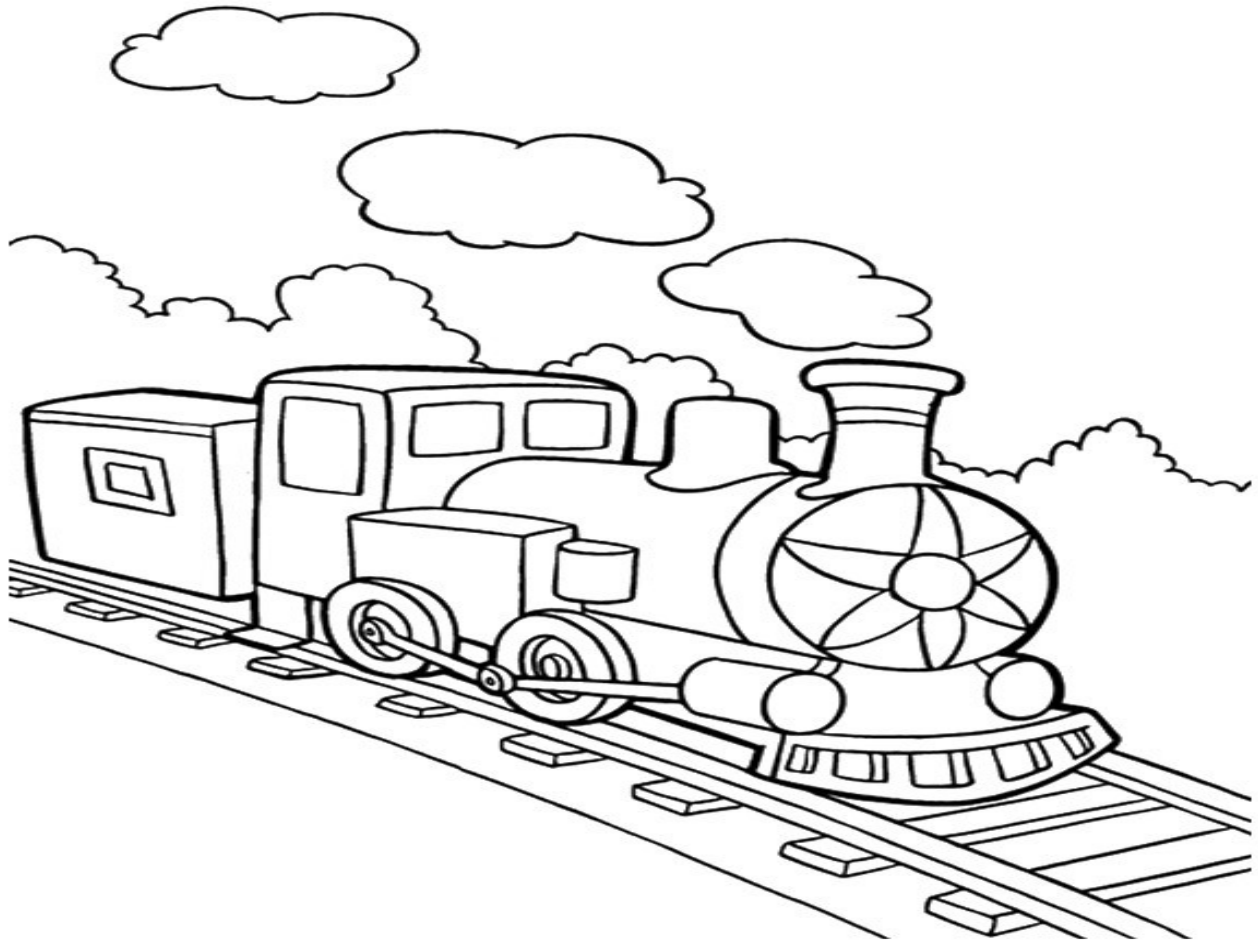
The Newark-Marion Railway

The Newark-Marion Railway was chartered in 1900 and finished in 1905. The 9.78 mile long railway was a direct connection to the Pennsylvania Railroad in Newark.

The railway hauled thousands of pounds of vegetables, fruit, and Topping Ladders with final destinations all over the United States. It also brought coal, farm equipment and cars among other products into Marion.

Later owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Newark-Marion Railroad was sold to Ontario Midland in 1979 and the final run on these tracks was made in July, 1984. The railroad depot was torn down in 1995. In 2020, a historic marker was placed to mark this point in our town's history. A mural on the side of a barn on Mill St. also celebrates the Newark and Marion Railroad.

When the Circus Came To Town

In the early 1900's the A.B. Wheeler circus would winter over in Marion. Local farmers boarded the horses and other animals and the wagons would be repainted in Clark Hall while performers practiced their trapeze acts.

To repay the community, the first show of the year would always be in Marion. Then the circus would head out of town for its regular yearly schedule of touring.

WAYNE COUNTY TOWNS   WORD SEARCH

Find the 15 Towns and then write the name at the bottom for each one you find.

U	O	N	L	L	L	E	S	M	O	H	R	I	G
M	R	S	O	D	U	S	R	N	A	R	S	G	O
N	N	E	L	A	G	W	N	S	R	T	A	O	M
R	N	O	L	O	L	M	N	N	C	O	V	O	M
N	W	W	R	N	I	A	N	L	A	B	A	A	V
I	A	R	W	T	O	R	A	T	D	H	N	L	U
A	L	N	M	A	N	I	S	N	I	H	N	Y	W
O	W	C	A	R	R	O	D	R	A	U	A	O	O
A	O	N	W	I	O	N	T	W	S	R	H	N	L
S	R	A	I	O	S	O	V	R	I	O	N	S	C
O	T	M	A	C	E	D	O	N	A	N	R	R	O
H	H	T	P	A	L	M	Y	R	A	T	S	N	T
B	U	T	L	E	R	O	S	L	T	R	A	R	T
C	W	I	L	L	I	A	M	S	O	N	S	M	L

1.   6.   11.

2.   7.   12.

3.   8.   13.

4.   9.   14.

5.   10.   15.

Huron 1826

The first recorded white settler of what is now Huron was Captain William Helm from Virginia. Helm came to the area at the head of Sodus Bay around 1800, bringing with him nearly 70 enslaved persons. One of Helm's enslaved, Austin Steward, later wrote in his 1857 autobiography about the severe wilderness conditions and the wild animals like wolves, bear, and elk the pioneers experienced here. Because of the harsh conditions, after only two years, Helm and his group moved to more civilized Bath, NY.

Between 1807 and 1810 a number of families from Massachusetts and Connecticut came to this area and stayed. At that time, Huron was part of the town of Wolcott. Wolcott then included what is now the towns of Wolcott, Butler, Rose, and Huron.

By an act of New York State legislation, Wolcott divided into four towns on April 3, 1826 – Butler, Port Bay, Rose, and Wolcott. On March 17, 1834, to honor the Native American tribe, Port Bay changed its name to Huron.
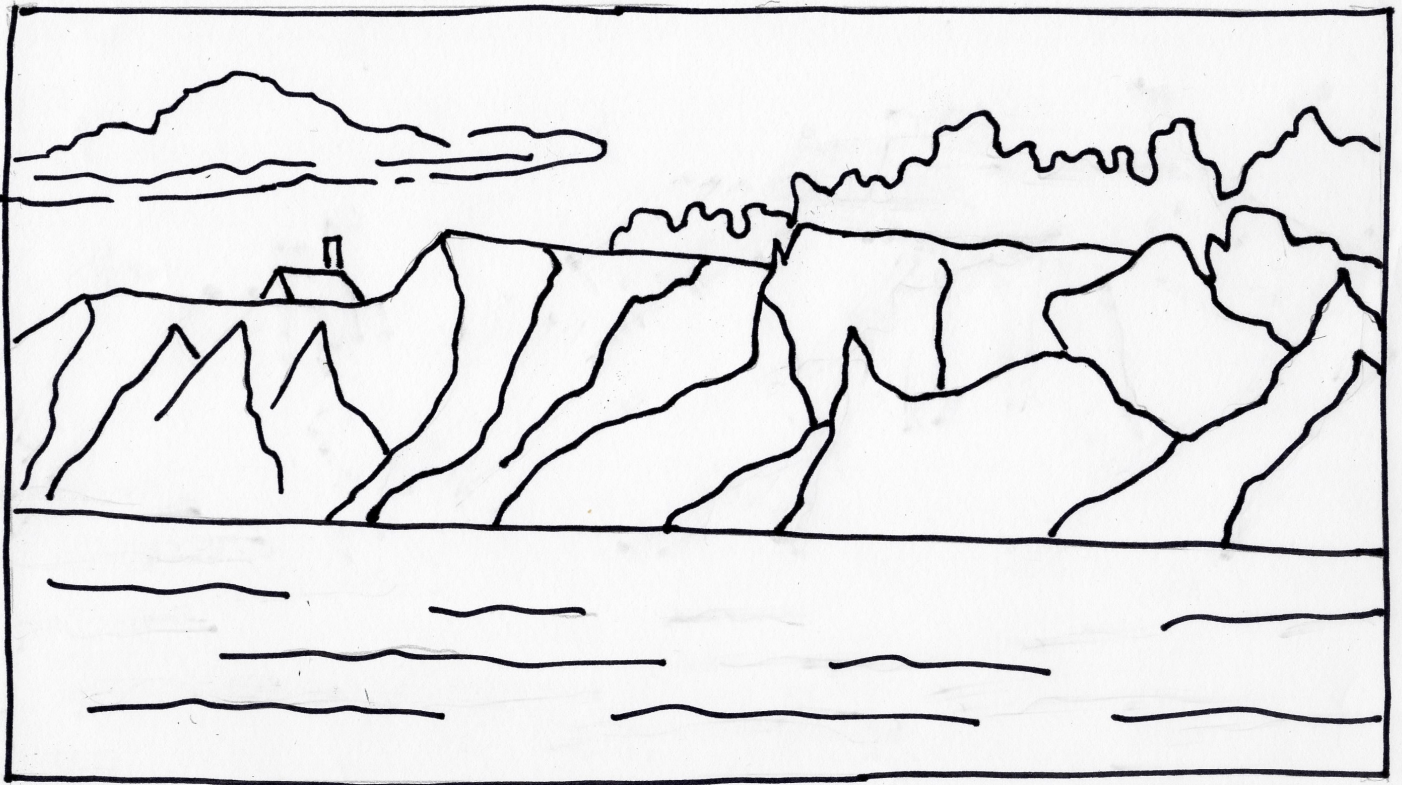
Test Your Knowledge:

1. What year did Captain William Helm come to Huron?

2. In 1810, Huron was part of what town?

3. What towns were made by dividing Wolcott?

4. What Native American tribe was honored by renaming Port Bay?

Chimney Bluffs

Chimney Bluffs is part of Chimney Bluffs State Park. The bluffs are formed from drumlins eroded over time by wind and water. Drumlins are teardrop shaped hills made of glacial deposits of rocks, soil and sand that were left when the glaciers receded back into Canada.

Erosion is when wind, water, snow and rain causes the deposits of soil, sand and stone to break apart and separate with some blowing away or some being washed into Lake Ontario.

Erosion at Chimney Bluffs has formed sharp pinnacles or towers which can rise up to 150 feet above the lake shore. These have existed for thousands of years and continue to change.

Chimney Bluffs has been a navigation landmark for hundreds of years. The area was a drop off point during the Prohibition Era, from 1920-1933, when a law was passed making the sale, manufacture, and use of alcoholic beverages illegal. Smugglers, also known as rum runners, brought illegal beverages to the United States from Canada by crossing Lake Ontario in fast boats.

Word Search

Huron

C	Y	C	L	A	K	E	B	L	U	F	F	I	P
W	O	G	S	A	L	G	T	R	O	P	S	B	U
D	R	V	I	N	E	Y	A	R	D	S	L	O	R
G	K	P	J	M	W	M	A	R	D	L	L	N	D
R	S	G	A	Y	L	Y	B	R	I	L	I	N	Y
A	E	R	M	M	E	P	A	M	Y	T	M	I	S
N	T	E	E	T	A	H	W	L	A	L	N	E	L
G	T	E	S	G	C	A	E	R	Y	R	O	C	A
E	L	N	C	R	S	R	D	N	A	S	T	A	N
E	E	D	O	S	P	O	H	B	B	L	Y	S	D
L	M	A	S	E	A	S	T	B	A	Y	A	T	I
A	E	I	A	Y	A	B	T	R	O	P	D	L	N
S	N	R	D	P	S	R	E	K	A	H	S	E	G
H	T	Y	E	G	D	I	R	B	T	A	O	L	F

BARN
YORK SETTLEMENT
ORCHARDS
PORT GLASGOW
PURDYS LANDING
EAST BAY
BONNIE CASTLE
FLOAT BRIDGE
GRANGE
GREEN DAIRY
LAKE BLUFF
DAYTON MILLS
SHAKERS
VINEYARDS
JAMES COSAD
SAWMILL
PORT BAY
HOPS

Play this puzzle online at : https://thewordsearch.com/puzzle/3053601/

After the Civil War while traveling through the south in 1866, Oliver Kelly saw devasted farms. Kelly decided to create an organization that would bring all the farmers in the nation together to rebuild and improve farming practices. On December 4, 1867, the **National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry** was founded.

In August 1874, the first Huron Grange No. 124 met in a one room schoolhouse on Dutch Street. In 1884, they purchased land and constructed a two story building on North Huron Road. In 1904 the Huron Grange established the first New York State Juvenile (Junior) Grange. The Huron Grange was a focal point of the community for many years and disbanded around 1985. Several Granges are still active in Wayne County to this day.

Rose 1826

Named for Robert Selden Rose (1774-1835) from Geneva, the Town of Rose was created from the town of Wolcott on April 3,1826. In 1802, Robert S. Rose purchased 4000 acres of land in what is now the Town of Rose. Early settlers began to arrive in 1805. Caleb Melvin built the first log cabin and later, the first frame house in the town.

Around 1840, local citizens became convinced that chests of gold and precious gems were buried in many locations around Rose. They believed they would find the chests of treasure with the guidance of mediums and the help of spirits. Groups of people would gather where they were guided to by the spirits and silently dig. If someone spoke, legend says the treasure would disappear. These people were called the "Money Diggers."

A religious group called the "Neversweats" flourished at one time in Rose. As the story goes, they believed in the Bible but had no organized church and spoke in unknown tongues. The phrase "We'll hold on 'til morning and never sweat a drop" came from their long and spirited worship meetings. The group moved on to Wild Rose, Wisconsin where they were known as the "Standalones".

Until 1873, Rose or Rose Valley was the largest hamlet in town but after the completion of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, North Rose became dominant.

What Did You Learn?

1. Would you have joined the Money Diggers?

2. What would you hope to find?

3. Imagine yourself at a "Neversweats" meeting. What do you think went on there?

Postcard By **G. L. Deady, Nurseryman**, North Rose, NY

What is a postcard?

A post card is a piece of light, rectangular cardboard with a picture of a person or place on one side and a spot for writing a note and address on the other. Postcards could also be wooden or copper and for a time, coconuts could be sent as post-cards.

Before telephones, travelers often bought postcards which were inexpensive to mail and sent a quick note to the folks back home to let them know how things were going. The first postcard was sent in 1840 in England and was hand painted by Theodore Hook.

Pretend you are traveling in Wayne County. What would you write on a postcard? Who would you send it to??

Butler 1826

The Town of Butler was established on April 3, 1826, after being divided from the Town of Wolcott. The first permanent settler in Butler was Peter Mills who was given a land grant for his service as a Revolutionary War captain. A land grant is a gift or payment for a service. The Town of Butler is named in honor of Revolutionary War officer, Colonel Zebulon Butler. Although Colonel Butler had been a member of the British military for years, he was one of the first to enlist to fight for American independence.

There are four hamlets in the Town of Butler: Butler Center, South Butler, West Butler, and Westbury. Primarily an agricultural community, Butler has hosted several prominent manufacturing businesses. The Hibbard Basket Factory was established after the Civil War in 1867 by former Civil War military surgeon, Jerome Hibbard. As the first basket factory in Wayne County, producing baskets for fruit and other crops, the Hibbard Basket Factory was considered one of the largest basket factories in the nation.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Butler Center was built in 1836 from lumber cut on site. It is one of the oldest Methodist church buildings in Wayne County and is now the home and museum for the Butler Historical Preservation Society. The cemetery behind the church contains graves of veterans of the Civil War, World Wars I and II and the Vietnam War. It is also the gravesite of Thomas Armstrong, who was the first sheriff of Wayne County and was a member of the New York State Assembly. Down the road from the church is the Butler Center Sawmill, established in 1819, still in operation today, making it the oldest sawmill still in operation in Wayne County.

What Do You Remember about Butler?

1. How did Peter Mills obtain his property in Butler?

2. What was the Hibbard Basket Factory known for?

3. Find a nearby cemetery. Read the tombstone inscription. What does the stone tell you about that person? What more would you like to learn?

Dr. Samuel Ringgold Ward

Dr. Ward, an African-American abolitionist, was born a slave October 17, 1817. In 1820 his family fled Maryland for New York City where he was educated. In 1839, Samuel received his license to preach by the New York Congregation Association. He also became a lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery Society.   He was invited to South Butler in February of 1841 and gave his first lecture as a pastor at the Congregational Church. Dr. Ward was the first black man to hold a ministerial position in Wayne County to a white congregation and spent two years as the leader of this congregation.

In 1851, after working in Geneva, Cortland and Syracuse, Ward's involvement in the rescue of a fugitive slave and the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law made him fear for the safety of his own family so he fled to Canada. He continued his work with the Anti-Slavery Society. Frederick Douglass considered Dr. Ward "an orator and a thinker, superior to any of us."

In 1853, after returning from a trip to England, he wrote a book titled "Autobiography of a Fugitive Negro: His Anti-Slavery Labours in the United States, Canada and England." In 1855, Dr. Ward moved to Jamaica where he was the pastor of a small congregation for about five years. Dr. Ward died in Jamaica in 1866.

Roe Schoolhouse, Butler, NY

The Roe Schoolhouse was built in the 1820's when Daniel Roe, his wife Nabby, and their eleven children came to Butler from Connecticut. They gathered stones on their property and built the school with stone and mortar made of quick lime, sand and water. The Roe Schoolhouse is believed to be the oldest exisiting cobblestone schoolhouse in North America. In 1824 it became known as Butler District 1 or the Maple Avenue School. The building was in use until 1932.

Teachers were expected to sweep, dust, build the fire, carry in wood and wash the blackboard. The last teacher, Bertha Van Vleck, said she had six pupils and in the winter they huddled around an old box stove in the center of the room. She was paid $8.00 per week.

What Do You Think?

Compare a one room schoolhouse teacher's job to your teacher's job today.

Women's Rights in Wayne County

The Women's Suffrage Movement was established to help women achieve the right to vote. The movement gained momentum before the Civil War (1862-1865) with the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls in 1848. After nearly 70 years, women in New York State were granted the right to vote in 1917. In 1920, the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution was passed, which guaranteed the right of all women to vote.

Eight people from Wayne County attended the first convention about the rights of women in Seneca Falls. They signed the "Declaration of Sentiments" which declared the right of women to have the same rights as men. Their names were William and Caroline Barker, Susan and Elias Doty, Elizabeth D. Smith, Maria E. Wilbur, Eliab W. Capron, and Catharine Fish Stebbins.

Reverend Antoinette Brown Blackwell

Reverend Blackwell was the first women ordained to be a minister in 1851 by the Congregationalist Church of South Butler. She was the first woman ordained in the United States by a recognized church denomination. She lectured nationwide on the subject of women's rights and abolition and was well regarded as a speaker.

Lisette C. Hotchkiss Parshall

Born in Lyons in 1840, she was the first woman elected to the Lyons Board of Education. She helped organize the Political Equality Club which later became the Lyons Civic Club. She was instrumental in getting famous suffragists such as Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Shaw and Harriet May Mills to speak in Wayne County..

What is WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE?

Suffrage is the right to vote in political elections.

In Wayne County, many people were discussing suffrage for both women and people of color as early as the 1830's. There were many activists in our area, often people of the Quaker faith. The Quakers were instrumental in leading the fight against slavery and treating women equally. Married women did not have the right to own property, the right to hold political office, the right to vote, or have the right to their own children in case of divorce. Husbands could physically discipline their wives and restrict their public movements. Single women were under the control of their fathers.

Early suffragists such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Matilda Joslyn Gage and Susan B. Anthony modeled their ideals for women's rights after the rights of Haudenosaunee (pronounced Hoe-dee-no-SHOW-nee) women. These women were equal to men. The Haudenosaunee women could select the chief, hold political office, often worked together communally, and controlled their own personal property as well as the health and welfare of their children. Violence against Haudenosaunee women was dealt with seriously. With the Declaration of Independence as their guide, the 1848 Declaration of the Rights of Women of the United States was presented at the Seneca Women's Rights Convention in 1848.

The Seneca Woman's Rights Convention started the process for equality in 1848. In New York State, women were finally able to vote in 1917. Many Wayne County women and men worked diligently on this cause for 69 years between 1848 and 1917 before finally being able to vote and hold office. It wasn't until 1920 that these rights were guaranteed with the 19th amendment to the United States Constitution.

What Did You Learn?

1. How many years of work did it take in New York State for women to have the right to vote?

2. How would your life be different if women were not given the right to vote?

3. What is the purpose of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution?

Walworth 1830

The area known as Walworth was part of the town of Sodus, then Williamson and later, Ontario. Established on April 5, 1830, Walworth was the last town to be formed in Wayne County. The Town of Walworth has three hamlets: Walworth, West Walworth, and Lincoln. Settlement first began around 1799 with the Milett brothers, Andrew, John, Samuel and Daniel. Later they were joined by their brother Alexander. Stephen and Daniel Douglass came from Connecticut in 1800 and for a while the area was known as "Douglass Corners". Luther Fillmore moved here in 1805 and was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1838.

Other well-known residents include T. G. Yeomans and his sons, Lucien and Elon. Theron G. and Lucien T. Yeomans each served a term in the New York State Assembly. The Yeomans family was responsible for bringing the first herd of Holstein cattle to the Wayne County from Holland in 1879. These familiar black and white cattle are a common site today in Wayne County. The Yeomans used scientific methods to enhance fruit production. They also managed a hotel, operated a dry house, raised and sold various kinds of trees, and were involved in many service positions in the community. A mural based on two early oil paintings, which commemorates the first herd of Holstein cattle to this area, was painted on the Walworth Post Office.

What do you know?

1. Who were the first settlers in the area now known as Walworth?
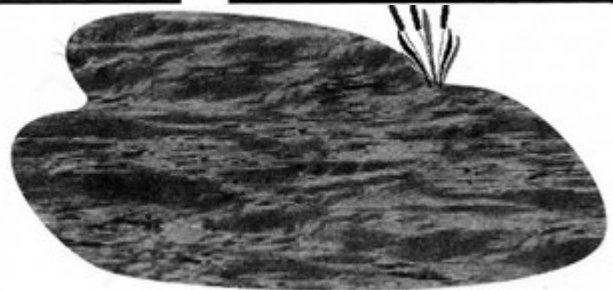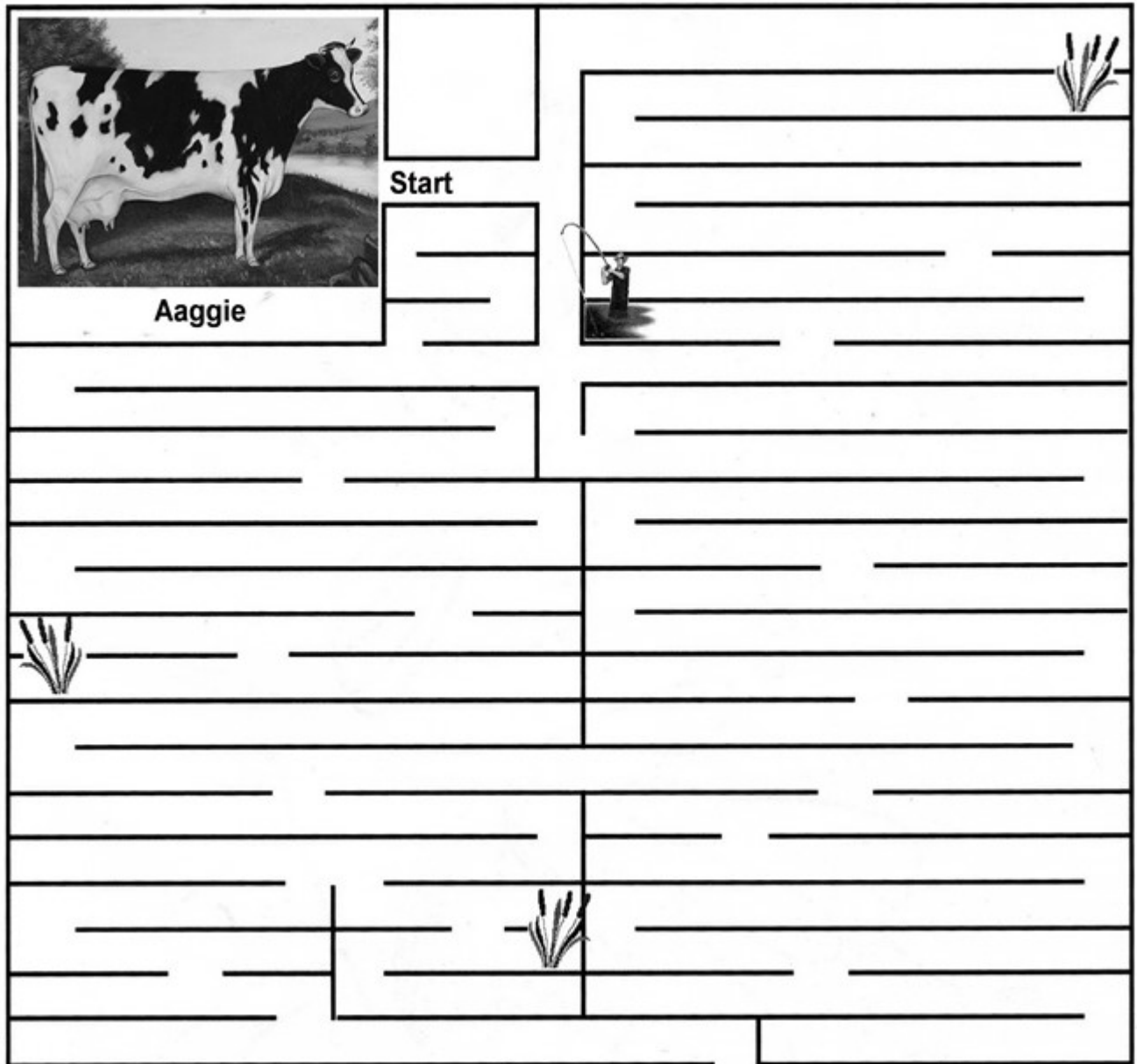
2. What year did Walworth officially separate from Ontario?

3. What were some of the Yeoman's family accomplishments?

4. From what country were the Holstein cattle imported?

Stream Maze

Help Aaggie find her way to the pond!

Aaggie

Start

Walworth churches

The First Methodist Episcopal Church

Second Baptist Church of Walworth.

Historic Markers and Plaques

What Is a Historic Marker?

Historic markers are usually made of molded metal and mounted on poles or buildings near a historic place. They tell the story of the place or the person who was important to that place and why it is important.

Some markers are placed by New York State, others by private individuals and others by public organizations. Many local markers have been sponsored by grants from the William G. Pomeroy Foundation.

The type of marker used also tells us something. *National Register of Historic Places* markers are used to show that a building has historic significance. The red *Legends and Lore* markers are used to highlight legends that cannot be documented well in facts but are stories passed from one generation to another. Blue and yellow markers with the outline of New York State on them are based in facts that have been documented with sources from the time the event happened and show that a building or site has historic significance.

Other markers can be found that mark the burial sites of soldiers of the American Revolution, important sites for the history of the Erie Canal and Women's Suffrage. These markers are just the beginning of earning more about history at these sites. We hope you will look up more information on your own or with your family.

You can look up more information about these Wayne County sites:

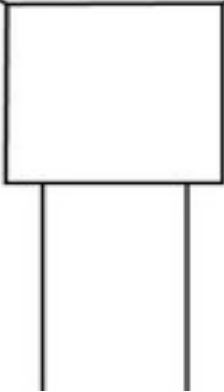https://waynehistorians.org/Places/?keyword=&town=0&pid=200&type=203

ACTIVITY: Create a historic marker for something that has happened to you in your life. Don't forget to color the marker too!
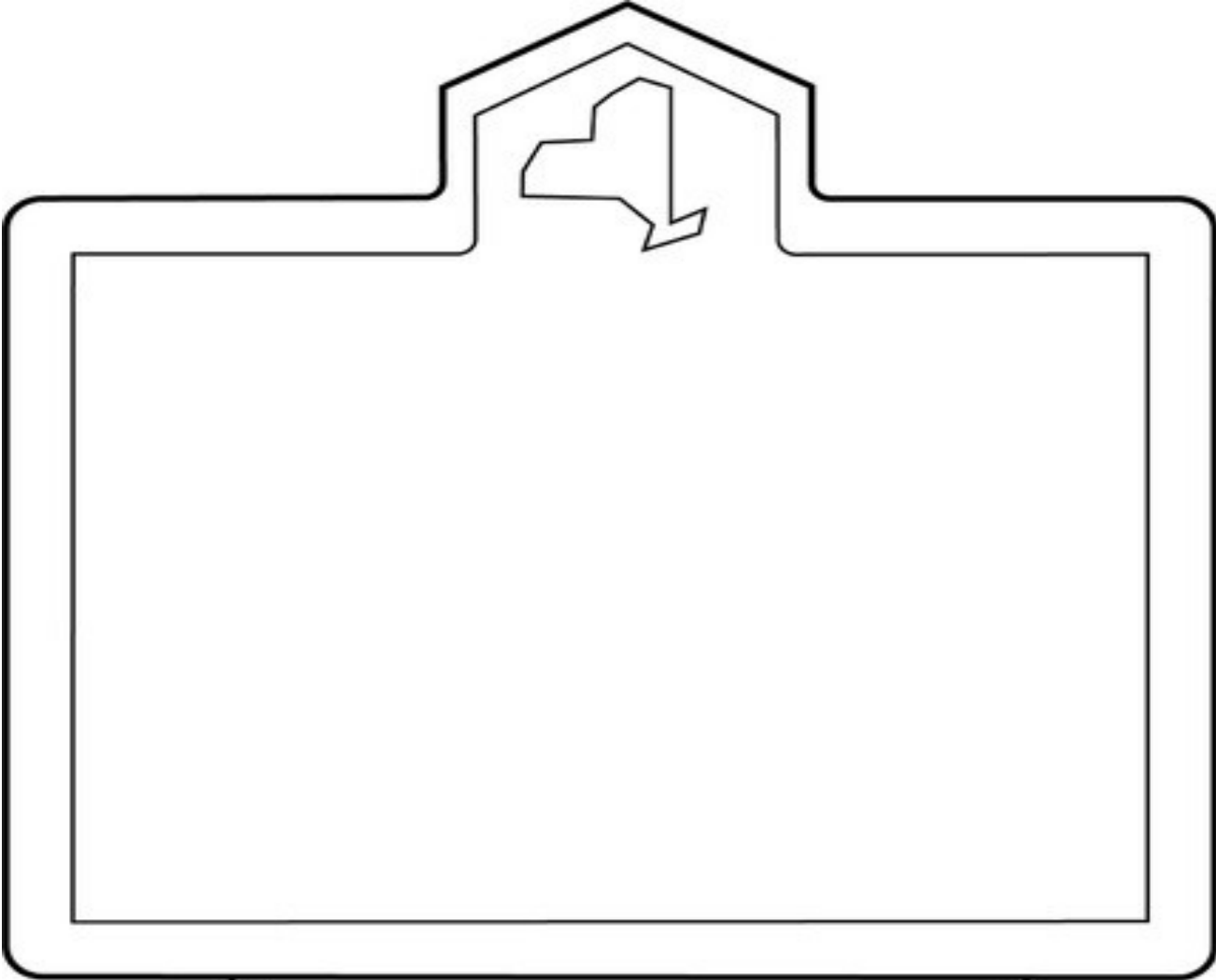
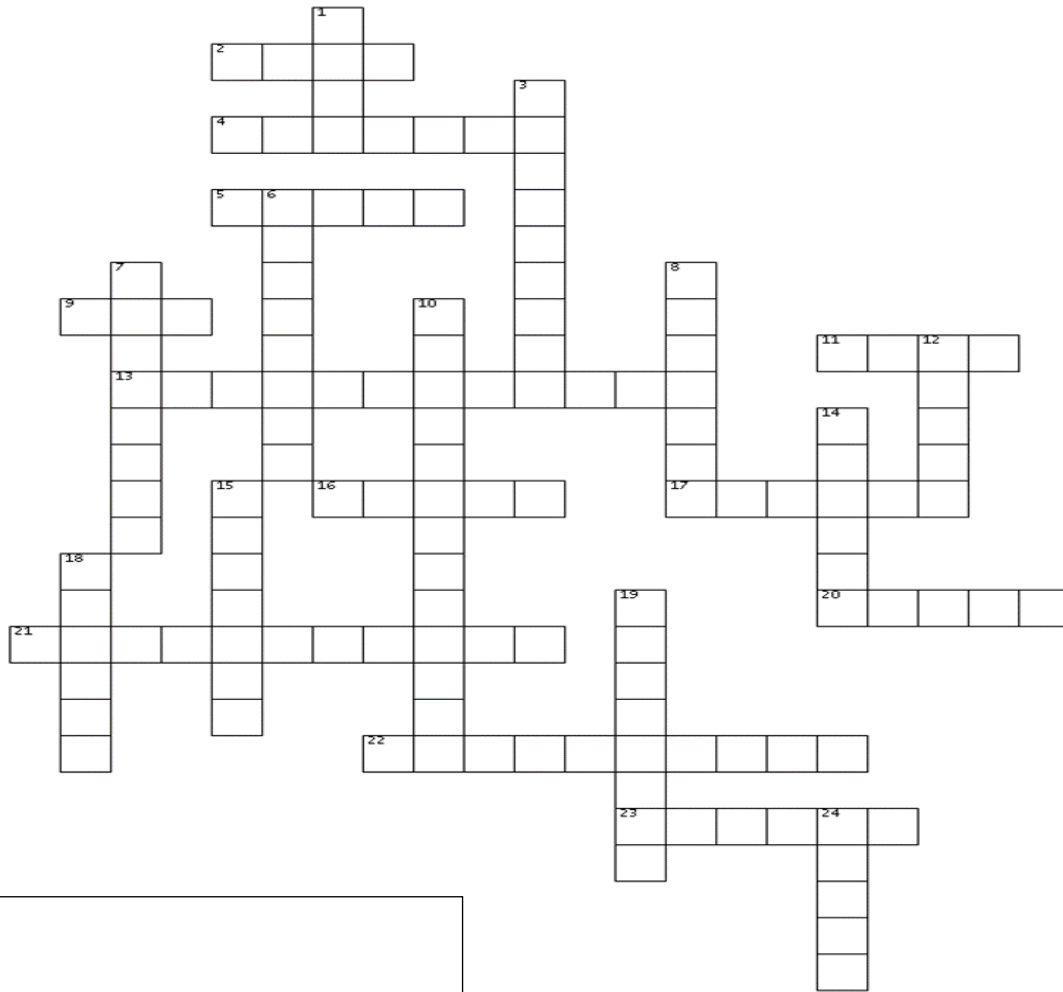**List Historic Markers Near You:**

1.

2.

3.

Wayne County New York Crossword Puzzle

Answers can be found in this Activity Book.

ACROSS

2. The last name of an African American minister who was employed in Butler in 1841.
4. The occupation of the person for whom the Town of Marion is named.
5. The last name of the first settler in Palmyra.
9. The last name of the sisters who started a religious movement in the Town of Arcadia in 1848.
11. The last name of the first settler in the Town of Huron.
13. The name of the religious movement that began in the Hamlet of Hydesville.
16. A famous statue in Wolcott.
17. A major fruit crop grown in Wayne County.
20. The first town to be established in 1790 in what is now Wayne County.
21. This term "_____ Railroad" refers to a secret network to help slaves escape to Canada.
22. The H.G. Hotchkiss Company was famous for this.
23. The common name for the organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry.

DOWN

1. An early industry found in Ontario and also Wolcott.
3. The last name of the first ordained female minister in the United States.
6. The last town to be established in 1830 in Wayne County.
7. T.G. Yeomans and Sons imported a herd of these cattle to Walworth in 1879.
8. First referred to as the "Tolland District" it was one of two towns where settlers arrived in 1789.
10. The Native American name that we usually call "Iroquois."
12. First known as "The Forks" it was one of two towns where settlers arrived in 1789.
14. The last name of a famous General born in Macedon.
15. The County from which the western part of Wayne County was taken.
18. The County from which the eastern part of Wayne County was taken
19. A term used to describe the right to vote, usually associated with the movement for women gaining that right.
24. An important industry in Clyde was the manufacturing of this product.

How Does Town Government Work?

Town governments make and carry out laws that are just for that town. These are in addition to our national, state and county laws. Some town officials are elected and some are appointed by elected officials. A major role of both the town and county governments is to develop and pass a budget each year. A budget is a plan to account for spending and income. Most of the town's income is received from taxes paid by citizens and property owners. Once passed, town officials make sure the budget is followed.

Each town in Wayne County has a Town Supervisor, elected by citizens of the town. In Wayne County, the Town Supervisor is the "chairperson" of the Town Board for their town, and also a member of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, which makes laws for Wayne County.

Also elected are four Town Board members (sometimes called trustees or town council members). Most towns also elect a Town Clerk, Highway Superintendent and Tax Collector. Town Clerks are responsible for keeping all town records. Highway Superintendents are responsible to maintain all the town roads. Towns have appointed officials and boards that are assigned to certain tasks like Zoning,   Planning, Assessment and Historian.
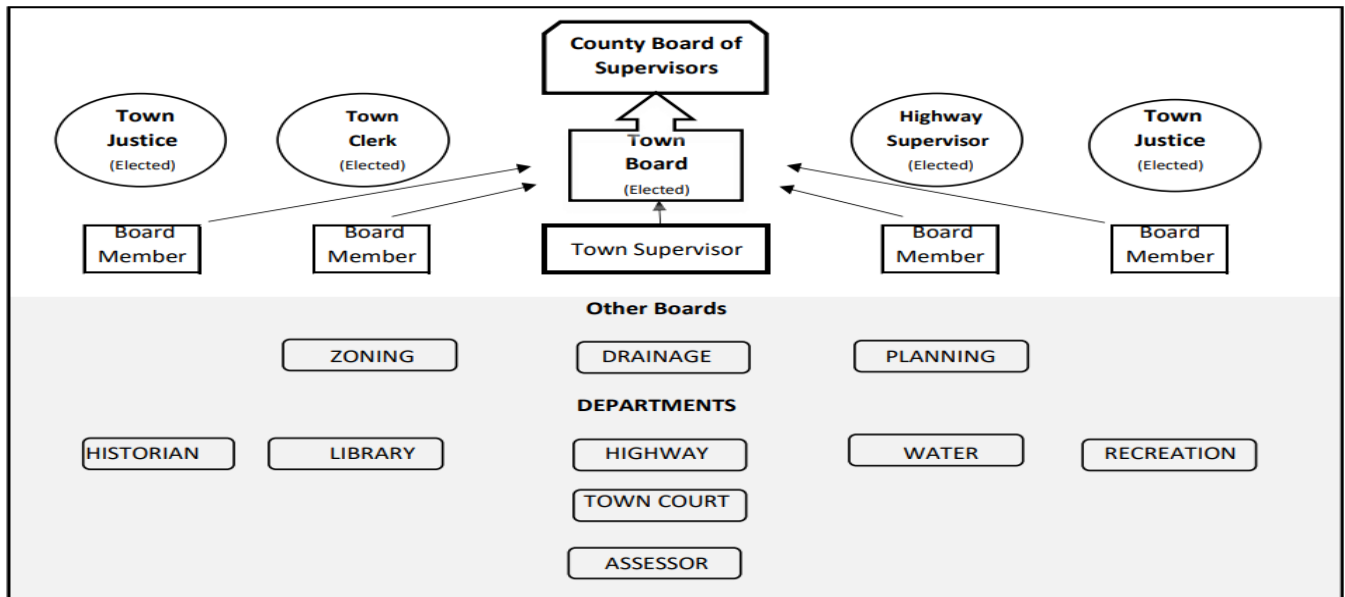
There are seven villages in Wayne County that have an elected mayor and village trustees to make rules and pass budgets for just the villages located within the towns. On your town's webpage, look up the following:

1. The name of the Town Supervisor:

2. The name of the Town Clerk:

3. The names of the Town Board members:

4. If you live in a village, who is your mayor?

Answers can be found on your local town or village website.

What does it mean to be a "CITIZEN"?

According to the dictionary, the word "**citizen**" is a noun that describes a person who legally belongs to a country or place and has the rights and protections of that country or place.

What does a citizen do?

A citizen has rights according to the place where they live but also has responsibilities.

What are my rights as a citizen?

A citizen in the United States can hold public office, can vote in all elections, is entitled to due process under the law, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press.

How can a person be a responsible citizen?

A responsible citizen exercises their right to vote in local, state and national elections.

A responsible citizen will clean up after themselves in public places. For example, if you have a picnic at a park, you will clean up after yourself and throw away your garbage in the trash cans.

A responsible citizen would call the police if they see a crime committed.

A responsible citizen is kind and helps their neighbors.

A responsible citizen would volunteer to help others less fortunate than them.

Name specific things you and your family can do to be good citizens in your community.

Name All The Places You Are A Citizen

I am a citizen of:

1. My Country

2. My State

3. My County

4. My Town

5. My Village

6. My School

Do You Want to Learn More About Wayne County?

Here is a list of resources for you:

Wayne County New York: https://web.co.wayne.ny.us/

Everything you need to know about Wayne County, NY is here. History, employment, tourism, highway department, emergency services, environmental services and much more as well as a listing of the Board of Supervisors and local officials throughout the county. Put it to work for you!

Wayne Historians Organization website: https://www.waynehistorians.org/

This wonderful resource has information on many historic buildings in Wayne County as well as a listing of all the historic markers. You can make your own tour using the features of the website by choosing what category you are interested in (architecture, industry, cobblestone buildings, religious and social movements, Erie Canal etc.) See what Wayne County really has to offer!

Wayne County Historians Office website: https://web.co.wayne.ny.us/398/Historian

This website is chock full of information regarding local museums, historians and historical societies as well as local history. There are links on historical society websites, contact information for town historians, cemetery listings by town, maps, genealogical information, microfilmed records as well as details on how to schedule time at the Historian's office to do research.

Wayne County Bicentennial:

http://www.waynecounty200.com/

https://www.facebook.com/waynecounty200 (Facebook)

https://www.instagram.com/waynecounty200 (Instagram)

Check out all the wonderful events and planning going on for Wayne County's Bicentennial Year in 2023. Follow the Facebook page for daily local history updates and upcoming events.

Museum of Wayne County History:

https://www.facebook.com/waynehistory

https://www.waynehistory.org/

This wonderful old building was originally the county jail. Check out what life was like when the sheriff and his family lived in the house attached to the jail.   The museum has been featured on several ghost-hunting shows on the Travel Channel as well as the National Geographic Channel for its Viking spearhead found in Lake Ontario.

We hope you have enjoyed the Bicentennial Activity Book for Wayne County and will join us in saying,

"Wayne County is Historic to the Core!"