



Photo by Jane Clewell

A Message from the President

Summer is in full swing at the lighthouse. Visitors are flocking each day to come see the beautiful property and all the magic the lighthouse offers in its rich history. Our board has been working hard to ensure that all aspects of the lighthouse are both preserved and enriched. Our dedicated volunteers have also been busy maintaining our gardens, working on projects inside and outside the museum, as well as greeting visitors. Thanks to all our board members, members, and volunteers for coming together and generously donating your time and talents.

I am also pleased to announce that at our July board meeting, we approved several major renovation and improvement projects. These include masonry work to the tower, painting of trim, tower and roof and the window project sponsored by the Williamson family along with the generosity of donors with the matching challenge. It is because of each of you, that we are able to go ahead with preservation of our beloved lighthouse.

Our 5K Race was also a success! We had almost 300 racers in July. Helen Dunlap and her team reported a smooth event and a financially positive activity for the lighthouse. We

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Alasa Farms/Cracker Box Palace

Historic Marker

Ward Room

*SBHS Events July 4th weekend photos
Golf Tournament, Concerts, and more!*



Sodus Bay Historical Society & Lighthouse Museum

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Rosa Fox

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will be passing the baton from runners to golfers at our First annual Golf Tournament at Sodus Bay Golf Club. I would personally like to thank our sponsors, volunteers, and participants for your support.

Finally, if you haven't attended one of our Sunday concerts or ice cream socials, I would encourage you to stop by and enjoy a summer afternoon at the lighthouse. I can't think of a better way to capture these summer days than listening to a band, having a hot dog, and overlooking the bay and the lake. I only wish we could harness summer and slow it down.

I hope to see many of you at our annual meeting in August. For old friends, it will be nice to see you and catch up. For new friends, I look forward to the opportunity to meet you.

Thank you for your support!

Best,

Derek A. Poole

President
July 24, 2022

SBHS Annual Meeting

Wednesday, August 17, 2022

5 PM

Sodus Bay Heights Restaurant

More info to be sent out soon.

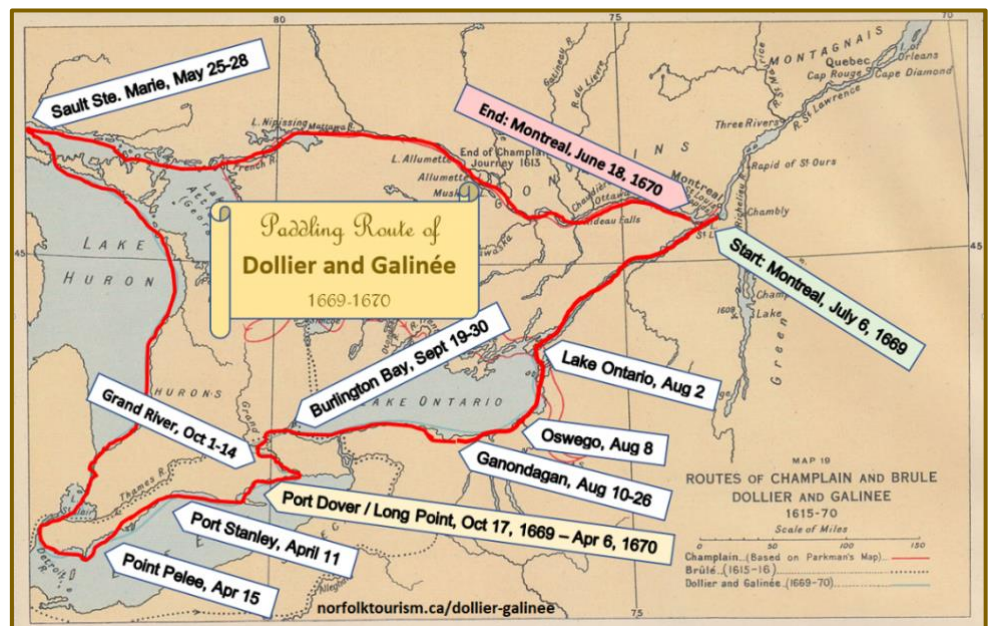
A Short excerpt from “The Sodus Bay Frontier”

Michael Mendat

The first documented visit to the Sodus Bay area by Europeans exploring the south shore of Lake Ontario was in 1669. Prior to this there were likely trappers and traders who came to this area - then called Bay of the Cayugas. With a trail leading south to their villages, it is likely that the French traders came through here or at least met the Iroquois here for trade purposes. At this time the black robed Jesuit priests had established missions in the main Iroquois villages for each of the five Iroquois tribes.

Rene-Robert Cavellier the Sieur de La Salle¹ was a 17th century French explorer and fur trader in North America. He explored the Great Lakes Region, the Mississippi River Valley, and the Gulf of Mexico. Though La Salle is best known for exploring the Mississippi River Basin, claiming it for France and naming it La Louisiane, he was also the first European known to have explored the south shore of Lake Ontario. The voyage La Salle undertook was magnificently documented in the journal of Father Rene Galinee and gives a wonderful primary source view of their trip.

While in New France, La Salle was told by some Iroquois traders of the Ohio River and how it led to a great sea, which led him to hope this waterway was the fabled Northwest Passage leading to Asia. It was then that Rene-Robert Cavellier the Sieur de La Salle set out from Montreal with two Sulpician Fathers, 21 Frenchmen, and a couple of Seneca guides, looking for the Ohio River. La Salle went up the St. Lawrence River with Fathers Francois Dollier and Rene Galinee, the Sulpician Fathers who documented the voyage, even drawing the first map of the south shore of Lake Ontario from firsthand observations. Fortunately, the journal of Rene Galinee survived.



La Salle & Galinee Journey Route

Excerpts from *The Journal of Dollier and Galinee*:

“Our fleet, consisting of seven canoes, each with three men, left Montreal on the 6th of July 1669, under the guidance of two canoes of Seneca Iroquois, who had come to Montreal...”

“On the 8th of August we arrived at an island where a Seneca Indian has made a sort of country house, to which he retires in Summer to eat with his family a little Indian corn and squash that he grows there every year. He has concealed himself so well, that unless one knew the spot one would have a great deal of difficulty finding it.”

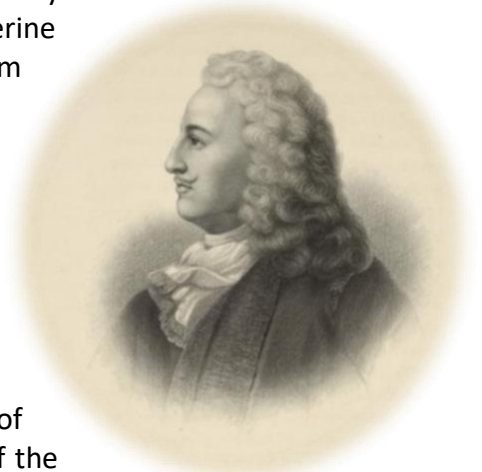
“At length, after thirty-five days of very difficult navigation, we arrived at a small stream, called by the Indians Karontagouat.”

On August 10th they arrived at Karontagouat, now known as Irondequoit Creek, near present-day Ellison Park. Though they did not explicitly say they stopped at Sodus Bay, Galinee’s journal seems to allude to this. What is known for sure is that on August 8th they stopped at an island where a Seneca lived. There are very few islands to the East of Irondequoit Bay. A Seneca would not be living too far to the East of their tribal lands. Though Sodus Bay was considered Cayuga territory, it was also used by the Senecas during the Summer and Fall. The French knew the Iroquois well due to their missions in the various tribal villages and they had Seneca guides with them, making it unlikely that this native was anything but a Seneca.

The only islands east of Irondequoit that fit the description would be at Sodus Bay. It would need to be a sizeable island if the Seneca was able conceal himself well enough to fit Galinee’s description. One could be led to believe that this was probably one of the three islands in Sodus Bay on which this ‘Indian’ lived. To bolster this interpretation, the map produced by Galinee clearly shows Sodus Bay with four islands in the embayment. This is the only bay on the south side of Lake Ontario that he shows as an actual bay, the rest appearing as rivers on the map. Why show this as an embayment with islands, unless their group stopped there? Even Irondequoit (Karontagouat) Bay, which they obviously entered is shown as being riverine.

When they were here in August, the water levels may have been high and Charles Point may have appeared to be an island, especially with the higher range of water fluctuation before the damming of the St. Lawrence River. Also, between the River of the Onondaga (Oswego) and Sodus Bay, the map shows two other ‘Rivers’, one being labeled as the River of the Cayuga, most likely they are Little Sodus Bay (Fair Haven) and Port Bay, the next two biggest riverine systems east of Great Sodus Bay. These bays would look like a river system then, the barrier bars at both bays tending to get blocked off with gravel. Even with the piers and breakwaters at the outlets of these bays today, they still fill in and need to be dredged.

In closing, La Salle and his expedition came through the Sodus Bay Area over 350 years ago, 120 years before the first permanent European settlers of Wayne County and some 120-150 years before the townships of Sodus and Huron were created. After this visit, Sodus Bay was in a tug of war between France and Great Britain for over 100 years before our nation was even born. This exploration is a little-known part of our area’s history and one that allows us perspective to the precursor of the settlement of the Sodus Bay area as we approach the bicentennial celebration of Wayne County.



Rene-Robert Cavelier
le Sieur de La Salle

Notes: 1. Sieur de La Salle – Translation - Lord of the Manor.

Resources and Credits: Dollier and Galinee Journal translation: https://www.americanjourneys.org/AJ_PDF/AJ-049.pdf

Map of Lake Ontario: <https://www.canadiana.ca/view/oocihm.74339/160>

Map of La Salle & Galinee Journey Route: <https://www.norfolk tourism.ca/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/paddling-route-dollier-galinee-1-768x488.png>

Image of Robert Cavelier de La Salle: <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-279e-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99>

Historic Marker Dedication at Alasa Farms/Cracker Box Palace

Rosa Fox

Overlooking Great Sodus Bay, a rolling forested drumlin reminds us of this region's Haudenosaunee roots. Cayuga and Seneca people traversed these lands to hunt, fish, and gather. The creeks and woodlands of this scenic shore provided a seasonal home base for the Haudenosaunee's provisioning activities.

The written history of this distinctive site begins in the early 1800s, with John Nicholas of Geneva, who purchased from Charles Williamson, agent for the Pulteney Estate, some 1400 acres of land situated on the shores of Great Sodus Bay in what is now the towns of Huron and Sodus. Nicholas envisioned a great commercial enterprise on Sodus Bay, constructing a warehouse, store, grist mill, and dock. Economic drain to Sodus Bay and the Lake Ontario region due to the War of 1812, along with a new trade route, the Erie Canal, crossing through Wayne County's southern tier, caused Nicholas' dream to fade. His death in 1820, accompanied by his heirs' lack of interest in his vision, prompted the sale of Nicholas' Sodus Bay property in 1826.

Escaping religious persecution, a small group of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing emigrated from England to New York in 1774 with founder, Mother Ann Lee. Also known as Shakers, this small sect grew, establishing colonies throughout the northeast. In March of 1826, a group of Shakers took possession of Judge Nicholas' 1400 acres on Sodus Bay.

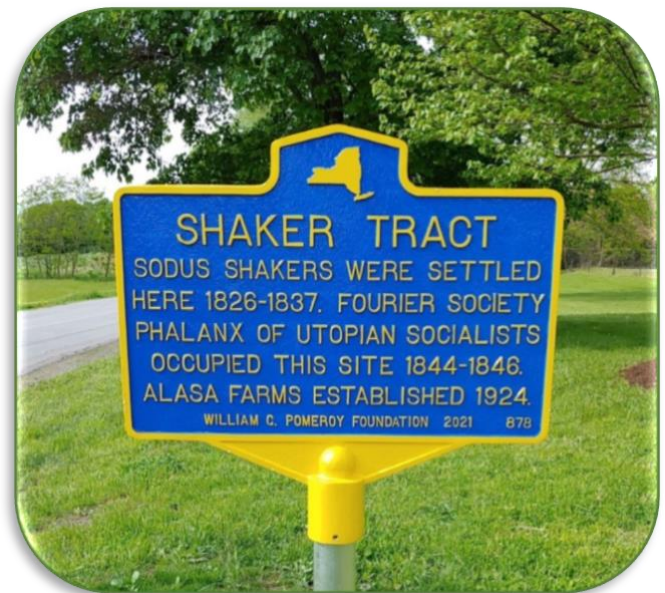
The Sodus Bay Shakers restored Nicholas' structures and constructed new buildings for their community: a meeting house; dwelling houses; sawmill; barns and other outbuildings. Approximately 150 Shakers lived here, working the land, raising field crops and orchards with a variety of fruits. Very industrious, they sold seeds, fruit trees, vegetables, fruit, grain, flour, salted fish, and brooms.

Local promoters had plans for a canal to be constructed connecting Sodus Bay/Lake Ontario with the Erie Canal at Clyde. The "Sodus Canal" route eventually chosen was to go through Shaker property. This prospect drove the Shakers away. Selling the property to the promoters, the Shakers left Sodus Bay in 1836. They built a new community in Groveland, NY, remaining there for over fifty years before selling in 1892 and returning to Watervliet, NY.

Though work began on the Sodus Canal, the project was in and out of planning for several years. Disputes with New York State and lack of funding caused the Sodus Canal project to be abandoned.

Between 1844 and 1846, a group of Rochester, Farmington, and Genesee Quakers lived at the Shaker farm. The community, or commune, known as the Sodus Bay Phalanx, was comprised of followers of Fourierism – a philosophy of socialist and utopian values influenced by early 19th century French philosopher François Marie Charles Fourier – who, in 1837, coined the term "feminism." During the 1840s, nearly 300 Fourierist communities were established from the Northeastern coastal states to Wisconsin.

Rochester Quaker, Benjamin Fish was president of the Sodus Bay Phalanx. Fish, wife Sara, and daughters Catherine and Mary were actively engaged in Rochester anti-slavery activities, being key members of the Western NY Anti-Slavery Society. The family worked for peace, suffrage for African Americans and women, prison reform, temperance, and Native American rights. Catherine signed the



Declaration of Sentiments at the Seneca Falls Women's Convention in 1848 and was a founding member of the National Women's Suffrage Association.

What happened to the Sodus Bay Phalanx? One report - Benjamin was forced from his post - possibly because his Quaker daughter married a Unitarian - not an acceptable practice during the mid-1800s. Another report - the group was falling apart. Arguments in philosophy, poor living conditions, illness, and lack of work effort led to inner discord. It is possible the reform efforts the Fish family and other members of the Sodus Bay Phalanx were involved in required their return to residences closer to the action for these causes. Whatever the reason, the Sodus Bay Phalanx members have left a lasting mark on the freedom and rights of many in this nation.

In 1855, the 1400-acre site was purchased by Lyons National Bank founder, DeWitt Parshall. Parshall's heirs sold the property in 1924 to Rochester partners Alvah Strong and Asa McBride. Blending their first names created the farm's longstanding moniker - Alasa. Eventually McBride sold his share of the farm to Strong, which remained in the Strong family, maintaining its rural estate charm and enterprising agricultural station - one of the largest farms in Wayne County. In 1962, 548 acres of the eastern section of Alasa was sold to developers, yielding what has become a residential area called Shaker Heights.



Alasa Farms was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009. It was this same year that the Main House, an original Shaker building, erected in 1828 was heavily damaged by fire. Many efforts are currently underway to restore and preserve this historic building.

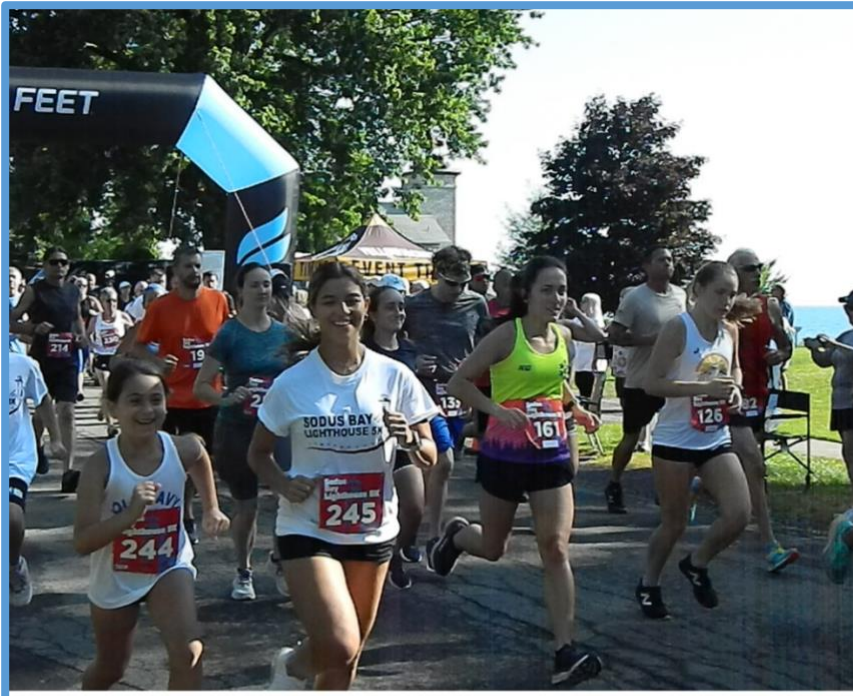
The Cracker Box Palace farm animal shelter and educational facility was outgrowing its facility during the early 2000s, leading the non-profit to lease barns and pasture from Alasa Farms. In 2011,

Cracker Box Palace purchased Alasa Farms, taking on the massive responsibility of restoration, preservation, and maintenance of the historic site as well as continuing the animal shelter enterprise, currently home to many horses, cows, sheep, goats, pigs, geese, chickens, and rabbits. Most recently, the Alasa Farms/Cracker Box Palace family welcomed the Genesee Land Trust as a partner to help preserve and promote public access to the site's 627 acres of farmland and forest. The dedicated historical research efforts of Wayne County Trail Works members Joan and Glenn Wallis enabled the successful award from the William G. Pomeroy Foundation for the historic marker.

Congratulations to all the individuals and organizations involved in preserving and sharing the history of this remarkable heritage site in Wayne County.



All photos for this article courtesy of Nancy Snyder, Wayne County Trail Works.



July Fourth 5K Race *Gap Mangione Concert*



Drone images of Gap Concert - courtesy of Cody Singer

Rooms of the Lighthouse - The Ward Room

Third in a Series on the Lighthouse Rooms

Rosa Fox

Named in honor of Edwin George Ward, the last Sodus Bay Lighthouse keeper to live at the lighthouse with his family, the Ward Room is a small room, situated near the lighthouse tower. The collection of artifacts in the Ward Room reflect commerce in the area with a strong focus on the coal export industry.

Edwin Ward was born on Horse Island at Sackett's Harbor on December 13, 1895. Edwin's grandfather, James, was a lighthouse keeper. Edwin's father George Ward served as head keeper of the Detroit River Light (1906 - 1908), Crossover Island Lighthouse on the St. Lawrence River (1908 - 1909) and the Horse Island/Sackets Harbor Lighthouse (1909 - 1926) until he was transferred to the Oswego Lighthouse, serving there until his death from typhoid pneumonia fifteen months later. Edwin's brothers, Frank and Oswald, also served at various lighthouses on Lake Ontario. Edwin was an assistant keeper of lights at Tibbetts Point from 1920 to 1939, at which time he transferred to Sodus Bay to oversee the outer light. 1939 was also the year the US Lighthouse Service merged with the US Coast Guard, and the Federal Government then required that all lighthouse keepers join the Coast Guard. The 1940 Census lists Edwin and his wife Linnie as residing at the lighthouse with four daughters and four sons, ages ranging from 9 years to 21 years of age. Edwin retired in 1952, having spent over 44 years in government service in the Army and Coast Guard.



Edwin George Ward SBHS Archives

As mentioned, the exhibits in the Ward Room reflect the early commercial endeavors at Sodus Bay. Ice harvesting was an important business around the bay prior to the region acquiring electrical service to homes and businesses. Block ice was used for food storage in "ice boxes" as well as for cooling buildings. The ice was cut in the winter and stored in ice houses, using sawdust for insulation. Fishing, another important business, brought in harvests of a variety of fish from the lake and bay for market around the region.

The most prominent exhibit in the Ward Room is the model coal trestle which occupies a complete wall of the room. Built and donated to the Lighthouse Museum in the 1980s by Rich Cobb of Clyde, Cobb's model was inspired by a drawing by Harold Russell, a retired engineer, who has been very active in the model railroad world. Russell's drawing and informative article about the trestle later appeared in the April 2003 Model Railroad Magazine. Of course, docked at the trestle in the Ward room, is a model of the 370-foot coal freighter, FONTANA, one of the most well-known vessels to transport coal on Lake Ontario. Cobb

continues to build railroad and other models of various infrastructure sites like the locks on the Erie Canal. On exhibit in the Sill room is another of Cobb's creations for Sodus Bay - a diorama of the first Sodus Bay lighthouse that includes a view of the early construction of the 1871 stone lighthouse.

The trestle: In 1873 the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad line was completed, ending on the west side of Sodus Bay, connecting Sodus Point with the coal fields of Central Pennsylvania. The first coal trestle was a small, heavily constructed dock 400 feet in length, standing 40 feet above the water and had two tracks. In 1884, the Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad Company, which was experiencing financial difficulties.



Coal Trestle Model by Richard Cobb

Between 1892 and 1927, well over three million tons of coal were loaded from the Sodus Bay trestle. Both bituminous and anthracite coals were shipped from Sodus Bay. Anthracite, or hard coal, burned much cleaner than wood, and was, by 1850, the preferred fuel over wood, for heating. Bituminous, or soft coal, was much cheaper and dirtier. Increasing in use after 1850, bituminous coal was used for railway locomotives and stationary steam engines. After 1870 it was used in the process

to make steel. Bituminous coal was also used in electrical power generation.

In 1927, due to increasing demands for coal, a new dock of heavy creosoted yellow pine timbers was built, extending to 800 feet in length and 60 feet in height, with eight pockets and chutes. Because the size and capacity of coal boats increased from 2,500 tons in the 1870s to 13,000 tons in the 1960s, it was necessary to maintain a channel 21 feet deep and 150 feet wide from the present-day pier to the trestle, as well as a 700-foot turning basin at the loading area.

"Shakers" were added to the trestle in the early 1950s that fit over the tops of the cars and shook them until all the coal dropped into the freighter's pockets. Before shakers, men climbed into the cars with shovels to loosen the coal by hand. In the mid 1960s, when boats were carrying 25,000 to 28,000 tons of coal, the Sodus Point coal trestle could not compete with other more modern facilities. The operation closed in 1967.

The property was purchased by a businessman with the idea of taking the trestle down and using the lower section as a marina. On November 5, 1971, a windy day, while men were working with acetylene torches near the outer end of the trestle, a red-hot bolt dropped onto a dust covered timber below. The result was a fire that destroyed the trestle. Smoke could be seen for miles around. Thus ended the nearly one century engagement of the coal industry contributing to the economy of Sodus Bay.

SBHS Committee News

The SBHS Board of Directors has several committees working diligently to assure the “jobs” of the Lighthouse Museum are completed. Many capable hands provide care and maintenance for the grounds, building - inside and out, archives, collections, and museum gift shop. Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum visitors experience a historic site of great significance to our region through the lens of beauty, care, education, and conservancy - thanks to the work of the volunteers on these committees.

Lighthouse Museum Gift Shop – Mary Quinn, Chair

KNOTS ‘R’ HOT!

Knot books are flying off the shelf at the Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum Gift Shop! We have knot books for adults and children, and a Nature Guide on tying knots. Some of our young children’s books are available in both English and Spanish. There are pop open Pirate activity books. You will find new books for all ages.

This summer, we have added toddler size tee shirts in a variety of colors. Lemon and lime-colored onesies are proving to be popular. The gift shop continues to have adult size clothing with some tee shirts available to 3X. There are new colors in caps and shirts.

There are many household and gift items such as: mugs, coasters, trivets, small plant pots, matted and framed photos and artwork, and a soon to be expanded holiday area. Something for everyone!!!

We will be participating in the Wayne County Winter Shopping Fling this year. It is a great time for holiday shopping, and it is fun!

We hope you come visit the gift shop at the lighthouse and enjoy the museum exhibits and beautiful grounds while here!



Curatorial Committee – Martha Lightfoot, Chair

This spring, the Sodus Bay Historical Society was recipient of a New York State Council for the Arts/Museum Association of New York (NYSCA/MANY) Partnership Grant for Capacity Building. Through this funding, SBHS was able to purchase a flat-bed scanner with a transparency adapter. This piece of equipment will be used to scan photographs, newspaper articles, documents of all kinds, including journals and record books and other historical materials that are inherently fragile, allowing the historical society, researchers, and visitors to have faster and safer digital access of a wide variety of materials with the future potential for use online. The NYSCA/MANY grant was offered to allow museums to respond to pandemic challenges, increase community engagement, and update technology. Only 57% of applicants were awarded funding. SBHS funding of \$4000 was unanimously recommended.

Curatorial volunteer, Laura Boland, has been helping with many tasks in the collections end of museum activities. Laura has had the monumental task of organizing the museum's Past Perfect software, bringing it up to date, so that in the fall, when the software is updated, staff and others will be able to benefit from the improved capability, as well as the inclusion of more documents, photos, and artifact information. All in the realm of collections work and organization, this important tool will help to better keep track of historic pieces and add to the records as new research and information appears.

In addition to the digital efforts, the curatorial paper files in the office are being organized so that materials are more readily searchable and accessible. These efforts will, in turn, provide tools to improve current and future exhibits, exhibit signage, and resources in the museum.

Garden Committee – Sue Williamson, Chair

A picture says it in a thousand words! Photos by Jane Clewell and Sue Bassage.





Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum 2022 Golf Tournament

Monday, August 15, 2022

11:00 AM Registration/Lunch

12:00 Shotgun

4-person scramble

Prizes

Raffles

Silent Auction

50/50 Drawing



Notice!!

The Lighthouse Museum Hours through Labor Day

Sundays & Monday Holidays 12-5 pm

Wednesday - Saturday 10 am - 5 pm

Labor Day through Columbus Day

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday Holidays

Noon to 5 PM

2023 Bicentennial Calendar of Events

April 11 - Official Anniversary Celebration on the Courthouse Steps in Lyons

Followed by a Luncheon Reception at the Lyons Community Center

May 13 - Bicentennial Gala at Carey Lake

August 14-18 - 200 Mile - 200 Plus Runners

Torch Relay through Wayne County

August 19 – Bicentennial Family Fun Day at the Wayne County Fair.

📖 A *Bicentennial Activity Book for Kids* (of all ages) is available at historical society museums and public libraries throughout the county. FREE! The book is a wonderful overview of the history of each Wayne County town, with puzzles, coloring pages, and more. Get your family's today at the Lighthouse Museum!

📖 The *Voices of Wayne County: A Bicentennial Memories Book* will be going to the publisher soon! With release planned for this fall, this book is sure to be an excellent holiday gift and is guaranteed to be a treasure for years to come.

📖 Gene and Rosa were guests on Chris Carosa's *The State of Greater Western New York*. To view the show: <https://stateof.greaterwesternnewyork.com/2022/07/fascinating-wayne-county-history-and-its-upcoming-bicentennial-celebration/>

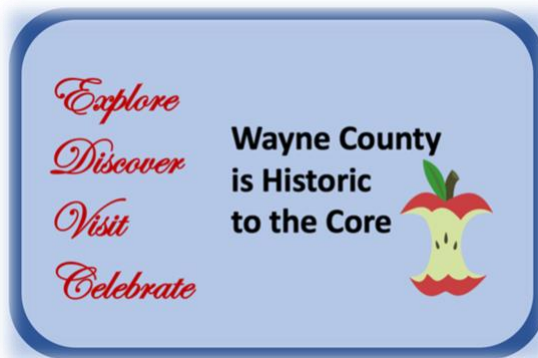
📖 The Wayne Historians Historic Sites Database is a terrific resource to discover and learn about over 1200 historic sites in Wayne County. Whether your interest is architecture, museums, abolition, historic markers, murals, agriculture . . . you will find an abundance of local Wayne County history on this website. Check it out! <http://www.waynehistorians.org/>

📖 The Bicentennial Float is making its way around the county again this year. Be on the lookout for it in your neighborhood!

📖 The two-year (2022-2023) commemorative *Bicentennial Calendar* is still available for purchase online through the Wayne County Museum of History. <https://web.co.wayne.ny.us/DocumentCenter/View/3171/Where-to-Find-a-Calendar-PDF?bidId=>

📖 A Wayne County Bicentennial Photo Quilt is being created this summer. With photos from around the county – including the Sodus Bay Lighthouse – the quilt will be photographed, and posters made to sell as fund raising. The quilt itself will be exhibited across the county at museums and municipal buildings throughout 2023.

📖 Bicentennial Information
Wayne County Bicentennial Email Contact: Bicentennial@waynehistorians.org
Website: <http://www.waynecounty200.com/>
Facebook: [Wayne County NY Bicentennial 2023](https://www.facebook.com/WayneCountyNYBicentennial2023)
Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/waynecounty200/>



Sodus Bay Historical Society presents the

2022 Summer Concert Series At The Lighthouse



JULY

- 3 Gap Mangione Big Band
- 10 Mitty and the Followers
- 17 Brass, Inc.
- 24 Matt Chase and Thunder Canyon
and Ice Cream Social
- 31 Chris Wilson

AUGUST

- 7 The Ripcords
- 14 The Flyin' Column
- 21 Drew Frech and Ice Cream Social
- 28 Dean's List

SEPTEMBER

- 4 Ron and Nancy One Song

Sundays 2:00-4:00 p.m. 🎵 7606 North Ontario Street, Sodus Point, NY
Concerts are FREE 🎵 Bring your own seating for the lawn
Refreshments are available at the Lighthouse Concession Area

Thank you to our generous supporters!

Thank You to These Sodus Bay Lighthouse Sponsors

In addition to our loyal members, the Sodus Bay Historical Society relies on the generous contributions from area businesses and foundations for support. Given the economic toll the COVID-19 virus continues to take on our local businesses this past two years, it is important to show your appreciation by supporting these businesses. Their continued support will help the Sodus Bay Historical Society and Lighthouse Museum move forward and continue to make possible future events and activities.

Thank you!

Platinum

*Robert G. Boehmler
Community Foundation
Finger Lakes Community Arts Group
Krenzer Marine
Town of Sodus
Village of Sodus Point*

Diamond

C.H. Stuart Foundation

Gold

*Northwind Harbor
Wegmans
The Wright Family Foundation*

Silver

*Computer Support by Cathy Contant
The Heights Restaurant
Marshall Farms Group*

Bronze

*The Bay Street Hotel
Captain Jack's
El Rincon Mexicano
Fowler Brothers Farm
P.A.T.I. Fire & Safety
Patricia Paprocki
Youngman Orchards Farm Market
Ward Steel*

Additional Generous Support

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Mark Ketcham and Werner Lutz -
Do It Now Fund at Our Fund
Neighborhood Association of Sodus Point
New York State Council on the Arts
Peter C. and Mable Browne
Family Charitable Fund
Sodus Bay Historical Society Members
Town of Sodus
Village of Sodus Point*

