What another wonderful year we’ve had at our beautiful, historic Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum! Over 20,000 people visited our site—from 19 countries and 49 states. (We only missed North Dakota!) We could not have welcomed all these guests so successfully without the tremendous efforts of all our wonderful volunteers. Many thanks to all who helped. Many thanks also to our dedicated museum staff members, Noreen Strong and Laura Boland, who kept our museum open six days a week for six months and logged many hours behind the scenes to ensure everything ran smoothly. Unfortunately for us, 2016 marks Noreen Strong’s last year on our staff. For the past five seasons, she has been my right hand and has helped in too many ways to mention. Visitors and volunteers alike recognize her dedication and have enjoyed being here because of her sense of humor and welcoming attitude. She will be greatly missed, but we wish her well on her second retirement.

Here are some highlights:

* Attendance for our “Summer Concert Series at the Lighthouse” was strong again this year. In 2017, you will see several crowd favorites—like the Dady Brothers and Panloco—return along with some new bands to keep the series fresh. You won’t want to miss nine-time SAMMY Award winner Isreal Hagan or Rochester’s popular band The Buddhahood.

* Our “History Alive!” lecture series was a great success. Our five presentations attracted over 260 attendees! Watch for a new series beginning in May.

* The first two phases of our lighthouse rehabilitation project have been completed! We have addressed rainwater abatement issues, have rebuilt the front porch, installed new garage doors, painted the frame portion of the building, and have had 13 windows completely rehabilitated. Phase three, scheduled for 2017, involves masonry repairs.

In this issue of *Flash—The Magazine of the Sodus Bay Historical Society*, you will see part two of an interview with Harold Teeple about the east side of Sodus Bay, learn about Viking explorers in Sodus Bay, find out about *Legends and Lore of Lake Ontario*, and much more. We hope you enjoy this issue—a membership benefit.

Thank you again for all of your support and for entrusting me with your beautiful lighthouse. I wish you a warm, wonderful winter and a magical 2017. I hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

Joseph O'Toole
In the last issue of the *Flash*, the “Tales from the East Side” interview introduced young Harold Teeple, a longtime resident of Sodus Bay’s east side. Harold fell in love with Sodus Bay in 1930 at the very early age of eight. In 1931, after living on the bay for only one year, the Teeple family moved from Lake Bluff to North Rose. During the next 14 years, the family lived in North Rose; however, the Teeple men continued to visit and fish on Sodus Bay. Harold’s experiences as a youth on the east side of Sodus Bay provide the background for what was to evolve years later as a growing connection to this great bay and to the blossoming of the Teeple Apple Farm.

On April 1, 1945, Byron and Elsie Teeple bought the 150-acre Hill Farm on Lake Bluff Road across from LeRoy Island Road. The north end of the farm went all the way to the lake—including the root swamp between Lake Bluff and Garner Road (pre-Chimney Bluff State Park). The south border went to what was then Correll’s (more recently Connelly’s Cove Restaurant). More orchards and farmland were acquired to include the Owen Farm on Owen Shores, the Benjamin Farm across from Skipper’s Landing, and the farm on the ridge across from the Sloop Landing Road intersection with Lake Bluff Road. Other orchards were purchased over the years to expand the Teeple Farm to approximately 300 acres by the 1960s.

Harold Teeple was in the service during World War II at the time his parents purchased the farm. His brothers Arnold, Ralph, and Gene helped their parents in the early days of the farming venture. Locals said the farm was a “white elephant”—that “nobody ever made it here because the land was too wet.” A lot of the land was planted in peppermint from about 1918. The peppermint was harvested for the Hotchkiss Peppermint factory in Lyons, New York. Cattle, pigs, and a team of horses came along with the farm and were cared for by the boys. Corn, red beans, squash, and apples of all varieties—Baldwin, Ben Davis, Sutton Beauty, Golden Russet, and Mann apples “from big old trees”—were grown on the farm. Mann apples are green, dense, heavy, late-keeping apples, which were used primarily for making cider.

(continued on page 3)
East Side (continued from page 2)

Harold’s youngest brother, Eugene, enrolled in the engineering program at Syracuse University upon graduation from North Rose High School. Gene took a trigonometry class at Syracuse that first summer of college. He recalled sometimes riding with a local student and also hitchhiking to class in Syracuse. Gene still worked on the farm that first summer; however, he eventually had to sell his pigs and turn his muskrat trapline over to someone else.

Harold was released from military service in October 1945 and came home to work the farm. On April 5, 1946, Harold married the love of his life—a girl from Macedon named Elsie Baker. Harold and Elsie were married in a double wedding with Elsie’s twin sister Elma. Yes, Harold’s mother’s name was also Elsie—Elsie Brown. Mail delivery was always interesting: which “Elsie B. Teeple” was the intended recipient?

Harold’s dad, Byron, passed away in 1948. Harold and Elsie had been living in a small house down the road, but they decided to move into the big house to be closer to his mother. The Teeple family was also growing, as by 1948, Harold and Elsie had three sons; two of the boys were twins!

Eventually Harold bought the farm from his brothers and began to purchase additional orchard acreage. Some of the orchards were quite “ancient” and very overgrown. Harold recalls that a neighbor of one of the orchards, Elmer Veley, raised bees. Elmer told Harold he wouldn’t let his bees go into these adjoining orchards. If the bees went in, they got lost in all the overgrowth and couldn’t get out.

In telling about muskrat trapping, Gene recalled that he had eaten muskrat stew at local game warden Earl Sutherland’s Lake Bluff home once. Harold went on to relate about a gentleman inquiring about muskrats he had in a bucket, wondering if he ate the critters. Harold told him he didn’t but knew of some local people who packed the muskrats up in shipping tins. They sent them off to New York City where they were sold as “marsh rabbits.” Harold then asked Elsie, who was present at the time of the gentleman’s question, what was for supper that night; her reply . . . “muskrat legs.” And indeed, muskrat legs they had, well prepared, too! Muskrats were very prevalent in the 1940s and ’50s. Harold recalled trapping as many as 35 in a single day and selling the pelts for four dollars each.

Elsie was always eager to try new adventures. One morning, she wanted to go with Harold out in the boat to see what it was
WHAT IS IT?

A museum saves objects for future generations by following established standards for preservation. All artifacts, including oil paintings, degrade over time. Variations in temperature and humidity, exposure to light, damage by pests, improper handling, and contamination by environmental pollutants (dust, smoke, water, pollen, etc.) all contribute to a decline in an artifact’s attributes. Objects that have degraded require professional restoration.

Oil paintings created in the 1800s were treated with a varnish that yellows over time, darkening the vibrancy of the original colors. Steps taken to restore this painting to its original state included cleaning the reverse side of the canvas; adding stretcher keys to key out the canvas; vapor treating deformations in the canvas surface; removing the surface dirt and grime layer; filling areas of paint loss with Modostuc (a dense putty material with very little shrinkage after drying); inpainting losses, scratches, and abrasions; and applying a protective varnish layer of Paraloid B72 (a thermoplastic resin) and Golden Mineral Spirit Acrylic (MSA) satin finish. This contemporary varnish will not yellow with age.

Following this conservation treatment, Meg Moritz donated the period-appropriate frame we selected. A backer board was added to protect the reverse side of the canvas from dirt and damage, and glass was added to protect the frame liner and front of the image.

The total cost of this restoration project was $2,555, and was made possible with support from the Genesee Country Antique Dealers Association, the Hoffman Foundation, Meg Moritz, Esther Ormsby, Joe O’Toole, and Matt Clingerman.
like to take in a day’s fish catch from setlines, which in those days were still legal. So, out they headed in their little rowboat. Elsie began pulling in the line, and at the first hook was an eel! Elsie did not like snakes; eels were no more likeable. Every hook along the line had an eel. The harvest that morning brought in a total of at least a dozen eels—and “not one single bullhead!”

During the ’50s and ’60s, cottagers on the east side of the bay were increasing in number and creating landscaping in their bay-front lots. The Teeple children were active working on the farm helping to improve the orchards. Some of this improvement was in the elimination of stones in order to ease the plowing and mowing of the fields and orchards. The Teeple children, four boys and a girl, picked stones, loaded them on a tractor-pulled wagon, and took them to the bottom of the hill on Lake Bluff Road. The stones were then sold to folks on the bay who used the stones for cribbing, beach landscaping, and shoreline retaining walls.

From his hilltop house, over looking Hog, LeRoy, and Eagle islands, thinking about days gone by, Harold humorously remembers the smell of paint wafting across the marsh on hot summer days—when islanders were putting a fresh coat of paint on their cottages. Harold has many fond memories of the bay, and his love of the bay is keen. His wish for the bay is that future generations take time to connect with the bay, and most importantly, that they respect, love, and maintain the land and waters of Great Sodus Bay.

**An enormous expression of appreciation to Mary Teeple-Anjo, Eugene (Gene) Teeple, and Harold Teeple for their time and willingness to share these family stories that truly provide a wonderful addition to the tapestry of life on Great Sodus Bay.**
Congratulations to our loyal Lighthouse Events Sponsor Thad Peake. Lessord Chrysler Products is now Peake Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep, RAM, Fiat. They have a wonderful new location just west of the Village of Sodus at 6551 Pratt Road. If you’re in the market for a new vehicle, stop by and check them out—and be sure to thank Thad for his support of the Sodus Bay Lighthouse!

Thank you to our wonderful Lighthouse Events Sponsors

In addition to our loyal members, the Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum relies on generous contributions from area businesses and foundations for all of our events. Please show your thanks by supporting these businesses:

**DIAMOND**
- C. H. Stuart Foundation
- Finger Lakes Community Arts Grants
- Fleet Feet Sports
- New York State Council on the Arts

**PLATINUM**
- Claude G. and Geraldine A. Wright Family Fund
- Finger Lakes Radio Group
- Peake Chrysler, Dodge, Jeep, RAM, Fiat
- Robert G. Boehmler Community Foundation
- Town of Sodus
- Village of Sodus Point

**SILVER**
- Burnap’s Farm Market & Garden Café
- Fowler Farms
- Marshall Farms Group
- Northwind Harbor
- R. D. Clingerman Painting

**BRONZE**
- A Gentle Breeze Therapeutic Massage
- Boerman Tax Accounting & Payroll
- Bonnie Castle Farm Bed and Breakfast
- Captain Jack’s Goodtime Tavern
- Concord Ford
- Hot’s Point
- Lyons National Bank
- Lyons Veterinary Clinic
- Maxwell Creek Inn Bed & Breakfast
- Mengel Metzger Barr & Co. LLP
- Paton’s Market Place
- Q’s Landscape Enterprises
- South Shore RV Park

Annual Appeal

The Sodus Bay Historical Society helps preserve the history of the Sodus Bay area and serves as a cultural beacon for upstate New York.

You can help us achieve our ambitious goals by contributing to the Sodus Bay Historical Society’s Annual Appeal. You may now donate online at www.sodusbaylighthouse.org. Just click on “Annual Appeal” and choose your donation amount. We accept American Express, Visa, MasterCard, Discover, PayPal, and ApplePay.

All donations are tax-deductible. Remember to check with your employer if they have a matching gift program and double your donation!

Thank you! Your generous support makes our programs and preservation efforts possible!
The word Viking conjures up many images: horned helmets; tall, bearded invaders; long ships; barbarians who rape, pillage, and destroy. Are these images accurate? What do we know about these people from northern Europe? Who were the Vikings?

The beginning of the Viking Age is usually marked by the Norse raid on the monastery at Lindisfarne (an island off the northeast coast of England), which occurred in 793 C.E. After this raid, the thought of these invaders struck fear into the hearts of Europeans everywhere, supposedly prompting this prayer to be added to litanies in churches throughout the continent: “From the fury of the Northmen, O Lord, deliver us.”

For the next three centuries, Scandinavians crossed half the world in their sturdy ships. (The Norse were excellent shipbuilders and metalworkers.) They were maudurers, warriors, traders, and settlers. Their reach extended from Russia to North America, from Iceland to the Mediterranean. They invaded and settled in England, France (“Normandy”), and Ireland.

But the Vikings were not just pirates or barbarians; instead, they developed a culture with many aspects we would consider “modern” or “civilized” today. They established courts of law for the redress of grievances. Women had a great measure of equality with men; for instance, women ran the farms and households, and a woman could divorce her husband and retain half the couple’s property. Any Norseman had the opportunity to amass great wealth through his own efforts; social status was not solely predetermined by an aristocratic birth into a fixed hierarchy.

As both the population and the desire for greater opportunities grew, the Norse set out to find new lands. They established colonies in the Hebrides, as well as the Orkney, Shetland, and Faeroe islands. It was only natural that a new area of settlement for these seafaring people would be Iceland, beginning in 870 C.E. From Iceland, the next step was Greenland (circa 986 C.E.), then North America (circa 1000 C.E.).

(continued on page 8)
Our primary source of information about the Norse discovery and colonization of North America comprises two stories from *The Sagas of the Icelanders*, known as *The Vinland Sagas*. These are *The Saga of the Greenlanders* and *Eirik the Red’s Saga*. These fascinating stories tell us about Eirik the Red’s family and his troubles (being declared an outlaw for murder), his naming and colonization of Greenland, and his family’s voyages to areas of North America.

Eirik’s most famous son, of course, was Leif Eiriksson. He is credited with the discovery of North America, yet the sagas clearly tell us that the land was sited first by Bjarni Herjolfsson, an Icelandic merchant who was blown off course en route to Greenland, although he did not go ashore. Leif purchased Bjarni’s ship, hired thirty-five men, and made the voyage to these undiscovered lands in reverse, naming them Helluland (“Flat Stone Land”), Markland (“Forest Land”), and Vinland (“Wine Land”). He created a settlement in Vinland called Leifsbudir (“Leif’s camp”). After wintering in Vinland, the men loaded grapes and timber onto their ship and headed back to Greenland.

Subsequent voyages were undertaken by Leif’s family. His brother Thorvald, unhappily, became the first European to be buried in North America. His brother Thorstein set out for Vinland, but he never made it; he turned back and died in Greenland. Thorfinn Karlsefni was the next voyager. He had married Thorvald’s widow Gudrid Thorbjornardottir. She gave birth to Snorri Thorfinnsson, the first European born in North America. Lastly, the sagas tell of the disastrous voyage of Leif’s sister Freydis Eiriksdottir, a woman you would not have wanted to meet in a dark alley, especially if she had an axe in her hand.

There have been many debates over where the areas described in the sagas are actually located. Most historians believe that Helluland is Baffin Island, Markland is Labrador, and Vinland is Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Others, like James W. Curran, author of *Here Was Vinland*, proposed a very different view.

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In 1960, husband-and-wife team of Helge Ingstad and Anne Stine Ingstad discovered a Viking settlement at L’Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland. They uncovered the remains of eight house sites and numerous Norse artifacts, including a spindle whorl and needle hone, indicating the presence of women. They also found butternuts, which do not grow that far north, giving rise to the idea that the Viking explorers traveled farther south, probably down the St. Lawrence River.

So how does Sodus Bay factor into these stories? In 1929, there was a severe storm on Lake Ontario that destroyed the breakwater on the west side of Charles Point, damaging the boathouses of the summer residents of this point. One resident was Augustus Hoffman of Newark, New York. To repair his boathouse, he first had to dig a trench and fill it with cement. About 1,000 feet from the lake and about 20 feet from shore, he had to excavate the hard pan (compacted, cement-like layer of sediment) to dig this trench. That is where the spearhead was found, about one foot under the water level. (In *Here Was Vinland*, Mr. Hoffman states he was alone when this occurred; however, a local family’s lore tells that Albert Lewis was a handyman helping Mr. Hoffman, and it was he who actually found the spearhead.)

Augustus Hoffman gave the relic to Saxon Gavitt, a banker in Lyons who had a museum of curiosities on the second floor of his bank. The spearhead remained there until James Curran took it to be authenticated by Dr. C. T. Currelly of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. It is a genuine Norse spearhead which has been dated to around 1000 C.E. It is now in the Museum of Wayne County History in Lyons, New York.

How it got here we will never know. It could have been brought here by Native Americans from up north; it could have been dropped by a collector in the 19th century; it could have been lost by a Viking. The next time you gaze across the bay at Charles Point or sail past on your boat, look and listen carefully—you just may imagine Viking explorers rowing their longship, trying to spear a fish, and losing a relic we now treasure. History is truly right under our feet!

*Above: The Norse Spearhead, found in 1928.*

*Right: Charles Point in Sodus Bay, looking northwest. (SBHS Photo Archives)*

*Right: Dorothy Neal*
Volunteer in the Spotlight
Dorothy Neal

It was a bittersweet moment when we learned that our volunteer in the spotlight, Dorothy Neal, was retiring after 16 years of volunteer work for the Sodus Bay Historical Society. We are incredibly grateful for the cheerful disposition that Dot has brought to our museum over the years. Dot first learned of volunteer opportunities with SBHS through the local newspaper. She has been a museum docent and a gift shop cashier, and she has worked with four different directors. Dot told us that one of her favorite parts of volunteering has been the many people she has had the opportunity to get to know at the museum.

Dot lived in Sodus for 35 years while her husband of 63 years, Gordon, worked for RG&E. In 1962, they bought a cottage on the east side of Sodus Bay on Sloop Landing Road where they continued to spend summers after moving to North Carolina. Dot and Gordon have three sons: Brain, a charter boat captain; Mark, a painter; and Scott, who works for a credit union. They also have seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren! After living in North Carolina (while summering at Sodus Bay) for 20 years, Dot and Gordon decided to move back to the area permanently and now live in Webster.

Dot loves staying active, reading, and painting. She has enjoyed a life full of travel. Among the many places she has visited are Europe, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, and the Caribbean. Dot has always loved volunteering. In addition to her work at the Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum, she volunteered in a school in North Carolina, working one-on-one with students. Dot also volunteers at The Maplewood in Webster, where she considers many of the residents like family. Thank you, Dot, for all you have done for the Sodus Bay Historical Society. We are truly lucky to have had such a wonderful volunteer, and we’ll miss you!

If you or someone you know would like to volunteer at the lighthouse, please contact the museum office at (315) 483-4936 or e-mail volunteer@sodusbaylighthouse.org.
Legends & Lore

Karen Shughart lives in Sodus Point with her husband, Lyle. A retired chamber of commerce executive, editor, and publicist, she enjoys writing, photography, gardening, reading, volunteering, and spending time with friends and family.

unsavory seafarers. Many a sloop has returned to port without its crew or with their bones picked clean, followed by a dark cloud and wild cry during a fierce storm. This banshee—with the head of a wolf, vampire’s fangs and the black wings of a bat—shows no mercy to those who defy her. There also have been sightings of headless ghosts, ghosts dressed in military uniform from past wars, black cats, hellhounds, and, of course, more innocuous ghosts who haunt homes and shops near to the lake but do no harm.

Then there are the monsters who hide in our very deep and cold lake, some of which have been spotted as recently as the last century. While a reasonable explanation might be several extra-large fish swimming together, there have been huge eel-like beasts that have washed onto the beach that could, quite possibly still be living in the extreme depths of the lake. Sightings of UFOs, massive ships from another era, and huge buildings along the horizon also have been reported, although many of these can be scientifically explained and may be due to mirages that occur during electromagnetic and atmospheric changes.

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The book segues from the fantastical to the real in the chapters in the second half. The author tells how the names of our villages, creeks, streams, and islands were influenced by early Native American tribes. She describes the smuggling operations that took place here: black-market goods during the French and Indian War, slaves en route to Canada (and freedom) during the Civil War, and alcoholic beverages during Prohibition.

Profitable ship-salvaging businesses that recover cargo and ships’ parts after a wreck have been around since the eighteenth century, when pirates purposely lured ships into dangerous waters to murder the crews in order to steal the cargo and sell it. Since the nineteenth century, legitimate businesses have worked with owners and insurers to recover anything that may be of value or historical significance.

I also learned that recreational boating has been part of our culture for about 200 years, and with it a profitable boat-manufacturing industry. The author goes into great detail not only about the industry, but also about the many famous yachts that have sailed here, including the sixty-foot schooner, Lotus, launched in 1918 and restored multiple times by Sea Scouts and wealthy investors. Now on the National Register of Historic Places, the Lotus’s home remains on Sodus Bay. The last chapter, “Lake Ontario’s Legendary Trio,” talks about how environmental conditions have affected the populations of Great Lakes sturgeon, Atlantic salmon, and eel. This, for me, was the most interesting, cohesive, and poignant chapter.
WHERE’S THE WORD?

Find topics from this magazine in the grid. Words can go horizontally, vertically, and diagonally in all eight directions. Pick them out from left to right, top line to bottom line. Have fun!

Word Search
All Around Sodus Bay

APPLES
CARCAGNE
DOROTHY
EAST
EIRIKSSON

LEGENDS
LEIF
LORE
MUSKRAT
NOREEN

SPEARHEAD
STURGEON
TEEPLE
VIKING
WINDOWS

ANNUAL REPORT

Copies of our 2016 Annual Report are available. If you were not able to attend our Annual Meeting and would like a copy, please call (315) 483-4936 or e-mail info@sodusbaylighthouse.org. It is also available for download online at www.sodusbaylighthouse.org by clicking “Events” then “Annual Meeting & Dinner.”

Reviewed on TripAdvisor

“Wonderful little lighthouse with a delightful local museum!”
5 of 5 stars
Reviewed July 7, 2016

“Really glad we stopped here for the hour it took. This is a beautiful little lighthouse right on the bay. The staff is very friendly and will give you a very informative tour while you are there. There is a $5.00 admission fee and it is worth it. Among the cool things here is you get to go up into the top of the lighthouse and look around, take pictures and think of what it must have been like up there during a storm. The little museum is very well done covering local history with excellent exhibits of Sodus Point during the War of 1812, information on the life of a lighthouse keeper, life on the lake in the past including ice harvesting, the coal loading trestle and its fire and early 1900s bathing beauties. If you are in the area, stop in for a while. It really is a nice visit.”
Jeffrey L.
Morrisville, Vermont
THE PRESIDENT’S PEN

Dear SBHS Members and Friends,

Last spring, I was at the dealership in Rochester, awaiting an oil change and tire rotation. A woman with a smile on her face came up to me and said, “Oh, I go out to the Sodus Bay Lighthouse for the concerts every Sunday! I just love it there!” I was a little taken aback. How did she know we had this feeling in common? Oh, yes. I was wearing my terry pullover with the Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum logo on it. That brought a big smile to my face. We struck up a conversation about the Historical Society’s activities that lasted until her car was finished.

I get positive feedback a lot, especially when I volunteer as a tour guide. Many visitors to the lighthouse museum are amazed to learn that our beautiful gardens are maintained faithfully by a small group of dedicated volunteers, and they smile with interest at the local history stories with which our tour guides capture their attention.

A few weeks ago, we learned that the Sodus Bay Historical Society was one of four applicants selected for a grant from Documentary Heritage and Preservation Services for New York (DHPSNY). You might say, “Well, that’s nice—another grant! You go, guys!” Of course, Joe O’Toole is a master grant-writing superhero! But this grant is really special to me; it is the first grant I helped write, and I’m so excited about what it’s going to help us do.

This grant will help our Board of Trustees develop and write a three-to five-year strategic plan for SBHS. DHPSNY has been collaborating with the New York Council on Nonprofits to develop a strategic planning program, and we are in on the ground floor. Our board will receive training and a staff resource to teach us, facilitate our discussions, lay out a framework, and draft a plan that our board will finalize and approve.

The timing can’t be better. At our first meeting of this board’s term, the trustees decided this is the year to take the leap. The board has been focusing on initiatives and hitting budget targets pretty faithfully for the last few years, thanks to diligent and driving leadership, as well as the support of dedicated volunteers and a can-do staff. But we have all been wondering how to look out a little further into the future.

Strategic planning is not for the faint-of-heart. It’s not a prediction tool, and it’s not a fix-it solution, but it can help a board make better decisions in the present and prepare itself better for the future. It helps unify thinking, clarify roles, and it can inspire and challenge the board. It encourages the creativity to think out of the box, and it helps us see where we are currently, by monitoring progress, laying out priorities, and establishing accountability. Strategic planning is a realistic and reflective approach that will help our board examine Sodus Bay Historical Society’s capacities, expose our shortcomings, highlight our strengths, and assist the board in collaborating with other organizations to achieve goals.

This is what the Sodus Bay Historical Society board will be doing this winter and spring. As we count our blessings and make our wishes for the new year, help us think about how SBHS can grow in the life of our community. Feel free to send me an e-mail message (president@sodusbaylighthouse.org).

Our visitors leave feeling positively about our wonderful organization—all because of our members, sponsors, and volunteers. With our strategic plan in place in 2017, we will ensure that people will continue to fall in love with Sodus Bay and its rich history for years to come. And now, on to 2017.

Thanks so much!

Laurie Hayden, our society’s president, grew up in Sodus Point. After raising a family and retiring from a career with the U.S. Postal Service, she returned to her hometown where she has many fond memories of sailing and swimming in our beautiful bay. As a waterfront homeowner, she now enjoys views of Lake Ontario every day.
Save the Date
for these upcoming events!

**Tuesday, May 2**
10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Sodus Bay Lighthouse Museum Opens for the 2017 Season

**Sunday, July 2**
7:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Sodus Bay Lighthouse Independence Extravaganza

**Wednesday, August 16**
5:30 p.m.
Sodus Bay Historical Society Annual Meeting

See our online Calendar of Events for details, or call (315) 483-4936.

To become a member, send your name, address, phone, e-mail, and a check payable to “Sodus Bay Historical Society” to the address above, or join online using American Express, Visa, MasterCard, Discover, PayPal, or ApplePay at www.sodusbaylighthouse.org.
Annual Dues: Friends, $40; Contributing, $80; Patron, $120; Sustaining, $300. Life Membership: $1,000

Photograph, Tugboat Red Crown in ice, Great Sodus Bay, Early 1900s.
Sodus Bay Historical Society Archives (P.2015.035.11)