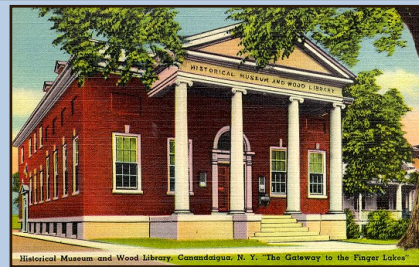


The Chronicles

of the Ontario County Historical Society

Established 1902



Volume 51, Issue 3

September 2022

To nurture and add value to a county-wide community by preserving and presenting our historic collections in a way that provides accessible educational opportunities and encourages dialogue.

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From the Director's Desk

By Cody Grabhorn

My how the summer has flown by! I know my job is to get people in the museum, but with the fall weather I have to say, get outside! Luckily, as many museums have found, you can encourage your patrons to be outdoors and share history with them at the same time. Therefore, I am encouraging you to experience history outdoors with the following events!



Cody Grabhorn

There are just some things you shouldn't do in a museum such as riding a bike. However, there are three historic bikes in our collection we want to show and why not show them off while encouraging people to ride their own? That is why we created a bike ride through the western side of Ontario County. The beauty of this ride is that it helps us to connect with the cycling world while bringing history to them. Often times, people don't realize that their hobbies have a rich history and this is one way to help them understand the historic perspective!

Maybe cycling isn't your thing, but sightseeing is. Our cemetery tours can get you out in the nice fall weather while also exposing you to the stories of past community members. Outdoor programs like walking tours offer so many opportunities to look at the spaces we drive past on a daily basis but rarely pay attention to. Moreover, they allow us to learn about the people who came before us and the stories they left behind. Believe it or not, gravestones can tell a lot about people, and that is why our tours this fall will take you through an important cemetery for our area! Dates for these tours can be found on page 12.

Then, if you want to be outside but aren't concerned with it being for exercise, you can come watch a fiber demonstration on October 8. Having an event such as this outdoors allows us to show you how the machines that are displayed in our current exhibit worked and how objects such as the dresses or quilts were made. Outdoor programs allow us to walk you through the process in a way that we can't in the museum due to space restrictions.

So, we hope these things get you out and about! Finally, we hope you have fun! One thing, I have heard a lot lately is that we are doing a lot of fun things here at the museum. My response to them is, "well yeah, didn't you know how fun history can really be?!" So, lets learn about our history and have some fun while doing so!

Education Update

By Ben Falter

One of my favorite parts about research is discovering interesting stories that you may not have been looking for in the first place, but which excite and draw you in when you find them. Recently I have been hard at work researching for the fall cemetery tour, and in the process of my research I have uncovered many remarkable stories. I don't want to give away too much of the future tour, but I want to give you a peek at what you can expect by sharing one of those stories.

The story I'd like to highlight is of political intrigue in the 19th century through the lens of John Greig. John Greig was a Canandaigua based lawyer in the mid-19th century. But he also served as our representative in the House of Representatives for a short period. A very short period, in fact. He took office in May 1841 and left office only four months later in September 1841. I was struck by just how short his term in office was and felt drawn to discover why. Greig was first elected in a special election in 1841 after the previous representative resigned shortly after being re-elected to the seat in the 1840 election. Greig himself then resigned in September, requiring another special election to fill the same seat. And both Greig's predecessor and his successor were the same person: Francis Granger. Why had Francis Granger resigned his position in the first place? And why did he come back later that year?

The answer lies in the presidential election of 1840 which resulted in William Henry Harrison, of the Whigs, becoming the president. Francis Granger was also a Whig, and a prominent one at that. In the 1836 election, Granger had even appeared on Harrison's ticket in some states. But when he was gearing up for the 1840 election, Harrison selected John Tyler as his running mate instead because he balanced the ticket, primarily geographically. Tyler was a lifelong Virginian and though Harrison had been born in Virginia, at the time he was much more associated with the West. By adding Tyler to the ticket, the Whigs hoped to gain important southern votes. But Tyler also balanced the ticket politically in that he was not a particularly staunch Whig. In fact, he apparently only joined the party because of his distaste for Andrew Jackson. But Whig leadership was not too worried about this fact, since as the Vice President John Tyler would not have much power. Even though Harrison had not selected Granger as his running mate for the 1840 election, he still wanted to recognize Granger's importance to the party. And so he asked Granger to be his postmaster general. Granger accepted, which required he resign from the House of Representatives causing John Greig's election. This explains the opening that John Greig moved in to fill, but then why did Francis Granger return to congress later that year? Everything changed due to Harrison's death.

President Harrison passed away from pneumonia only about a month after his inauguration, causing John Tyler to become the President. Tyler's failure to conform to Whig politics would cause problems, particularly when it came to the Whigs' banking act. The party leadership had made the passage of a new banking act a core piece of their platform in the 1840 election. But John Tyler was against the banking act, and he vetoed it twice. After the second veto, in September, Tyler's entire cabinet (all of whom had been placed there by Harrison) resigned in protest except for the Secretary of State. This, of course, included Francis Granger. Mere weeks after Granger resigned from the cabinet of President Tyler, John Greig resigned from the seat he had been elected to earlier that year. Another special election occurred and Francis Granger retook the seat that he had originally won in the election of 1840. It seems that Greig resigned specifically so that Granger could have his seat back. Most likely they were friends, as Greig lived across the street from Granger, and this was a courtesy he did for his friend and neighbor.

John Greig's connection to political maneuvering in 1841 was fascinating to me. Individuals' stories often intersect with larger narratives and can be a great way to gain personal insights into the past. I hope you will join me when the tour starts to hear the rest of the stories I have to share!



Ben Falter

What's in the Collection?

By Wilma Townsend

As we get ready for our upcoming "Gears and Beers" bike ride fundraiser, here's a look at the three historic bicycles and one tricycle that are in the OCHS collection.

F. F. Thompson's VELOCIPEDE

One of the first known, two-wheeled vehicles was patented in Paris in 1818 and named a "velocipede." This early bicycle did not gain popularity in Europe until 1863 when pedals were added to the front axle. Americans began to show immense enthusiasm for the velocipede and by 1869, some carriage builders were making them. Riding schools were established in many eastern cities, and the sport of riding them became popular, particularly with the wealthy. However, the fad declined quickly as the cycles were too heavy and cumbersome, and required a great deal of strength and coordination to ride.



Wilma Townsend

Frederick F. Thompson, owner of Sonnenberg in Canandaigua, became a big fan of the velocipede. In his 1869 diary, he frequently noted that he went "velocipeding" on the streets of New York City, where he had a residence, and in Canandaigua. He owned several and had at least one shipped to Canandaigua, including the one now in our collection. The brass label on this velocipede reads: "Mercer & Monod, No. 3 Williams St. N.Y.; J. M. Quimby & Co., MAKERS, Newark, N.J."

From F.F. Thompson's 1869 Diary:

Wednesday, January 6 - *Velocipeding from 3:00 - 4 in evening.*

Tuesday, January 19 - *Sent my big velocipede to Canandaigua.*

Wednesday, February 3 - *Went to Demarest's carriage rooms to see a new velocipede.*

Friday, March 5 - *Velocipeding in 40th Regiment Armory in p.m.*

Thursday, March 18 - *To Central Park in afternoon with Ernest Groesbeck on velocipedes.*

Saturday, March 27 - *To Apollo Hall to organizing meeting of American Velocipede Club. Was elected president.*

Wednesday, March 31 - *To opening of Velocipedrome at Empire Rink in evening.*

Saturday, April 10 - *Velocipeding in Central Park in p.m. on the new Demarest machine.*

Tuesday, April 27 - *To Sonnenberg on George's velocipede before breakfast.*

Monday, May 10 - *Rec'd new velocipede by Express.*

Tuesday, May 11 - *Rode Pickering velocipede 6 miles after tea.*



Velocipedes were made in Canandaigua for a short time c. 1868-1870: *Indeed so great was the interest in the new amusement that Theo. Van Tyne, who occupied what is now the Thompson planing mill on Bemis Street and manufactured carriages there, entered upon the manufacture of velocipedes on a large scale. There also was a riding rink on the second floor of the mill shop where Daniel McGinnis (a local stone mason) gave demonstrations and exhibitions (stunts and trick rides) there on a velocipede. (Sixty Years Ago, by Noah T. Clarke)*

continued on p. 4

Continued from pg. 3

Columbia BICYCLE

Although it is unknown who owned this Columbia bicycle, it is a classic example of the type of bicycle that became so popular in the late 19th century. The metal label on the frame reads "Columbia Model 30, Made by Pope Mfg. Co., Patented April 7, 1885, Nov. 3, 1885, Dec. 8, 1887, March 10, 1891, Patent Appl'd For." This bike was manufactured in Hartford, Connecticut. The frame made of nickel-plated tubing, rubber pneumatic tires, leather seat, rubber pedals, and cork handle grips all vastly improved the quality and speed of the ride. At about the same time "Columbia Ladies Safety" and "Racing Safety" bicycles and Columbia "Cushion Tires" were introduced. In 1892, over one million Columbia bicycles were sold worldwide.



Columbia TRICYCLE

Made in about 1926, this Columbia tricycle has a leather seat and a metal plate that reads "Columbia Boycycle, Steinfeld Inc. New York." The remnants of bright red paint are evident on the frame. Frederick B. Paulson (1919-1929), younger brother to Pauline Paulson Spare Hamlin of Canandaigua, owned this tricycle as a little boy. You easily imagine him biking with his friends on the old slate sidewalks. Sadly, Fred died in an accident at the age of 10.



Hawthorne BICYCLE

This Montgomery Ward "Hawthorne" model, girl's bicycle was very popular in the 1930s and 1940s. Most Hawthorne bicycles were manufactured by the Cleveland Welding Company or H.P. Snyder, specifically for Montgomery Ward. Painted blue, although not the original paint, this bike features rubber tires, original colored streamers on the handles, and coaster brakes.

The owner of this bicycle was Gladys Burgess Kikkert (1927-2009) of Hall, New York. According to her son, James Kikkert, there is a delightful story behind this bike. When Gladys was a girl, she wanted a bicycle so much that she started to save up money herself. She eventually convinced her parents to help her buy the one she wanted. Finally, as a young high school student, she was going to have her very own bike. Gladys planned a day that she and her parents would go to the store and buy the one she had her eye on. However, as that day approached, she contracted measles and couldn't go out. Knowing how much Gladys was looking forward to this day, her parents went to the store without her and surprised her with this beautiful Hawthorne bicycle to lift her spirits.



What was your first bicycle or your favorite bicycle? Do you remember the thrill when you figured out how to ride a bike? If you have a story and/or photo, send them to us.—we'd love to preserve your memories! Email: curator@ochs.org.

Research Team

By Doreen Conoscenti

BRIGHAM HALL:

The Beginning

Once there was a hospital occupying nearly 100 acres in our city of Canandaigua that, for over 100 years, provided respite and cures for those who were mentally ill. Today, beautiful homes and condominiums thrive in this space that was called Brigham Hall. Let's take a look back through time to understand those people who walked, lived, and were cured in this hospital for the insane.



Sometimes it takes one individual with the vision and courage to be willing to shift a paradigm. Such was the man, Dr. Amariah Brigham, for whom the insane asylum of Canandaigua was named. Born in December 1798 in New Marlborough, Massachusetts, Amariah was orphaned at the age of 11. Yet, he found a way to study under a number of doctors and, at 21, opened his own medical practice. Ultimately, he became superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane in Connecticut. While many institutions during this period were known for abusive treatment and terrible living conditions, Brigham believed that mental illness was curable. His policies focused on the “advocacy of moral treatment” by which he created a respectful and nurturing environment, encouraging both physical and leisure activities. Recognized for his contributions to the field of mental illness, he became superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum in Utica until his death in 1849. This was one of New York’s first state-run facilities designed to care for the mentally ill.

One of the individuals who was influenced by Dr. Brigham was George Cook who, along with his brother, Robert, was responsible for creating the asylum in Canandaigua. As you will see, George is definitely the hero of this story since it was through his commitment and determination that Brigham Hall was first founded and then thrived for 105 years.

Let's first learn a bit about George. He was born in November 1824 in Cayuga, New York which, in the early 19th century, was a thriving village community. He and his family lived in a home adjacent to the Cayuga Bridge which had been completed only 12 years earlier. His father, Luther, was a farmer and his mother, Prudence, was a cohort of Susan B. Anthony and an active suffragist. He studied medicine and, in 1846, earned a degree at the Geneva Medical College. Receiving references from his professors, George was appointed as an assistant physician at the newly established State Lunatic Asylum at Utica and worked under the guidance of Dr. Brigham for six years.

In 1854 George traveled abroad, visiting both public and private asylums in England, Scotland, and France. His intention was to witness firsthand the practices and methods that were currently being used outside the United States. He returned to Utica strongly believing that if people who were mentally sick could be given “privacy, a quiet, well-balanced existence in a home-like atmosphere”, they would make far swifter progress. He compared this philosophy to those in public hospitals where, he felt, their treatment was almost like those afforded to criminals.

At that time, George's older brother, Robert, was considered a jack-of-all-trades including owning and managing several hotels. He had experience and knowledge of construction and a talent for making people feel comfortable. In 1855 George and Robert began their search for a site on to which they would build a hospital.

Cont. on p. 7

Your Historical Society



Beautiful Gardens:

This is one of the gardens that was on this year's garden tour. The garden tour was a huge success raising more than \$11,000.



Left:

In July we held our first Ice Cream Social event. Ben is pictured making hand made ice cream while visitors watch.



Right:

Our long time handyman Gene Rogers helped get one of our doors back in service.

Arts Corner

By Judi Cermak, President OCAC

At the end of September we will be dismantling the Coral Reef now in the North Gallery and moving it to the Williams-Insalaco Gallery at FLCC, opening October 6, 2022. In January 2023, it will be on exhibit at the gallery in the Dove Block in Geneva. As each gallery has its own features, the Coral Reef will be presented in new configurations. Visitors from the college and Geneva will have the opportunity to see this unique and colorful fiber sculpture.

I look forward to each new presentation of this crocheted sculpture. Many people have helped by adding to it, contributing extra knitted sea life, and with its installation. We have collected a sizable amount of donations to send to the Sea Turtle Conservancy. Bringing awareness to the plight of the reefs and the sea turtles has been an important part of this installation.

October 1, 2022 is the opening of *Wearables and Accessories*. Many items on exhibit will be upcycled. This is an environmental movement to reduce items in the landfill by taking parts of old garments and reusing them. Old jeans become skirts, tablecloths become jackets, other items are embellished. Along with the exhibits there are workshops and other activities. Check out the website www.ocarts.org for more information.

In the Bookstore

If you are looking for a fun holiday gift, look no further than the OCHS bookstore! We are taking designs from a few of the coverlets on display and having them made into printed fabric for tote bags.

Cont. from p. 5

The Early Years

Why was Canandaigua chosen as the site to erect the asylum? Together, George Cook, along with his brother, Robert, and William G. Wayne, a builder from Seneca Falls, visited many different sites. Canandaigua stood out for a number of reasons. It had excellent transportation resources, both of roads and rail, and was about 100 miles from Buffalo and 222 miles from Albany. Our town already contained beautiful shaded streets, lovely residences, and well-maintained lawns and gardens.

When seeing the actual property, they were all in agreement that it would more than serve their purpose. Located on an elevation which afforded lake views, there already existed a partially finished mansion, described as a rural gothic structure, that had belonged to the Eunice Clark family estate. In 1855, the original purchase was for 67 acres of woodlands and open fields and subsequently, in 1860, an additional 30 acres were added. The price paid was \$10,000 and another \$10,000 was borrowed for needed improvements and expansion. The land was bounded by South Pearl, Parrish, West, and Bristol Streets. Dr. Cook referred to the grounds as “the grove”.

His stated his objective as follows: “The design of this institution is to surround patients with all of the comforts of home while, at the same time, every effort is made by medical and moral means to promote their restoration....to cure every patient who may be cured and the provision to the incurable of all the care, peace, comfort, and enjoyment within their reach”.

Dr. Cook was appointed Medical Supervisor and honored his dear friend and teacher, Amariah Brigham, by naming the asylum Brigham Hall. In October 1855, George married Minerva Bull, whose family resided in Canoga, New York. Together they moved into the mansion and the first patient entered the asylum on October 3, 1855. By January, 1856, they were at full capacity.

In the next issue of The Chronicles we’ll learn more about Brigham Hall as it navigated through the middle years of its operation.

News and Announcements

Covid-19 and Masks - At this point in time we do not require masks in the museum. We still suggest wearing one out of respect for anyone who might be immunocompromised or unable to receive the vaccine. Thank you for understanding during these odd times.

Annual Meeting - On November 16 we will host our 120th annual meeting at Warfields Restaurant in Clifton Springs. We will have more information on this event soon.

Annual Appeal - When you receive your invitation to our annual meeting, you will also receive a letter about our annual appeal. We are trying to defray increased costs of postage and we hope you understand.

Our 2022 exhibit “Fibers of Our Lives: From Practical Craft to Decorative Art” is open. This exhibit is held in conjunction with the Ontario County Arts Council’s exhibits, programs and workshops on art created with a variety of fibers including wool, silk, cotton, flax, and other natural fibers.

A few education programs to highlight one more time are our Cemetery Walking Tour and our Fiber Demonstration. During the Cemetery Walking Tour you will hear stories of people who called Ontario County their home. More about this tour is on page 2 of this newsletter. On October 8, a talented fiber artist will demonstrate the process of using fibers to make fabrics like the ones we have in our collection.

Gears and Beers - Get out your bikes and ride! OCHS has teamed up with a few local businesses to host a bike fundraiser! More information on this ride can be found on our website www.OCHS.org.

Seeking Education Volunteers - As we plan more educational programs, we will need more volunteers to help execute them. If you or anyone you know is interested in volunteering, please email Benjamin@ochs.org.

Did you know you can use your IRA via Qualified Charitable Distributions (QCDs) as a way to help OCHS?

Investors age 70 ½ and older can use distributions from their traditional IRAs (not employer sponsored plans) to make donations directly to qualified charities, such as the Ontario County Historical Society, even though the new RMD age has been increased to 72. Such distributions are not taxable. If you are in RMD territory, you can reduce your adjusted gross income (and taxable income) dollar-for-dollar by the total of QCDs in any one year up to \$100,000 per tax payer. This is particularly advantageous if you do not itemize deductions.

We Welcome These New Members

Shirley Jendrick
Mr. & Mrs. David Prestemon
Joseph Catina
Karen J Donovan
Jody Warner-Farnsworth

Gary T. Brown
Terrance Yount
Debra Martin & Doug Merrill
Ms. Douglas Tatlock
Anne & Scott Reisinger

Matthew T. Mamoone
Doreen Conoscenti
Alison Freer
Casey Wood
“The Woods”

Historical Society Corner - East Bloomfield

When the Preservation is a Building

At the Historical Society, we are experienced in receiving all sorts of donated items and accessing them into the collection. Part of that process is protecting the item by ensuring that it is safely stored in proper containers and materials. It is not every day or even every year that we have the opportunity to provide the same care to the building we occupy.

Before we started the East Bloomfield Historical Society Window Project in 2020 it was not unusual during a snow storm to see snow on the inside sill, or to see curtains blowing on a windy day! A few years ago, we had to deal with fabrics freezing to icy windows on the third floor. The last insult occurred when glass panes started to fall out of the window frame because the glazing was deteriorated.

In 1838, the newly organized trustees of the East Bloomfield Academy had the three-story brick building constructed in the location of the first Congregational meeting house in Bloomfield. The Academy was to become a boarding school and in 1839 the first class of students, some local and some from other towns, began their educational studies. The third floor was designed for use as a dormitory for students and staff. The principal, Stephen Clark uncle of Mary Clark Thompson, and his family are listed in the 1850 census residing at the Academy.

Later, the Academy was reorganized as the Union School and remained so until 1909 when the doors closed.

Over the years each owner of the building made various structural changes to fit their needs and uses. In 1919 the East Bloomfield Grange purchased the building and used it as their meeting space. They removed most of the third-floor dormitory space, constructed a second-floor stage, boarded-up nine windows, relocated stairs, and removed classroom walls.

In 1969, the newly formed East Bloomfield Historical Society purchased the school from the Grange turning it into their headquarters, museum and meeting place. The society made many repairs to the rather tired building, but as with any old building the upkeep of the structure is of great importance.

In 2020, the Historical Society decided that the windows could wait no longer. A Window Project was created which to repair or replace all 50 windows and install storm windows on each. The Canandaigua Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, DAR, helped the society to obtain a grant targeted at replacing 5 of the boarded-up windows.

It is with great satisfaction that the society can report that this spring the project was completed. Windows that had been sealed with plaster and lathing or totally missing are now restored and letting in the sunlight.

The picture above shows the windows restoration of the third-floor west side. More projects are in the planning stage so stay tuned for more reports of our next project!



A view of the restored windows on the western side of the East Bloomfield Historical Society building

The OCHS Organization

Staff

Cody Grabhorn	Executive Director
Wilma Townsend	Curator
Benjamin Falter	Director of Education
Barb Hill	Part-time Receptionist
Webmaster	TLC for Coaches
Betty McMahon	Research Coordinator*
Gene Rogers	Building Support*
Linda Alexander	Librarian*
	*Volunteer

We wish to extend a special thanks to all of the volunteers who donate so many countless hours in support of the Historical Society.

Address correspondence to:

Ontario County Historical Society
55 North Main Street
Canandaigua, New York 14424

We are open Tuesday through Friday 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.,
Saturday 11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Board of Trustees

Chris Hubler – President
Charles Parkhurst – Vice President
Tricia Carey – Treasurer
Carole Lillis – Secretary
Geoff Astles
Alana Bernhardt
Gloria Dancause
Natalie DeTraglia
Linda Hawks
Kathleen Hendrix
John Michalko
Dave Sanford
Jeanna Savage
Jack Schuppenhauer
David White

Phone: 585-394-4975
Webpage: www.ochs.org
Email: Cody@OCHS.org

Please “Like” us on Facebook! Just go to www.facebook.com and search for the Ontario County Historical Society.

Business Members

We wish to thank the business members listed below for their continued support. Please consider them when purchasing goods and services. In addition to these business members, we also appreciate the small donations we receive from dozens of local businesses in Ontario County each year.

B & E Electric	J. D. Chapman Agency Inc.	Renaissance - The Goodie II Shoppe
Bella Rose Bed & Breakfast	Johnson-Kennedy Funeral Home Inc.	Reliant Community Credit Union
Canandaigua Botanical Society	Lyons National Bank	Rochester Rigging & Erectors, Inc.
Canandaigua Insurance Agency	Mayflower Gardens Ltd.	Sanford Industrial Contractors, Inc.
Canandaigua National Bank	Mid Continent Public Library	Saralinda Hooker Planning and Development Consultant
Canandaigua Federal Credit Union	Mitchell Pierson Jr. Inc. Realtors	The Woods
Canandaigua Fire Department	Monica’s Pies	Town of Farmington
Canandaigua Record Exchange	Naples Historical Society	Town of Manchester
Canandaigua Traveler’s Club	Old School Cafe	Unique Toy Shop
Charlotte Julienne	Ontario Insurance Company	Velmex Inc.
Dancause & Sons Inc.	Paychex	VR Food Equipment Inc.
Edelweiss Properties Realtors LLC	Phelps Community Historical Society	Wegmans Food Markets, Inc.
Granger Homestead Society	Pieceful Seams Quilt Shoppe	West Bloomfield Town Historian
Farmington Historical Society	Preston Pierce	Wizard of Clay
G.W. Lisk Company Inc.	Randall Farnsworth Auto Group	



Membership and Benefits

The Ontario County Historical Society

55 North Main Street

Canandaigua, NY 14424

Name(s) _____ Email _____

Phone _____ Alternate Phone _____

Address _____

Business Address _____

General Membership: ___ Sr Citizen \$30 ___ Individual \$35 ___ Family \$50 ___ Friend \$75

Centennial Club: ___ Centennial \$100 ___ Benefactor \$150 ___ Heritage \$250 ___ Director \$500+

Business: ___ Small \$100 ___ Business \$250 ___ Corporate \$550 ___ President/CEO \$1000+

Additional tax-deductible donation of \$ _____

Method of Payment: ___ Cash ___ Check # ___ Credit Card M/C or Visa No ___ - ___ - ___ -
___ Exp. ___ VC ___

Signature _____

Member Benefits

- Subscription to our quarterly newsletter
- Free access to our research room
- 10% off in museum gift shop
- Discounts on certain events and programming



Historical Museum and Wood Library, Canandaigua, N. Y. The Gateway to the Finger Lakes

Calendar of Events - Call or visit our website for more details

- **September 7**—Genealogical Society Meeting
- **September 8 & 22**—Cemetery Tour at 1:30 PM
- **September 10 & 24**—Drop in and Draw 11:30-2:30 PM
- **October 5**—Genealogical Society Meeting
- **October 6 & 20**—Cemetery Tour at 1:30
- **October 8**—Fiber Demonstration 11-3 PM
- **October 8 & 22**—Drop in and Draw 11:30-2:30 PM
- **October 28**—Halloween Open House
- **October 29**—Cemetery Tour at 1:30
- **November 2**—Genealogical Society Meeting
- **November 12**—Drop in and Draw 11:30-2:30 PM
- **November 16**—Annual Meeting and Dinner at Warfield’s Restaurant

NOTICE: If your address changes seasonally, please let us know the alternative address and the effective dates.

Or Current Resident



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Canandaigua, New York 14424

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