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Keywords

Early Logging

Otsego Lake

Local Indians

Lumbermen Hotels

Charles "Chub" Cartwright

Early Logging

Cut timber occasionally caught fire while still on the logging grounds

One such incident occurred at the Patrick, Smith and Friar logging ground

Attempts to connect local lakes with ditches for floating logs between them not always successful

Rangeline Dam (Dam #1) and Dam #2 directed logs heading down or to the AuSable

Herb Hutchins owned Dam #2 for some time

Otsego Lake

Otsego Lake used to be at a water level even to paved roads in some places

Losing 24 to 36 inches of water causes a lot of difference

State Park used to be only some pines, grass and a nearby fence along the railroad

People waiting for the trains then kept their cows in the park

Parking lot (at time of interview) used to be a marsh

Loaded marsh with dynamite for a demonstration and the resulting explosion showered mud everywhere

State took over land and sent some men to make trails for the newfound park

No pike originally in Otsego Lake, came when logs moved down the river(s) drove them there

Local Indians

Bones dug up around Otsego Lake

Thin topsoil due to logging made digging easy

Farmers used nearby vacant lots for growing extra crops

Children sometimes dug up artifacts, commonly flint arrowheads, in the tilled soil

Used to be an Indian village near the south end of Otsego Lake during their summer travels

Lumbermen Hotels

Not all lumbermen working in Otsego County stayed in a lumbercamp

Lumbermen hotels had 3 stories: first floor for owner and dining, second for lumbermen, third for maids

Hotel near Thumb Lake still operating in 1923

Lumbermen hotels often near clusters of lumberman camps

Charles "Chub" Cartwright

Chub Lake named after him

Dweller on Charles Brink's land and close friend of Mrs. Brink

Cartwright left his home and moved to Alaska to never come back