

Modern Caroga

Summer Residents

During the same years that Sherman's Park was growing into a large amusement attraction, cottages were filling the shores of both Caroga Lakes and the land between.

James R. Fleeman developed Bay Shore Park, with 25 acres of forest and 500' frontage on West Caroga Lake. He advertised the "finest sand bathing beach on a northern lake, with boating, fishing, hunting, and pure mountain air." Furnished cottages and bungalows were for sale or rent, and building sites attracted many to the area.

Reese and Gustin built cottages near the corner of Lakeview Grove and during the 20's and 30's, Whitaker and Staley built many cottages around the lakes. Along the eastern shores of East Caroga, J.G. Lake bought a large farm which extended from the road to the water. He laid out streets and lots for summer cottages. The residents of that lake development area joined together to form the Caroga Lake Protective Association which had its headquarters building on 3rd Avenue.

One of the biggest developments of cottages was at Kirchen's Grove. That property was the old Grossheiltz farm which John H. Kirchen purchased in 1910, and over the next few years many lovely cottages were built in the grove.

The Deyoes, who purchased land on the east side of East Caroga in 1920, report that the area "grew like Topsy" and that, like some summer residents, they first built a rough tent shelter which was later replaced by a finished cottage.

A huge pine tree stood near the Mochrie cottage on the beach road of West Caroga Lake. On Labor Day, in 1923, when the cottage was full of



Land Development Corp. at Freeman Park where May Freeman operated Harmony Lodge.

weekend guests, the great pine beside the camp, one of the tallest on the lake shore, was struck by lightning. All nine visitors were stunned by the bolt which ran the length of the camp through the old water pipes.

Gradually camps spread around the far western side of West Caroga, and the first was built by Delos Vedder in 1927, before the road was completed along that shore.

Before the 20's, Burtell Foster filled ice houses with a season's supply for only \$8.00. Later the Ungers supplied Caroga with ice from their pond and ice house at the foot of London Bridge Road.

Construction on the Caroga Lake Campsite began in 1928 and was completed by July 4, 1929. In a report to the legislature in 1928, the Conservation Department said that "the rough nature of the ground and the heavy timber on this site tends to make the development very difficult and expensive. However, when completed it will be one of the most attractive campsites of all."

High occupancy rates ever since attest to the campsite's popularity, and the long sandy beach makes it a delightful vacation spot.

East of Caroga Lake, a small stream was dammed to create a lake for the Girls Scout Camp Kowaumkami. This later became the Mohawk Pathway Y Camp.

Several dance halls, enlivened the night scene. The Hollywood, a quarter mile south of Sherman's became a favorite night spot. The tavern was later converted to a roller skating rink. Julius Reith owned the Hilltop where summer folk square danced. Later in a ramshackle building that stood where Garlock's store had been, George Hunt called square dances.

During prohibition there were speakeasys all over, one where the Unger House is now, one in the old Knight house, one where Nicholson's was located and another at the Old Mill in Newkirks. Traffic in booze added to the summer attractions; and stories of rum-running in small places that flew in from Canada abound. As one modern resident says, "Caroga wasn't called 'Sin City' for nothing!" We wish we had some more of those stories.

Charles Mechino, and later Mr. Harder, ran the Caroga Hotel on the corner of Grove Ave. and State Highway, not far from Shermans. One night during prohibition the hotel burned and a group of volunteers with a bucket brigade attempted to

put out the blaze. As each man approached the building with a pail of water he left with a case of beer which he deposited on the back porch of a cottage across the way. When the fire was finally extinguished, the men headed for the porch to claim their rewards, only to find someone had stolen the beer while they were busy with the fire.

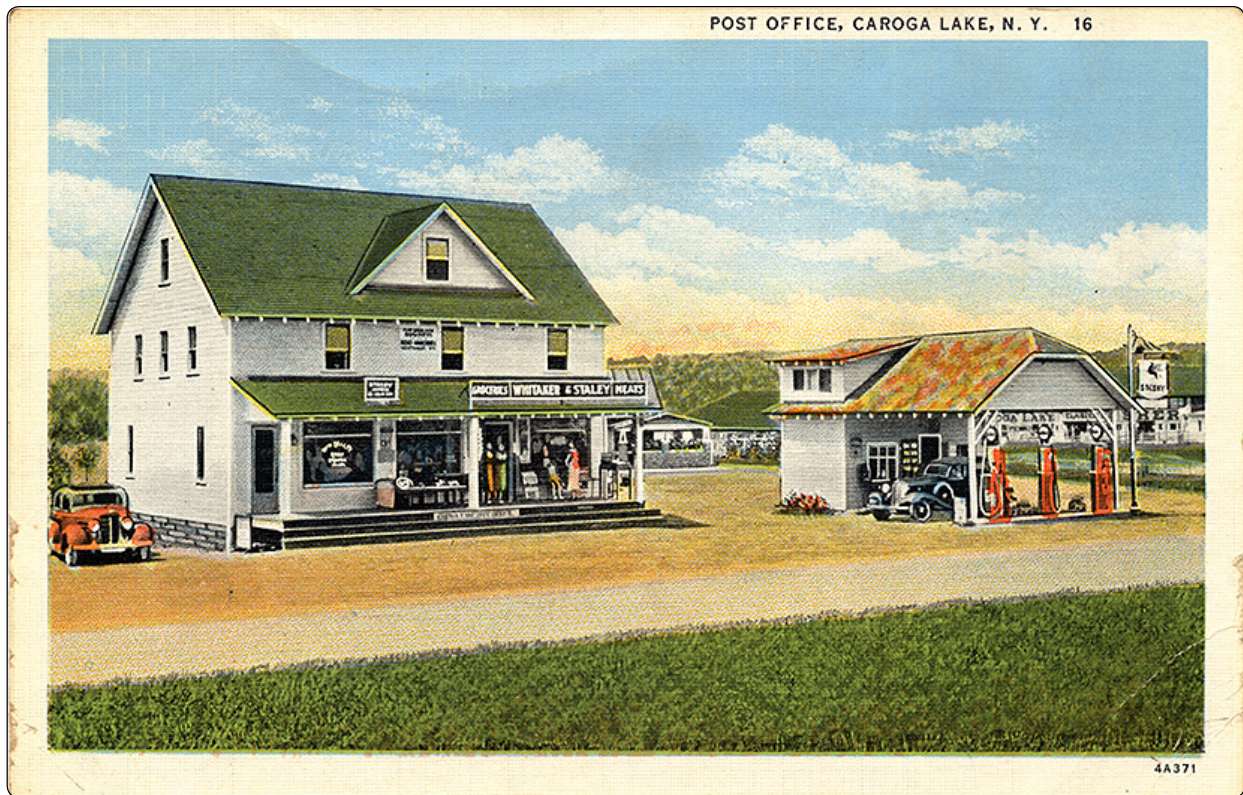
In 1931, the Ungers built a 3 story hotel and restaurant at the northwest of the Five Point, the same location where their boarding house had been destroyed the year before. The new hotel lasted until 1955 when it, too, burned in a blaze that was reported to have caused \$100,000 damage. Emma Krause, the present Town Supervisor, was a partner in the hotel and asleep in the building when the fire broke out. Her pet dog awakened her and rescued her from the fire. Flames shot 200' into the air and could be seen as far away as Gloversville.

After the fire, the Unger House moved to the present location on the site of the old Heinz farm. There was a restaurant there called the Well and run by the Pedricks, but it was completely rebuilt for the new Restaurant.

Because of the shallow and narrow channel between the Caroga Lakes, excursion boats were never practical although several families had large private launches in the early days. In 1938, the town deepened the channel sufficiently to



The Caroga Inn on the right which burned during prohibition.



A 1934 postcard showing Whitaker & Staley Store and Post Office.

permit the passage of motor boats, a process that was repeated in 1969. Catherine and Charles Putman bought Bedford's store beside the channel and ran it from the early 40's through the '50s.

James Whitaker was postmaster when the post office was in a tiny building across from Vrooman's Hotel. Burton Yates, Sr. became the postmaster in 1940 and held the post through the 40's. During the depression years he had helped with horses and worked as bartender for Cora Williams who then owned the Vrooman House.

Ward Nixon purchased the Vrooman House in 1952, selling it to the Carpenters in 1963. After 1967 it was run by Donald Baker. Presently, it is owned by Donald Best, and it is now the oldest, continually operated hotel in the town.

The post office was moved south a half mile and Bruce Busch and Edwin J. Faber were appointed acting postmasters in 1959 and 1962, respectively. Millie Busch is now the postmistress and the office has a new much larger building.

The 1940's saw the end of a part of the row of lovely old camps on the shore of West Caroga. According to Dot Leavitt, on Labor Day in 1944, a woman was staying with her two children in a small camp behind Yerdon's cottage. "The camp was lighted by oil lamps, one of which was acciden-

tally tipped over. The fire quickly spread and since the fire-fighting equipment consisted of a pail brigade, the building was soon engulfed and the flames spread next door to Edward Karg's camp. The Little's caught next, and this in spite of the fact there was a light wind and many volunteers. Each camp was a huge beautiful one, standing among tall pine trees."



James Whitaker was the postmaster in this small building



Bert Kennedy with his world champion trotter, Tyson Scott.

Among the many people who chose to live at Caroga were the Bert Kennedy's who settled on Morey Road north of West Caroga. He was a glove manufacturer and raced championship trotters.

Hildegard Schine writes that she and her husband J. Myer Schine fell in love with the pine knoll long before they built their summer home on it. Her father owned the property first and built a small cottage which the Schines enlarged to include a projection room in which they often screened new movies before they were available to the public.

The Schines loved to entertain and many of this century's greats were guests at their summer home. Heads of major movie studios including L.B. Mayer of Metro-Goldwyn were frequent visitors. Governor and Mrs. Thomas Dewey, Babe Didrikson, the golf pro, and her husband, Lawrence Melchior, Roy Cohn and Senator McCarthy were all guests at "Myhil."

Getting There Was Half the Fun

Researched with the help of Fulton County Highway Superintendent, Jack Durey

At the turn of the century, the ride from Gloversville to the lakes on the Canada Lake Horse Stage took four hours. The roads were little changed from the plank road put down from Caroga to Peck's Lake in 1874 and 1875, when Wheeler and Claflin were shipping lumber and hides to markets. The roads were impossible because of mud in spring and fall. Snow rollers packed the snow in winter, and winter travel on horse drawn sleighs was at least an improvement over travel in wet season.

Shortly after the turn of the century, several town roads were "improved" with gravel surfaces; the old North Bush plank road was given such a treatment in 1903 and the road from the Five Points to Pine Lake was graveled in 1905.

1909 was the year for bridge building. \$1211 was appropriated for the reconstruction of London Bridge into "a steel bridge of 52 foot span with abutments across the inlet stream at Canada Lake." The steel bridge connecting East and West Caroga Lake, a span of about 20 feet, cost only \$393.

Then two events changed all the roads. One was the availability of macadam for surfaces and the other was the arrival of cars and trucks which demanded better roads. Sudden rises in the town budgets reflect this.

The road along the Caroga Creek was paved as early as 1905. \$35,625.90 was spent in 1912 to pave the road through Newkirks to the Auskerada, a stretch which had remained a plank road. Requests were made in 1912 to improve the plank road from Gloversville, but it was not until 1915 that \$40,900 was spent to give it a macadam surface.

Cyrus Durey's influence was felt in 1915, when the county appropriated \$11,800 to pave the lake road from the Auskerada to Green Lake. That year \$14,000 worth of improvements were made to the road north along Caroga Creek to Canada Lake. The automobile would be safe and the Durey lots served by good roads.

None of those early surfaces lasted very long, however. In 1926 plans were drawn up to black-top the road from Five Points to London Bridge at cost of \$9,000. The state took over some of the county roads in 1927 and proposed surfacing the Caroga Creek -Caroga Lake road and, in 1929, the road from Caroga Lake to Green Lake. The road

from Green Lake to Stoner Lake was made a concrete highway in 1926, causing quite a furor and many complaints about Durey's role in the road building.

The construction of a new London Bridge was authorized in 1928, but work on the bridge and the roads adjacent to it continued until 1931. It was necessary to reconstruct the Caroga Creek-Canada Lake road entirely by 1930.

In 1931, the road east from Caroga toward Bleeker was surfaced and although plans were considered to pave the road west from Pine Lake to Stratford in 1928, that stretch was not completed for three years.

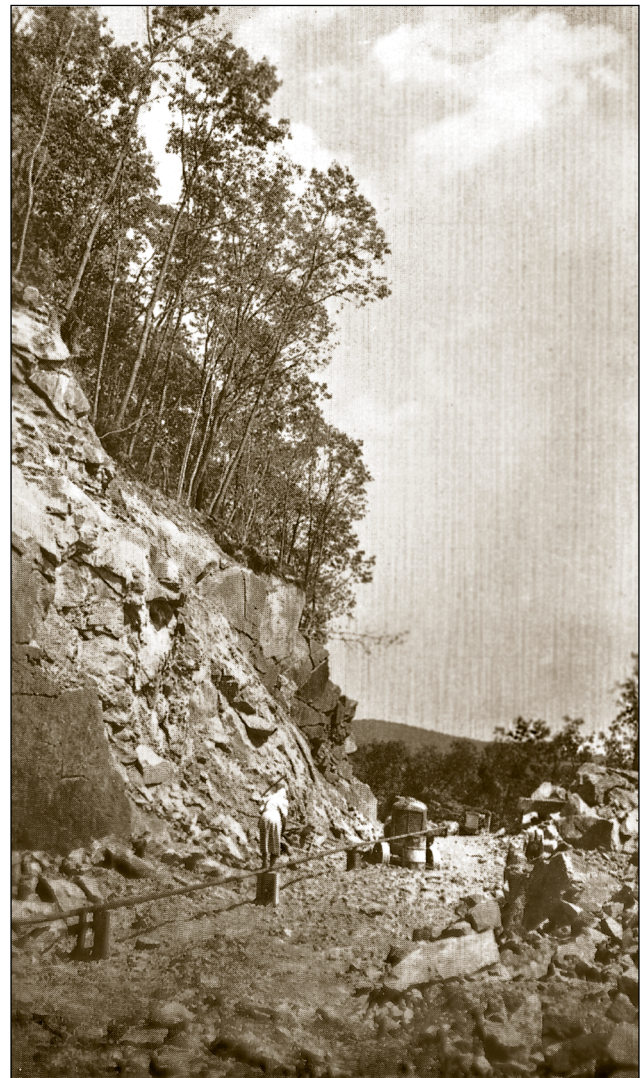
The biggest road project undertaken within the limits of the town was the rerouting of the state highway over Green Mountain on the north shore of Canada Lake. Traffic jams along that road had become so severe and the discomfort of residents whose outhouses were across the road from their lake side cottages had become so great that the road was essential. It was built in 1940 and 1941 and during the summer of 1941 workmen blasted through the rock cliffs with such force that occasionally rocks flew into the lake. The route of the highway completely altered the intersection at the Five Points and passed right through the little settlement at Canada Lake so that several buildings, including the store, had to be moved nearer to the lake. A new causeway was built across the channel between Green and Canada Lakes a hundred yards from the little wooden bridge.

In 1961, the North Bush to Caroga Road was constructed, following the route of the original State Road surveyed in 1810 over the Beech Ridge.

Finally, in the 60's, what was left of the original, narrow macadam road north through Arietta toward Piseco was replaced by a modern highway. Its completion meant that the Town of Caroga was accessible by modern highway from all four directions of the compass.



This steel version of London Bridge was built in 1909 for \$1211.



Blasting through rock cliffs for the new Route 10.



To build the new Route 10, workmen blasted through Green Mountain in 1941.

The Fish Story

Where are the fish? Almost everyone interviewed for this history had a fish story to tell, of bigger fish and better fishing than the lakes now provide. Pictures of strings of trout caught in the town's waters could convince anyone that there used to be good fishing.

The spit of land between West Lake and Canada Lake was at one time an Indian summer camping ground, so the fishing must have been fairly good. All the early travelers fished the lakes. Morris Evans' great-grandfather stood on Stony Point in the 1860's and pulled in two to three pound trout, two at a time. Fishermen from the Fulton House speared lake trout on the spawning beds, so many that Daniel McMartin remembered seeing the cellar of the Fulton House covered with a catch.

Bass fishing in the Caroga Lakes was supposed to have been unsurpassed in the southern Adirondacks. Fishing was good in most of the lakes until about 1880 and a few enormous fish were recorded after that. A reporter for the *Johnstown Daily Republican* was impressed



Dad Boynton on East Caroga Lake in 1886.

enough with the fishing in July, 1893 to send this article to the paper.

Canada Lake is a clear, cold, glistening body of water over three miles in length, situated in one of the entrancing vales of the southern Adirondacks. It is frequently called "Fish Lake" from the fact that the waters literally swarm with trout, especially salmon trout of a prodigious size and fighters from way back.... He is an inartistic angler indeed who comes back to camp from a few hours play with rod and reel and has not his creel filled to overflowing with piscine sports fit for the critical eye of a past-master in the gentle art of all arts. But to Bellow's lake is admittedly due the palm. It would seem as though trout had been multiplying there undisturbed since the stone age. Our antique guide remarked, however, that even now it could not compare to what "it once was." He said, with evident sincerity, there was a time when they were so numerous that swimming in the lake was actually impossible.

Alvarado Arnst remembers one lake trout at Canada Lake that weighed between 7 and 8 pounds. He was surprised that he was able to land it with the little fishing gear he had for pickerel. Some people think that pickerel ruined the trout fishing. Pickerel were stocked in the lakes to provide food for the lumbermen just about the time fishing started to deteriorate.

Other people thought that the tanbark and acids from the Wheelerville mill contributed to the decline of trout fishing at Canada Lake. It is known that the changing water level contributes to modern problems.

In spite of the decline of fishing at Canada Lake, over the years several fishermen have earned reputations for their ability to catch fish when others did not. Minnie Putman Durey, Guy's wife, was quite a fisherwoman. Ned Wells' mother was written up in the local papers for the record small mouth bass she caught. Mr. DeLuca and George Hackney could find lake trout when no one else could.

Every boy around the lakes has stood on a dock hauling out perch as fast as he can put worms on the hook. Malcolm McMartin was only eleven in 1918 when he contracted to deliver perch promptly on Tuesdays and Fridays to John C. Hillock of the Hewitt and Hillock Glove Firm in Johnstown.

The catches that the guests of Jo Brown made at Nine Corner or Good Luck or Pine Lake defy imagination.



Ann and Dorothy Durey, Mrs. Guy Durey, and Stoner Gage, front row, fishing with friends in 1917 at Nine Corner Lake.

The state has stocked fish year after year. One year, Bellows Lake was to be stocked from a low flying airplane, which missed and dumped a ton of fish in the tree tops. The reports of hundreds of thousands of fish stocked in all the town's lakes is so out of proportion to the numbers caught that today's fishermen would concur that the fish history of the lakes is truly ancient history.

Caroga's Characters

The Depression brought its share of characters to Caroga in the 30's. Albert Eschler lived a hermit's life and performed odd jobs for summer residents. Pearley Howard claimed to be a Southern Gentleman, but lived a solitary life on Alderwood Park Road. Loneliness was too much for him so he advertised for a wife. A lovely woman arrived to find that Pearley had only one knife, one fork, and one spoon. She didn't stay long.

A wealthy young debutante, Ellen Tilton Holmsen, tried to get back to nature at Caroga. She arrived at the Unger House by bus from Gloversville, bought dinner, but would not eat at the table. Instead, she carried her plate outdoors and sat on the wood pile by the dump. This forerunner of the hippies stayed at Willets. Local boys followed her about hoping to get a glimpse of her rumored, naked, moonlight romps in the dew. Even the pressures of the society in Caroga were too great for her, so she left the area to live in a tar paper shack.

Weather Notes

Skeet Sliter and Edgar Moore both contributed weather records for Canada Lake. While tomorrow's weather is more important to the vacationer than yesterday's, some flukes of weather are worth noting. Caroga Lake suffered a tornado in the 1960's. Hail stones often accompany the area's thunderstorms, but few have been as large as those of the storm of July 10, 1968 when in one camp at Canada Lake alone, forty large panes, all the windows on the west side of the camp, were broken.

The dates the lakes have frozen over or the ice broken up have been of interest to many. On May 6th, 1971, the ice left Caroga Lake on one of the latest dates ever recorded.

Droughts that caused forest fires have been a problem. Town records for the years 1903 and 1908 show large numbers of fire fighters had to be hired to combat the blazes that swept the mountains.

Too much rain can be just as bad, as the pictures of the Canada Lake flood of June 17, 1915 show.

173 inches of snow fell in the winter of 1970-71, caving in roofs of nearly forty buildings in the town.

Marsh gas trapped beneath the ice has been seen burning in great flares by fishermen.

Vacation is a time when everyone protests the vagaries of the weather, though in modern times the most vociferous remarks have been from the Canada Lake Sailors who believe that the starting gun on race days invariably stills the wind.

SLITER MARINE SERVICE

CANADA LAKE, N. Y.

LOG OF ICE FREEZE AND THAW EAST AND WEST CANADA LAKE

1939	East Lake froze December 12.
1940	Ice out of both lakes May 5.
1940	West Lake froze November 25.
1941	Both lakes froze December 12.
1942	Ice out of both lakes April 30.
1942	West Lake froze November 16.
1942	East Lake froze December 8.
1943	Ice out of both lakes May 10.
1943	Both lakes froze December 12.
1944	Ice out of West Lake April 30.
1944	Ice out of East Lake May 2.
1945	Ice out of both lakes April 1.
1945	West Lake froze November 23.
1945	East Lake froze December 2.
1946	Ice out of both lakes April 2.
1946	West Lake froze December 3, west out and froze again
1946	East Lake froze December 19.
1947	Ice out of both lakes May 3.
1947	West Lake froze November 15.
1947	East Lake froze December 10.
1948	Ice out of both lakes May 8.



Canada Lake flood, June 17, 1915.



The first fire truck

The Fire Department

It seems as if every chapter in the history of the Town of Caroga has ended with a fire. The majority of the hotels and the largest lumber yard were all destroyed by fire. In 1903 and 1908, more than half of the town's budget was used to pay men who fought the forest fires that raged through the mountains which had been stripped of their timber and left with tops and brush which ignited in those drought years.

Because of all the fires it is surprising that the town did not have a fire department until 1951. At that time Charles Putman had just started serving his first term as Town Supervisor. He had run on a platform calling for a fire department, and he was the impetus behind the move to organize a fire department. Charles Putman has supplied the notes from which this part of the record is taken.

The Town of Caroga Fire Department was incorporated March 20, 1951. The incorporators were Charles Putman, Theodore P. Luther, Donald Baker, Eugene C. O'Donnell, Clarence Smith, Michael Schmutz, Nelson Marucci, Victor Klena, Jr., Arthur

Holiday, Clinton Land, Theo Frank. Roy Stock, Robert Elmendorf, Clayton Pedrick, John Hillock, Radford Failing, Lyman Chappell, Charles Vallieu, Andrew Meyers, Clinton Arnst, and Christian Peterson.

At the second meeting of the group, held at the Wheelerville Union Free School, it was voted to purchase a fire truck for \$8,500. The fire equipment was housed in the town garage for \$1.00 a month.

The first fire at which the new truck was used was in North Bush in April of 1951.

In November of 1953, the Fire Department voted to build a one story building to house the fire equipment. A lot was donated by Vincent Unger and residents were asked to buy cement blocks at 25 cents apiece. The first meeting was held in the new fire house in December of 1954. An addition was made to the fire house in 1968. The Fire Department now has 65 members and 5 mobile units. When a ladies' auxiliary was formed in 1953, Mrs. Margaret Hidde became the first president. The group has been very active raising money each year for the Fire Department.



Charles Putman, far left, and Clarence Smith, third from the left—the first Fire Chief.

Since its formation the department has combatted numerous small fires and four major ones: Yates Store in 1952, The Unger House in 1955, the Bunn and Buckbee Camps in 1954, and a fire in the upper stories of the Nick Stoner Inn in 1964.

Charlie Putman was justifiably proud of the first new fire truck, even though it seemed to some to be an extravagance at the time. The day it arrived, he drove around town, demonstrating its pump, trying it out, and showing it off. It was an unusual sight, the first white fire truck in upstate New York. When he stopped at the Unger House where Emma Krause, the present Town Supervisor, was working, all the lunch guests rushed out to see the new truck. As the dining room emptied, someone from out of town asked about all the excitement. Emma informed him that the new white truck was just "Charlie's new milk truck. He's going to milk the taxpayers with it." The town still has white fire trucks.

The Wheelerville School

In 1959, Minnie Luff Sargent was honored on her retirement from the teaching position she had held at the Wheelerville School for 32 years. She had been a teacher for 50 years, teaching for a time in the tiny one room school house at Canada Lake.

During the time she was at Wheelerville, the school grew from a small two story structure to the present modern building. In 1955, an addition was made to the Wheelerville School at a cost of \$145,000. Currently, its high school students attend school in Johnstown, and its enrollment is 203.

Royal Mountain

Until modern times, Royal Mountain was always called Royal Hill. It borders the southwestern corner of the town and received its name because it was the boundary of the Royal Patent, the grant to Sir William Johnson.

Royal Mountain is now best known for the ski area. The first two was developed by Fred Saunders. In 1970, the ski slopes were sold to Dr. Ernest G. Winston and in 1972 it was sold again to Jim Blaise.

The Town Government

With a few exceptions, it seems as if the story of the modern town government would be a retelling of events as they were over a hundred years ago. In many ways, the town has changed little in the 134 years of its existence.

Population explains the lack of change. It was, and still is, a very small town. Its permanent population has grown slowly in the last five decades and is now 822, less than the 855 the town attained in 1880. There were 689 people in the town in 1850 before the tanneries. That boom brought 175 new residents, but their number quickly dropped back to 624 in 1890.

Even with the summer population of over 6,000, Caroga is still a small town. In the years in which the number of summer residents was first growing, the resident population decreased to 470 in 1900 and to 332 in 1920. The low point of 306 for the census of 1930 was lower than the corresponding figure for 1830.

Those town records which have survived fire, water, mold, and mildew yield only two major legal cases, a few years of recorded births and deaths and marriages, and many sad stories hinted at by the chattel mortgages registered by the town clerk, and a lot of discussion about roads.

In the 1800s, residents were responsible for repairing roads near their homes, and the town hired a road commissioner at \$25.00 a year to oversee the work. Today 17 of the town's residents are employed by the town to repair and keep open its roads with a budget of \$115,196.50. Roads provide the largest single year round source of employment in the town.

The cost of modern roads takes up a large share of the town's budget of \$310,337.50, of which only \$134,769.68 must be raised by taxes. The rest of the revenues come largely from golf course fees. Expenses for roads, the golf course, and a contract with the volunteer fire department for \$13,450.00 are the three largest items in the town's budget.

The old watering trough at Kennicutt Corners has a new cement basin, but it still serves the people as it has for 175 years. The town has no water system and no sewers.

The same list of town offices are filled each election. People from the town serve as Supervisor, Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Highway Superintendent, Clerk of Elections, and Assessor.

The town has no residents on continuous welfare relief, though a few have needed assistance in emergencies. This compares with the county records that show that over the years no more than two people at a time were ever cared for in the County Poor House. The town was never wealthy; but the effect of the depression was so moderate in the early thirties that the town voted with the county to reject state aid.

In the earliest years, the town meetings and offices were in the homes of supervisors. Garrett Newkirk, Daniel Francisco, and Nathan Oathout were recorded as having furnished space in their homes for town meetings. Joseph Sherman provided space for the meetings in his hotel. It was not until Charles Putman became supervisor that the town board began to meet more or less regularly in a small room in the present town building. Finally, in 1971, a part of the old Wheeler Claflin Store was remodeled and the town offices were installed adjacent to the golf course club rooms. The town still shares its telephone with the golf course.

In 1925, the town did supervise the installation of electric power, permitting Morell Vrooman to install and maintain "*poles, lines, wires, insulators, transformer arms and braces, and to suspend wires over the public highways.*" In 1926, the town gave permission for power to be extended to Pine Lake and from Sherman's south to the town line along the road to Gloversville. \$2,134.52 was spent in 1934 for street lighting.

The town has scarcely ever been involved in major litigation. The two exceptions were the political fuss over the exchange of the Durey land which has already been described and the case of the fishing milk man.

The big milk tempest followed a referendum in 1935 in which the town decided to regulate the sale and peddling of meats, milk, cream, fish, fruits, vegetables, and the sale of ice cream from wagons and other motor vehicles. The town also adopted a tricky resolution requiring all peddlers to renew licenses on the 15th of May of each year and denying applications to those who had not served the town in the four months preceding May 15. That ordinance created quite a stir because the town denied a license to one milk man who promptly sued the town. His challenge went to the courts and meant that that the town had to hire a lawyer and a stenographer for the proceedings.

She had to take 51 pages of notes! The litigant did not attend the first hearing, because as his lawyer explained, it was *"the only time his client could go fishing."* The town's practices were upheld, however, and the peddler was termed "undesirable" in a four page decision which stated that *"it is of vital importance to the health and welfare of the town that there should be furnished to the residents... a year round supply of milk and not merely a temporary supply during the rush season in the summer months."*

Perhaps the biggest change in the history of the town government was the election of a woman as Town Supervisor. Emma Krause was first elected to a term that began in 1966 and she still holds the



Town Supervisor, Emma Krause

office. During 1970-71, she was chosen Chairman of the Fulton County Board of Supervisors, the first woman to hold the post.

Recreation is now the only business in the town. At present, the state owns two thirds of the town's land, preserving it for all vacationers. No profitable

industries ever developed and the country proved too harsh for farming, but the land has shaped the lives of its inhabitants. Caroga became the gem of southern Adirondack vacation towns and many of its residents now earn their living working in the resort community.

Caroga's magnificent lakes and streams and mountains provided the natural setting for many great vacations. It is certain that future generations of townspeople and summer residents will continue to enjoy the beauty of the land. 🌲

TOWN OF CAROGA SUPERVISORS

1843-1855	Garrett A. Newkirk
1856-1857	J.D. Foster
1858	Ralph Sexton
1859 and 1863	Abner Swan
1860-1861; 1864-1867; 1873	Ralph Sexton
1862 and 1874	Samuel M. Foster
1868-1872; 1876-1877	Daniel Francisco
1875	Zacjaria H. Smith
1878-1879 and 1883	Thomas Bradley
1880-1882; 1884 and 1900	Joseph Sherman
1885-1887	Alison Morey
1888	Van R. Caldwell
1889; 1891-1893	Cyrus Durey
1890	John W. Gage
1894-1897	Lafayette Vanderpool
1898-1899	Charles Bradt
1902-1903	Edward Vrooman
1904-1905	Frank Sherman
1908-1909	Truman Whitman
1901; 1906-1907; 1910-1933	Guy Durey
1934-1949	Howard Morey
1950-1965	Charles Putman
1966-1983	Emma Krause
1984-1993	Bruce Busch
1994 to present	FritzAnn Surace



A younger Emma Krause