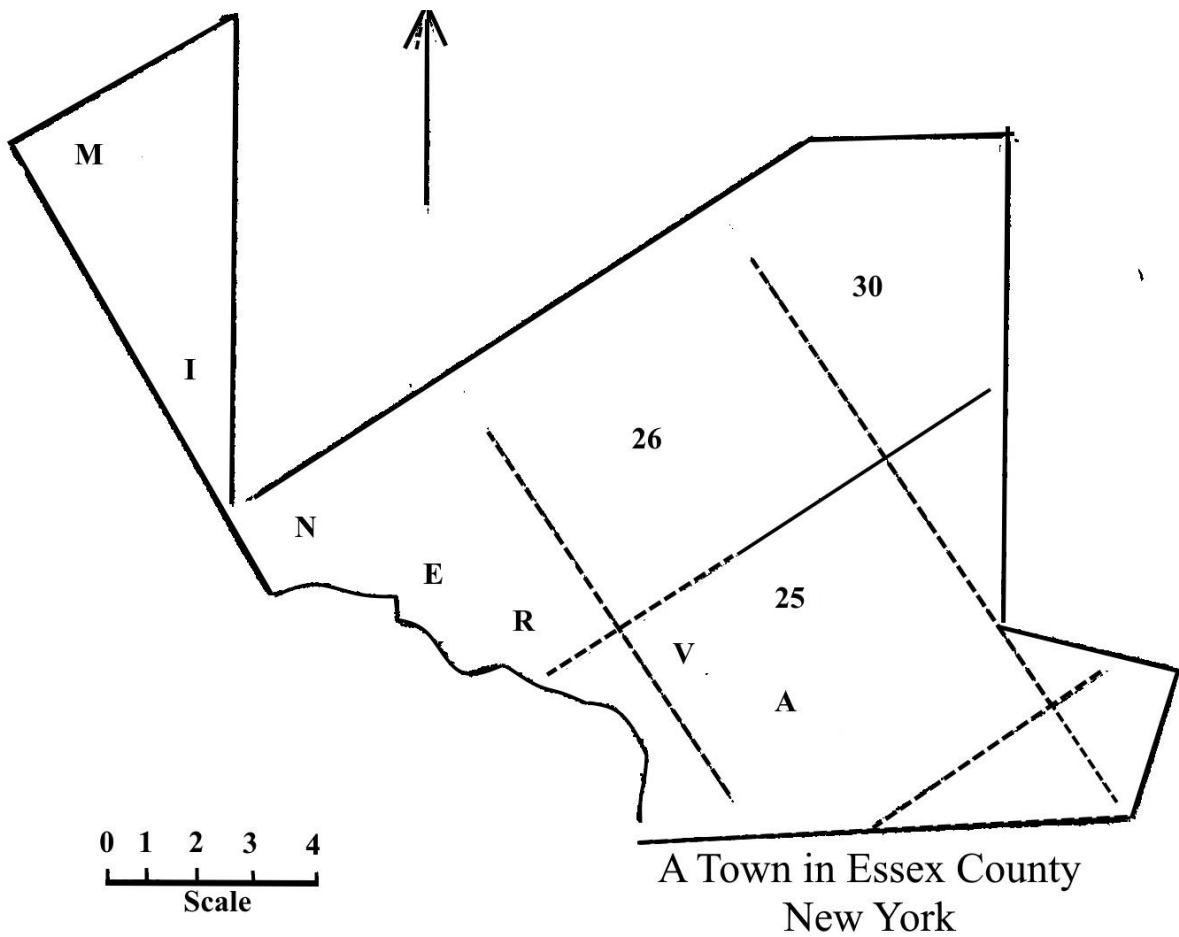


The
Historical Society
of the
Town of Minerva
Quarterly
July 1972
Vol. II No. 2



OUR NEXT MEETING

In place of the regular July meeting of the Historical Society, the Society will sponsor a *Tour of Homes* on Sunday, July 23, from 2 until 5 P.M. Residents who have graciously consented to open their homes to the public are Miss May Donnelly, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Charles LaBar, Mr. and Mrs. William McGinn, Miss Helen Shevlin, and Mrs. Morton (Doris) Sullivan. St. Mary's Church in Irishtown will also be included in the tour.

Although all the houses to be shown are not in their original state, having been remodeled rather than restored, each one in a distinctive way has contributed to the history of our town.

Those interested are requested to secure tickets and brochures at the Town Hall before starting the tour. The admission charge is one dollar. Refreshments will be served at the Town Hall upon the completion of the tour.

THE MAY MEETING

Our annual meeting was held on May 30th in the Town Hall and the following officers were elected:

- **President:** Mrs. Alice Switzer
- **Vice-President:** Mrs. Shirley McNally
- **Secretary:** Mrs. Doris Wells
- **Treasurer:** Mrs. Katherine Halloran

The program was in charge of Charles LaBar whose subject was "*The Maple Sugar Industry*." He had consulted with Arthur Middleton on the changes that have come about through the years, and he played a tape recording in which Jennie Jones was interviewed and told some of her experiences in the making of syrup and sugar. Evelyn Pelletier spoke on the modern methods and had with her equipment used in making a much more accurate grading of syrup than was possible in the past. Charles then showed slides which exhibited both the old and the new in the maple sugar industry.

BICENTENNIAL

The first meeting of the Bicentennial Committee of the Historical Society of the Town of Minerva was held recently. To launch the observance of the Nation's Bicentennial in our community, it was decided to have a Harvest Dinner, on August 27th, at the Town Hall. More details regarding this affair will appear in the local paper.

The Chairman, Patricia Hewitt, will announce further plans of the committee as they develop. It is hoped that the entire community will become involved in the observance of the 200th anniversary of the founding of our country.

HISTORY TO BE REPRINTED

At the May meeting it was voted to have another printing of 500 copies of *"Minerva - A Town in Essex County, 1817-1967"*. The book should be available by the last of July and will sell for \$5.00 each. Reservations may be made with Mrs. James R. (Doris) Wells.

Coming - LEE KNIGHT - Folksinger

The Adirondack Lakes Center for the Arts, Blue Mountain, will present August 24th - *Adirondack Folklore* - an evening with Lee Knight, folksinger and collector of Adirondack folklore.

This is one of many concerts listed in their program. All concerts are on Thursday evenings at 8:30 P.M., and the admission charge is \$2.75.

IN MEMORIAM

Mildred Porter

1900-1972

One of our number has passed on who will be greatly missed. Mildred Porter died at her home in Loch Muller on June 14th. Both she and Gene were born in Ticonderoga, but were not acquainted until he was living in North Creek and Mildred was bookkeeper at Braley and Noxon's Hardware store. Gene has been an engineer with the Bell Telephone Company through his career years and has been stationed at various places including Syracuse, Utica, Watertown, and Oneonta. In each place where they have lived, they have made a wide circle of friends. At retirement, they came to Loch Muller to live in the house that had been Mildred's home before her marriage.

As was usual, wherever they lived, they soon became a part of the community. Besides membership in the Garden Club and the Homecrafters, Mildred belonged to our Historical Society, at times holding important offices or finishing the program itself. Always alert to other people's problems and trials, she would be helping one neighbor or another wherever there was need. Of her it can truly be said, as of Dorcas in the Bible, "She went about doing good."

From: The Warrensburgh News, May 22, 1924

Hollis Jones has sold the building known as Jones Store to B. A. Dimick who will tear it down and use it for building. The store was built by Emile Jones some 40 years ago and marked the beginning of his business life as a merchant in this section. It was also the location of the Post Office for several years.

BURTO - BENNETT

A letter has been received from Prof. Donald K. Brundage of Toledo, Ohio, asking for information about Isaac Bennett and Joseph Burto who were his great-grandparents. He would be interested in corresponding with any present-day descendants. His address is 2532 Glenwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio, 43610. He is professor of Chemistry at the University of Toledo.

Prof. Brundage saw a copy of our *History* in the Glens Falls Library in 1970, and has this to say about it: "I was greatly impressed with the quality of the book and the work done on it, especially since I am sure that the Town of Minerva is not particularly wealthy." He wishes to buy a copy.

THE MAYFLOWER SOCIETY

A year or two ago, Mrs. John Shawley of Michigan City, Indiana, wrote to the Town Clerk of Minerva, seeking information on the Hill family. She was referred to the Town Historian who, in due time, received the request and was able to supply some material about the Hill family, and a great deal more about the Miller and West families who were also her ancestors, about whom she knew nothing. As a result, the following letter has been received:

"I wanted to let you be the first to know that I have been accepted in the Mayflower Society. The certificate just came this week. I am very grateful to you for sending the information because without your help this would never have come about. I am hopeful that some day I will be able to see the papers of others who have come into the Mayflower Society on the South-West line.

I have read the history of Minerva and studied it so much I feel like the people in it are old friends. Guess I will never find where William Hill came from. It is a pretty common name.

Thank you again and if anyone wants to write me about the Mayflower Society and the West line, I will try to help them. You have all of the material that I sent in."

April 2, 1972

Sincerely,

Ruth Shawley

225 East 9th Street

Michigan City, Indiana 46360

Mrs. Shawley sent up a complete copy of the data on which she was accepted and this will be on display at the Historical meeting in October when the program will be on *Ancestor Hunting*. Mrs. Kneip of Mt. Arlington, N. J., has also received her membership in the Mayflower Society through our compiled service of Minerva and other places.

We have also received a copy of the papers on which Mr. Arthur Latham of Hayward; California was received into the Society through John Howland and Edward Fuller. These came down through Daniel Cobb who was at one time a Baptist minister in Horicon.

A VISIT TO THE ELIZABETHTOWN MUSEUM

On May 15th, our two Town Historians attended a meeting in Elizabethtown, which was called by our new County Historian, Mr. James Baley, who, we learned, is a grandson of Mr. George Brown, Editor of the Elizabethtown Post for many years.

The Historians of the 18 towns of Essex County were invited to this meeting, but only five towns were represented: Elizabethtown (2), Schroon (1), Ticonderoga (2), Port Henry (1), and Minerva (2). However, those who attended were well repaid for their effort. Besides the discussion of problems and aims, a filmstrip was shown which tells of the work that has been done to uncover the ruins of old Fort Frederick which is located in Crown Point near the Lake Champlain bridge. The New York State Council on the Arts has taken over this project which is carried on in the summer months under the direction of an expert archeologist. A copy of this film strip with record has been given to each school in the county. It should be made good use of as it is very interesting. We should all plan to see it and visit the diggings.

The county is very fortunate in having the volunteer help at the museum of Miss Dorothy Plum who was librarian at Vassar College before she retired to her home in Keene a few years ago. She has catalogued the books and other materials in the museum library and tries to keep up with the gifts of pictures and other items as they come in. She has an almost complete set of the Elizabethtown Posts, which are all ready to be sent to the Museum in Blue Mountain Lake where they will be micro-filmed. We were glad to learn that the history of Minerva which was read by Supervisor Henry Bradley at the Centennial of Essex County in 1899 has been found in one of these newspapers and we hope to receive a Xeroxed copy after the microfilming has been done.

Mr. Baley has made a good many improvements in the museum and it is well worth anyone's time to visit. There are displays of dolls, looms and weaving, paintings, farm machinery, a peddler's cart, a stage coach, and we also found a very interesting item from the old Olmstedville post office. This is the section which holds the combination boxes and the slot where letters were dropped. We learned that this was presented to the museum by Mr. E. W. Mangine, our School Principal.

PROFILE

Lizelle Callahan

We have been giving attention to some of our senior citizens in recent issues. This time we are recounting some of the life story of Lizella Callahan. Part of Minerva lies in the 14th township and is always referred to as "The Fourteenth". Here lived Michael Flynn, and his wife Margaret Jane McCullough Flynn. Their first child, christened Elizabeth Ella, was born June 14, 1880 and was followed by Irvin, Sarah (Daisy), Charles and Frank. Lizella, as she was called, is the only surviving one of the family.

There may have been a school on the 14th at one time, but it no longer existed in her time. The nearest one was in "Puddin' Hollow" (now Ridge Road). The roads to these settlements converged a bit as they left "the Metropolis", but there was still a good hike through the woods to get from one to the other. It was over this path that the children of "the 14th" trudged to attend school. This included the McElwees, the Flynns, the Harveys, the Owenses, the Bennetts, etc.

This same path was found convenient for courtship-minded young people. Lawrence Owens of the 14th area helped keep the path "stomped" out when calling at the Cassidy home of the Puddin' Hollow area, and Charles Callahan of Puddin' Hollow didn't have to blaze out a new trail or do much wandering to find the home of the Flynns. Charlie and Lizella were married June 12, 1900.

Charles was following the life pattern of so many Minerva people, the farmer-lumberman combination. Lizella proved a very able partner in the business. She could keep shanty and cook for the crew of sometimes as many as twenty, or supervise the home and the livestock that was kept to provide as much as possible for the needs of the camp. Being an able horsewoman, she needed no attendant for the shopping trips, and any surplus of farm products, mainly butter and eggs, found ready sale anywhere. (Some farmers had to be better salesmen than others to dispose of their wives' butter, but Charlie certainly was free of this problem.) As if all this weren't a full-time job, Lizella managed to mother and raise a family of four children. These were pretty well grown when Charlie and Lizella turned their attention to hotel keeping. The farm was sold in 1924 and the Mt. View Hotel with its annex, the old Bibby House, was purchased. A couple of years later when the hotel was sold, they kept the Bibby house for a home. Here they were living when Charlie suffered a heart attack while working on the construction of the Sacandaga Reservoir. He lived only about long enough to get home.

Widowed at the age of forty-eight, Lizella continued to keep boarders. At hunting season particularly, the house would be packed. Her cooking was greatly enjoyed and is, no doubt, still remembered by those parties who came year after year for their vacation time. She had no use for cookbooks or "Mix Master's", but the fund-raising projects her contributions were sought after and quickly sold. It was difficult to get her secret for the recipe would be vague - a little over a cup of -- and a pinch of -- or perhaps you'd get a hug and a wink as enough. She delighted in having a supply of doughnuts and cookies

when the grandsons were to be around and they knew where to find them and were just as delighted with them as she was to supply them.

Lizella served as Town Clerk from 1932 to 1934. With the opening of National Lead in the early 1940's, she decided to rent a part of the large house. Since then, with a few renovations, the upstairs apartment has been constantly rented and she lived alone downstairs.

Her children have all married. One son, Howard, and his wife are both dead. Anna and her husband, Frank Kellogg, have lived nearby in Minerva, while Margaret, Mrs. Ralph Mitchell, lives in Emporium, Pennsylvania, and Tom and his wife live in New York City. There are six grandsons and fourteen great-grandchildren.

In March 1969, illness necessitated a hospital trip to Tupper Lake and from there she went to the Uihlein Nursing Home, Lake Placid, N.Y. She participated in many projects offered to patients there, even aiding other elderly people. Her greatest joy was attending Mass each Sunday in the chapel. In May 1971, she broke her hip and has been confined to bed most of the time since.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

Teachers in the second half of the 20th century should be grateful that they were not living in New England in the 1870's, when the following rules were drawn up for teachers in Franklin, Mass.:

1. Each day teachers will fill lamps, clean chimneys, and trim wicks.
2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's session.
3. Make pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to the individual taste of the pupil.
4. Men teachers may take one night each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.
5. After school the teacher must spend the time until supper reading the Bible and other good books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be discharged.
7. Every teacher should lay aside from each month's pay a goodly sum for his benefit during his declining years so that he will not become a burden on society.
8. Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reason to suspect his worth, intention, integrity and honesty.

GARNET MINE IN MINERVA
1893-1908

One of the things omitted from our town history is the the fact that there was at one time in Minerva a garnet mine, the first one to use a jig to separate the garnet from the ore. The site of the mine was no longer in Minerva after the Hudson River became the boundary in 1915. The location of this mine is now in Indian Lake, but it was in Minerva when it was being operated and is, therefore, a part of our history.

Henry Barton opened up garnet mining in the area in 1878, but the mining was done by hand picking or "cobbing", the large crystals or pockets being knocked out of the hard diorite rock with small hand hammers.

About 1892, George Hooper who was manager of the Dixon Graphite Plant at Hague, N.Y., learned of the large quantity of garnet of superior quality around the village of North River. He also learned that the only one of these deposits which could be hand-picked was already being operated by Mr. Barton. Since other deposits did not give themselves to this method of mining, Mr. Hooper wished to develop a mechanical process for separating the garnet from the hard rock.

This is where Frank Hooper, a brother of George, enters the picture. He was born in Ticonderoga, Sept. 4, 1867, the son of William and Jane Ann Hoskins Hooper. William was a millwright in a Cornish tin district and came to America at the age of twenty-one. After various mining jobs in New Jersey and Conn., he was sent to Ticonderoga, N.Y. by the American Crucible Company to investigate graphite and further the development of that industry. He left the country only once afterward and that was to marry the young lady of his choice and bring her back from England. William is credited with being the first to develop graphite mines in America and also the first to devise a separating process in the production of graphite. It is therefore small wonder that his two sons should be interested in mining and in the invention of machinery for use in mining.

Frank Hooper was graduated from the School of Mines at Columbia University with a degree in Metallurgical Engineering in 1890. Upon the advice of one of his professors, he began his career as an ordinary miner in a gold mine in the Snake River section of Idaho, where he worked for two- and one-half years. During this period, he was advanced to the position of engineer and chemist. In 1893, he was commissioned to make an examination of the Sisal Hemp industry in the Bahama Islands.

Upon his return to Ticonderoga, he learned from his brother George about the garnet industry and the need for machinery to separate it. The two of them made their first experiments at the Hague mine, using first the same type of machines as were used for treating other crush-eds ores. They were not satisfied with the 50% concentrates of garnet which they obtained. One day while following a suggestion of their father's, they sight-tested and mechanically discovered the principle of a machine which made a 95% concentrate.

This was a wooden trough containing water into which was poured the crushed unseparated rock. Constant vibration of the trough caused the garnet, because of its greater specific gravity, to settle to the bottom. When this settling was completed, the men would scoop up a ladle full of the crushed stone, brush off the top waste rock or tailings, and an almost pure concentrate of garnet remained. This machine was patented and called the Hooper Vanning Jig.

After much testing of machinery, the brothers located a deposit of garnet of sufficient quantity to operate. This was about three miles from North River and about a mile east of the foot of Ruby Mountain. In 1893, George H. Hooper leased of Hiram C. Roblee the right to build a dam on Roblee's property in Lot 83 in township 14 in the Town of Minerva. According to records in the Essex County Clerk's Office, the east half of lot 83 was bought from the descendants of Levi Hills who had bought it in 1875 from Nathan Monroe. George H. Hooper a little later sold to his brother all of his interest in the garnet mine and the patents for machinery, and Frank also bought a part of lot 74 which adjoins 83. Work on construction was started in Dec. 1893 and the mine started operation in May 1894 under the name "North River Garnet Company".

We would here like to quote from a booklet sent us by Mrs. Medora Krieger, a daughter of Frank Hooper who lives with her mother in Mountain View, California, and we wish to publicly thank her for her kindness. The booklet is called "Tales of a Mining Engineer As Told by Frank C. Hooper". The stories were written down in 1950 by another daughter, Alice Hooper Tibbits, as she remembered hearing her father tell them many times. A special thank you goes to her for writing this excellent little book, much of which is about Mr. Hooper's experiences outside of the garnet industry. However, it does contain six pages of valuable information about the first Hooper Garnet Mine. Following is the part in which Mr. Hooper tells of the difficulties of getting a mining operation going in 1893:

"To build a mill and develop a mining operation in this day of motor trucks and generally good roads is still quite an undertaking. But in those days of unplowed country roads and horsedrawn vehicles it became a formidable task. We were ten miles from the railroad, the last five winding upwards on a rough, narrow road. An example of the difference may be shown by the fact that it took two weeks to bring the first crusher (a huge piece of machinery weighing many tons) by putting it on logs with six horses pulling in front and men pushing from behind, taking out the logs as they were passed over and putting them under the front again, edging along by inches only and often getting bogged down in the mud. Compare this with the two days it took to bring a crusher to my last mine a few years ago.

Much of the labor in building the mill was done by hand where today would be machine made. The 13 main timbers were cut from large trees and hand-hewn to the square sizes needed. We built our own sawmill and produced the lumber needed for all the buildings and mill offices, houses for the married workmen and a boarding house for the single men. The first which was to be my first home and which I called "Garnet Lodge". Considering the obstacles to be overcome,

the fact that we started the work in December 1893 AND had the mill ll operating that May was in itself a most satisfactory achievement.

Before the plant was completed our funds were very low and I went to the nearest bank which was in Warrensburg and owned by two brothers, Jim and Lou Emerson. I was unable to see them and left my request for a loan with a younger brother who was cashier. A few days later Lou Emerson and his friend, Senator Eldridge, came to the mine to see what was being done there. They chose a very poor time for me. Things weren't going at all well in the plant that morning. The big crusher which was used to break rocks of 2 1/2-to-30-inch diameter, had broken down and practically all operations stopped. I had crawled in under it and was lying in the dust and grease trying to fix it when one of the men came up and said that Mr. Emerson and the Senator were waiting in the office to see me. I said, "You go tell them to go to and I'll be down in about an hour." A fine message to be sent to a banker by a man who wanted to borrow ten thousand! When at last I went down to the office, covered with dirt and grease, Mr. Emerson said, "How much do you expect to get, sending a message like that?" "Every damned cent," was my reply. "Like you will", he retorted. "Let's see your mine." Later as he was getting into his surrey to leave, he turned around and said, "Send down your note. We'll take care of you." This was the beginning of a long business association and friendship between us. If a product is produced, it must also have a market. Before the development of machinery to separate the garnet from the rock there was not enough available to interest buyers who would use it in quantity. Before going on the road as my own salesman, I produced and stored in North Creek four carloads ready for shipment. Then I went to Brooklyn to see Robert Behr, manager of the Herman Behr Company, one of the biggest manufacturers of sand paper at that time. I said to him, "I understand you make garnet paper. I can supply you with all the garnet you need." His reply was that they were not interested. They had tried handpicking the garnets themselves and found it too expensive, the contracts that had been made with miners had not brought a satisfactory supply, either, and they had now given up the idea of producing garnet paper.

Then I poured out on the table some of my concentrated garnet in various sizes. Mr. Behr looked at it. "Well,", he said, "sit down. You can supply that kind of garnet." "Yes," I replied. "Well, then, send me three tons." And that was the beginning of the commercial market for garnet and a lifelong association with the Herman Behr Company. Their next order was for ten tons, then ten tons, then a carload, then one hundred tons. Some years later Mr. Behr told me he never expected to even see the three-ton order and the hundred ton one he was positive would never be filled. We had been operating our first mine for just a year when one night the mill caught on fire and burned to the ground. There was no fire protection other than the crude equipment we had rigged ourselves; the fire was beyond our control and the destruction complete. As we

had taken out insurance with a local broker. I wasn't worried about the financial loss, at least until I found out that the policies had been placed with a company which the State Industrial Department had just started investigating! The outfit was known as the Lloyd Companies and consisted solely of a shyster lawyer and his secretary. They had built up their business on a supposed association of one hundred affiliated companies and the underwriters in Brooklyn! The fake lawyer skipped the state when the investigation began and with him went the hope of collecting any fire insurance.

In this crisis I decided to discuss the situation with Lou Emerson. With no money to rebuild the mill, it looked as though this one short venture into the garnet business would have to be my last. I went to him with little hope, but came away in a very different frame of mind, for he said, "Look here. You can handle this situation all right. I'll sell you the lumber for a new mill from my sawmill on credit and you needn't pay a cent for five years." "But how about the payroll?" I asked. "Go to your customers and get an advance," was his reply. "How is that possible, when they have been buying my garnet for less than a year?" "You try it," he said, "and you'll get the advance. They have to give it because they need the garnet and no one else is producing any."

To my surprise I succeeded in getting enough loans on future contracts to take care of all financial demands until the new plant was built and in operation. One of the concerns which had helped me out even returned the amount of the interest which was included in my payment of their loan. They returned my check for the interest with the remark that they did not see why they shouldn't stand some of the hard luck.

While the development of the Hooper Vanning Jig was really quite a stunt, I always felt that my greatest invention was a dryer, designed to dry the garnet before bagging it for shipment. The dryers on the market at that time consisted either of large brick furnaces roofed with metal plates, the mineral being dried by mechanical arms scraping it over the hot plates; or another type, which was a long steel drum like a boiler about 15 feet in length which was heated and in which the mineral was revolved. Neither of these methods was satisfactory for the drying of garnet, as its edges would be made round and smooth, thus spoiling their cutting and abrasive quality.

As a temporary process I had the men carry the wet garnet in bags up on to the mill roof and spread it out to dry in the sun. Then one day it happened that I asked a new workman to take the garnet up to dry. A few hours later I went up to see how it was and couldn't find a single garnet. So I asked the man, "What did you do with the garnet? Did you use it?" "Oh," he said, "I put it on the boiler roof." So up there we went, but could find only a few scattered grains. On investigation we found that, as soon as it dried hard, it rolled off the steep roof of the boiler room, having stuck there while it was wet, and dry.

This discovery furnished the idea for a dryer that proved satisfactory and which I used for many years. It consisted of a wooden trough, about four feet wide and twenty-four feet long, lined with steel plates. In this trough were two sets of steam pipes, one set a couple of inches from the bottom and the other about six inches higher. The trough was set in an inclined position with a bin at the lower end to catch the dried garnet, the angle of slope being the same as the boiler room roof. The dryer was filled from an elevator which discharged the crushed garnet at the upper end and this when dry would gradually work out the lower end. The movement was very gentle - just a sliding motion with practically no attrition to dull the grains."

Since the garnet mine was not operated in the winter months, Mr. Hooper had time for other activities. Professor Monroe of Columbia University, who had visited the mine, invited Mr. Hooper to give a laboratory course on ore concentrates to the senior mining class. On May 1, 1897 he was appointed an assistant in the School of Mines by President Seth Low and in 1900 he was appointed an instructor.

About 1901, Mr. Hooper decided that there was not enough garnet in lot 83 to last indefinitely and he began looking for a new location. He has this to say on the subject: "Besides making personal investigations of garnet deposits, I kept several men in the field looking for possible sources. But nothing had been found that met my demands for size and quality and the results of these examinations were so discouraging that it seemed questionable as to whether another good commercial deposit existed.

Then one day in the summer of 1902, a local farmer came to me and asked if I had ever seen a deposit of garnet on the southeast side of 13th Lake five miles from the village of North River in Warren County. He himself did not believe it was any good as he and others had tried to hand pick it with poor results. This deposit turned out to be exactly what I was looking for, not only in quality and richness, but also in a quantity that would insure many years of operation."

Mr. Hooper made many trips for various companies that wanted his assessment on the value of mining properties which they contemplated buying. One such trip was to Cripple Creek, Colorado, one to Mexico and one to Utah in 1903. Here we quote from page 45 of "Tales of a Mining Engineer":

"On our return from Utah we lived at 'Garnet Lodge', operating the mine in the summer and living in Albany in the winter where I represented Essex County in the New York State Legislature. During this time also plans and preparations were being made for the operation of the new mine at 13th Lake. The first step was to purchase, with clear title, 800 acres of land on the site of the deposit. The area had been lumbered, but was otherwise undeveloped. Once again, a complete community had to be built, this one to provide for a growth and expansion to some three or four hundred persons, with miner's homes, boarding house, general store (the nearest shopping community was ten miles away) sawmill, blacksmith shop, barns and other buildings. Roads had

HUMOR Submitted by Elizabeth Sullivan

My grandfather, Thomas Shaw, did most of the legal work for the townspeople. I remember his little office was lined with law books, and he spent a great deal of time reading them.

There was an old Irish couple in the town who came to him more than once with their troubles. Both were hot tempered; she would claim he pulled her around by the hair of her head, and his claims were just as bad, or worse, so they would come to my grandfather each asking for the other to be "Bound over to the peace".

One day, in the course of their arguments, she said to her husband, "Ye had the pick of the county" and he replied, "Yes, and it was damn poor pickin' the day I picked you."

DID YOU EVER WONDER?

From: Grit, May 21, 1972

Tea bags were first sold in 1904. A New York tea merchant sent out samples in small bags, and his customers began to order it that way. W. A. Upham bFegan to promote the idea of selling advertising on the teabag tag in 1919. He convinced the Lipton Tea Co., and the first collectors' teabag tags were made.

| PEOPLE | | PLACES |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Baley, James – 4 | Porter, Mildred – 2 | Adirondack Lakes Center for the Arts – 2 |
| Barton, Henry – 7 | Roblee, Hiram C. – 8 | Albany – 11 |
| Behr, Robert – 9 | Shaw, Thomas – 12 | Bahama Islands – 7 |
| Brundage, Donald K. – 3 | Shawley, Ruth – 3 | Blue Mountain Lake – 4 |
| Callahan, Charles – 5 | Shevlin, Helen – 1 | Brooklyn – 9 |
| Callahan, Lizella – 5, 6 | Sullivan, Doris – 1 | California (Hayward, Mountain View) – 4, 8 |
| Callahan, Margaret – 6 | Sullivan, Elizabeth – 12 | Columbia University – 7, 11 |
| Callahan, Michael Flynn – 5 | Switzer, Alice – 1 | Crown Point – 4 |
| Callahan, Sarah (Daisy) – 5 | Tibbits, Alice Hooper – 8 | Elizabethtown – 4 |
| Callahan, Irvin – 5 | Wells, Doris – 1, 2 | Essex County – 2, 4, 8 |
| Callahan, Frank – 5 | McGinn, William – 1 | Franklin, Massachusetts – 6 |
| Callahan, Anna – 6 | McNally, Shirley – 1 | Glens Falls – 2 |
| Callahan, Tom – 6 | Middleton, Arthur – 1 | Hague, New York – 7 |
| Callahan, Howard – 6 | Mitchell, Ralph – 6 | Horicon – 4 |
| Cobb, Daniel – 4 | Monroe, Professor – 11 | Indian Lake – 7 |
| Donnelly, May – 1 | Pelletier, Evelyn – 1 | Irishtown – 1 |
| Emerson, Jim – 9 | Plum, Dorothy – 4 | Keene – 4 |
| Emerson, Lou – 9, 10 | Porter, Mildred – 2 | Lake Champlain – 4 |
| Eldridge, Senator – 9 | Roblee, Hiram C. – 8 | Lake Placid – 6 |
| Flynn, Margaret Jane McCullough – 5 | Shaw, Thomas – 12 | Loch Muller – 2 |
| Halloran, Katherine – 1 | Shawley, Ruth – 3 | Michigan City, Indiana – 3 |
| Hewitt, Patricia – 1 | Shevlin, Helen – 1 | Minerva – 1–12 |
| Hooper, Frank C. – 7–12 | Sullivan, Doris – 1 | Mount Arlington, New Jersey – 3 |
| Hooper, George H. – 7, 8 | Sullivan, Elizabeth – 12 | Mt. View Hotel – 5 |
| Hooper, Jane Ann Hoskins – 7 | Switzer, Alice – 1 | New York (State) – 4 |
| Hooper, William – 7 | Tibbits, Alice Hooper – 8 | North Creek – 2, 9 |
| Howland, John – 4 | Wells, Doris – 1, 2 | North River – 7, 8, 11 |
| Jones, Clarence – 1 | | Olmstedville – 4 |
| Jones, Jennie – 1 | | Puddin Hollow (Ridge Road) – 5 |
| Kellogg, Frank – 6 | | Ruby Mountain – 8 |
| Kneip, Mrs. – 3 | | Sacandaga Reservoir – 5 |
| LaBar, Charles – 1 | | Snake River (Idaho) – 7 |
| Latham, Arthur – 4 | | Ticonderoga – 2, 7 |
| Low, Seth – 11 | | Toledo, Ohio – 3 |
| Mangine, E. W. – 4 | | Tupper Lake – 6 |
| McCullough, Margaret Jane – 5 | | Utah – 11 |
| McGinn, William – 1 | | Warrensburg – 9 |
| McNally, Shirley – 1 | | Wabasha, Minnesota – (not present; excluded) |
| Middleton, Arthur – 1 | | |
| Mitchell, Ralph – 6 | | |
| Monroe, Professor – 11 | | |
| Pelletier, Evelyn – 1 | | |
| Plum, Dorothy – 4 | | |

SUBJECTS

Annual Meeting – 1
Bicentennial Planning – 1
Book Reprint (Minerva History) – 2
Churches (St. Mary’s Irishtown) – 1
Community Events (Tour of Homes) – 1
Death / Obituary (Mildred Porter) – 2
Education / Teachers (historical rules) – 6
Genealogy / Ancestor Research – 3, 4
Garnet Mining Industry – 7–12
Historical Society Activities – 1–2
Hotels / Boarding Houses – 5
Humor – 12
Industry (Maple Sugar) – 1
Libraries / Archives / Museums – 4
Mining Technology (Hooper Jig) – 8
Nonprofit / Society Business – 1
Post Office History – 4
Publishing / Printing – 2
Rail / Transport (implicit mining logistics) – 8
Settlement / Early Families – 5
Tourism / Local Events – 1