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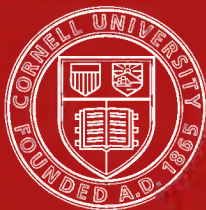
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# GLOVERSVILLE :

OR,

## THE MODEL VILLAGE.

A Poem.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING A SUCCINCT HISTORY OF THE SAME; ALSO, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES  
OF PROMINENT PERSONS AND NOTICES OF INFLUENTIAL FAMILIES WHOSE  
HISTORY IS CONNECTED WITH ITS FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS.

By HORACE SPRAGUE.

“ Sweet Auburn ! loveliest village of the plain.”—GOLDSMITH.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.:  
PRINTED BY WILLIAM H. CASE.  
1859.

A. 80760

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS, IN THE YEAR 1858, BY  
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TO

THE CITIZENS OF GLOVERSVILLE,

THE FOLLOWING

Poem, &c.,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED BY THEIR FRIEND,

THE AUTHOR.



## P R E F A C E .

---

THE following poem, as the reader will perceive, is written in the form of an address ; which, in fact, it was, having been composed and delivered to answer a temporary purpose, and without any view to its publication. The usual apology of authors, "the importunity of friends," is not urged as a reason for committing this work to the press. The author confesses, however, that the unlooked for approval which his effort received from respectable quarters, has led him to fulfill the purpose recently adopted, of publishing a book such as is indicated in the title page. He will further say, that had he originally intended the poem for publication, it would have been cast on a plan quite different from the present one. Most of the attempts at playful humor, which are thought to add interest to a spoken address, and many personal allusions would have been omitted. He does not feel himself justifiable in making any alterations which his taste or reasons of prudence might now dictate ; as in such a case, the poem would not be the thing called for or expected. Pope's injunction, "keep your piece ten years," has no application where fame is not the object. The reviews, the erasures, the corrections, the *LIMÆ LABOR* requisite to ensure perpetuity are not for those who must do something for their bread. Somebody has said that none but poets should write poetry ; as well may it be said that none but a Raphael or a Coreggio should be painters ; that none but a Canova or a Chantrey should be sculptors ; that none but a Handel or a Haydn should be musical composers, and so on *AD INFINITUM*. If none but geniuses of a high grade are to furnish the pabulum of mind, the useful and honorable vocations of multitudes skilled in literature, in science, or in art, would be lost to them-

selves and to the world ; and a corresponding amount of instruction and rational amusement would be subtracted from the happiness of mankind.

With views that may be inferred by the reader, the author appears before his own public, viz : his friends and acquaintances ; and caring little for the opinion of those dispensers of fame, the critics, or of the great world, he is mainly solicitous to win the approval of those for whom he writes.

# GLOVERSVILLE---A POEM.

---

RESPECTED Gloversvillians,  
Friends, kindred, neighbors, all,  
Permit one who has loved you long  
Your history to recall ;  
To trace your onward progress  
From that primeval time,  
When in Stump City you rejoiced, (*a*)  
A name defying rhyme.

Though stumping politicians  
Your father's never knew,  
Yet stumps they had of generous size,  
Nor far between, nor few ;  
And to abate the nuisance,  
The stumps straight up they rent :  
That's why you're never up a stump  
Though stumpt in argument.

A vision comes before me  
Of forty years gone by,

When half a dozen homes embraced  
Your whole community ;  
When here a lone sojourner,  
(Thus heaven our fortune sends,)  
I won an interest in their hearts  
Who've been my life-long friends :

But of those forms that gladden'd  
The cheerful ingle side,  
Still cherish'd in my heart of hearts,  
Alas, how few abide.  
In memory's twilight chambers,  
Made dim by waning years,  
Yet their remembrance sheds a light  
That sanctifies and cheers.

The record of your founders,  
Ward, Giles and Mills, and Burr, (*b*)  
Must grace your annals while the truth  
Shall find a chronicler ;  
Since of your rising fortunes  
They were the pioneers ;  
And your whole social fabric, yet  
Their moulding impress bears.

Despite the voice that censures  
Foundations placed on sand,  
They boldly built their structures here,  
Full confident they'd stand ;  
For they, keen sighted Yaukees,

First in the crystal flow  
Of Cayadutta, had espied  
The firm set rocks below.

Meanwhile this band of brothers,  
With confidence and hope,  
(Not like Micawber sitting still,  
For something to turn up,)  
Chose for their leading business  
To make and peddle tin ware : (c)  
Do I not hear a groan or hiss ?  
I'm sure I see a grin, there !

And see that gay young lady  
All silk and crinoline ;  
Why curl your pretty lip in scorn,  
Or knit that brow serene ?  
'Tis not a freeman's question  
How runs our pedigree,  
Or whether high or lowly born,  
But, rather, what are we ?

Howe'er our sires are valued,  
Of less or greater worth,  
We scorn to arrogate the claims  
Of ancestry or birth ;  
We will not take the back step  
To fendal forms again :  
What signify progenitors ?  
We're self-made, if we're men.

But I've digress'd ; those tinmen—  
    (Now don't again be rude,)  
Were prosper'd even beyond their hopes,  
    And gain'd much worldly good ;  
But as it mostly happens  
    In all monopolies,  
A host of rivals soon arose  
    To battle for the prize.

Then as their gains wax'd fewer,  
    Some cast about to find  
What other calling to pursue,  
    More useful in its kind ;  
'Twas then that Yankee shrewdness  
    Discover'd and made known  
What's proved to you the genuine  
    Philosopher's prized stone.

'Tis not a mooted question  
    On which to huff and haff,  
As who invented steamboats first,  
    Or who the telegraph ;  
For 'tis a point conceded,  
    And all without demur,  
Yield the exclusive honor to  
    The names of Mills and Burr.

Within an open easement,  
    In all their yellow pride,  
A dozen leather mitts and gloves



A loiterer espied :  
The news soon spread like wildfire,  
Which all the village moves,  
That Mills and Burr possess the art  
Of making buckskin gloves.

The hint is quickly taken,  
For people are not slow  
To ascertain how lies the land  
When interest bids them go.  
They saw their gains from tin ware  
Subsiding to a drouth,  
That all the products of their trade  
At best subserved the mouth,

That hands to mouths in ratio  
Are plainly two to one :  
To change their occupation, 'twas  
No sooner thought than done.  
Hence dates your rising fortune  
Whose hand, unsparing, free,  
Has pour'd out, to your largest wish,  
Her cornucopiae.

Enkindled by the theme, my muse would fain  
Essay a bolder flight, a loftier strain,  
And poised, on hovering wing, survey, intent,  
East, west, north, south, this mighty continent.  
From the broad pampas of the southern zone  
To the prone sunset rush of Oregon ;

Or where the herbage prairie of the west  
Wind-blown, seems ocean with its wrinkled breast ;  
Or where innumerable solitudes  
Extend of boundless wastes and pathless woods,  
On every hand, in myriad forms appear,  
The start, the chase, the slaughter of the deer.  
The dogs let loose, with muzzles to the ground,  
Discursive here and there they leap, they bound,  
'Till some old courser's keener powers of scent  
Have snuff'd the odorous trail with fierce intent—  
A signal yelp sends all the mad *emeute*  
Of dogs and huntsmen, in the wild pursuit.  
The victim, startled from his resting place,  
Instinctive knows the purpose of the chase ;  
And from the clamor, with quick bounding feet,  
Darts like a winged arrow, and as fleet ;  
Scours the broad plain, shoots over fell and flood,  
Threads the close thicket and deep tangled wood,  
Swims the deep lake, and fords the wide lagoon—  
Still nearer press the deafening clamors on ;  
And nearer, louder, as they still prevail,  
The victim's waning strength and spirits fail,  
Until his faltering course and slacken'd speed,  
With forestall'd triumph his pursurers heed,  
And press upon him even to the death :—  
With powers collapsed, and short, quick, panting breath,  
And that large, conscious, sad, imploring eye, (*d*)  
Moving to pity, he submits to die.  
The forest's happy child and denizen,

If safe from savage beasts and cruel men.  
So mild his nature, that the world, now dim,  
Would shine an Eden, if it copied him :  
Model of fleetness, framed in every part,  
To serve each impulse of his timid heart ;  
Long, slender, sinewy limbs and horny feet,  
To bear his sleek, trim body, sure and fleet,  
Show his security is not in might,  
But, mainly, in his native powers of flight ;  
That form and nature mark him for pursuit,  
To the world's hunter-man and ravening brute ;  
Alas, that human wants must find supplies,  
In life's perpetual war and sacrifice !  
O, may this thought effectively engage  
Some genius of this humanizing age  
To invent or find a worthy substitute  
For buckskin, and thus save the suffering brute.  
Hail, India rubber, hail, unrival'd yet,  
For every varied form of costume fit !  
If but Victoria or Napoleon  
Gloves made of thee would, for a season, don,  
The world were in for't, and th' achievement won, (c)  
Yet more than ever, now, this stricken race  
Quail 'neath the horrors of the murderous chase.  
In every gale they hear the hateful din  
Portending peril to their life and skin ;  
Ever to lurk, to flee, to stand at bay,  
Make up the measure of their weary way ;  
But fleetness, secret haunts and stratagem,

They find, alas, of no avail to them,  
But learn, at length, whether they will or rill,  
Their last great *hiding place* is Gloversville.  
Pause we, a moment, rapidly to trace  
The hazards and vexations of the chase.  
First, on the hunting ground, quick, every way,  
The dogs run wide to *snuff* and scent the prey.  
If crouching low, they lurch, unfound the trail ;  
They're snuff'd at, with contempt, for turning tail,  
But found, at length, they all *rush* pellmell forth,  
As if their skins were not a *rushes'* worth,  
And madly, onward, dash with might and main,  
To come, like Gilpin, empty back again.  
Even when, most cheaply, the pursuer wins,  
Dogs bark their throats out and men *bark* their shins ;  
And when to bay, the antler'd foe is borne,  
The thirsty barkers often take a *horn* ;  
And give, in turn, his deership to requite,  
If not a full meal, yet a hearty *bite*.  
Dogs can't distinguish, and oft, unawarc,  
Instead of scenting deer, they scent a bear,  
Whose Irish welcome made of hug and squeeze,  
Quite too familiar well-bred dogs to please,  
Their visit of surprise abruptly ends,  
And sends them yelping, " save us from our friends."'  
But jests apart—no phantasy or dream  
Be ours to ponder, but a truthful theme ;  
And be it mine, in brief, to comprehend,  
From the inception to the final end,

Through every process, how the routine moves,  
From unwrought hides to manufactured gloves.  
First, into vats, low sunken in the ground,  
The rattling skins are thrown, with husky sound ;  
And there, for days, are suffer'd to remain,  
Until the waters permeate the grain,  
And their whole yielding form and texture make  
Pliant and supple, fitting them to *break*.  
Prone, o'er the slanting beam, the *breaker* plies,  
With long, two-handled knife, his energies,  
All the adhering flesh to cleave away :  
His is the hardest work and poorest pay.  
*Flesh liming*, or the hairing process call'd,  
Is next in order and the next install'd.  
Upon the flesh side of the broken skin,  
Quicklime is spread and safely folded in ;  
Then, in the soak or water vat, with care,  
'Tis placed, ten days, for loosening the hair ;  
And when the beam and knife again are proved,  
The hairy coat is easily removed.  
In lime vats, next, the skins are put to *lime* :  
From one to three weeks is the allotted time.  
This process perfected by slow degrees,  
Thickens the skins and smoothes their surfaces.  
*Frizing* requires the beam and knife again,  
To shave clean off, the cuticle or grain.  
*Parching* is used for heavy skins alone ;  
The meaning of the term is, drying down,  
Not in the fervors of the scorching sun,

But in the shade alone, 'tis safely done.  
A soaking process then ensues, until  
They're softer made and fitted for the mill.  
*Milling*, in order, next, succeeds of course :  
Placed in the stocks—by steam or water force,  
The skins are briskly run, six hours or more,  
To supple them and open every pore ;  
Then taken out to air—with oil imbued,  
Replaced; again, the milling is renew'd ;  
Each half hour, afterwards, alternately,  
They're in the stocks, or out to air and dry.  
Until, throughout the substance of the skin,  
The oil commingles with the gelatin  
Or glue, and leaves the other parts, together,  
The true and genuine product we call leather.  
The beam and beaming knife again are plied  
For *scudding*—on the grain or facial side,  
The mucus substance or reticular  
Tissue of the skin is shaved off bare.  
The process, then, to perfect and to crown,  
Requires a day, at most, for drying down.  
Next, in lye-liquor vats, they're placed awhile,  
In vulgar parlance, “ for to cut the ile ;”  
But by the chymic law affinity,  
The oil gelatinous and alkali  
Combine, without a figure or a trope,  
And form the useful product we call soap.  
A half hour in the stocks, the skins being run,  
The soap's wash'd out and thus the scouring's done.

To soften, to give shape and natural size,  
Duly, the *staking process* next applies.  
Fast in the perch, the pendent skin being placed,  
Grasp'd by the hand and firmly shoulder braced,  
The arm-stake then is vigorously applied  
To supple and extend the leathery hide ;  
While the knee-stake, more suitably, is found  
Fitted to stretch and smooth the edges round.  
Ocher, with water mix'd, when dried enough,  
And, into square blocks fashion'd, is call'd buff ;  
Which by the hand is rubb'd upon the skin  
Perch-hung, until the ocher's well wrought in  
And deeply set, producing a soft, mellow,  
Golden, enduring, increasive yellow.  
This *buffing's* named—the process next to bring  
The manufacture through, is *finishing*.  
A horizontal shaft firm overlaid  
With pumice-stone and by machinery made  
To turn, elaborates the skin placed on  
To perfect smoothness and the work is done,  
About its origin there's no demur ;  
The inventor of the bucktail was James Burr,  
Who gave the name, most clearly, to intend  
The buckskin manufacture's tail, or end.  
Staking, again, must be perform'd with care,  
The finish'd skin for outting to prepare.  
For gloves Niles Fairbanks first constructed dies,  
To whom inventive genius' fate applies :  
To lose, by law's default, his toil and pains,

While others reap the product of his brains ;  
And dies for mittens by Van Nothstrand wrought  
Fairbanks's skill has to perfection brought.  
*Pasting and sorting* fits for the machine ;  
Round welts and square make separate lots, I ween.  
And these, again, we subdivided find,  
Some to be lined and others left unlined.  
And now the swift machine is made to ply  
With aim unerring and dexterity.  
A work of wonder—exquisite the art,  
Adjusting and adapting every part ;  
Not mechanism, merely, but a soul  
Seems to pervade and animate the whole.  
The amount of work accomplish'd, we are told,  
Exceeds all former modes, at least, fivefold.  
To I. M. Singer is the invention due ;  
His be the honor and the profit too.  
Dampening succeeds, and thus is brought about :  
Cloths dipp'd in water, first, and then wrung out,  
Infold the gloves for hours, and when enough  
With moisture fraught, they're fit for *laying off*.  
To make the gloves so soft and pliant now,  
Their proper form and full proportions show,  
Upon the hand-board stretch'd and firmly drawn,  
The final process then is undergone,  
Which renders smooth each wrinkle, ridge and hollow,  
With thumb-stick, mallet, finger-stick and roller—  
The hand-board, now, so useful to the trade,  
By A. E. Porter was design'd and made.



The closing work of all, the sorting is  
Of all the various kinds and qualities  
Of gloves, which pack'd in boxes, trim and neat,  
Ready for market, make the work complete.  
Gloves differ variously, in kind and name,  
But those that follow, most distinction claim—  
The Plymouth gloves are welted, round or square,  
While the Montpeliers all unwelted are :  
And gauntlets are Montpeliers, long of wrist—  
Half-gauntlets self-defined, augment the list.  
The mode of cutting marks all English gloves ;  
One finger place the harvest mitten proves.  
Mittens and gloves adorn'd and trimm'd with fur,  
Find, in their names, their best interpreter.  
Of moccasins we deem but this to show,  
That rubber bottoms, now, are all the go.

The men whose active enterprise has given  
Success, and by whose labors you have thriven,  
Your wealth and comforts growing, year by year,  
Should, with due honors, find a record here.  
Among the first, Burr, Mills, McNab and Ward,  
Judson and Churchill, merit high regard ;  
Spaulding and Washburn, Leonard, Wells and Place,  
Burton, Giles, Kasson, Porter, Smith and Case ;  
Sprague, Belden, Fairbanks, Sunderlin and Brown,  
Heacock, McFarlan, Phelps, just honors crown ;  
Littauer, Beach, Miller, Thomas, Gilchrist, Frank,  
Knowles, Seymour, Hosmer, Jones, have equal rank ;

Spencer and Hellwig, Simmons, Fox and Tarr,  
Streeter and Fay, of reputation are ;  
So Sexton, Gillett, Bellows, Ballantine,  
Nicloy and Combes, as their compeers we join.  
Peake, Newton, Berry, of the healing art,  
Hold in your interests an honor'd part ;  
As in the past may yet their skill endure  
Your ills to soothe, alleviate and cure.  
Of those deserving most for doing well,  
And getting least, physicians bear the bell.  
When we are sick, good angels they appear,  
When well, we doom them to the nether sphere.  
To their prescriptions careless we attend,  
And rate them, soundly, if we fail to mend.  
But if we convalesce, ungrateful elves,  
We thank our stars that we have cured ourselves.  
We loath the nauseous draught, the bitter pill,  
But most devoutly hate the doctor's bill ;  
Charges for life saved, we dispute, and show  
We rate existence marvelously low,  
Proving we'd rather with their skill dispense  
Than pay the paltry sum of fifty cents.  
Of this deserving, unrequited class  
My muse, let not this fair occasion pass,  
Without essaying worthily to speak  
The cherish'd name and praise of Wm. Peake.  
A man of worth, a true physician, he,  
Whose skill, whose faithful care and sympathy  
Brought joy, with health restored, to many a breast,

As living, grateful multitudes attest:  
Enos and Davidson, in law well read,  
And Ingraham, with scales nice balanced,  
Justice dispense, 'tis hoped, with true intent—  
Not to encourage strife, but to prevent.  
To Case, the faithful guardian of the press  
Our just consideration we express ;  
A skillful caterer he, with dexterous slight,  
To please each intellectual appetite ;  
His weekly messenger, so promptly sent,  
We welcome as a cherish'd friend's advent.  
And, in it, find the best of sauce, you see,  
To give a relish to our toast and tea.  
Far sooner without butter eat your bread,  
Or your unsugar'd coffee sip instead,  
Than lack these fruitful sources to amuse,  
The village paper and the village news :  
'Tis through this channel that the public's made  
Acquainted with your name, profession, trade ;  
For lack of which, the world would never know it,  
That you were men of pith, or Sprague a poet.  
A pittance in the *Standard* to invest,  
Makes for your honor and your interest ;  
For a newspaper, as we plainly see,  
Speaks an intelligent community.  
Whoe'er among you liberally pay  
For various leading papers of the day,  
And the home journal also patronize,  
Mark, they're the men who make your fortunes rise.

If any doubt and will the test abide  
The priuter's list shall soon the point decide.  
You're generous, liberal call'd—O, then appear  
Consistent with your fame—be liberal here.  
McFarlan, Gorton, Cramer, merit well,  
Teachers from choice, from taste, from principle ;  
Since " as the twig is bent the tree's inclin'd,"  
Commit to Cramer every infant mind,  
That while it springs in vigorous beauties new,  
It may, like her, be good and gentle too.

O, what a thought, ye teachers,  
That youth, earth's human flowers,  
So fragile should entrusted be  
To culture such as ours ;  
Their texture and their tintings  
Touch'd by a hand too rude,  
May be so marr'd or so defaced  
As ne'er to be renew'd.  
How gently, O, how kindly,  
Should then your aid be given  
To yield them, with earth's nurturing mold,  
The dews and airs of heaven ;  
Till rising in their vigor,  
With banner'd blooms unfurl'd,  
They give their fragrance to the air,  
Their beauty to the world.

If moral influence, wealth and power, we call,  
Corwin may well be rank'd the first of all ;  
Dunning and Wescott, too, are his compeers,

In fruitful labors, though of younger years.  
To Parkes and Quinlan, Pearson, Bates and Wade,  
Hawley and Spalding, be due honors paid ;  
Not to one cultured spot confined alone,  
But many blooming fields their labors own.  
Your moral teachers are superior men,  
Worthy of honor and respect—what then ?  
Never to use them as caprice may suit,  
First idolized, then trodden under foot ;  
Without your love, without your confidence,  
Vain are their gifts and powers of eloquence ;  
For they are men of many anxious cares,  
And ever need your sympathy and prayers ;  
O, grant them these—their earnest counsels heed,  
And your relation will be blest indeed.  
Pause here, my muse, and on the memory dwell  
Of Burr, who served his generation well ; (*h*)  
Whose mind sagacious, at an early day,  
Explored the route through which your interests lay ;  
Whose powers inventive and adaptive, brought  
Your business into system, and who taught  
Each process in the routine as it rose,  
From the beginning to the final close ;  
The impress of whose genius still we see  
Stamp'd on your various machinery ;  
Whose influence for your business far and near  
Won confidence, respect and character.  
Thus while his worthy deeds his fame extend,  
The muse laments, in him, a life-long friend.

And one whose strong and energetic mind  
 Was to a gentle, loving nature join'd ;  
 Whose healthful, noble, beaming, sunny face,  
 Nor time nor change from memory can efface ;  
 Whose head was wise to plan, with heart to feel  
 For every interest of human weal ;  
 An upright, manly course without finesse,  
 Mark'd all his efforts and ensured success :  
 Rising, in wealth and influence, year by year,  
 While hope smiled forward on a long career,  
 Even in his dawning purposes to plan  
 A broader range of usefulness to man,  
 Sudden, mysterious, all before his time,  
 He fell, death-stricken, in his manly prime.  
 Whose is the bosom but with sorrow thrills,  
 When the breathed name is heard of Philo Mills ? (f)  
 And one whom cold oblivion ne'er shall quell,  
 While verse of mine survives his worth to tell.  
 "An honest man," the British poet claims,  
 "As heaven's best work," whose purposes and aims,  
 Whose deeds and words are nobleness and truth,  
 \* The crown of manhood and the pride of youth.  
 And such was he, a man without pretense,  
 Of modest virtues and of plain, good sense ;  
 With soul alive to all the charities  
 That sweeten friendship and endear its ties ;  
 Whose early efforts with the best will vie,  
 That nursed your village in its infancy ;  
 And few, more faithfully, have toil'd than he,

For your material prosperity ;  
Nor least undue to him, that you excel  
In high-toned virtue and just principle :  
Of life so blameless, 'tis no empty boast  
That those who knew him best esteem'd him most ;  
A rare distinction his, which few attends,  
That his acquaintances were all his friends.  
Happy the muse permitted to accord  
This tribute to the name of Abram Ward. (g)  
Elisha Yale, a name long understood,  
To be synonymous with great and good,  
For half a century, in influence here,  
Has been unrival'd and without a peer.  
In moral might a prince, he lived with men,  
Ennobling life for three score years and ten.  
With force of intellect and power of will  
To marshal hosts the way to good or ill,  
Grace found and won him in his early youth,  
And bound him in allegiance to the truth ;  
Henceforth, his powers their true position find  
Of regal influence in the realms of mind ;  
Henceforth, his purposes and aims are one,  
To serve God in the kingdom of his son ;  
To seek a sin-struck world all downward driven,  
To elevate and place it nearer heaven.  
And, hence, in every conflict for the right,  
A warrior he, and foremost in the fight ;  
Whose valor wrought, on whate'er field he stood,  
Peaceful achievements, victories without blood ;

And won, in Zion's cause, an olive crown  
 That shames the laurel'd heroes' red renown.  
 Say, whence the bright memorials to be found  
 Of such high claims? Enquirer, look around;  
 Expatiate o'er each varied scene and see  
 The trophied deeds of half a century.  
 At home, abroad, on many a foreign shore,  
 The numerous labors of his life explore:  
 Behold the forms of living beauty rise,  
 Graced with the hues and tintings of the skies;  
 In isles afar, in India's sultry clime,  
 Such monuments attest his deeds sublime.  
 'Twas his to beautify, on heaven's own plan,  
 Full many a temple, and that temple—man.  
 O, mortal doubly blest! of whom is given  
 A noble record here and nobler still in heaven. (i)  
 Corwin survives, yet vigorous in mind,  
 The faithful labors of a life resign'd.  
 For man's just eulogy there is no room,  
 'Till death shall close the portals of his tomb;  
 Hence, etiquette forbids the muse to raise  
 A fit memorial of enduring praise.  
 For future record kept, his works shall be,  
 Meantime consign'd to faithful memory. (j)

In all that constitutes prosperity,  
 But few communities with yours can vie.  
 Yet like all fortune's favorites, 'tis your lot  
 To bear detraction, slander and what not.



Thus, though as worthy as your fellow-sinners,  
Malice will have it, you're a race of *skimmers*,  
And gives a reason you would laugh to hear,  
That many of your sales are, positively, not dear (*deer*.)  
Questions are often ask'd, with looks demure,  
Touching the price of paste, the rise of flour ;  
And labels running thus, " not warranted,"  
Are framed, 'tis said, on purpose to mislead.  
And it is even hinted, that your wealth  
Is gain'd by indirection or by stealth :  
That you oppress your hirelings whose pay  
Meagre, comes lagging, at a distant day,  
In shape of mitten orders at the store,  
Where twenty netts them scarcely half a score.  
That while a pittance the poor shopman cheers,  
The peddlers are your salaried engineers—  
That for a shopman honest toil's the vogue,  
But for a peddler you must take a rogue,  
By whose shrewd financiering, you augment  
Your yearly gains to any wish'd per cent.  
That Wall street jobbers unsurpass'd in stocks,  
Or cunning Yankces with their traps and clocks,  
Would fail, though all their forces should combine,  
To match your peddler in the mitten line :  
That opposition long has quit the field,  
To his o'ermastering genius forced to yield ;  
Who now triumphant, every rival gone,  
Left in his glory, sells and cheats alone.  
And not your business only, but likewise

Your politics makes game for enemies.  
'Tis said of you that almost to a man  
You're woolly-head or Black Republican ;  
That, rare as crows in winter, Democrats  
Live by your sufferance, here, like half-starved rats,  
And so oppress'd by you, tyrannic elves,  
They've scarce a quit claim even to themselves.  
That Toombs of Georgia and the hangman Foote,  
With forty score of Southern lords to boot,  
Should they be caught, here, freedom's soil upon,  
You'd tan the hide of every mother's son.  
If in such strictures, aught of truth there be,  
Bear even the woundings of an enemy :  
For taught to shun our faults, thus mark'd, my friends,  
Malice will be defeated of its ends.  
Though great your merits, with scarce aught to blame,  
Candor and truth must be the muses' aim ;  
And, ere she enter on her theme of praise,  
Suffer her, gently, thus, the rod to raise.  
Like the Athenians, it seems your case  
To be frequenters of the market place ;  
To spend, like them, your time there, loitering  
To learn or tell, as happens, some new thing.  
You say your market place is your exchange,  
Like Wall street, where you mingle to arrange  
Your monetary matters and so forth ;  
If so, my muse has lost her labor's worth ;  
One other fault I name, though somewhat loth ;  
Your boys of smaller and of larger growth

Squander their time, I fear, too much at cricket,  
And at another pastime 'yclept wicket ;  
But, ruled by wisdom that experience brings,  
'Tis hoped they'll lay aside such childish things.  
But these are merely mists athwart the sun ;  
A moment, and the watery vapor's gone.  
Changes will come, and in time's forward lapse,  
Costume or custom, you may change, perhaps—  
May doff the fashion of your cloaks or hats,  
Change hoops to corsets and enlarge your flats,  
Or turn them into cabbage leaves, although  
Flats placed above fit well the flats below.  
Change or exchange, and alter what you will,  
But keep your waistcoats (Wescott) and preserve  
    them still  
Unalter'd, fit for every age and clime,  
Good for the winter, good for summer time,  
Always in fashion and the palm they bear,  
In this essential quality—they'll wear.  
Customs may change and so, perchance, should yours.  
If aught of evil or defect enures ;  
As in your business matters to excel,  
A change of custom might, indeed, be well.  
The credit system you have tried enough,  
Of which sad failures are decisive proof ;  
If Andrew Jackson's thesis could prevail  
That trade on borrow'd capital should fail ;  
Or if John Randolph's rule you'd act upon,  
Which he defined the philosophic stone,

Express'd in four short Saxon words, to wit :  
" Pay as you go," you'd reap much benefit.  
" But such a consummation cannot be,"  
Say you, " except by reciprocity ;"  
That you can't pay your obligations due  
Unless your debtors do the same to you.  
But you've the power to fix the principle,  
By one omnipotent resolve, " we will."  
And if demurrers opposition show,  
Trust them no more, and dun them if they owe.  
To dun and to be dunn'd, though men are loth,  
Dunning will work a sovereign cure for both ;  
For who can long a willing debtor be  
And bear the goads of importunity ?  
Keep dunning (Dunning) and you'll soon inaugurate  
The blessings of a more auspicious state,  
And when you're all that you've resolved and will'd,  
Dunning's high mission, here, will be fulfill'd.  
But now enough. These puns and punning knacks  
We leave to Thomas Hood and John G. Saxe ;  
Sad instances of genius' fate unblest,  
All whose life's purpose is to coin a jest.

Your high achievements, in the past, presage  
Still brighter honors for a coming age.  
The numerous structures that you rear, at will,  
Models of taste and architectural skill,  
On streets well laid, with still increasing length,  
Portend a future city's power and strength.

East, south and west, we see your goings forth,  
But with more rapid progress, towards the north.  
Speed your march onward then, uncheck'd, unstay'd,  
Until your neighbor's limits you invade ;  
Then waken her from her long slumbering state,  
Her powers renew, her age rejuvenate,  
And bring her to your strong and healthful mood,  
By large transfusions of your younger blood ;  
But should she slumber on in your despite,  
Then take her wholly, and absorb her quite. (*k*)  
Thus shall your limits widen and expand,  
In due proportions spread, on every hand,  
Until your numbers, rated now at three,  
Shall, in ten circling years, ten thousand be.  
Ye, of the present, of the coming age,  
Young men, preserve your glorious heritage ;  
Let not your talents unemploy'd run waste,  
But use them to improve upon the past.  
Let not the valued works your fathers wrought,  
By you neglected, ever come to nought ;  
Of things accurst, none feed the nether fires  
Like base degenerate sons of virtuous sires ;  
Be your ambition not to sink, but rise ;  
No aims too lofty deem'd, beneath the skies.  
Build broader, higher, all past good upon,  
And crown the work with triumphs of your own.  
If thus you purpose, and if thus you build,  
Your mission will be gloriously fulfilled.  
But Gloversvillians, I have held you long,

In weary waiting on my prosy song ;  
Yet ere I close, let earnest friendship raise  
A true and fit memorial to your praise ;  
And be my words of that just character  
Befitting me to speak and you to hear.  
The early dwellers in your peaceful vale  
Were train'd and nurtured in the school of Yale,  
Whose precepts and whose teachings still we see  
In ripen'd fruits of half a century.  
Hence, order, morals, and religion found,  
In ready hearts, a rich productive ground ;  
And those true principles implanted here,  
Have grown and flourish'd on, from year to year,  
With fair accessions, till we see, at length,  
The full proportions of your power and strength ;  
An unimpaired and rich inheritance  
Which 'tis your praise to keep and to advance.  
Thus, little in your history we find  
Of hurtful errors to mislead the mind.  
'Tis here your honor—here your safety lies,  
That none, above the written word, are wise.  
Hence the fanatic and the infidel  
Your faith and reason both alike repel.  
And, free from every taint of modern isms,  
Your harmony has ne'er been marr'd by scisms.  
And woman, woman, eminently here  
In meekness fills her heaven allotted sphere ;  
Whose graces charm, whose virtues you admire,  
Bloomers in beauty, but not in attire ;

Who makes not, like strong minded women, claims  
To man's prerogatives, pursuits or aims ;  
But lives content, within the bounds assign'd,  
By nature purposed as by heaven design'd ;  
Knowing, each mental gift and grace to win  
Our admiration, must be feminine.  
That her true power and happiness to plan,  
She must be perfect woman and not man.  
Happy those women, happy ye, who feel  
That, in a father's or a husband's weal,  
In fortune, wealth, in fame or honor won,  
'Tis yours to glory and to find your own.  
The Gallic beau-ideal, " Liberty,  
Equality and true fraternity,"  
You make no myth, as all your history tells,  
But real, vital, active principles ;  
And you are freemen, not alone in creed,  
But better still, in purpose and in deed.  
And while you stand for an unmuzzled press,  
You prize untrammel'd pulpits ne'er the less.  
Your moral teachers, with unbiass'd aim,  
In upright manhood can the truth proclaim ;  
Who know no latitude for guilt or worth,  
But brand all tyrants, whether south or north.  
Your social state, fraternal, equal, free,  
Blends all its elements in harmony ;  
No claims of anestry your thoughts engage :  
Your own achievements are your heritage.  
And the best claims to win your confidence,

Are honor, virtue, knowledge and good sense.  
These, more than riches, shall your titles be,  
And worth your only aristocracy.  
No clique, no party, sectary or feud,  
Exists to compromise the public good.  
These sacred temples that adorn the plain,  
And on yon neighboring height, proud learning's fanc  
Rose, in their beauty, at the public call,  
Not, by the fostering of a few, but all.  
A portion of your fortunes you invest,  
Right wisely, in the common interest ;  
Each fosters each, and both together bring  
Pleasures twofold and double profiting ;  
Pleasure you feel, in private riches won,  
Pleasure, to find the public good your own.  
No creeds, or tests, or platforms multiplied,  
Make walls to separate or to divide ;  
But all, while true to your affinity,  
In the best sense, agree to disagree.  
And when by duty call'd to common ground,  
Shoulder to shoulder you are ever found,  
Emulous each other to excel  
In every worthy cause of doing well.  
Hence, your success in each concerted aim ;  
Hence, rises fair the column of your fame,  
On which, whatever virtues you enroll,  
'Tis union fortifies and crowns the whole.  
Go on, nor falter in your upward course,  
With powers invigorate and augmented force ;



Correct each error and each oversight,  
And let your interests still be ruled by right ;  
Crown every virtue, every principle,  
For which you've toil'd, with something nobler still ;  
Go on, progressing, in each due degree,  
In knowledge, virtue, temperance, charity,  
And Gloversville shall soon triumphant stand  
The acknowledged BANNER VILLAGE OF OUR LAND.



# HISTORY.

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## THE FIRST SETTLERS.

• FROM the period of the Revolution till about the year 1816, all the region of country extending from the Mayfield mountains on the north, to within two miles of the village of Johnstown, and bounded east by the town line and reaching indefinitely west, was known by the name of Kingsboro. The whole was included in what was called the Caughnewaga district, as is evidenced in existing records of the conveyance of land titles. Antecedent to the above named period, this section was inhabited by Scotch loyalists, who, on the commencement of the war, emigrated to Nova Scotia. Towards the close of the last century, there were three principal settlements, one at Kingsboro Center, one in the vicinity of the present site of McNab's mills, and another on the four corners north-east of Prospect Hill Cemetery. The names of some of the heads of families at the Mills, were as follows: James Lard, a magistrate and a person of some note; Job Heacock, ancestor of the Heacocks of Kingsboro; Jehial

Griswold ; Benjamin Crosset, a loyalist of the Revolution ; Robert, Charles, and John Wilson, brothers, with whom lived their mother, the widow Wilson, and their grandmother, the widow Greig, whose oldest son, Captain Greig, was an officer in the American army, whose capture by the Indians, as narrated in the story of "The Faithful American Dog," was familiar to every school boy, thirty years ago ; Thomas Mann, father of William and John Mann, afterwards favorably known in the community ; Asa Jones, grandfather of Col. Harvey Jones ; Rev. John Lindley, minister of the church at Kingsboro Center, Samuel Giles, and William C. Mills. There were but two houses within the present limits of the corporation east of this settlement, one of which, occupied by William Ward, Sen., stood a few rods west of the site of the Congregational Church. Of those living at the four corners, on the hill, the more conspicuous were as follows : Daniel Bedford, keeper of a store and tavern ; Rev. George Throop, a presbyterian minister, and George B. Throop, an adopted son ; Colonel Josiah Throop, his brother, and Rev. William Throop, son of Col. Josiah Throop ; Stephen Hartshorn, whose descendants are numerous and respectable, but in consequence of there being few of male lineage, and also on account of removals, the name has not been transmitted. The Throops came from Nova Scotia, and were people of culture and refinement, but of decayed fortunes. Col. Throop was a scholar and poet ; and some of his manuscripts, which still remain in various families, evince respectable powers as a writer. Rev. William Throop

preached to a Baptist congregation in West Kingsboro. Enos T. Throop, late Governor of the State, was the son of George B. Throop and, as it is believed, was born at the settlement on the hill.

Most of the above named families passed away, leaving no trace behind them; but Samuel Giles, William C. Mills, William Ward, and at a later period, James Burr, with their immediate descendants, on account of their enterprise, energy, and success, are generally considered to have been the founders of Gloversville.

### SITUATION.

Gloversville is situated on the Cayadutta, a stream that takes its rise in the northern hills, and passing through the village of Johustown, disembogues into the Mohawk at Fonda, eight miles south. It is mostly surrounded by sloping uplands, and presents a fine view from Prospect Hill, on the east. The Cayadutta furnishes excellent water power for the various operations of milling and machinery.

### MANUFACTURERS.

The writer would first correct a misapprehension of facts in the poem, wherein he represents the inhabitants as principally engaged in the manufacture of tin ware.

It appears that the Wards were the tin manufacturers.

William C. Mills followed the avocation of farmer and miller, and Samuel Giles that of farmer and tanner. The tin business seems, however, to have been the most prevalent; and, accordingly, we find John Monroe and the Leonards of West Bush, and Chester Phelps of North Kingsboro, engaged in it.

In the year 1803, Ezekiel Case brought from Cincinnati a knowledge of manufacturing leather from deer-skins, and was engaged for some time in the business, on a limited scale, at Kingsboro.

In the year 1805, William C. Mills commenced his annual trips to the Holland Purchase to buy wheat for flouring purposes, and also deer-skins for manufacture. From four to five hundred skins constituted his yearly purchases. Talwadge Edwards, of Johnstown, and Ezekiel Case, were first employed to dress them; from whom William T. Mills, the son, and James Burr, the son-in-law of William C. Mills, learned the art of manufacturing. For many years subsequent thereto, Mills and Burr were the most extensive and noted manufacturers. Mills died early in life, while Burr continued to extend his operations, to invent and adapt machinery, to simplify and improve the various processes, and to give the business that character and currency which have conferred upon him the distinction of being considered the true founder and establisher of the buckskin manufacture in this region of country.

About the year 1810, John Ward, of Kingsboro, engaged in the business. He made annual trips to Pennsylvania for skins, and became a manufacturer on a scale

nearly as extensive as Burr and Mills. He was a man of great energy and decision of character. His enterprise, activity, and success, gave fair tokens of an increasingly prosperous future; but he was suddenly cut off in his early manhood in the year 1815.

The business of manufacturing has gradually increased till the present time when, it is thought, that four-fifths of the inhabitants are directly or indirectly concerned in it. The most extensive manufacturers are, John McNab, Alanson Judson, Z. & W. Case, U. M. Place, James H. Burr, Rufus Washburn, David Spaulding, and we may add W. J. Heacock and Daniel Judson, of Kingsboro. The capital invested in the business may be stated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

#### POPULATION, &c.

Till the year 1830, the village was a mere hamlet of fourteen dwelling houses. During the years 1831-2, three more houses were added; and from that time forward the village progressed in a gradually increasing ratio, until it has attained its present size of five hundred dwellings and three thousand inhabitants. For the three years ending in 1857, one hundred and fourteen houses were built, making a yearly average of thirty-eight. The village was incorporated in the year 1851.

The following statement is made to show the respective valuation of land within the present limits of the Corpora-

tion thirty or forty years ago, and at the present time. All the land lying north of Fulton and west of Bleecker streets, and all lying between Main, Fulton, and Water streets, and owned by William T. Mills, was sold, in 1825, to Samuel Giles, for \$500. William Ward, Sen., owned previous to the year 1808, all the land east of Bleecker and north of Fulton streets, and all south of Fulton street, from nearly opposite the Congregational Church, to the eastern limits of the village. That portion called the Hardy place, including all west of Main to Bleecker streets, and north of Fulton street, was sold, in the year 1820, for \$500; and all the remaining lands of William Ward, Sen., owned by Dea. Abraham Ward, were sold, in 1833, for \$800. Thirty acres lying south of Fulton and east of Main streets, and owned by Jennison Giles, were sold to Jennison G. Ward, in 1836, for \$1800. Their present value would reach \$5,000.

### STORES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

In the year 1828, Simon M. Sill commenced the first store in a small building north of Main Street bridge, and nearly opposite the former residence of James Burr. In 1829, Henry Churchill commenced the mercantile business, which he has continued till the present time.

The present number of stores and shops are, two fancy stores, four dry goods stores, three clothing stores, three groceries, three flour stores, two stove and tin ware



shops, one drug store, one jewelry store, two lawyers' and three physicians' offices.

The first public building of any note was the Temperance House, erected by James Burr in 1835. It stands opposite the old Baptist Church. Two Baptist churches, one erected in 1839—not now used as a church—and the other in 1856; one Methodist Church, built in 1839; one Congregational Church, built in 1851; the Gloversville Union Seminary, erected in 1854; one Banking house, built in 1852. The erection of the Mills House forms an era in the building operations of the village. It needs no description; for, rising in solitary grandeur, and dwarfing by contrast all surrounding structures, it shows to the present, and will reveal to future generations, its area, its altitude, its colossal dimensions, and its capacity for accommodations. It was built during the years 1856 and '57, at an expense of \$65,000. Gas and steam are had in requisition for lighting and warming the whole building; and gas is furnished from this establishment for lighting the several churches, offices, shops, and stores of the village, and also many private dwellings on the principal streets. Samuel S. Mills is the enterprising proprietor.

#### SCHOOL HOUSES—SEMINARY.

The first school-house, a small wooden structure, was built in the year 1800, and stood about a quarter of a mile west of the Fulton street bridge. The second school-house, a commodious brick building, was erected in 1814,

on the north-west corner made by Main and Fulton streets. The business wants of the village rendered necessary the removal of it in 1836. The third, a two story wood building, was erected on the north side of Fulton street, near the Cayadutta. After having stood till the year 1849, it was removed, to be replaced by the present commodious structure. The Union Seminary was built in the year 1854, at a cost of \$21,000. It has accommodations for sixty boarders and two hundred day scholars.

### CHURCHES.

The Baptists organized a society in 1838, and in 1839 formed themselves into a church proper, with a membership of 16. The same year they erected a church edifice, costing \$3,200, and settled the Rev. David Corwin as their pastor, who continued in that relation sixteen years. In the year 1855 the Rev. Isaac Wescott became their minister, who still discharges the duties of the pastoral office. In 1856 they erected a new church edifice, at a cost of \$16,000. The present number of communicants is 353.

The organization of the Methodist society was nearly simultaneous with that of the Baptist, to wit : in 1838. Their house of worship was built during the same and the following year, 1839, when it was dedicated. The cost of the building was \$6,500, and that of the parsonage, \$1,600. The number of communicants is 270. The names of the preachers from the time of their organization are as

follows: J. H. Taylor, Thomas B. Pearson, Stephen Parkes, Dillon Stevens, Thomas Armitage, Cicero Barber, James Quinlan, Merrit Bates, Richard T. Wade, B. Hawley, and N. G. Spaulding, the present pastor.

The Congregationalists were a colony from the old church in Kingsboro, and at first consisted of that portion of the members of said church who lived in Gloversville and its vicinity. They were organized in the year 1852, and they built their church edifice in 1851-2, and dedicated it in 1852. The cost of the building was \$10,000. The Rev. Homer N. Dunning was settled in the pastorate in the year 1852, in which office he still continues. The number of communicants is 266.

#### BANK.

In the year 1852, the Fulton County Bank was chartered with a capital of \$100,000, which was soon increased to \$150,000. Isaac Lefever was elected president, and J. McLaren, cashier. Henry Churchill is the present president, Isaac Lefever having resigned.

#### THE PRESS.

In the year 1856, Wm. H. Case, from Hartford, Conn., established the first newspaper, under the name of the *Gloversville Standard*. Its commencement was attended with difficulties, and resulted in a temporary loss to the

proprietor ; but the citizens having begun more generally to appreciate the importance of the press as an integral interest in a thriving community, the prospects of success are becoming more hopeful and encouraging.

### C E M E T E R Y .

In 1855, twenty acres were purchased on the uplands, east of the village, for the purposes of a cemetery, and an association was formed and incorporated under the title of the Trustees of the Prospect Hill Cemetery. The cost of the land was \$1000.

### N A M E .

In the year 1816, Jonathan Sedgwick proposed to name the place Stump City, which, from its appropriateness, was generally adopted. It bore this name till the year 1828, when, on occasion of locating a post office, it was thought advisable to designate it by a more euphonious name, and accordingly, at the suggestion of Jennison Giles and Henry Churchill, the name of the village was changed to that of Gloversville.

### T E L E G R A P H .

An effort is being made at the present moment with a view to the construction of a telegraph line to Fonda, thereby placing the village in connection with the great

telegraph lines of the country. The well-known enterprise of the people will undoubtedly soon bring the matter to a successful issue.

### CONCLUSION.

This community has long been noted for the part it has taken in promoting the interests of temperance, morality, and religion. Far less of drunkenness and profanity is found here, than in any other village in the country of equal population.

They are mostly a church-going and a church-sustaining people; and their contributions to the various religious and benevolent objects of the age, would be deemed fabulous if they were not well known and authenticated.

N. B. The writer is indebted for most of the facts of the foregoing sketch, to the following named persons: Hon. Jennison G. Ward, Charles Mills, Horatio L. Burr, Abner Leonard, Jennison Giles, Henry Churchill, Henry C. Thomas, Darius Case, Niles Fairbanks, Austin E. Porter, Esqrs., Mrs. Sarah G. Beach, and Mrs. Lucy Clarke, to all of whom he would hereby express his high sense of obligation.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### REV. ISAAC WESCOTT.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT is the lineal descendant of Stukely Wescott, the coadjutor of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, and the promulgator and champion of that cardinal principle of religious freedom—toleration of opinion. Doubtless, the ancestor partook largely of the principles of his great leader, which his descendant seems fully to have inherited, despite a dogma enforced upon him by his denominational affinities. He was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1804. He studied theology under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Methuen, and was ordained at Whiting, Vt., in 1831. For three years previous to his ordination, his ministry was without favorable results. Having imbibed, to some extent, antinomian sentiments, his preaching was powerless to touch the conscience, or to move and sway the affections of the soul. Fortunately for him and for mankind, he was led to eschew his errors, and to enter upon that career of success which has attended his ministrations to the present time. From a review of his labors, the predominant element in his

ministerial character, would seem to designate him (in a favorable sense of the term) a revivalist. The secret of his success, aside from his other qualifications, is evidently his acting on a conviction similar to that of Chalmers, that the leading aim in every sermon should be to make an impression upon the minds of unconverted men.

His labors in Gloversville have essentially promoted both the material and the religious prosperity of the Baptist denomination in particular, while they have diffused salutary influences through the community generally.

In the inception and the progress of the great revival three years ago, his instrumentality was confessedly among the most important. His characteristics as a preacher are somewhat peculiar; as, but for the compactness of his logic and the sequence of his arguments and illustrations, his manner and delivery would give the impression that his discourses were extemporaneous and off-hand. And though it may admit of question whether his exhibitions are in strict conformity with critical rules, yet that they achieve the great aim and purpose of eloquence, to wit, of being effective, is generally conceded. In person he is below the ordinary stature, but when in the pulpit, an imposing presence and a certain air of authority, give him the appearance of being much taller than he is. His physical organization has been likened to that of John Wesley when of the same age, though somewhat fuller and more approaching *embonpoint*. He is in the maturity and vigor of his powers, and gives promise of a long career of usefulness to come.



## REV. HOMER N. DUNNING.

Homer N. Dunning was born at Brookfield, Conn., in the year 1827, but he passed most of his childhood and early youth at Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y. It was among the Highlands, which border on the Hudson, that he was wont to ramble and hold communings with nature in all her varied forms of picturesque beauty, grandeur and sublimity; and it was in these diversions that his young imaginations were born, whose power of wing was evinced in his "Lines Addressed to the Hudson," and various other juvenile efforts.

He made a profession of religion in 1845. The same year he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1848.

His talents as a prose writer were shown in his numerous prize essays, written while a member of that institution. Previous to and during his college course, he occasionally made his devoirs to the "tuneful nine." His "Winter in the Country," "Woman's Tongue," "The World of the Soul," "Beauty in Tears," "I'll bless her yet," "Pocahontas," &c., show versatility of poetic power in the conception, and in the execution, much artistic skill. Gay, sparkling wit, genial humor; thoughts, tender, delicate and truthful, expressed with graceful ease; graphic descriptions of external nature; adroitness in constructing difficult rhymes—all these varieties of excellence are to be found in the poems above named. Had he been inspired by literary ambition, or a love of poetic fame, he might have taken a respectable rank among our classic prose

writers or poets. He more wisely chose divinity as his profession, and graduated at the Union Seminary, New York, in 1852. He was ordained and settled the same year over the Congregational Church in Gloversville, where he still continues to discharge his ministerial duties.

The bent of his mind is more to abstract speculations than to practical studies; and his perceptions are rather "intuitive than logical;" that is, he comprehends a subject not so much by a process of ratiocination, as by an instant apprehension of it in outline and proportion as a whole, leaving him no other labor than to explain and elucidate particulars and details. His most striking phrenological developments, are ideality and comparison, which are discernible in his writings and in all his public efforts.

He is a bold man, and like his respected cotemporary of the Baptist Church, is outspoken on all subjects of general interest, regardless of clique, faction or party. Should he venture to go south, some senator Foote would be apt to execute the threat of manipulating the duties of a certain Jack Ketch.

Under his ministry of six years, his church has been greatly prospered. The influence he exerts, manifests itself, not like the sweeping avalanche or the resistless tornado, but with a progress, silent, sure, and prevailing, like the fame of Marcellus, "*Crescit occulto velut arbor ævo,*" or rather like the motion of a star; we cannot see it actually move, but when observed at intervals, we find it has advanced.

Mr. D. has not reached the meridian of life ; and it is easy to see that, with powers yet more largely to be developed, he will be called to labor in some more extensive sphere of effort and influence.

#### REV. NATHANIEL G. SPALDING.

Nathaniel G. Spalding was born in Beekmantown, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1826. Though nurtured and trained by pious parents, he was early inclined to skepticism ; but the faithful counsels, the prayers, and the christian example of a noble mother, were made at length the instruments of his conversion, at the age of 17. This event wrought an entire change in his plans of life. He was turned from his purpose of studying law, to that of entering upon a course of education, with a view to the ministry. At the request of his parents, he remained at home till he attained his majority. On leaving, he gave them one thousand dollars, the fruits of his industry ; and after a five years' course of study he graduated, having depended for means entirely upon himself, and left college free from debt. His scholarship is inferred from his election as member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

In 1852, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was elected the first principal of Fort Plain Seminary, but for obvious reasons he declined. His stations have been, West Troy, Sand Lake, Fultonville, Greenbush, and Gloversville, which last station he now occupies.

His ministry thus far has been attended with distinguished success, every scene of his labors having been favored with religious revivals—and even now, as the result of special effort, favorable indications of a revival are apparent in the congregation of his present charge.

There are some things in the early life of Mr. S. worthy of commemoration for the especial benefit of young students. Most persons during the period of their minority, seldom "pay their own way" in the world; but in the present instance, instead of being the sustained, young S. proved himself the provider and sustainer, and vindicated his claims to success before he reached the arena of life's activities and achievements. On leaving the parental roof to struggle for an education, he acted on the maxim that, "where there's a will there's a way;" and that he acted on it successfully, is seen in the accomplishment, self-sustained, of his preparatory and collegiate course, and his attainment of a high grade of scholarship.

At the commencement of his ministry, he read his sermons; but not being satisfied with their effect upon his audiences, he changed his mode to that of memorizing them. Finding this also an unpleasant drudgery, he adopted the plan, to which he still adheres, of thoroughly studying and writing out his subject, and carrying into the pulpit merely a memorized *oratio* of the several divisions and points to be discussed and elucidated. This is the true method of a growing man. It is this that makes accurate thinkers and effective speakers. It is this plan that enables the speaker, in the excitement of the occasion, to

clothe his thoughts with an appropriateness of drapery that can never be attained in the purlicus of the study.

As a writer, his style is easy and flowing; dimpled here and there with beautiful thoughts, classically pure and chaste in expression. The range and compass of his mind may be likened to some sunny region, whose surface undulates with a pleasing variety of landscapes, enlivened with the accompaniment of purling streams and waterfalls; now swelling into sloping uplands, crowned with orange groves, and then again rising to the grandeur of mountain elevations, sometimes it may be, cloud-capped and thunder riven, yet all impressing the mind with one controlling characteristic—the beautiful.

As a speaker, he possesses great advantages of person and manner. His person indeed might be considered a model one for an orator; and his voice silver-toned, though not of the greatest compass, yet, with its swells and its cadences, has a winning and subduing effect upon his hearers. Like Wescott, his aim is at the hearts and consciences of unconverted men; and the numerous trophies to his ministry, prove that the shafts of his eloquent appeals have not sped in vain.

He is but on the threshold of an effective ministry; and it is evident that, with his self-imposed discipline of close study, thorough investigation, and the constant practice of extemporizing, his language, his power and efficiency as a public speaker will be indefinitely enlarged and extended.

## HON. JENNISON G. WARD.

Jennison G. Ward is a native of Gloversville. His father died before the son was old enough to be influenced by his examples or instructions. His best legacy was the teachings of a pious mother. In addition to her daily home influence, she was associated for a time with three other godly women with the purpose of gaining, through their mutual prayers and counsels, a higher standard of religious faith, or, as it was called, an assured hope. The child listening to their conversations, and witnessing their devotions, received those impressions of the beauty and loveliness of piety which were not effaced in youth, and to which, with other maternal influences, he ascribes the character of his maturer years.

Successful men generally are found to act on some maxim, or to cherish a definite purpose which, undeviatingly pursued, results in the attainment of their objects. Starting in life without a moneyed capital, he made an investment of truthfulness in speech and uprightness in action; or to speak without a figure, he chose these as his maxim by which to regulate his conduct and life. With a discernment and sagacity that adapt means to ends, he soon acquired a competence, and with it, the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who, among other offices of trust and importance, chose him as their representative in the counsels of the state. There, whether as chairman of a committee, or as a private member of the house, he proved himself both able in counsel and skillful in debate.

In his religious professions he is a Methodist; and it was through his instrumentality, in a great degree, that a church of that denomination was established in the village. As a financier of its temporalities, and as a judicious and safe counselor in all matters appertaining to its religious polity, he has essentially contributed to its prosperity. In promoting the general welfare of the community, he has always had a leading part, especially in the matter of common school and academical education. Mr. W. has a quality of mind without which, whatever other requisites a man may possess, he can not have much influence—that quality is discretion. Addison somewhere remarks to the effect that men of genius may embellish, the virtuous may dignify, but discreet men control and govern society. From this well-known characteristic of his, few men are oftener resorted to for counsel in matters of difficulty.

Adversity rather than prosperity reveals the true spirit and qualities of a man. A keen observer who had an opportunity of scrutinizing Napoleon Bonaparte the day previous to, and also the day after the decisive battle of Waterloo, declared that he could not detect in word, look, or manner, the least indication of any change in his fortunes. Thus all men of true nobleness of nature, show themselves superior to fortune, and are neither exalted by its smiles, nor depressed by its frowns. Mr. W. has been subjected to severe reverses, but he has never for a moment lost the native independence and manliness of his spirit; and in every phase of his waning fortunes, he has maintained his social position and his influence. This

arises undoubtedly from a general confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose. These are mere glimpses, but enough of character is revealed to show its worth, and to mark it for example and imitation.

### HENRY CHURCHILL.

Henry Churchill is emphatically a self-made man. Left at an early age mainly to his own resources, self-reliance, which was at first a necessity, soon became by choice, an abiding principle; and to this circumstance may be attributed, in a great measure, his success in life. From his twelfth to his twentieth year, he was engaged, principally, in mechanical employments. The last few years he spent in Albany as clerk in a mercantile establishment. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of business, he commenced trade in Gloversville, and soon attained a respectable standing as a merchant. He continued to prosper till the disastrous year of 1840, when by the unexpected and heavy failures of those to whom he had intrusted his means, he "lost everything but his honor." Such was the public confidence in his integrity and ability, that several of his fellow-townsmen made large advances to him on credit, by which means he was enabled to recommence business; and in a short time he retrieved his affairs, and re-established his position as a prosperous man. Since this period, his career of success has been unflinching and unchecked.



Nature seems to have endowed him both intellectually and physically, with qualities that mark him for a public man. Of a stately and imposing form, and of a dignified address and demeanor, he would be selected spontaneously in a popular assemblage, to preside over its deliberations. His qualifications and fitness for such a position is shown in his being appointed to preside over various interests in the community, as the Bank, the Seminary, &c.

Though not aspiring to official distinction in politics, a man of his character and position could not easily be overlooked; and, accordingly, he was early a candidate for the Assembly, and lately he was nominated as a candidate for the State Senate. In both instances he was unsuccessful, not for the want of personal popularity, but because his party was at those periods in a minority.

He has given undoubted proof, both of his independence and of his honesty of purpose, in a recent change of his party relations, caused by the slavery question; inasmuch as he forsook the stronger, which dispenses place and power, to fraternize with the weaker party from which nothing of the kind could be expected. With clear perceptions and sound judgment, which ensure a just estimate of things, he is well qualified to devise and plan projects involving large pecuniary considerations; and his administrative talent is equally good for bringing them to successful issues.

An opinion of Mr. C., frequently expressed by him, (though the truth of it is obvious enough,) rarely meets the consideration justly due to it, viz: that men fail oftener

from the want of a thorough knowledge of their business, than from all other causes. It is a fault peculiarly characteristic of our countrymen, to devote too short a time to the study of their art, trade or profession ; and also, frequently to abandon the business in which they have been trained for some other, for which they have no proper preparatory knowledge or experience. Mr. C. has been an efficient promoter of the material interests of the village by the part he has taken in the erection of two church edifices, the seminary building, &c., and in advancing the public welfare generally.

In his relations as a man and a politician, his character is unsullied ; and it is highly probable that, at some more auspicious era, already foreshadowed by coming events, his services as a public man will be had in further and still more honorable requisition.

### HENRY C. THOMAS.

Henry C. Thomas was born in the city of New Haven, Conn., in the year 1814. His father, Cornelius Thomas, was lost at sea the same year. The son passed most of his boyhood and early youth in the family of his uncle, Elisha Cotton, at Broadalbin, N. Y. Until the age of eighteen, he spent his time, like the multitude of youth, without aim or purpose. At that time he became the subject of renewing grace, and after a short period, he was so effectually wrought upon by divine influences as to obtain

an assurance of his acceptance with God, which has never been shaken. He adopted as his rule of conduct the principle embodied in this scripture passage, "Acknowledge him in all thy ways and he shall direct thy paths." Like all enlightened christians, he saw that his mission on earth was a beneficent one; that religion consists not in feeling only, but also in action. Through the influence of Samuel S. Wells, he was early led to embrace Finney's views, in regard to revivals; and his acting on these views in concert with others, has had much to do, it is believed, in the prosperity of the church with which he is connected. It would seem that the views of the Methodists touching this matter, are coincident with those of their Baptist brethren; and hence the fact may be accounted for, of revivals mostly beginning with these denominations, and, in their progress, extending to others. It might be well for those who reject the theories of Finney as erroneous, to discriminate between the false and the true, and not for the sake of avoiding error, to discard both.

Mr. T. is, in all respects, a progressive man. He early embraced the cause of temperance, and became an abolitionist when that name far more than now, was a term of reproach. The interests of education, of every grade, have had his effective support and influence. The prominent part he has taken in these several causes, is to be seen in the appropriate records. It is apparent that his whole career thus far has been the acting out of enlightened religious principle; that this, combined with sound

judgment and discretion, or in other words with good common sense, has given him the honorable position he holds in the church and the community. The establishment in the village of the Baptist denomination at so early a period, was mainly due to his efforts and influence.

His opinions on all subjects within his province have great weight; and they derive their force, in a good degree, from his adopting, perhaps unconsciously, the maxim of Talleyrand, "Not to seem zealous," which enables him to state his views convincingly as the dictates of reason, and not of passion or prejudice. He has been greatly instrumental in preserving harmony in the church amid anti-slavery agitations, and the various disturbing causes inherent in the spirit of modern reform.

Of what a man can be and do without the prestige of birth, fortune, or education, save as self-taught, his life affords a notable example; and it is here placed on record to stand as an exponent of this truth, that a man in whatever calling, trade or profession, may obtain honorable distinction if he is but true to himself and true to the interests of his race.

#### ELISHA L. BURTON.

Elisha L. Burton was born in Charlestown, Montgomery County, N. Y., in the year 1816.

His boyhood and early youth were mostly spent in the business of a store and tavern, in times when the principles of temperance had little currency. It was his good

fortune, however, to have inherited from nature a disrelish for the exhilarations of tobacco and spirituous liquors. Acting on the principle of "touch not, taste not, handle not," he never smoked a cigar. From a rigid practice of temperance, in all respects, we find him at the age of 42, enjoying the vigor, elasticity and freshness of his youthful days. At an early age he removed, with an older brother, to Kingsboro, and became associated with him in the mercantile business. It was during those years when Doctor Yale was at the height of his vogue, and when few young men could come in contact with his influence without being permanently affected, that young Burton received his first abiding religious impressions. He was admitted as a member of the church in 1838.

Among the resolves he was led to form and which he has carried out in practice, one was always to be in readiness, when called upon, to discharge any public duty enjoined by his christian obligations. By this means he has acquired a promptness and facility in uttering his sentiments, which he has made greatly available in his twenty years' superintendency of Sunday-schools, and also in religious meetings and popular assemblies. From a modesty which seems to be innate, his voice, when speaking in public, is pitched on too low a key to give the entire satisfaction which the good sense and pertinence of his remarks would otherwise produce. It has always been characteristic of him, to seek the acquaintance and friendship of old men, and hence may be inferred his comparative early maturity of mind, and his correspondent fitness for assuming

the active duties of life ; consequently, very few persons of his years have been longer on the stage of life as a prominent man.

A spirit of accommodation and helpfulness, though quite convenient and agreeable to others, has proved but too often a serious injury to himself ; but it is feared in this matter, that he will never grow wiser by experience, but will be subject to this weakness to his dying day.

Of unostentatious manners and modest bearing, a stranger would scarce suspect him to be a leading man.

But power often veils itself under the aspect of quiet repose. The stillness of the universe is one of the marvels of the Omnipotent. So most men of commanding influence, give little external indications of the potent forces within.

Mr. B. stands to the Congregational Church in much the same relation as to ability, influence, and usefulness, that Jennison G. Ward and Henry C. Thomas do to the Methodist and Baptist churches respectively, and also in a similar relation to the various interests of the public welfare.

### CHARLES MILLS.

Charles Mills is the only surviving son of William C. Mills, and was born in Gloversville in the year 1800. Unlike most of the subjects of these sketches, he inherited a good estate, which he has increased by prudent management, aided by the enhanced value of property, consequent upon

the growth of the village. From being always in easy circumstances, and never compelled by necessity to active exertion, his principles and character have had so equal a development as to present few salient points which might impart to the delineation both novelty and variety.

From the time of his conversion, in the year 1820, among other plans and duties, he entered upon that of systematic benevolence, laying up in store as God had prospered him, to be dispensed in charity. The estimation in which he was held for his liberality and influence, is seen in his election by the American Board of Foreign Missions to be a corporate member of that body.

Good men are distinguished variously, some for useful efforts in one direction, some in another ; and it seems to be an infirmity of our nature to cultivate some principles and affections at the expense of others, and hence our tendency to one-idea-ism ; or in other words, to ride hobbies. Not so with Mr. M. Being possessed of ample means, and always living in a community established and built up by his aid, he has constantly addressed himself to the furtherance of all the various interests that constitute the general welfare. And thus while he cannot, like some men, be indicated as the chief exponent of one interest, he possesses the more honorable distinction of being identified with all. Frankness and candor are among his social qualities. Opinions and principles of his own, with a fearless avowal of them, are prominent characteristics. He is not a man of innuendoes, but of plain and explicit terms. He calls a spade a spade, a rogue a rogue, without regarding conse-

quences. While some aspire to be the gild and glitter of society, such men as Charles Mills are the massive walls and the granite columns that compose and sustain the edifice. He has been to the churches of Kingsboro and Gloversville much the same as is recorded of U. M. Place. His systematic and liberal contributions for objects of benevolence, is a characteristic which he shares in common with many others. The yearly contribution of a hundred dollars to one, among many other objects, is a matter of little observation here, but it is hoped that a statement of the fact will serve to excite the emulation of other communities. If to live a life, illustrated by honesty, generosity, candor, and truth, be matter of praise, this, and more than this, constitutes the praise and distinction of Charles Mills.

### URIAH M. PLACE.

Uriah M. Place was born, in the year 1807, in the village of Johnstown. His parents were pious, and trained him from his infancy to regard the Sabbath, and to be strictly moral in word and action. In his boyhood and youth he was never contaminated by companionship with the vicious. This was partly due to parental watchfulness and partly to his own natural disrelish for "fast boys and fast young men;" or in other words, for rowdyism. The fidelity of the parents was early rewarded by substantial returns of gratitude from the son. His father being in debt, with a large family to provide for, young Place felt it



to be his duty to help retrieve the circumstances of his father, and to secure a home for his mother. To effect his purposes required labor and self-denial ; but he cheerfully entered upon what was to him a grateful service, and, in time, he was rewarded with success. Such conduct in a youth of seventeen, is as rare as it is praiseworthy. From such beginnings it is easy to augur a future course of prosperity and usefulness. Starting for himself with little other capital than a fair character and a knowledge of business, he has gradually risen, till now, in middle life, we find him a man of wealth, position, and influence. From early childhood, he was taught to feel that religion, of all things, was the most necessary and important. It appears, however, that he did not experience that change of views and affections, which should precede an open profession, until he attained his twentieth year. Like most persons entering on a religious course, he formed the resolution to serve God, and, by divine assistance, to discharge faithfully his duties to men, to the fulfillment of which resolution, his subsequent life has borne ample testimony.

Trained in the school of Doctor Yale, in the science of benevolence, he has long been a liberal bestower of his means in aid of the various interests of religion and education. He was, for many years, an influential member of the church in Kingsboro, and more recently, he has had an important part in establishing and maintaining the church in Gloversville.

It is a distinguishing prerogative of the Christian, that the principles which make his own happiness, should, in

their acting out, diffuse blessings to others; in other words, that the affections welling up in his own heart, as the life spring of his soul, should flow forth to clothe with verdure, and bloom, and beauty, the sterile wastes of the world around him.

The mutual rewards of parental fidelity and filial obedience, constitute one of the morals derivable from this sketch.

### ALANSON JUDSON.

In order to know the distance a man has traveled in a certain direction, it is necessary to ascertain the point from which he set out. And to be enabled to judge of the merit of elevated fortune, we must know how deep the depression was from which it rose, and the difficulties attending the transit of the interval.

Alanson Judson is among the rare instances of men rising from poverty and obscurity to wealth and position in society, without reproach. Though the successful must, of necessity, encounter in their progress rivalry, and come in conflict with the aims of other aspirants, yet in his case we do not learn that any imputation was ever made in derogation of his character as a man of integrity.

It is said of him, when a boy, that he understood and appreciated the value of money, and that he set himself to the study of thrift. Such a characteristic manifested in boyhood may be a prognostic of good or of evil. It may be that blind instinct and greed of gain, which matures

into the extortion and niggardliness of the miser, or it may be as in the present instance, a clear foresight of wealth as an element of power and an instrument of usefulness.

Instances are recorded of men who have left reputations for benevolence and large heartedness, to whom was imputed at their outset a spirit of penuriousness, when in truth, as in the case of Mr. J., theirs was but the commendable exercise of prudence and economy by which they laid the foundations of their fortunes, and of an honorable fame.

It is a truth, though not generally conceded, that the acquisition of riches is an evidence of superior abilities; though many men of eminent powers prefer remaining poor, rather than pay the penalty of the aspirant to wealth—incessant toil, vigilance and anxiety. Mr. J. made a profession of religion about the year 1838, and became a member of Dr. Yale's church. From that time to the present, he has been a liberal supporter of the interests of education and religion, both specially and generally. He was a leader in the enterprise, and offered the first resolution, for dividing the Kingsboro congregation, and for establishing a new church at Gloversville—an enterprise that has resulted in great good to both societies.

It is commonly thought to be the highest praise of a man's honesty, when it can be said that his word is as good as his note. Such praise has often been accorded to Mr. J. Too harsh a name can not be applied to those who, for their own interest, take advantage of men's necessities. It is here recorded to the honor of Mr. J., that in cases of

this kind, guided by his own generous impulses rather than by the letter of the law, he has always showed himself the benefactor, and not the oppressor of the unfortunate.

Let the youthful reader take note that the career here just touched upon, owes its success to honesty, industry, economy and perseverance.

### JAMES H. BURR.

In selecting a representative of the Burr family for these sketches, it appears that, on the score of personal worth, three brothers have nearly equal claims to the distinction. The writer has made his selection on the ground of a more especial acquaintance with the merits of the subject chosen, and also of his occupying a more prominent position before the public. James H. Burr was born in Gloversville in the year 1816. In his early childhood, he evinced a more than ordinary capacity and desire to learn, and was ambitious to excel. The writer has a pleasant remembrance of witnessing his debut, in that first speech of every Yankee boy, "You'd scarce expect one of my age," &c., and of observing his oratorical attitude, the vigor of his elocution, and the earnestness of his manner. There are also recollections of him, of an agreeable character, when a youthful member of the Academy. Respect for and willing subordination to rightful authority were eminently characteristic of his conduct. Diligence, energy, and success in his studies, and a determination to accomplish every thing he

undertook, were unmistakable presages of his future character and career. His power of concentrating his attention upon one object, and of absorbing his mind in a particular pursuit, may go far to solve the problem of his success in life. It is understood that, from his first engaging in business, his course has been attended with increasing prosperity. From this an inference might be drawn that his knowledge of business, and of the methods of success, was early matured, or that a native capacity and tact needed not the correctives of experience.

Having early become pious, his convictions of duty made him a bountiful dispenser of the gifts of Providence. He has used his means largely in aid of the various charities of the Baptist Church, of which he is an active and influential member; and to the furtherance of its temporalities he has been a large contributor.

His public spirit is seen in his agency in promoting various secular and religious interests. He is in the meridian of life, and has a lengthened future of active usefulness yet in prospect.

### SAMUEL S WELLS.

Samuel S. Wells, recently deceased at the age of 64, was, when living, one of the oldest inhabitants born within the bounds of Kingsboro and Gloversville. He was a man of a marked and decided character. In his opinions and principles, in relation to matters of reform, he was in advance of his

times, and consequently was never generally appreciated in proportion to his merits. Men like him, whether wielding an influence that is to modify and shape the opinions of the world, or whether acting in a more circumscribed sphere, must be content to await the verdict of after-times, and to receive from posterity that recognition which is withheld by their cotemporaries. He became a professor of religion at the age of 19, and united with the church at Kingsboro. There is no especial incident to record of him till the year 1831; but it may be remarked that his religious life from its commencement was illustrated by a faithful and zealous discharge of duty.

One of his traits, early discernible, was to follow truth wherever it might lead; and as a consequence, to maintain, without compromise or surrender, opinions or principles adopted after full and satisfactory consideration.

In 1831, when far away from home, he first became acquainted with protracted meetings, and was favorably impressed with their character and influence. Two or three years afterwards, having heard a full course of Finney's lectures on revivals, he was thoroughly convinced of the importance and expediency of the measures therein recommended. He likewise early took his position as an anti-slavery man. In his principles of reform he was an ultra-ist, by which term is meant only that his position was beyond and in advance of other men; too remote from the multitude to win their sympathies or to influence their judgment. Hence he was unpopular with the mass of community, though favorably known and appreciated by

the few. From an unwillingness to compromise the truth, or to modify his measures to suit the temper of the times, his plans of reform were mostly impracticable, and yet he lived to see his cherished views in many instances realized through instrumentalities originating with himself. What his uncompromising spirit failed to accomplish, more facile natures have effected, by placing themselves less in advance of the age, and skillfully arranging their measures in less direct antagonism with current opinion. As a moral and religious reformer, he may be likened to one who discovers and unearths the precious ores, and leaves to others to fashion, stamp, and give them currency.

### FLAVEL B. SPRAGUE.

Flavel B. Sprague was born, in the year 1801, in the town of Mayfield. His inheritance was poverty and early orphanage. Being left to the control of those who took little interest in him other than to doom him to a life of toil, or, more properly, of drudgery, he passed his boyhood and youth with little other alleviation of his condition than that arising from his love of books. From cultivating his taste for reading during the intervals of labor, and also from observation and reflection, he had acquired at the age of 21 much various knowledge of men and things. Despairing of a liberal education, which he greatly coveted, he turned his attention to merchandize. Possessing the confidence of his friends, and especially of

some engaged in mercantile pursuits, he was enabled to commence business with a small capital. After a comparatively prosperous course for several years, he became embarrassed, and failed in that year of failures, 1837; and as an honest man gave up everything to his creditors. He has had the privilege of living to pay every dollar of his indebtedness.

It was during his course as a merchant that he was brought to see, in his own case, the iniquity and danger of rum drinking, which he had got into the habit of through complaisance to his drinking customers—and he at once discontinued the practice. This first step, in the right direction, soon led him to take another, to wit, that of abandoning rum selling. From observations on the condition of his own mind, he drew the inference that rum-drinking rum sellers have no clear moral perceptions of the right or the wrong of the rum traffic; that rum drinkers and rum sellers, while such, are impervious to all religious impressions. Having ceased to act in the former, his conscience did not suffer him long to continue in the latter capacity. Soon after his disenthralment, he was graciously wrought upon and strengthened to entertain the hopes of the gospel, and he became a member in communion with the Methodist Church. It is his most solemn belief that, had he persisted in the practices above named, religious influences would never have reached him.

During the eight years in which he was a member of the Board of Excise, from settled convictions of duty, he invariably cast his vote against the granting of licenses. On



the organization of county superintendencies under the school system promulgated by John C. Spencer, he was chosen Superintendent for Fulton County; and at the expiration of his term of office he received the endorsement of a re-election, thus making his term of service four years. It is no disparagement to his successors to say that, in efficiency and fidelity to his trust, he has not been surpassed.

In his politics he was long from conviction and sympathy, a democrat; but the persistent adhesion of his party to the slavery interest, induced him to abandon it on the nomination to the presidency of Franklin Pierce.

From the above sketch we discern this noticeable trait of character—a readiness to sacrifice interest to principle. He gave up selling rum, against his pecuniary interests and contrary, at the time, to public opinion. In a community, largely democratic, in which he had been promoted and honored, and from which he reasonably entertained higher expectations, he left the ranks of his party, “solitary and alone,” and, like Henry Churchill, united himself with a minority to battle for liberty and equal rights.

Few men are capable of the highest kinds of human virtue; swayed by the great controller, self-interest, they dare not assert their convictions when opposed to the popular sentiment; while those who maintain truth and right, periling in their advocacy reputation and every material interest, combine in their natures the essential elements of the heroic; and it is only necessary that their actions should be displayed on a field sufficiently broad and con-

spicuous, to entitle them to rank among the heroes of the world. Mr. S. has all his life been a resident of Fulton County, and for the last few years he has permanently located himself in Gloversville.

### JENNISON GILES.

Jennison Giles was born, in the year 1785, at Springfield, Vt. His parents were not in those days professors of religion, but they trained their family according to the rigid moral system handed down to the sons of New England from the Puritan fathers. Both parents, after their removal to Kingsboro, became pious; and the father, Dea. Samuel Giles, lived to adorn his profession to the advanced age of 84 years. The name, Giles, recorded in the Poem as among the founders of Gloversville, is intended to indicate both father and son. The lessons taught by his parents, inculcating honesty, truth, and the code of morals generally, had a controlling influence over him up to the time of his conversion, at the age of 18. Both parents and son were subjects of the revival in 1803, the first that occurred after Doctor Yale's settlement in the ministry. The equable current of his life has flowed on from that time to the present without any peculiar or striking incidents. To sustain with fidelity the relations of son, brother, husband, father, and citizen, though most praiseworthy and productive of great social happiness, may not nevertheless afford the most abundant materials for biography.

As the limits of this work will not admit of much detail, we will confine ourselves to a few observations touching his relations as a parent. He had four sons and one daughter, all of whom reached the age of maturity, and were all pious. Doctor Yale, once conversing with a friend in regard to the want of fidelity in certain professors in training their children, and expressing his apprehension for the results, exclaimed: "But as to Jennison Giles I have no fears, for, like Abraham, he will command his household after him." He then referred to the thoroughness of his family instructions, the punctuality with which he caused his children to attend church, the sunday-school, and even prayer meetings, and the regularity generally with which he trained them to the performance of religious duties.

One remarkable feature in his family arrangements, and which parents would do well to remember and imitate, was, never to allow his boys to go abroad at night unless he accompanied them, and knew their whereabouts.

The father of Normand Smith, of the city of Hartford, brought up successfully ten sons by a strict observance, as he believed, of the above named rule.

The mature christian experience, wisdom and prudence, manifested in his life and character, rendering him worthy, Mr. G. was chosen deacon of the Congregational Church of Kingsboro, which office he held until the change of organization to Presbyterian, when he was chosen a ruling elder. It is the prerogative of good men to inherit a peculiar and desirable kind of immortality on earth, that of re-

producing in their descendants their own piety and virtues, whose savor shall continue to be transmitted and diffused with blessings to the world and all future times.

### HON. DUNCAN ROBERTSON.

Duncan Robertson was born in the town of Broadalbin in the year 1789. His parents, Robert Robertson and Jane McMartin, were natives of Scotland. They were persons of eminent and devoted piety, and commanded their household after them.

He was trained in a knowledge of the fundamentals of moral and religious duties, and in the practice of them, with the thoroughness and rigor, not to say austerity, which are so characteristic of religious Scotch families. From the age of twelve years he was desirous of obtaining a liberal education, but difficulties, unknown to these more favored times, prevented the realization of his hopes. He was converted in the fall of 1813, and united with the church in Kingsboro. A regard to truth and fidelity to obligations, early inculcated by parental care, he assumed, on making a religious profession, as among the ruling principles of his life, not dreaming, perhaps, that such an assumption embraced the main constituents of a perfect character. For what is truth? The queen of the virtues, and not only of superlative excellence and loveliness in itself, but of a power and influence to strengthen, to embellish, and to conserve every other; and which, from its

very nature and its necessary relation to every thing else, has a tendency to restrain, to weaken and subdue the opposite vices. And what is fidelity to obligations? The link of brotherhood and the great bond of society. How far these principles have been illustrated by the subject of this sketch remains to be shown. Truth is multiform; truth in speech, truth in action, and truth in the life. His truthfulness in speech admits of no question, for of all men living who need no window in their bosoms through which to discover their secret thoughts, that man is Dea. Robertson. Of a brave and self-reliant spirit, fearing nobody and consequently never influenced by the prudential reasons of timid men, he is out spoken on all matters relating to men and things whenever he deems it necessary. Indeed, truth-speaking, in him is thought by some often to bear the semblance of a fault. And woe be to the assumptions of pride and vanity when exhibited in his presence, as they can testify who have suffered from his merciless inflictions. Few men can more readily unmask dishonesty and meanness, or more boldly characterize them in good set terms. The open frankness of his nature renders it impossible for him to dissemble, even if he would; while religious principle restrains him from disguising truth in speech, act, or life, if he could. Fidelity to obligations is not only a necessary result of truth, but it is also one of its constituents.

From the time of his conversion, forty-five years ago, his course has been characterized by a singular promptitude and punctuality in his attendance on all meetings of the church of whatever kind. And the same may be said in

regard to his secular or worldly relations. Whoever else was absent from any appointment, he was mostly sure to be present, though, to meet his religious engagements, he had to travel over two miles, commonly on foot, which by choice and habit has long been his favorite mode of locomotion.

Men may possess great talents and great virtues and yet be wholly unreliable, from the want of properly disciplined habits ; while those who are always at their posts and ready to act their parts, are alone the men to wield legitimate and substantial influences for good. Dea. Robertson possesses superior gifts as an extemporaneous speaker, which he has long used to good effect in his various public relations.

During a large portion of Doctor Yale's ministry he was his most trusted and confidential adviser and friend, and this fact alone is an endorsement of his worth as a Christian and a man. The offices of trust which he has sustained, will show the estimation in which he has been held by his contemporaries. For nearly forty years he was superintendent of the bible class and sunday-school of the church in Kingsboro. He was a deacon of the church till its change of organization to that of Presbyterian, of which he is now a ruling elder. He has held the offices of Supervisor of the town of Johnstown, and Judge of the courts of Fulton County. He is an honorary member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and he is also President of the Fulton County Bible Society. The life and character of such a man is a far more valuable legacy to his posterity, than would be the princely fortunes

of an Astor or a Rothschild. Deacon R. occupies the the homestead once owned by his father, and where he has lived more than half a century.

### DANIEL B. JUDSON.

Daniel B. Judson affords an instance of success as a man of business, almost in the outset of his career. While most men reach the goal after half a life of painful endeavor, he seems to have gained it at a step. His success may be partly attributed to a fortunate conjuncture of circumstances, partly to native ability and tact, and it is to be shown how much of all that he is, may be ascribed to fireside influences and home education. He was born at Kingsboro in the year 1828. His parents are both pious; and it was his peculiar felicity to experience the nurturing care of a wise and devoted mother, whose consistent christian life made an indelible impression upon the mind of her offspring.

In connection with home training, it was his happiness, through the wise arrangements of his parents, to enjoy, during all his young life, the beneficent influences of Doctor Yale's system of instruction, as established in his church and congregation. While adding to his religious knowledge at home and in the Sabbath-school, he was acquiring habits of self-denial by his early induction into various associations, the objects of which were the promotion of temperance, sabbath keeping, &c. He has never used tobacco

in any of its forms, and has never tasted ardent spirits but as a medicine.

Unbiased by novel reading or works of an immoral nature, that becloud the judgment and pervert the imagination, he was enabled to see life in its true aspect, and to comprehend its bearings and its uses. Hence he had less to learn and less to unlearn than commonly befalls, when he came to grapple with the duties of active life. He was taught respect for his superiors, and subordination to lawful authority; also never to engage in quarrels, and to run rather than fight. Circumstances in his after-life show the power of these early instructions.

While an academical student, and while by his conduct and scholarship, he won the respect of his fellows, and like him of Rugby, greatly aided the principal in the government and instruction of the school, he was brought to a decisive test of character. In preparing for an exhibition, in every movement of which he was the master spirit, he constructed, with great care, a dramatic piece, the parts of which were assigned, committed, rehearsed, and made ready for the occasion. The teacher had for some time been of the opinion that it was on many accounts objectionable, and on the whole, improper for representation; but knowing the refractoriness and impetuosity of youth when balked of its purposes, he long hesitated and was irresolute; but at length he felt it necessary to pronounce the verdict of rejection, assigning his reasons. It would be impossible to describe the cheerful alacrity with which young J. gave up his cherished object. His manner, even



more than his words, indicated the nobleness of his spirit; and the teacher's mental ejaculation, "this is generous, this is manly," has never been falsified by subsequent events.

The parental injunction against quarreling wrought its effect in his purpose, never to engage in litigation, if possible to avoid it; but rather to lose a debt than to secure it by coercion. The policy of avowing such a ruling principle by a business man, is somewhat questionable, rendering him liable, as it does, to be practiced upon by fraudulent speculators.

His industrious habits and knowledge of business having gained him his first successes, he was easily led to expect favorable issues to all his plans and purposes: and it is said that he has even dared to resolve on the accomplishment of every object he undertakes. This would be presumption in a majority of men, but in him it is a justifiable confidence, arising from past experience, a comprehension of his own capabilities, and a clear foresight of the means and instruments of success. Though possessed of an indomitable spirit of perseverance and confidence in his resources, yet like most men of true merit, he is of the most quiet and unobtrusive manners. Mr. Judson occupies an influential position in the church as a ruling elder, and as superintendent of the sabbath-school.

Let the youthful reader here contemplate the assemblage of qualities to be inferred, from dutifulness as a son, and from subordination and obedience as a scholar.

## WILLARD J. HEACOCK.

Willard J. Heacock was born at Kingsboro in the year 1821. It was his happiness to be trained from his infancy by pious and devoted parents. The prayers of his mother, alone with him in the closet, are among his earliest and most cherished remembrances. Instructed in the assembly's catechism, and familiarized to the reading and doctrines of the bible, which were applied and enforced by faithful parental admonition and counsel, his mind was early impressed with a permanent conviction of religious truth. In addition to home influences, he enjoyed the benefits of the varied forms of religious instruction instituted by Doctor Yale. Though remarkable, it is nevertheless not strange, that he was led to embrace religion at the age of 12 years. True to the impulses of a renewed nature, his first wish was to be a public herald, to proclaim the benefits he had received to others; but having a slender constitution, he was unable to enter upon a course of study with a view to his cherished object.

It is a peculiar felicity to be converted at life's earlier stages; as we thereby escape, in a great measure, the vices and follies of youth, and our religion acquires a consistency, a firmness, and a vigor, that otherwise could never be attained. On reaching his majority, he engaged in merchandize, and pursued the business four years without success. He then entered into the business of the glove manufacture; and his career thenceforward has been uninterruptedly and eminently prosperous. At the time of

his uniting with the church, he formed the resolution of fulfilling all his covenant engagements. How far he has done so, his life bears testimony in his regular attendance at church, at the bible class, at prayer meetings, and wherever else a christian's presence and influence should be seen and felt. The prayer meeting affords this test of character, that living, active christians are its unfailing attendants, and that consequently none of this class are neglectors of it.

An incident in his domestic life is especially worthy of record. On account of the pressure of some business matter, he was induced, one morning, to omit family devotions, but being warned by christian fidelity of the possible bad influence of such omissions on the unconverted inmates of his household, he was led to a more serious consideration of his responsibilities as an employer; and was enabled thereafter so to discharge his duty towards persons under his care, as to be of lasting benefit to many.

At his outset in life, he felt it to be his duty, according to the scripture direction, to lay by in store for charitable uses, as the Lord had prospered him. During his four years of unsuccessful business, he had given nothing, and for a reason satisfactory, at the time, to himself, that he had made nothing. Not content with this state of things, after due consideration, he came to the conclusion that it was wiser to trust the Lord in giving, than to take counsel of worldly prudence—and accordingly he gave one hundred dollars the first year, and ever since, the amount of his benefactions have been in the increasing ratio of his

prosperity, until the sums bestowed yearly for various religious objects, have ranged from five to seven hundred dollars.

A liberality so uncommon is partly due to the impulses of his nature, but more, perhaps, to convictions of duty arising from the belief of a speciality in the awards of Providence in his behalf; for he professes to be unconscious of any art, device or management, on his part, that wins him prosperity; and hence his purpose to be a cheerful and liberal bestower of what has been so freely given him, to promote the interests of his race, and the glory of his Creator.

Thus it would seem that the secret of success is often as inexplicable to the subjects of it as to others. If so, it must arise from the want of a prescriptive plan or system. Accordingly, such men extemporize their powers on occasions and opportunities; and with clearer perceptions and sounder judgment than others, they comprehend and avail themselves of the means of success; and from never analyzing their processes, they fail to detect any one constant and governing principle that gives them their advantages.

Having been disappointed of his wish to preach the gospel, in person, he has latterly succeeded in a long cherished purpose of being able to proclaim it by means of other men. His plan, for several years entered upon, is to aid two young men, at a time, who are studying with a view to the ministry, and society is already enjoying the results of this class of his benefactions.

The concluding lines in Pope's *Man of Ross*, here suggest themselves with peculiar fitness :

“Thrice happy man, enabled to pursue,  
What thousands wish but want the power to do.”

Qualifications such as have been here intimated, must necessarily give a man position and influence ; and such Mr. H. possesses, both in the church and in society generally. He has scarcely reached the meridian of life, and it is to be hoped that a long and useful career yet awaits him.

### JESSE SMITH.

Jesse Smith was born in Claverack, Columbia County, in the year 1789. His parents removed to Kingsboro when he was but three years of age. His boyhood and youth, passed amid the influences of a moral and religious community, matured into upright and honorable manhood ; but his convictions of duty did not lead him to make an open profession of religion till the period of middle life. Two characteristics, his temperance and anti-slavery principles, are all that we have room to discuss. He was among the first movers in the temperance reform ; and he was the first person in this community to see the importance of the total abstinence principle, and to give it an efficient and successful advocacy.

By private diligence and public influence, his labors were rendered highly effective. He watched occasions

and opportunities for recommending the cause to individuals, and was mainly instrumental in winning most of the members of the church to adopt the pledge of total abstinence. He was, for many years, President of the Temperance Society of Kingsboro and Gloversville, and also of the County Society; and for his agency in propagating and extending the principle of total abstinence, he is fully entitled (so far as relates to this community) to the distinction of the apostle of *teetotalism*.

He has been for more than 25 years a strong anti-slavery man. Living in a community virtually though not professedly pre-slavery, and where the conservatism of Dr. Yale held paramount influence, he was unable to give his principles much extension. Most men would have quailed under the difficulties and discouragements which he encountered; but firm in the belief that

“Truth crush’d to earth will rise again,”

and also that

“The eternal years of God are hers,”

he held on his course without faltering. He was regarded as an agitator and disorganizer, and nothing but his acknowledged uprightness of character and purity of intention shielded him from the extreme of contumely and reproach.

Systems, political or moral, when founded in wrong and injustice, cannot bear the test of scrutiny; and hence the favorers of them always deprecate inquiry and agitation. Even good men often choose rather to endure evils than to

risk the possible danger of correcting them. It was with this latter class that Dea. Smith had the greatest difficulties to encounter. His kindred and his brethren of the same faith, were his most uncompromising opposers—but his calm persistency, in spite of every obstacle, and his meek endurance of opposition, led some persons to a serious consideration of the subject of human rights, which eventuated in their becoming anti-slavery men. As a reformer, he combines the mildness and conciliation of a Melancthon, with the determined and inflexible purpose of a Luther.

A life devoted to the best interests of mankind must be productive of good results ; and it will constitute the peculiar honor and happiness of such men as Dea. Smith, to know that they have sympathized with the opinions of the wise and the good of all ages ; and that they have been their colaborers in a cause whose ultimate triumph will be crowned with signal blessings to the world.

### J O H N M C N A B .

Some men are named by distinction the favorites of fortune, the fabled goddess seeming, in their case, to have dispensed her favors unhoodwinked. This notion has its origin, perhaps, in the fact that in human destiny, failure constitutes the rule, while success forms the exception ; an occurrence so rare as to lead the credulous to impute it to some divine interposition. A great diversity appears to

hold in the careers even of the prosperous. While some win their advances and achieve their positions after prolonged struggles and against obstacles all but insurmountable, others again rise to the attainment of their objects without apparent effort; and yet to another class, success seems spontaneously to present itself and to court acceptance. It might easily be inferred, that Mr. McNab belongs to one of the latter classes; for time and care that set their mark so emphatically on most men, seem to have ignored him almost entirely. A youthful look, a cheerful, sunny aspect, and a gentle, courtly demeanor, would indicate him rather as the possessor of inherited wealth, than as the energetic and successful founder of his own fortune. He is of Scotch descent, and his early religious training was of that thorough and comprehensive character which seems to be native to Scotchmen, and especially to Scotch Presbyterians.

The writer well remembers a pleasant sojourn of a week, nearly forty years ago, in his father's family. In addition to other interesting traits of a well-ordered religious household, he was peculiarly impressed with the character of its devotions.

The devout reverence of the gathered circle, the fervent invocation of the father with the bible open before him, for a blessing upon the reading of the word; and the "wailing of a portion of it with judicious care;" then the song of praise, in which all feelingly united; and lastly the prayer, so humble, so childlike, and yet so earnest and prevailing, that heaven itself seemed to descend in bless-



ings—all seemed a striking antitype of the scene so graphically painted in the “Cotter’s Saturday Night.”

The mind, subjected to moral and religious discipline, experiences, in all its various faculties, a healthy, vigorous and proportionate development; and such discipline is the best possible preparative for the active duties of life.

The early maturity consequent upon such a course of training, was evinced by Mr. McNab in his establishing a character as a successful business man before he attained his majority. Possessing limited means of his own, he was authorized, in case of emergency, to use his father’s name and credit; yet he never availed himself of the permission, so as by possibility to subject them to risk or hazard; and he was careful never to adventure so far as, in case of failure, to disappoint the claims of his creditors. A noble example of high principle and of wise caution, worthy to be imitated by all young adventurers. In addition to industry, economy, and perseverance, the main elements of a prosperous career, he is pre-eminently distinguished for self-reliance—a principle which to be genuine must be the result of experience; for experience is the ordeal to which every man must submit himself in order to discover what he is, and what he can do.

Acting on the principle above mentioned, Mr. McN. has no advisers. His purposes and plans, originated exclusively by himself, and elaborated and matured in silence, are seen only in their development and results. In this way he avoids the embarrassments that may be occasioned

by the counterplans of others who are sailing on the same tack.

Few men, while successfully advancing their own interests, have conferred greater benefits on the community. He has subsidized water power (so much cheaper than steam) for carrying on his extensive milling operations; and the facilities thus afforded to manufacturers have essentially conduced to the general prosperity. An uninterrupted course of success for many years, has gained him the distinction of being acknowledged the leading business man in Fulton County. Few firms have larger capitals invested than he, and no individual perhaps, except Willard J. Heacock of Kingsboro. The young business man who is anxious to accomplish an honorable career, would find it much to his advantage to study the life of John McNab.

And finally, let the youthful reader take note, that the foundation of Mr. McN's prosperity was laid in religious home education; and that the crowning quality of his matured character is religious principle. He has long been an active and efficient member and ruling elder of the associate Presbyterian Church of Johnstown, to the support of which he is a large contributor.

#### REV. EDWARD WALL.

Edward Wall was born in the town of Pictou, Nova Scotia, Nov. 4th, 1824. His earliest religious impressions were received from his mother, and from the faithful in-

structions of his Sunday-school teacher. His parents emigrated to the city of New York in 1832, where, for a season, they attended on the ministry of the Rev. Doctor Ludlow. He early manifested a fondness for reading; and fortunately for his principles, books of a moral and religious character had the preoccupancy of his mind, giving it a decisive and permanent direction.

He was converted at the age of 16. The truth seems to have wrought in him its efficacious work, without the aid of human appeals to the conscience, or of sympathetic emotions produced by the excitements of religious revivals. He united with the church under the care of Rev. Doctor Burcharth. Three years subsequent thereto, he became a member in communion with the church of Rev. Doctor J. W. Alexander.

He was early led to consider the subject of pursuing a course of study with a view to the ministry. His cherished desire was to fit himself to be a missionary in foreign lands; but the thought of leaving his aged widowed mother, who, in a measure, looked to him as the stay and solace of her declining years, so wrought upon his mind that, with filial devotedness, he relinquished his favorite object. He prosecuted his studies, preparatory to college, at the Cornelius Institute, under the instructions of the Rev. Doctor J. S. Owen. He entered the sophomore class in Princeton College in 1845, and graduated, after a curriculum of three years, with a standing for scholarship that may be inferred from his appointment as valedictorian. He graduated at the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1851, with a repu-

tation for ability and attainments equaled by few and surpassed by none.

After his licensure, he assisted in supplying, for a few months, the pulpit of Rev. Doctor Alexander ; and he was subsequently employed, for a period of nine months, as home missionary in the northern part of Cayuga County. In 1852 he received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y., but declined in favor of a similar invitation from the church at Kingsboro, where he commenced his labors August 15th of the same year ; and was installed as pastor July 3d, 1853.

His ministry has met with great acceptance, and has been attended with a satisfactory degree of success.

As a writer, his thoughts have an originality of cast and expression that, in a marked manner, distinguish his from minds of the ordinary stamp. His style is characterized by strength, force, and clearness ; and his language is always in strict adaptation to the sentiment.

As a sermonizer, his discourses show a logical method of arrangement and a natural sequence of parts, from premise to conclusion ; and his points and arguments being well taken and convincingly reasoned, he seldom fails to instruct and edify his hearers. In accordance with the usage of his denomination, he generally reads his sermons—a usage which, though convenient for ordinary men, would in his case be “ more honored in the breach than in the observance ;” as with high intellectual powers, joined with an emotional and impulsive nature, he possesses all the requisites of an eloquent and effective speaker. <sup>i</sup>

His phrenological developments show a great preponderance of the intellectual over the two classes of the lower faculties. His nose and mouth indicate delicacy and refinement of taste, while the general expression of his countenance is that of firmness and decision. In person, he is of the medium height, rather slight of figure, and yet finely proportioned.

In his clerical manners and deportment he may be assumed as a model. In no situation, and on no occasion, has he been known to forget the proprieties befitting his character and profession.

### HARRY C. JONES.

Harry C. Jones was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., in the year 1812. His rudimental instructions in moral and religious duties, were received from his mother. Surely, a mother is the angel to conserve, or the demon to destroy the happiness of her offspring. But the christian mother, what a pure divinity must she appear to the first appreciating gaze of infant consciousness!—so assiduous, so gentle to soothe, so provident to forestall and prevent its wants, and so wise to lead her child in the delightful ways of filial love and obedience. With such fostering, it is not strange that in the successive stages of childhood and youth, his faculties should experience a well-timed and healthy development. Bred up in useful occupations, on reaching his majority, he was well prepared

by a knowledge of business, and by well disciplined habits, for entering upon the active duties of life.

He settled at Gloversville in the year 1836, where he soon established a character for honesty, industry and perseverance. He has long been an influential member of the Methodist Church, and has had much to do in the management of its temporalities. He is public spirited, and has a large heart, ready to promote the general good, to the extent of his ability, in all matters pertaining thereto. As a magistrate, the office of which he held several years, he was capable, efficient, and popular; and he discharged his duties to the abundant satisfaction of all classes, except two—precocious boys and fast young men. These, it is said, had an especial dislike for the prompt and inflexible administrator of the laws.

The rare and peculiar qualities observable in his business and social habits are worthy of especial record. His frank and engaging manners and address are calculated, at first sight, to win esteem and confidence; and it is fairly to be inferred that persons once dealing with him, will not be apt to withdraw their custom and give it to others. His deportment to his friends and customers would furnish a good study to young men commencing business, who wish to combine the various elements of a successful career.

The popularity of Mr. J. with persons in his employ, is said to be such that they seldom wish to leave him; and so truly is it the case, that he sometimes finds a difficulty in discharging those who are incompetent or unreliable.

Most men have yet to learn that the manner of doing a

thing is of paramount importance. It is said of General Washington, that he caused less pain in refusing a favor than many persons do in granting one. We make a purchase of one man, and every thing is forgotten with the transaction ; we do the same thing with another man, and we remember the incident with a kind of pleasure akin to that of having received a favor. The whole difference consists in the manner of the transaction.

Men may be living exemplifications of the art of pleasing, and yet not be able to impart the principles and rules of it to others. We must read them as we do books, with silent, thoughtful attention ; and we shall find that, to please others, we must ourselves be pleased with all things, animate and inanimate, as the works of an adorable Creator ; and thus having a sympathy for every thing around us, we experience corresponding sympathies in return.

A happy illustration of the principle is found in the reply of a bright little daughter of Doctor Doddridge on being asked by a friend why it was that every body loved her : " I dont know," said Mary, " unless it is because I love every body."

In conclusion of this sketch it may be remarked that, if one were inclined to be misanthropic, and to believe that all men, under a fair exterior, were masking knavery and the family of the vices generally, the illusion would be dissipated by an acquaintance with Harry C. Jones.

If any are disposed to think that " man is made to mourn"—that more of misery than happiness is mingled in his cup—they would find a refutation of their opinions

in the unruffled serenity and life-long cheerfulness of Harry Jones.

### SURVARUS G. HILDRETH.

Survarus G. Hildreth is the son of Noah Hildreth. His mother's maiden name was Mary Doane. He was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in the year 1790. From his early years he was trained with great strictness in the practice of moral and religious duties; and the circumstance of his once being punished for breaking the Sabbath, was never forgotten; and its corrective influence upon his after conduct serves to show that there is such a thing as a rod, as well as a word, in season. His boyhood and youth exhibited peculiar characteristics. He always preferred some useful employment to the objectless aims of youthful sports and amusements; and sought solitude rather than places of public resort. He acted on the conviction that industry and prudence are not only necessary to the acquisition of property, but that they are essential to a sound and vigorous character, and that their opposites are little better than vices.

At the age of 20 he lost his father, and being the eldest son, the care of his mother with two brothers and a sister devolved upon him. He took a parental oversight of their interests, and labored effectively to prepare his brothers for useful avocations.

Possessing the views, and acting on the principles above stated, it is not strange that his life was a prosperous one;



and accordingly, we find in a course of years, that he had acquired a handsome estate. Though just and honorable in his dealings, he appears not to have been influenced by other than worldly motives—but a great change in his views and purposes awaited him.

About the period of middle life, he was providentially brought, to consider his responsibilities as a moral and accountable being; and his earnest inquiries, heaven directed, happily issued in his conversion to the truth and spirit of the gospel; since which time he has illustrated his profession by a consistent life, and the devotion of his means to the furtherance of every good cause.

It may be stated that one class of his benefactions has been the constituting of, at least, fifteen persons honorary members of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which is saying, in other words, that he has given to this one charity, \$1500. May the wealthy christian reader of this statement “go and do likewise.”

Mr. H. occupies an influential position in society and especially in the church, where the example of his christian liberality has done much to promote a like spirit in others. The prestige of genius, noble birth, wealth or power, has always been of paramount influence in the world; but to him who realizes the infinite results of human action, a well constituted mind, and a heart devoted to the true interests of mankind and the glory of the Creator, are transcendently more valuable than all.

## DR. ELIJAH CHEEDLE.

Elijah Cheedle was one of four sons of Benjamin Cheedle, of Norwalk, Conn., a descendant of the Connecticut puritans. He was born at Norwalk, in the year 1762. Where or with whom he studied his profession is not known to the writer. For a time he was a soldier in the Revolution, and was present at the execution of Major Andre. He came to Kingsboro toward the close of the last century and established himself at that place, where he was actively engaged in his profession for a period of over forty years. He married Miss Anne Wilson, in the year 1795, who died in the year 1839. They reared a large family of sons and daughters, many of whom are not now living. The pioneers, in any new district of country, of whatever profession, have difficulties to encounter and hardships to endure, that their more favored descendants can little appreciate; and their claims on the gratitude of posterity are never sufficiently honored, from not being well enough ascertained to be understood and estimated.

During his active career of practice, his rides extended over a large portion of the region now included within the limits of Fulton County. He was wholly devoted to his profession, which, combined with a successful practice, won for him general confidence and respect. Ingratitude toward the conservators of our lives and health is somewhat proverbial—and the experience of this skillful physician and worthy man was not an exception.

It was a fault of his, perhaps arising from a spirit of

liberality and accommodation, to allow the accounts of his debtors to remain a long time unsettled, so that in many instances when payment was asked, the demand would be resisted on the plea of non-indebtedness, or evaded by the limitations of the law. In this way, especially in his declining years, he was subjected to many unpleasant annoyances. This statement is made for the purpose of enforcing on the minds of business men the truthful maxim that, "short payments make long friends." If the faithful devotion of one's powers to an important department of human interests—a devotion early begun and long and successfully continued—constitutes a claim to contemporaneous respect, and posthumous remembrance and gratitude, then this slight sketch by the hand of friendship, is not ill-timed or inappropriate.

#### WILLIAM C. PEAKE, M. D.

William C. Peake was born at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., in the year 1797. He received his academical education at the Delhi Academy, and was engaged, for a time, as a teacher in that institution. He studied his profession under the instructions of the late estimable Doctor Ebenezer Steele, of the same place; and engaged in practice and remained for a few years in the town of Andes, Delaware County.

By the advice of Doctor Steele, he removed, in January, 1834, to Kingsboro, where he lived over twenty years, es-

tablishing a fair reputation for skill as a physician, and a character of great moral worth as a man. He died in the village of Johnstown, after a residence of eighteen months, in September, 1856.

Few of his profession have done more, to the extent of their influence, to alleviate the physical sufferings and maladies of their fellow men. By day and by night, he responded with equal alacrity to the calls of the rich and the poor; and to the latter class he ministered, to a great degree, gratuitously.

Unlike many in his profession, familiarity with suffering never produced in him that callous indifference which is generally considered so essential to successful practice. His kindly nature so manifested itself in his treatment of his patients, that they felt they had not been more benefited by the prescriptions of a skillful practitioner, than by the care and attention of a sympathizing friend.

In his social relations, his courteous manners and gentlemanly bearing ensured respect from all, while his candor, generosity, sincerity, and frankness, rendered him a most desirable and valued friend.

In his relations of friendship he was true and reliable. It is recorded in the recollections of many, that he never hesitated to advocate the just cause of a friend, even to the prejudice of his own interest—a somewhat rare example in an age when men are accustomed nicely to balance the probabilities of loss and advantage to themselves, and to aid or refuse as the one or the other preponderates.

He proved himself a true benefactor to his kindred.

Being the oldest of the sons, he aided, to the extent of his ability, his younger brothers in acquiring their professions, two of whom became clergymen of the Episcopal Church, and one a physician.

He was a man of acute sensibilities. Possessing a guileless nature and a soul of honor, designing no evil and expecting none, he was unable to bear, with a martyr's spirit or with a stoic's indifference, the stings of ingratitude, or the misconstructions of prejudice and ignorance, to which professional men are subjected.

He was a religious man, and having strong denominational preferences, being a member of the Episcopal Church, he removed, in the year 1854, to Johnstown, where he could have a better enjoyment of its ordinances. But he had to make his way through the serried ranks of his friends, who endeavored to turn him from his purpose by their solicitations, and even by a written remonstrance, numerous signed, but believing that the educational and religious interests of himself and family required his removal, he felt it to be his duty to forego their importunate and affectionate appeals.

The following lines, written by a friend on visiting his grave in the Johnstown Cemetery, may be taken as a further exponent of the general feeling with which his memory is cherished :

Beside his recent grave I stood  
While twilight's shadows deftly crept—  
Above sad moaned the waving wood,  
Around the murmuring waters wept

Responsive to the pangs of woe  
Twofold that my pierced bosom rend,  
Mourning in him who sleeps below—  
The loved physician and the friend.

A prey to cares unknown before,  
Bereft of him my skillful guide,  
Anxious life's prospects I explore  
Fearful to go or to abide.

O, vanish'd! never to return,  
Thy spirit has forsaken earth ;  
But never to oblivion's bourne  
Shall pass the memory of thy worth.

A garner'd treasure of the heart  
Thy kindnesses to me and mine ;  
The assiduous care, the effective art,  
That made disease its grasp resign ;

The kindly look, the words of cheer,  
The joy unfeign'd to see me mend ;  
The wise and timely comforter  
Lost the physician in the friend.

The recent twilight's changed to gloom,  
So fade the years of life's decline,  
And flowers that grow around thy tomb  
May, ere they wither, garland mine.

Farewell! I mourn earth's sever'd ties,  
As one by one they're burst in twain,  
But through a vista to the skies,  
Faith sees them all unite again.

Grateful recollections of benefits received from his professional skill, and of a friendship continued for many years, and ending only with his death, have occasioned this slight but heartfelt tribute to his memory.

#### N O T E .

The reader will notice that some of the foregoing sketches are of persons living without the bounds of Gloversville. The writer has experienced a constant difficulty in the construction of the whole work, in separating Kingsboro and Kingsboro influences from this community, but has found it impossible to do so. Both communities have been, and will continue to be, one and the same, by the ties of kindred, by the same moral and religious characteristics, by common interests, and latterly by their close territorial proximity. Within the period of half a century, they will form one corporation, and be distinguished by a common name. Possessing these opinions, the writer has made these sketches and prepared the genealogical record which is to follow, prospectively—hoping hereby to give a somewhat proportionate and balanced view of the separate sections which, to posterity, will only be known as an integral whole. The writer felicitates himself on his having been able, in a community not large, to sketch so many individuals whose characters can abide the test of public scrutiny, and whose recorded actions afford so many examples worthy of imitation. He will not say that he has as-

sumed the obligations of a sworn witness, "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth"—but that he has *told the truth* to the extent of his purpose and the limits prescribed to this work, he unhesitatingly avers.

On a review of what he has written, he must make this admission however, that in giving point to a remark, or with a view to add force to an antithesis, he has, in a few instances, made a stronger statement than he intended, thereby seeming to place the individual in a false position—for instance, in the sketch of Alanson Judson, in the contrast of his former with his present position, an inference might be drawn that the poverty intimated was of a very humble character, when nothing farther was meant than that he rose from the average condition of common life—and so in relation to the sketch of F. B. Sprague, it was not intended that the isolated case of an individual should apply to all his kindred—although, if true, it would not be considered by any of the name as the smallest disparagement.

The writer has ventured to name his poem the *MODEL VILLAGE*; and he trusts that the reader of these memoirs, (which might be indefinitely extended,) will agree that the assumption of such a name, is neither an ambitious nor an inappropriate one.



NOTICES OF FAMILIES,  
OR  
GENEALOGICAL RECORD.

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ALLEN, SAMUEL, came from Galway, Saratoga County. He was married to Catherine Cole, of Glenville, April 30, 1834. He was born Feb. 23, 1798. Mrs. A. was born Sept. 10, 1810. The names of the children are, John C., Sarah J., Lucycette, Susan Ann, Rebecca, Clara.

ALLEN, ETHAN, grandson of Joseph Allen a soldier of the Revolution, and collateral descendant of Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. His father, Pardon Allen, was b at Providence, R. I., in 1780; m Rebecca Wilmarth in 1802; d at Johnstown in 1817. Ethan Allen, b 1811; m Deborah Shepard, of Kingsboro, Feb. 12, 1834. Issue—Miriam M., b 1836, m Henry Rosa, R. Esq., Sept. 9, 1857, Elbertine, Ethan, jr.

ADAMS, HENRY, m Miss Clifton; dates of birth, marriage, &c., not given. Children—Henry, William, John, Margaret, Jane, Delia—one of the old Kingsboro families.

ALLWORTH, DAVID, from Dutchess County, b June 12, 1790; m Aehsah Coon, Feb. 11, 1816, who was b Sept. 16, 1791. Children—Harriet, Melissa, Almira, Mary, Horace, William E., Martin L., John C., George W., Charles N., James.

ALLWORTH, JOHN C., b Aug. 6, 1829; m Ella E. Kibbe March 11, 1858.

ALLWORTH, WILLIAM E., b Aug. 6, 1829; m Emily A. Banks July 4, 1849.

ALLWORTH, HORACE, b Feb. 28, 1827; m Eliza Van Metre Jan. 12, 1850. Children—Sarah, Charles, Mary, Ella.

ALLEN, WILLIAM C., b in Johnstown, July 4, 1818; m Mary Frederick Jan. 30, 1844, who was b Oct. 20, 1820. Children—Marcus W., Helen M., William H.

BELDEN.—Charles Belden, sen., emigrated from Connecticut at the commencement of the present Century. He was born in 1761; m Anna Case 1789, who was b April 9, 1771. Issue—Charles, Timothy, Allen, Ann, Jonathan, Erastus, Joseph, Sarah, Henry, Reuben C., Norman, Ann, Melancthon, Ruth. Charles Belden, sen., d in 1844. His wife d in 1838.

BELDEN, NORMAN, son of Charles Belden, sen., b Jan. 26, 1810; m Mary A. Sheldon March 29, 1839, who was b Nov. 3, 1816. Children—Milton R., James E., Emma A., Mary A.

BELDEN, ERASTUS, son of the same as above, was b April 2, 1800; m Harriet Soule April 19, 1829, who was b. Sept. 3, 1809. Children—Rachel Ann, Emily M., John W., Julia Ann, Ruth M., Mariette, Mary J., Hiram W., Harriet E., Florence E.

BELDEN, MELANCTHON C., b Nov. 22, 1814; m Lucia Bidwell Jan. 29, 1849, who was b Oct. 29, 1820. Children—Dwight B., Frank W., Lucia R. and Lilian T., twins.

BROWN.—The Browns are lineal descendants of Peter Brown, one of the original pilgrims who came from England in the Mayflower. Benjamin Brown, grandfather of the present families, was b Jan. 1, 1750; d Oct. 31, 1834.

He m Abigail Parker, who was b in 1753; d Jan. 1809. Benjamin Brown, jr., b Oct. 6, 1776; m Theda Curtis, who was b Nov. 27, 1782. He d 1840, and his wife in 1850. Their children were, William, Mary, Miles, David N., Oran, Roxa A., Lucy E., Fanny L., William, 2nd.

BROWN, MILES, was b Jan. 4, 1807; m Emily Cozzen June 15, 1841, who was b March 25, 1818. Children—Hannah W., Frances M.

BERRY, JAMES, b in the year 1809, in the town of Mayfield, Fulton County; received the degree of M. D. at Castleton Medical College, Vt., in 1836: and in the same year commenced the practice of medicine in Gloversville. After a few months, he removed to Riceville; at the expiration of fifteen years he returned to Gloversville, where he still resides and enjoys a very extensive practice in his profession. He was m in the year 1840, to Nanoy Dutcher, who was b in Mayfield, in the year 1820. Children—Alden W., James E., George R., Samuel P.

BURTON.—The father of the Burton families, was Nathan Burton, of Charlestown, Montgomery County. He was b May 1, 1764; m Eleanor Conover, Aug. 24, 1776.

BURTON, ELIAS, C., was b at Charlestown, N. Y., May 21, 1809; m Catherine J. Conover, Jan. 18, 1832, who was b May 12, 1811. Children—Seth C., Nathan J., Ann E., Jacob W., Jane J., Elias E.

BURTON, ELISHA L., b in Charlestown, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; m Ester Leonard, June 23, 1840, who was b June 7, 1819. Children—Willard F., b in Kingsboro, Louisa C. and Leonard H., b in Gloversville.

BURTON, SETH C., son of Elias C., b Oct. 20, 1832; m Hattie Judson.

BURTON, NATHAN J., son of Elias C., b July 4, 1834; m Annie E. Leonard, June 15, 1854.

BURTON, JACOB W., b July 30, 1838; m Hattie Smith, Dec., 1858.

BELLOWS, CHARLES R., from Massachusetts, was b March 4, 1816; m Sarah Erebrack, Aug. 20, 1839, who was b Jan. 16, 1817. Children—Charles P., Amatus R., b at Troy; Edward P., b in Kingsboro; William H., b at Gloversville.

BROWN, TRUMAN O., from Mayfield; m Harriet Ward.

BEEBE, WILLIAM A., b Oct. 6, 1831; m to Mary J. Steele, July 2, 1857, who was b June 13, 1835. Issue—George W.

BOWEN, CHARLES C., His father Joseph Bowen, served as a soldier in the war of 1812. After the war he returned to Johnstown, and m Betsy Roberts. Charles C. Bowen, was b March 4, 1817; m Harriet L. Griswold, Oct. 18, 1837, who was b Oct. 27, 1816; d Feb. 19, 1841. Children—Lavinia E., Harriet L. Second wife, m Diantha White, Dec. 7, 1841, who was b March 27, 1821. Children—Ervin W., Marvin D., Amenzo J., Allen H., Charles E., George C., Louisa J., Willard P., James E., and John W., twins.

BURLINGAME, MELANDER, b Dec. 28, 1801; m Eleanor Ward, March 11, 1833, who was b Aug. 30, 1811. Children—Edwin, Ward, Eleanor Jane.

BILLINGHAM, WILLIS, b June 30, 1824; m Martha Clark, Dec. 23, 1846, who was b March 24, 1829. Children—Myron W., Amelia B., William C., Jennie, Charles H., Edgar P.

BISSELL, EDWIN, b Jan. 28, 1806; m William Brown, 1827. Children—George B. Second wife, m Amelia Mills. Children—Hiram B., Martha, Amanda, Edwin, Mary E., Welltham. John, James.

BAILEY, BENJAMIN, b in England, May 18, 1810;

m Jane Musgrove, May 6, 1834, who was born July 15, 1812. Children—Benjamin, jr., Sarah J., Susan, Charles M., Edward M.

BURR, ELIAS G., son of Elijah, b July 23, 1808 ; m Ann C. Leonard, May 21, 1839, who was b March 22, 1819. Children—Willard R., Remus D., Amelia P., Marcellus G., Mary F., Josiah L.

BURR, NATHANIEL, came from Connecticut, about 65 years ago ; settled in Kingsboro, where he died about the year 1822. His wife Abigail died the same year, aged 80. Children—Horace, Bissel, Elijah, Nathan, James Levi.

BURR, NATHAN, son of Nathaniel, b Oct. 13, 1775 ; m Lucinda Johnson, Oct. 8, 1801, who was born May 3, 1783. He died Aug. 11, 1822. Children—Lucinda H., Narcissa N., Nathan F., Lucia C., Lucien J., Adeline M., Clarissa A., Parace G., Julius D., Abigail R.

BURR, JAMES, son of Nathaniel, b Dec. 12, 1779 ; m Amaryllis Mills. Children—Caroline, Horatio L., Selina, James H., Francis, William H., David M.

BURR, HORATIO L., son of James, b Sept. 19, 1810 ; m Betsy Hosmer, May 30, 1836, who was b Feb. 16, 1816, d Dec. 19, 1848 ; no issue. Second wife, m Lucina Sumner, June 12, 1850, who was b July 10, 1821. Children—Mary H., Alice C., Frank, George C.

BURR, JAMES H., son of James, b May 9, 1816 ; m Azuba M. Warner, Sept. 29, 1841, who was b July 7, 1824. Children—Harvey W., Caroline A., Julia A.

BURR, FRANCIS, son of James, b 1824 ; d 1854 ; m Elcina Corwin, 1848. Second wife, m Frances E. Briggs, 1853, who died in 1857.

BURR, DAVID M., son of James, b 1826 ; m Emily Corwin, March 4, 1851, who was b in 1830.

BEACH.—Amos Beach, sen., emigrated from Connecti-

cut over 60 years ago, and settled at Kingsboro. Issue—Huldah, Sally, Clarinda, Philinda, Diadema, Olive, Amos, Elizabeth, Allen, Ebenezer C.

BEACH, AMOS, JR., b at Kingsboro, Feb. 20, 1793; m Huldah Gillet, Oct. 29, 1818; d Dec. 20, 1821. Children—Edwin, Huldah. Second wife, m Sarah Giles, April 5, 1825, who was b May 26, 1792. Issue—Giles.

BEACH, GILES, son of Amos, jr., b May 29, 1826; m Charlotte C. Smith, who was b May 9, 1828. Issue—Charles Sumner.

CASE.—The Cases emigrated from Connecticut a little before the commencement of the present century. Reuben Case, the great grandfather of the present younger families, came to Kingsboro with his son Darius Case, where he soon after died at an advanced age. The names of his children are, Darius, Elihu, Ashbel, Allen.

CASE, DARIUS, SEN., was m to Lois Foote. The date of their births, marriage, and deaths, are not given. Issue—Darius, jr., Justus, Samuel, Rufus, Huldah, Polly, Rhoda, Maria.

CASE, ELIHU, SEN., m Miss Burr, a sister of Nathaniel Burr; their birth, marriage and death are not given. Issue—Elihu, jr., Ira, Chauncey.

CASE, DARIUS, jr., was b March 30, 1782; m Betsey Leonard Dec 28, 1805, who was b Feb. 21, 1784; d Sept. 26, 1824; second wife, m Amelia Potter Sept. 13, 1826, who died April 20, 1829; third wife, m Sophia Boylston Feb. 20, 1830, who was b Nov. 5, 1793. Issue, 1st m—Nancy, Josiah L., Helen, Harvey, Jason. Issue, 3rd m—Jerome B.

CASE, JEROME B., was b Jan. 27, 1835; m Dec. 21, 1856, to Sarah Ferguson; b Sept. 2, 1834.

CASE, ELIHU, JR., was b Jan. 21, 1783; m Jerusha Kellogg, Oct. 3, 1805, who d August 29, 1811; second

wife, m Anna West Nov. 13, 1811, who d. Sept. 11, 1842. He d Jan. 29, 1832. Children—Jerusha M., Sherman W., Amanda A., Mary, Nancy G., Jane A. Jerusha m D. S. Tarr; Mary m Clinton Leonard; Nancy G. m Denton Smith, and Jane A. m Rev. Wilson Ingalls.

CASE, SHERMAN W., son of Elihu, jr., was b Nov. 11, 1808; m Mary Hosmer July 3, 1832, who was b March 16, 1809. Children—Charlotte A., Wilbur S., Mary E., James W., Alanson H., Thomas S., Alice M.

CASE, IRA, son of Elihu, sen., was b June 7, 1787; m Mary Smith Oct. 5, 1809, who was b June 21, 1789. Children—Uriel, Margaret, Zina, Rufus, William, Joseph, Freelove, Elihu, Henry, Eliza E.

CASE, URIEL, son of Ira, was b July 23, 1810; m Lucinda Jameson March 17, 1836. No children.

CASE, ZINA, son of Ira, was b Feb. 25, 1815; m Louisa Leonard Feb. 14, 1837, who d Feb. 19, 1849; second wife, m Anna M. Clark Jan. 22, 1850. One daughter, Amelia.

CASE, WILLIAM, son of Ira, was b Sept. 10, 1819; m Mary Mathews, Nov. 18, 1846. Children—Emma L., Frances E., Ella M.

CASE, RUFUS, son of Ira, b March 23, 1817; m Miss Poole; further particulars not given.

CASE, JOSEPH, son of Ira, b Sept. 29, 1822; m Thankful Smith.

CASE, CHAUNCEY, son of Elihu, jr., m a daughter of Cornelius Thomas. Date of births and marriage not given. Children—Willard, Henry, Sarah.

COUGH, GEORGE, b at Kingsboro, June 18, 1804; m Mary A. Berry, Jan. 27, 1830, who was b July 24, 1804. Issue—Benjamin B., Sarah A. E.

CHURCHILL.—The Churchills are from Connecticut. They are descendants of the Connecticut puritans, and can

trace their lineage back seven generations to Josias Churchill, sen. Accounts are given of him in the year 1643, as a man of note in the colony. The name Churchill is historical. John Churchill was raised to the peerage with the title of Duke of Marlborough; and other branches of the family obtained lordships and baronetcies. The line of descent from Josias Churchill is as follows: Joseph, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, jr., Amos, Jesse, Henry and his children, making as above stated, seven generations. Amos Churchill came from Wethersfield, Conn., and settled in Broadalbin. He married Lydia Cowles, of Meriden, Conn. Issue—Lydia, Huldah, Amos, jr., Roswell, Lucy, Jesse.

CHURCHILL, JESSE, m Catharine Smith, of Middletown. He d March 29, 1842. Issue—William E., Henry, Timothy G., Mary Ann, Lucy Maria, Jane E., Allen C., Charles B.

CHURCHILL, HENRY, son of Jesse, b Feb. 17, 1807; m Selina Burr, of Gloversville, who was b March 15, 1808, d March 13, 1851. Children—William S., Helen, Alice, Caroline, Henry. Second wife, m Sybil E. Roberts, June 1, 1852, at Albany.

CHURCHILL, ALLEN C., b July 17, 1820; m Caroline C. Warner, at Gloversville, Oct. 28, 1840, b Dec. 29, 1820. Issue—Sarah L., Emily L., William L., Clara B., Allen C.

COLE, HIRAM T., b Sept. 9, 1831; m Mary F. Wrigley, 1855. b Aug. 9, 1830

COLE, EDWIN W., a native of England, b Dec. 13, 1817; m Emma Windoes, Jan. 6, 1842, b Jan. 29, 1818. Issue—Mary, James H., Sophia L., Sarah W., William W., Clarence E., Carrie E., Alice A.

CLANCY, WILLIAM, came from Ireland, b 1760. Was long a respectable inhabitant of Kingsboro, and died



recently at an advanced age. Issue—John, David, George W., Betsey, Sally and Lydia.

CLANCY, GEORGE W., son of William, b at Kingsboro, Feb. 27, 1798; m Caroline Burr, April 1, 1824, b Nov. 14, 1804. Children—Frances S. J., James W. B., Elizabeth J. Mr. C. d Nov. 17, 1839.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM, b April 7, 1776; m Jemima Bently, 1800, b 1781. Children—James, Thomas, Mercy, Mary, Ezekiel B.

CHEEDLE, ELIJAH, b at Hampton, Conn., in 1762; m Ann Wilson, of Kingsboro, about the year 1792, d 1839. He d 1849. Issue—Elizabeth, Benjamin, Berintha, Jane A. W., Elijah, jr., Stewart, George C., Augustus, Mary.

CORWIN, DAVID, from Pennsylvania; b Nov. 14, 1796; m Miss Babcock, Jan. 3, 1826, who was b Dec. 21, 1806. Children—Aeina, Emily, Richard W., Cornelia.

DUNNING.—The Dunnings are of English descent. A branch of the family are of the nobility with the title of Ashburton. Michael Dunning, grandfather of Homer N., was b in Brookfield, Conn.; m Anna Starr. Herman Dunning, his father, b in 1797; his mother was Flora Northrup. Children—Homer N., Michael L., Herman E., William B.

DUNNING, HOMER N., b July 17, 1827, at Brookfield, Conn.; m Sarah Candee, Oct. 19, 1852. Children—Clarence S., Clara C.

DYE, JOHN K., b March 23, 1805; m Eliplol Symons, Dec. 28, 1825, who was b Sept. 13, 1802. Children—Lorana, Roby. Second wife, m Mary A. Nicloy, Sept. 1, 1831. Children—Polly A., John K., Margaret M., Andrew, Daniel O., Martha J., David H.

DYE, JOHN K., JR., b Feb. 22, 1834; m Phebe M. Whiting, Jan. 20, 1855, who was b Feb. 16, 1837. Children—Alfred K., Walter F.

DENNISON, ANSEL, from Amsterdam ; b June 6, 1790 : m Catharine Toby, Nov. 8, 1813, who was b Feb. 10, 1792. Children—Tripheua, Hannah, Polly A., James P., Catharine, Temperance, Louisa. Second wife, m Jane Ellison, Sept. 27, 1829. Children—Harriet, Ansel.

DEMAREST, WILLIAM H., from Broadalbin ; b Dec. 19, 1827 ; m Jane A. Washburn, who was born Sept. 5, 1839. Issue—George H.

DAVIDSON, WILLIAM R., from Albany ; b in Galway, Saratoga County, Oct. 29, 1833.

DENNISON, ANSEL, JR., b Nov. 23, 1837 ; m Ann Hamilton, Dec. 31, 1858.

DIXON, JOHN R., b in Mayfield, Dec. 15, 1828 ; m Elizabeth Bame, July 8, 1852, who was b Feb. 16, 1830 ; one child, Edward Van Allen.

EVANS, ROBERT, b Aug. 3, 1801 ; m Lois A. Phillips, April 6, 1843, who was born Feb. 4, 1822. Children—Sarah J., Robert J., Richard.

ENOS, ELIHU, m Dotha Johnson. Children—Esther, Henry G., Jacob J., Elihu, jr., Talmadge, Truman, Earl S., Eugene, Herbert M., Fidelia.

ENOS, HENRY G., m Sarah Wooster.

FRANK, DENNIS S., m Cordelia Leonard, Feb. 3, 1846, who was b July 31, 1825. Children—Louisa A., Helen.

FAIRBANKS, NILES, b June 14, 1810 ; m Sally M. Carpenter, Feb. 24, 1840, who was b Jan. 24, 1815. Children—Minerva, John Q., Jane A., Newton, Ella, William, Mary.

FOX, ISAAC G., from Broadalbin ; b Aug. 15, 1794 ; m Susan Mosher, Nov. 20, 1816, who was b Jan. 4, 1798. Children—Mary, Dorrance, Wesson M., Mary C., Julia A., Charles J., Lewis R., Gertrude M., Clarissa A., Joseph W., Edward P., Helen A.

FOX, LEWIS R., son of Isaac G., b June 28, 1829, m C. N. Veeder, Nov. 19, 1855, who was b Nov. 21, 1828. Children—Minnie, Helen.

GULICK, ABRAHAM, b Sept. 14, 1814; m Maria Mitchell, Nov. 25, 1841, who was b June 12, 1816. Children—Andrew, Celia, Maria.

GREEN, JOHN S., from Broadalbin; b March 22, 1805; m Semina Kasson, Feb 23, 1830, who was b Feb. 1, 1809. Issue—Densa Ann.

GILES, SAMUEL, from Vermont; b April 6, 1757; m Laurana Holmes, Jan. 8, 1783, who was b Jan. 17, 1762; d Oct. 23, 1850. Children—Lemuel, Jennison, Mary, Sarah. Samuel Giles d Oct. 20, 1841.

GILES, JENNISON, son of Samuel and Lorana Holmes; his wife was b Sept. 5, 1785; m Philinda Beach, Sept. 24, 1806, who was b Oct. 4, 1786; d Dec. 28, 1821. Children—Samuel L., Albert, Lorana, Orsamus H., James J., Amos B., John A. V. Second wife, m Prudence Hatch, in 1822.

GILES, EBEN, b at Rockport, Mass., June 9, 1819; m Lucy E. Giles; b Dec. 7, 1828. Adopted child, Mary A. Burr.

GILLET, STEPHEN, from Connecticut, and one of the earliest settlers in Kingsboro. He m Ruth Case. No record of births or marriage. Children—Rachel, Stephen, Aurilla, Abigail, Lemuel, Huldah, Ruth, Chester.

GILLET, LEMUEL, son of Stephen; m Mary Mathews. Children—Stephen, Huldah, Ruth, Emily.

GILLET, CHESTER, son of Stephen; b at Kingsboro, July 9, 1798; m Sophia Crain, Oct. 18, 1825, who was b at Ware, Mass., Jan. 3, 1802. Children—Arthur B., Earl S., Halsey A., Edwin C., Abby, William S., George W. C., Emma S.

GILLET ARTHUR B., b at Kingsboro, May 9th, 1827;

m Sarah E. Jewel, Feb. 9, 1854, who was b Feb. 10, 1828.  
Issue—Edwin C.

GRINNELL, JAMES J. b Nov. 19, 1831 ; m Sarah A. Corey, Dec. 3, 1856, who was b March 1, 1833. Issue—Eliza C.

GREEN.—The ancestors of the Greens emigrated from Wales to New Hampshire soon after its settlement. Early in the Revolution James Green enlisted in the American army, and was in the service till the conclusion of the war. He was with the division under Sullivan, and took part in many engagements.

GREEN, JAMES, b in 1750 ; d Sept. 13, 1837 ; m Margaret Crowley, who was b in 1750 ; d May 18, 1810. Children—William, Moses, Timothy, Gideon G. W., Ebenezer, Susan, Margaret, Maria.

GREEN, G. W., b June 12, 1799 ; m Margaret McKinley, March 20, 1826. Children—Margaret J., Susan D., Sarah B., Mary E., Anna, Catharine, William, James W.

GREEN, TIMOTHY, b Sept. 9, 1797 ; m Ann Stewart, Jan. 31, 1822. Issue—James, Stewart, Margaret, Mary E., Ann Jenette, Eliza.

GORTON, OTHNIEL, b at Warwick, R. I., July 5, 1795 ; m Hannah Hartshorn, August 1, 1819, who was b May 18, 1797. Children—Mary H., Albert W., Charles H.

HEACOCK.—Job Heacock, ancestor of the Heacocks, was one of the first settlers of Gloversville. Children—Philander, Lemuel.

HEACOCK, LEMUEL, son of Job, b at Kingsboro, Oct. 8, 1786 ; m Sophia Leavenworth, May 28, 1816, who was b Dec. 3, 1790 ; d Sept. 6, 1854. Children—Abigail L., Maryette, Lemuel, Philander C., Roswell, David G., Catharine S.

HEACOCK, PHILANDER, son of Job, b at Kingsboro, Sept. 27, 1791 ; m Margaret Smith, April 22, 1819,

b April 22, 1798, d April 6, 1837. He d June 22, 1837. Children—Joseph S., Willard J., Mary L., Ann E., Mills D., Jesse, Edwin H., Margaret A. E., Lemuel.

HEACOCK, PHILANDER C., son of Lemuel, b at Kingsboro, Dec. 11, 1823; m Jenette Thomas, March 12, 1850. Issue—Elbert L., William L.

HEACOCK, DAVID G., son of Lemuel, b at Kingsboro, Jan. 14, 1827; m Jane A. Van Wyck, Feb. 2, 1853. Issue—Helena.

HEACOCK, JOSEPH S., son of Philander, b at Kingsboro, Aug. 10, 1818; m Charlotte M. Smith, April 25, 1853, b Dec. 25, 1837. Issue—Willard, Jermain.

HEACOCK, WILLARD J., son of Philander, b at Kingsboro, April 5, 1821; m Minerva M. Avery, July 11, 1845, b June 27, 1824. Children—Marion L., Annette, Lilian.

HEACOCK, JESSE, son of Philander, b at Kingsboro, April 2, 1829; m Jerusha Case, Jan. 20, 1853, b in 1833. Issue—Charlotte C., Jessie L.

HEACOCK, EDWIN H., son of Philander, b at Kingsboro, March 14, 1831; m Sarah E. McGrew, of California. Children—William G., Horace S., Willard J.

HOLMES, JOHN C., son of William Holmes, b March 29, 1810; m Jane Carlin, Dec. 3, 1837, b July 4, 1820. Alinda Jane, adopted daughter, 1838; m John Spier, d July 8, 1855.

HULBERT, HEZEKIA, son of Thomas Hulbert, a revolutionary soldier, b in Columbia County, Nov. 18, 1771; m Ruth Cady. Six children names not given, except Edward.

HOSMER, DANIEL, from Connecticut, b Dec. 5, 1774; m Thankful Johnson, Dec. 11, 1801, who d May 7, 1804. Second wife, m Matilda Goodman, May 29, 1805; d Oct. 1, 1813; third wife, m Ruth Sedgewick, June 14, 1814.

He d Sept. 11, 1840. Children—First m, Thankful S.; second m, Mary; third m, Laura.

HOSMER, BELDEN, son of Jonathan Hosmer, b Aug. 24, 1810; m Margaret Case, May 13, 1834, b March 12, 1813. He d Dec 15, 1845. Children—Marion E., Mary L., Edwin.

HOSMER, ALANSON, son of Jonathan, b Aug. 28, 1813; m Mary A. Sexton, Feb. 4, 1840, b Feb. 20, 1820. Children—James S., Frances M., d; Mary A., Emerson B., d; Frances B.

HAGGART, SHERWOOD, b Sept. 1, 1815; m Maria Robertson, Jan. 22, 1839, who was b Nov. 28, 1819. Children—Maria, Sherwood, Catharine E., Ellen, James, Ama.

HAGGART, JOHN, b Feb. 5, 1804; m Desire Dayley Feb. 30, 1829, who was b Aug. 6, 1805. Children—Caroline, Daniel, Ann, Elizabeth, John W., Elisha, Willard, Phebe, Sherwood, Sophrona, Harriet, Stewart.

HELLWIG, MELCHIOR, from Germany, b Dec. 26, 1816; m Rachel Wickens, from England, (Isle of Wight,) b Oct. 1818. Children—Albert, Ferdinand W., George D. B.

HALLET, JOSEPH P., b July 1, 1797; m Esther J. Placc, March 28, 1827, b April 6, 1802. Issue—Mary J., Edwin P., John W., Ann B.

HILDRETH, SURVARUS G., b Aug 4, 1790; m Lucy Judson, April 11, 1825, b Feb. 5, 1800. Children—Marion, George W., Lucy, Electa A.

INGRAHAM—The family came from Saybrook, Conn., and settled in Mayfield.

INGRAHAM, JOSHUA, m Philinda Taylor, of Vt. Children—Eliza, Emeline, Fernando C., William S., Levi T., Granville S.

INGRAHAM, WILLIAM S., b Dec. 22, 1815; m Sila

Gilbert Nov. 22, 1839; b Feb. 4, 1818. Children—Mary E., Charles G., Sidney C.

JONES, HARRY C., from Saratoga County; b Nov. 26, 1812; m Mary Stewart, Jan. 14, 1835, who was b March 15, 1815. Children—Oscar, d, Charles C., d, Marion M., Eleonara, Anna.

JEFFERS, GEORGE W., b Nov. 8, 1817; m Clara E. Orton, Dec. 25, 1843, who was b Dec. 31, 1826. Issue—Mary C.

JOHNSON—the name of an old and respectable family among the first inhabitants of Kingsboro; from Connecticut.

JOHNSON, JAMES W., b Dec. 27, 1801; m Betsey Weed, Feb. 13, 1823, who was b Jan. 20, 1804. Children—Frederic M., George W., Mary A., Pauline K. Second wife, m Martha W. Brewn, Feb. 18, 1838; d Aug. 10, 1849. Children—Martha E., Caleb W., Samuel A., d, Emeline M., Joseph A., d.

JUDSON.—The name of an old and respectable family among the first settlers of Kingsboro; descended from Dea. Daniel Judson, b 1729, d 1817. Elisha Judson, sen., son of Daniel, b 1765; m Lucy Case, 1787, who was b 1766. Children—Sylvester, Sylvanus, Gurdon, Elisha, Lucy, Alanson.

JUDSON, ELISHA, JR., b at Kingsboro, June 28, 1796; m Rachel B. Brown, March 20, 1828, who was b Aug. 24, 1804. Children—Daniel B., John W., Elisha.

JUDSON, DANIEL B., son of Elisha, jr., b Dec. 30, 1828; m Phoebe E. Brown, March 10, 1852, who was b Jan. 9, 1831. Issue—Edward W., Daniel B., Mary L.

JUDSON, ALANSON, son of Elisha, sen., b Nov. 15, 1806; m Jane Ellison, Oct. 22, 1833, who was b Feb. 16, 1816. Children—Charles W., Harriet A., Lucy J., Ella M., Sarah A., Alice L., Marion L., Catharine M.

KASSON, HARVEY, of Broadalbin, b Dec. 4, 1781;

Wealthy Burt, b April 16, 1788. Children—Jennet, Chauncey C., Semina, Densa, Austin, Sally A., Amasa, George B., Lydia J., Harvey Z., Alexander J.

KASSON, CHAUNCEY C., from Broadalbin, son of Harvey, b Dec. 15, 1812; m Sarah C. Capron, Jan. 31, 1838, b May 10, 1816. Children—Earl C., Antoinette S., Harvey A., James T., Oren N., Morton D. and Mortimer C., twins.

KASSON, AUSTIN, son of Harvey, b Feb. 22, 1815; m Sally M. Fisher, b Sept. 2, 1820. Mr. K. is one of the most successful business men in Gloversville. He possesses great equanimity of mind, and though sustaining, from time to time, heavy losses, he bears them with as much indifference as he does his gains. He delights in the exhilarations of the chase, which occupies his hours of relaxation and amusement, and which gives him that vigor, ruddy health and youthfulness of appearance, which characterize him beyond most men of his years.

KASSON, AMASA C., son of Harvey, b Jan. 21, 1819; m Elizabeth Van Nostrand, Jan. 8, 1844, b Oct. 11, 1820. Children—Lois C., Sarah L.

KNOWLES, F. B., from Massachusetts, b 1824; m Ann Eliza Pool, Dec. 23, 1846, b Oct. 27, 1824. Issue—Eliza, Frank.

LEONARD.—The Leonards constitute one of the most numerous and most respectable family connections of the first inhabitants of Kingsboro. The present families are descendants of some of the following six brothers. Rufus, Reuben, Josiah, Daniel, Abner, Harvey.

LEONARD, JOSIAH, b Sept. 22, 1779; m Freelove Case, Nov. 19, 1801, b Sept. 2, 1780; d Nov. 29, 1842. He d Oct. 12, 1852. Issue—Minerva, Willard, Harriet, Elihu C., Freelove S., Josiah A., Elijah H., Jane, Ann C., Amelia C., Alvira E.



LEONARD, WILLARD, b June 6, 1804; m Sarah Cheedle, Aug. 26, 1829. Second wife, m Maria V. Arnold, Oct. 2, 1834. Issue, 2nd m—Benedict A., Mary.

LEONARD, DANIEL, b Oct. 19, 1781; m Polly Kellogg, who d April 21, 1808. Issue—Margaret, Horace K., Frederick W. Second wife, m Mary Easton, April 23, 1809, b Aug 22, 1789. Children—Edward, Polly, Elizabeth, Josiah, Anna, Daniel, Marcellus G.

LEONARD, EDWARD, son of Daniel, b March 16, 1810; m Clarissa Briggs, March 27, 1832, b Nov. 15, 1810. Children—Edward, d. Clarissa B., Mary E., Edward P., d, Reuben S.

LEONARD, ABNER, b June 4, 1786; m Candace Owen, who was b Aug. 14., 1789. Second wife, m Susan Mills, Dec. 18, 1839. Children—Candace E., Alvin H., Josiah C., Elizabeth T., Jason S., Hiram M., Andelusia E., Harriet E.

LIVINGSTON.—Stephen Livingston was among the first inhabitants of Gloversville, and ought to have been commemorated in the Poem. His father was Col. Richard Livingston, an officer in the Revolution.

LIVINGSTON, STEPHEN, b Feb. 15, 1784; m Maria Hartshorn, who was b Jan. 19, 1786. Children.—Rensselaer, Eliza, Margaret, Jane A, John S., Maria L., William H., Alfred S., Daniel C., Edward W., Selah O., Charles M.

LITTAUER, NATHAN, from Breslau, Prussia; m Harriet Sporberg, of Albany.

MILLER.—The Millers originated from Scotland. The ancestor of the present families settled in Connecticut.

MILLER, JAMES W., b in Connecticut, Nov. 10, 1785; m Sarah Rust, Jan. 15, 1815, b June 24, 1791. Dr. Miller d at Johnstown, Aug. 9, 1854.

MILLER, TIMOTHY W., b at Johnstown, Sept. 27,

1823; m Gertrude Johnson, Dec. 18, 1843, b Oct. 24, 1825. Children—Mary, Annie, Marcellus G., James W., Fannie, Timothy W.

MILLS.—The name of a family already mentioned as among the founders of Gloversville—all descendants of William C. Mills.

MILLS, WILLIAM C., b Aug. 19, 1758; m Phebe Prindle, who was b Feb. 4, 1763; d May 15, 1833. Children—William T., Amaryllis, Polly, Betsey, Philo, Roswell, David, Charles, Sidney, Abraham W., Mary.

MILLS, WILLIAM T., son of W. C., b May 17, 1782; m Polly Case April 20, 1808, who was b June 3, 1786. Children—Huldah, William A., Samuel S., Willard C., Darius C., Jane H.

MILLS, PHILO, son of W. C., b March 28, 1791; m Susan Steele, April, 1817; d Dec. 30, 1835—one son, Sydney, d.

MILLS, CHARLES, son of William C., b Aug. 13, 1800; m Lucinda H. Burr April 24, 1823. Children—Lucinda B., William C., Mary J., Harriet N., Celia A., Charles J., Philo M., Charlotte A., Delia P., Albert B.

MILLS, SAMUEL S., son of William T., b April 15, 1813; m Delia A Potter, who was b 1817; d March 4, 1848. Second wife, m Cynthia Thomas, March 11, 1850; b July 21, 1818. Children, 2nd m—William T., Darius C., Elliot T., Samuel S.

MILLS, WILLIAM C., son of Charles, b April 6, 1826; m Margaret Steele Jan. 28, 1851; who was b May 22, 1828. Children—Susan M., Charles C., and Frederic S.

McINTYRE, JAMES, JR., b in Scotland, Feb. 22, 1821; m Mary Schenck June 26, 1850; b April 12, 1829. Issue—Joanna C.

MORRISON, JOHN W., b Nov. 14, 1831; m Rachel A. Belden. Issue—Charles E.

**MOSHER, WESSON**, b Sept. 9, 1803 ; m Mary Case Nov. 15, 1827, who was b Feb. 15, 1803. Children—Mary L., Sophia M., Cordelia, Jane L., Helen C., Harriet A., Reuben G.

**MILLER, WILLIAM**, b June 30, 1830 ; m Mary Seebert Sept. 18, 1850, who was b Oct. 14, 1830. Children—Cornelia S., Jane Y.

**McFARLAN, DUNCAN**, b in Broadalbin, Dec. 25, 1807 ; m Anne Christie, April 4, 1838, who was b Sept. 10, 1816 ; d Oct. 24, 1846. Issue—James P., Jennet, d, Peter A. Second wife, m Dorcas C. Van Vorst, March 15, 1848, b April 12, 1817. Issue, 2nd m—Charles J., Catharine, Elizabeth.

**NICKLOY, GEORGE**, b July 15, 1834 ; m Lydia Brookins, Oct. 1848, who was b June 10, 1832. Issue—Orville.

**NICKERSON, LORENZO D**, from Massachusetts ; b May 11, 1811 ; m Abby R. Brown, June 8, 1844, at Northampton, Mass.

**OHLSEN, HENRY C.**, son of S. V. R. Ohlen and Nancy R. Clark, his wife. Stephen, from Vermont ; b 1810 ; his wife, in 1807. Henry C., b May 15, 1836.

**POTTER.**—A name indicating an old and respectable family connexion of Kingsboro, originating from Connecticut.

**POTTER, LUCIUS F.**, son of Ambrose and Abigail Potter, b in Connecticut, Aug. 27, 1808 ; m Adaline M. Burr, Oct. 22, 1833. Children—Horace B., Adaline A.

**POTTER, DANIEL**, b May 11, 1817 ; m Emily Otis, July 7, 1842, who was b Oct. 17, 1824. Children—Delia A., d, Eugene O., Emily S. Second wife, m Jennette McGibbon McQueen, Jan. 26, 1853.

**POTTER, LUTHER**, son of Natban and Anna Potter, b in Connecticut, Aug. 24, 1804 ; m Lucia C. Burr, April 15,

1830, who was b July 17, 1807. Children—Cyrus L., George C., Lucien J., Lucia C., Edmund G., Henry H., Charles M., Nathan B., Lucia F., Daniel A.

PARSONS.—The name of an old and respectable Kingsbor. family connexion. Their lineage can be traced back five generations, from John Parsons, b 1724, James, b in 1748, John, b in 1777, to his children and grand-children.

PARSONS, JOHN, son of James, b Oct. 2, 1777, m Charity D. Johnson June 24, 1804, who was b Dec. 25, 1779. Children—Amelia T., Homer J., Hiram A., John, Harriet N., Harriet C.

PARSONS, HOMER, son of John, b Oct. 27, 1806 ; m Almira A. Allen Oct. 6, 1831. Children—Mary, Esther A., John H.

PARSONS, HIRAM A., son of John, b May 20, 1809 ; m Mary E. Brown Jan 26, 1841. Children—John, Richard B., Hiram W. Second wife, m Hannah M. Kinnicut, Jan. 23, 1856, who was b Jan. 16, 1827.

PARSONS, HUN C., son of Oliver Parsons, b Nov. 10, 1811 ; m Lydia Smith Feb. 14, 1837, who was b Nov. 17, 1813. Issue—Harlan E.

PARSONS, GOODWIN, son of Oliver, m Miss Woodworth ; two children, names not given.

PLACE.—The name of an old and respectable family connexion. Uriah Place, b in Westchester Co., 1747. His wife, Jane Ferris, b 1750.

PLACE, JOHN, son of Uriah, b July 9, 1773 ; m Hannah Monroe March 20, 1800, who was b March 1, 1781. Children—Berintha, Esther Jane, John S., Chloe, Uriah M., Valentine C., Isaac M., Hannah M., Nancy C., Joseph L., Mary E., Phebe S., Darius L., Emily, Sarah.

PLACE, WILLIAM, m Sarah J. Bailey, April, 1857. Issue—George M.

PLACE, URIAH M., b Sept. 6, 1807; m Sarah Briggs, Feb. 28, 1832, who was b July 18, 1807. John W., adopted son.

PLACE, JOHN W., son of Uriah, b Sept. 27, 1836; m Annette Hulbert Dec. 9, 1858, who was b April 20, 1838.

PLACE, ISAAC V., b Dec. 3, 1817; m Mahala S. Rowland March 4, 1842, who d Oct. 17, 1848. Second wife, m Phebe R. Voorhees Feb. 4, 1850, who was b Dec. 25, 1817. Two adopted children, Lucius A., Lucy E.

PORTER, AUSTIN E., son of Elijah Porter, b Dec. 8, 1812; m Ann M. Ellison, Dec. 31, 1845, b Jan 11, 1822. Children—Wilbur J., Alanson J., John E., Charles S., Marvin B.

PEAKE, MARCUS T., M. D., b in Delhi, Delaware County, Jan. 25, 1805; m Sophia L. Bassett, 1840, who was b Feb. 21, 1817. Children—William C., Weston W., Alice S., Florence A., Marcus T. Dr. Peake adds to high professional attainments, scholarly culture and gentlemanly manners—and though recently settled in Gloversville, he has already attained a prominent position as a skillful practitioner.

PEAKE, WILLIAM C., M. D., b in 1797; m Ann D. Merwin, Nov. 6, 1828. Children—Ebenzer S., Susan E., Asher M., d, Esther A., Sarah J., Frederic W., Jane O., Charles H., Dennis P., Alva G.

PHELPS, JOAB, from Windsor, Conn., b June 10, 1765; m Sarah Olcott, May 23, 1797, b July 27, 1766. Children—Joab, jr., Sally, Roswell, Sylvester.

PHELPS, JOAB, JR., b May 30, 1798; m Julia A. Hartshorn, Oct. 6, 1828.

ROGERS BERIAH P., m Minerva R. Sprague, May 15, 1854, b May 15, 1833. Issue—Courtenay Sprague, b July 11, 1857.

RICHARDSON, SAMUEL, b Dec. 14, 1811; m Phebe

VanNothstrand March 22, 1833, who was b June 13, 1812.  
Issue—Willard, John H.

SPRAGUE, FLAVEL B., son of Vine Sprague, b June 1, 1801; m Parnel Scribner. Children—Horace, Harriet W., Christopher C., John M., Lyman L., Mary E., Julia A.

SPENCER, EDWARD, b Feb. 17, 1820; m Harriet W. Sprague, who was b Nov. 27, 1825. Children—Helen M., Alice J., Austin K.

SEXTON, SEYMOUR, b Nov. 1, 1820; m Frances E. Smith April 18, 1850, who was b Jan., 1828. Children—William, Caroline.

STEELE.—The name of an old and respectable family of Kingsboro.

STEELE, FREDERIC, JR., son of Frederic and Ruth Steele, b Jan. 27, 1790; m Susan D. Green, who was b Oct. 5, 1789. He died April 30, 1846. Children—James, Sabra, Joseph, Susan, Margaret, William F.

STEELE, JOSEPH, son of Frederic and Susan Steele, b Dec. 14, 1824; m Margaret T. Wood July 26, 1849, who was b Jan. 1, 1826. Children—Charlotte W., Frederica, James G., 2d.

SIMMONS, AARON, b April 15, 1819; m Julia A. Fox Oct. 28, 1840, who was b November 10, 1824. Children—Louisa J., Albert N.

SPAULDING, DAVID, b August 12, 1812; m Eliza V. S. Robertson, who was born April 6, 1824. Children—Helen A., Samuel R., Anna M., Elisha Y., John H., William H., Dora L., David A.

SMITH, HARMON S., b Oct. 29, 1814; first wife, m Angeline C. Burr, April 29, 1839. Issue—Lucien B., James W. Second wife, m Mary Ann Churchill, Feb. 19, 1849, who was b Sept. 8, 1812.

SUNDERLIN, CHARLES, b Oct. 6, 1806; m Maria Marselis Sept. 3, 1833, who was b Dec. 22, 1833.

SUNDERLIN, JOHN, b Feb. 14, 1818; m Harriet C. Rider, Aug. 23, 1855, who was b Dec. 30, 1819.

SPALDING, NATHANIEL G., b in Essex County, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1826; m Harriet D. Dorr, in 1855. Children—Dorr, Warren C.

SEYMOUR, JAMES H., b Feb. 20, 1822; m Mary North, March 11, 1856, who was b Jan. 2, 1832. Issue—Flora A.

SUTLIFF, STEPHEN, b July 22, 1813; m Pheba Smith, April 22, 1838, who was b Nov. 25, 1813. Issue—Stephen O., adopted son.

SMITH, JOSEPH, b June 22, 1759; m Margaret Humphrey, April 6, 1786, who was b Nov. 28, 1756. Children—Jesse, Mary, Margaret.

SMITH, JESSE, son of Joseph, b July 12, 1787; m Luna Leonard, Feb. 5, 1810, who was b Feb. 14, 1792. Issue—Reuben L., d.

SMITH, SAMUEL, b in New Jersey, Dec. 1, 1784; m Mary E. Baird, Feb. 9, 1807, b June 5, 1786. Children—Humphrey, Ann M., Dewitt, Denton M., James H., Hady I., Thankful, Charlotte C.

SMITH, HUMPHREY, b Nov. 19, 1808; m Almira B. Hildreth, Feb. 25, 1836. Duncan S., adopted son.

SMITH, DEWITT, b Oct. 28, 1814; m Amelia C. Leonard.

SMITH, JAMES H., b Aug. 26, 1819; m Freelove Case, March 11, 1851.

STREETER, WELLS, from Massachusetts; m Maria Windoes, Feb. 22, 1854, who was b Nov. 16, 1828.

SCIDMORE, DAVID, b Nov. 3, 1827; m Mary Jane Pease, Jan. 16, 1856, who was b Dec. 7, 1834.

SCIDMORE, ANSIL, b May 11, 1835; m Jane Dickerson, Dec. 3, 1856, who was b April 23, 1836.

THOMAS, ISAAC, b in Massachusetts, July 28, 1778;

m Cynthia Washburn, Nov. 27, 1805, who was b June 22, 1784. Children—Isaac, Ann B., James W., Dwight, Mary B., Cynthia W., Jennet A., Isaac E.

TARR, DANIEL S., from Massachusetts ; b March 12, 1807 ; first wife, m Charlotte M. Case. Issue—Jerusha C. Second, m Nancy Case. Issue—Helen M. Third, m Abigail L. Heacock, April 1st, 1847. Issue—David H., Daniel E.

THOMAS, CORNELIUS, b April 5, 1799 ; m Sarah Cotton, Sept. 10, 1801, who was b Jan. 1782. Issue—Amelia, Harriet, John C., Adaline, Henry C.

THOMAS, HENRY C., b Jan. 6, 1814 ; m Mary B. Johnson, Jan. 3, 1838, who was b April 9, 1811. Issue—Sarah Harr.et.

VALENTINE, ABRAHAM, b May 11, 1812 ; m Nancy Wilson, Dec. 1837, who was b May 11, 1815. Children—William S., Marcia E., Armitage, John, d.

WARD—The name of an old and influential family.

WARD, WILLIAM, SEN., b Feb. 26, 1758 ; m Zenoviah Murdock, March 14, 1782 ; b Dec. 5, 1761. He died May 26, 1812. She died June 25, 1829. Children—Abraham and Isaac, twins, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Phebe, William, Henry, Susan, Elias G., Jennison G.

WARD, HENRY, son of William, sen., b Sept 6, 1795 ; m Maria Clarke. Issue—Lucinda C. Second wife, m Nancy C. Washburn. Issue—Julia W., Henry M., Rufus W., Catharine M. Third wife, m Mary Sheldon. Issue—Eliza A., Sarah E., Lois C., Frances J., John S.

WARD, JENNISON G., son of William, sen., b Oct. 14, 1804 ; m Catharine Peake Oct. 13, 1834, who was b March 25, 1805. Children—Marcus P., Matilda J., Sarah P., d, Helen S., Maria E., Charles S., d.

WELCH, THEODORE, b July 26, 1808 ; m Sally M. Griswold, March 15, 1836, b March 22, 1815. Children—



Charles, d, William N., Nancy J., Harriet N., Mary E., Alice O.

WRIGLEY, TIMOTHY, b Feb. 20, 1791 ; m Phebe Ward, April 1, 1826, b Feb. 20, 1792. Children—William, d, Mary F., Pheba J., James C.

WASHBURN, LIONEL, b June 18, 1808 ; m Catharine Veeder, March 1, 1835, b Dec. 15, 1813. Children—Mary C., Jane A.

WASHBURN, B. F., b March 4th, 1817 ; m Mary A. Plank, May 4, 1840, b Dec. 23, 1822. Children—Frances A., Leonard C., Loren H.

WELLS, SAMUEL S., son of Styles Wells, b March 1, 1794 ; m Susan Ward Oct. 15, 1819 ; d at Gloversville, Nov. 7, 1855. Children—Almira, d, Sarah M., John W., Adelia E., Samantha, d, Rufus S., Susan E., Samuel W., Arthur F., Samantha A., Sulina C.

WESCOTT, ISAAC, b April 10, 1804 ; m Maria Wood, who was b at Swansea, Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1804 ; m at Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1824. Children—Joseph H., Isaac, Mary A., Joel W., Louisa C., Anna D., Edwin, Harriet H., Almira N., Volney N., Albert D., Amanda F.

WARNER, ELEAZER G., from Connecticut, b Sept. 8, 1803 ; m Amelia A. Parsons Sept. 25, 1827, who was b Sept. 26, 1805. Children—John P., d, Eleazer G., d, Salina E., adopted daughter.

WINDOES, CHARLES, son of Joshua and Mary A. Windoes, b Feb. 9, 1821 ; m Margaret Green August 1, 1849. Children—Anna S., Mary E., Annetta G.

NOTE.—It was supposed that twenty-four pages would be sufficient to contain all the genealogies. But in the progress of printing them, it has been found necessary (much to the regret of the writer) to strike from the record most of the introductory notices, which were intended to be inserted, of the principal families—so that some of them are indicated merely by a prefatory remark, and others not at all. The records of many families without the limits of Gloversville that would otherwise have been made, have for the same reason been omitted.

Charles, d, William N., Nancy J., Harriet N., Mary E., Alice O.

WRIGLEY, TIMOTHY, b Feb. 20, 1791; m Phebe Ward, April 1, 1826, b Feb. 20, 1792. Children—William, d, Mary F., Pheba J., James C.

WASHBURN, LIONEL, b June 18, 1808; m Catharine Veeder, March 1, 1835, b Dec. 15, 1813. Children—Mary C., Jane A.

WASHBURN, B. F. b March 4th, 1817; m Mary A. Plank, May 4, 1840, b Dec. 23, 1822. Children—Frances A., Leonard C., Loren H.

WELLS, SAMUEL S., son of Styles Wells, b March 1, 1794; m Susan Ward Oct. 15, 1819; d ut Gloversville, Nov. 7, 1855. Children—Almira, d, Sarah M., John W., Adelia E., Samantha, d, Rufus S., Susan E., Samuel W., Arthur F., Samantha A., Salina C.

WESCOTT, ISAAC, b April 10, 1804; m Maria Wood, who was b at Swansca, Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1804; m at Pawtucket, R. I., May 16, 1824. Children—Joseph H., Isaac, Mary A., Joel W., Louisa C., Anna D., Edwin, Harriet H., Almira N., Volney N., Albert D., Amanda F.

WARNER, ELEAZER G., from Connecticut, b Sept. 8, 1803; m Amelia A. Parsons Sept. 25, 1827, who was b Sept. 26, 1805. Children—John P., d, Eleazer G., d, Salina E., adopted daughter.

WINDOES, CHARLES, son of Joshua and Mary A. Windoes, b Feb. 9, 1821; m Margaret Green August 1, 1849. Children—Anna S., Mary E., Annetta G.

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