

GLOVERSVILLE.

The growth of Gloversville presents a phenomenon in village-building. From a hamlet of a dozen houses in 1830, remote from all important channels of communication, with no advantage of location but the water-power afforded by a small stream, it has outgrown neighboring villages that were old when it was only fairly started; and almost at its doors in some directions the forest is now giving way before its rapid expansion. And this mainly by the almost accidental development of a peculiar industry, which now draws its materials from every quarter of the globe, and sends its product abroad well nigh as widely, giving support to most of the inhabitants of the village, and a name to their enterprising town.

The earliest settlements from which the village has grown were made about the close of the last century, at the eastern and western extremities of the corporation as now bounded, namely about the four corners northeast of Prospect Hill Cemetery, and in the vicinity of McNab's Mills. At the latter location settled, as enumerated by Mr. Horace Sprague in 1857: "James Lord, 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, afterward 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."

At the eastern settlement Daniel Bedford kept a store and tavern. The principal residents at this point were two families of Throops; one that of Rev. George Throop, whose adopted son, George B., was afterward the father of Governor Enos T. Throop; and the other that of Col. Josiah Throop, whose son, William, was the Baptist preacher at West Kingsboro. Between these hill-and-valley hamlets but two houses then represented the large village of the present day. One of them, occupied by William Ward, sen., stood just west of the spot now covered by the Congregational church. Mr. Ward, Samuel Giles, William C. Mills and James Burr, with their immediate descendants, are spoken of as the founders of Gloversville.

The oldest dwelling now standing in the village is believed to be the brick house on Main street, near Day & Steele's mill. It was built prior to 1800 by John Mathews; sold by him to S. Livingston, and by him to Joab Phelps. It passed into the hands of E. Hulbert, the present owner, May 1, 1835.

James Burr, born December 12, 1779, in West Hartford, Connecticut, moved to Fulton county with his father four years later. In 1810 he established in what is now Gloversville the first glove manufactory in the village. His further contributions to this branch of business are mentioned in connection with its full history given elsewhere. On establishing himself in Gloversville, he built a brick house where the Alvord House now stands. Here he lived until 1836, when he moved into a hotel called the Temperance House, built for him by his son, H. L. Burr, in the previous year. This building, a wooden structure, was the first hotel in the village. It stood on the west side of Main street, near Fulton, and was kept by Mr. Burr as a public house about twelve years. It was mentioned by Mr. Sprague in 1857, as then standing "opposite the old Baptist church." James Burr had seven children, Caroline, Horatio L., James H., William H., Selina, Francis and David M. The last three died on "the old place." Horatio L. Burr, born in 1810, manufactured gloves from

1836 to 1842, and from 1845 to 1856, managing a blacksmith shop in the intervening years. In 1857 he built the first planing mill in the county. He also made the first block of plank similar to those now used for cutting gloves, and the first buffalo coat made in the county.

At the beginning of this century there is said to have been a tavern kept by Horace Burr, opposite the northeast corner of Prospect Hill Cemetery. It ceased to be kept as a public house about 1807.

At a very early date, William C. Mills built grist and fulling mills, near where the Alvord House now stands. The grist-mill, indeed, is said to have been the first in this section of the country, though there is a tradition of one built previously by J. Mathews. Both would doubtless have been much later than that of Sir William Johnson, near Johnson Hall. The mill property of William C. Mills passed into the hands of his son Philo, about 1800. The latter was killed in 1835 by the overturning upon him of a loaded sleigh with which he was traveling to Schenectady. The grist-mill then came into the possession of his son Sidney, who sold it to Frederick Steele.

Simon M. Sill opened the first store in Gloversville in 1828, in a small building nearly opposite the site of the Alvord House. In 1829 Henry Churchill went into the mercantile business, which he continued about thirty years. In 1839 there were still but two stores in the village, and in the autumn of that year one of them, kept by J. K. Sexton, was burned.

In 1828 D. S. Tarr removed from Boston to Gloversville, and opened the first cabinet shop in the village. He continued in the business there and at Kingsboro about twenty years.

The hamlet from which Gloversville has grown seems to have borne no name before 1816. In that year Jonathan Sedgwick proposed that it be called Stump City. The name is said to have commended itself immediately to the villagers' sense of the fitness of things, and was adopted. The site of the growing village may be supposed to have bristled with pine stumps, after the manner of the hills on its present southern border. If so, the appropriateness of the name will not be questioned, whatever may be said of its beauty. In the latter respect improvement seems to have been thought possible, and when a post-office was established, and Henry Churchill appointed postmaster, in 1828, the present name was adopted at his suggestion, seconded by Jennison Giles. Gloversville thus presents the singular case of a village twice named from its most striking characteristic, glove-making having already been sufficiently developed in 1828 to dictate the name then chosen.

For many years the place gave no promise of its recent rapid growth. It probably deserved no name before its first christening in 1816, for in 1830 it had only fourteen houses, and but two were added in the next two years. Progress in building then became more rapid. The village was incorporated in 1851. In 1855, and the next two years, one hundred and fourteen dwellings were put up, raising the number in the village to about five hundred, with some three thousand inhabitants. The Mills (now the Mason) House was built in 1856-7, and its erection is spoken of by Mr. Sprague as "an era in the building operations of the village." The establishment cost \$65,000. It was heated by steam and lighted with gas, furnishing the latter also for the illumination of the churches, business places, and some dwellings. Samuel S. Mills was the proprietor.

The land—twenty acres—occupied by the appropriately named Prospect Hill Cemetery, was purchased for its present purpose in 1855 at a cost of \$1,000. The first burial upon it was that of Lewis Meade. In this cemetery is buried Othniel Gorton, a veteran of 1812, who settled near Kingsboro in 1819 as a watch and clock maker. For more than twenty years before his

death, in 1872 (aged 77), he lived in Gloversville. Another veteran of 1812, James Whittaker, was still living in 1877, in his 86th year, with his son, E. V. Whittaker, in Fremont street.

When Mr. Horace Sprague wrote of Gloversville, in 1857, the business places comprised four dry goods, three clothing, three grocery, three "flour," one drug, one jewelry, and two "fancy" stores; two stove and tinware shops; two lawyers' and three physicians' offices. That gentleman also made the following interesting reference to the relative prices of real estate in the village at several dates:

"All the land lying north of Fulton and west of Bleecker streets, and all lying between Main, Fulton and Water streets and owned by Wm. T. Mills, was sold in 1825 to Samuel Giles for \$500. Wm. 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 street and north of Fulton street, was sold in the year 1820 for \$500; and all the remaining lands of Wm. 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 \$1,800. Their present value would reach \$5,000."

The population of the village is not far from 4,000. Officers in 1877: President, H. Z. Kasson; clerk, A. Wetherwax; treasurer, John R. Warman; collector, P. F. Everest; street commissioner, J. R. Cadman; trustees, H. Z. Kasson, P. Van Wart, Geo. W. Nickloy, Daniel Lasher, J. Sunderlin, A. D. Simmons, C. McDougal, L. F. Marshall and J. H. Johnson; assessors, A. Bruce, E. C. Burton and W. Case.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Methodism in Gloversville is an outgrowth of a society organized north of Kingsboro, in 1790, by the Rev. Mr. Keff. That was in the heroic age of the church, and the planting of this outpost of christianity was one of the labors of the never-to-be-forgotten circuit riders. It was the pioneer church of its neighborhood. Among its members "the names of Easterly, Edwards, Clancy, Carpenter, Port, Northrop, Porter, Hartshorn, Powell, Phelps, Smith, Sutliff, Edwards, Johnson, Flood, Halstead and Wait will long be remembered with affection and respect as pillars in the church and community." In 1791 Rev. Freeborn Garretson, then presiding elder of the Saratoga district of the New York Conference, was able to report that the society had secured a lot and building materials, and that a chapel was in process of erection. From 1790 to 1801 services, it is believed, were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Keff, Abner Chase, Samuel Draper, Samuel Lucky, Daniel Ostrander, Samuel How and Samuel Eighmy. From the latter date forward the preachers included T. Seymour, H. Stearns, N. Levings, J. Beeman, S. Miner, J. Covell, C. Pomeroy, J. D. Moriarty, Jesse Lee, J. Dempster, A. Schofield, M. Bates, S. Stebbins, D. Stevens, J. B. Stratton, J. Alley, T. Spicer, H. Eames, S. Coleman, V. R. Oshorn, J. McCreary, J. B. Houghtaling and others. Among the names thus far mentioned are some very prominent in the history of the denomination at large. Freeborn Garretson, Jesse Lee and John Dempster are among the leading men in the whole annals of Methodism.

In 1838 a great revival occurred at Gloversville, under the labors of J. H. Taylor and L. W. Bradley, assisted by Charles Sherman, who was presiding elder at the time. Gloversville was thenceforward the center of Methodist influence in the northern part of the town, and the Kingsboro society declined, though a new building was subsequently erected and services maintained at the old place. The first Methodist Episcopal society in Gloversville was organized in 1838 with 69 members, and a church edifice begun, which was finished and dedicated in the following summer. The society spent \$6,500 upon this building, and \$1,600 for a parsonage. In 1840-1, Thomas B. Pearson was pastor of the new church; 1842-3, Stephen Parks; 1844, Thomas Armitage; 1845, Dillon Stevens; 1846-7, C. Barber; 1848-9, James Quinlan; 1850-1, Richard T. Wade. In 1851 the church was enlarged and rededicated. In 1852-3, Rev. Merit Bates was pastor, and in 1854-5, Stephen Parks. During Mr. Parks' pastorate the church was again enlarged and rededicated. He was succeeded by Rev. B. Hawley. In 1857, the last year of his pastorate, the

number of communicants was 270. The subsequent pastors have been as follows: 1858-9, N. G. Spaulding; 1860-1, E. Watson; 1862-3, Dr. I. Parks; 1864-6, T. Griffin; 1867-9, G. S. Chadbourne; 1870-2, D. W. Dayton; 1873-5, H. C. Sexton; 1876 to the present, O. A. Brown.

The present elegant church edifice of the society, 64 by 141 feet, with a spire rising 153 feet, was built in 1869. The estimated cost was \$55,000, but the actual expense was largely in excess of that sum.

Scores of conversions annually swelled the membership of the church, until, in 1875, it had reached 1,200. The Fremont street church was formed from the First in that year.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1838 with some fifty scholars and teachers. J. G. Ward held the position of superintendent for over thirteen years, and his successor, A. E. Porter, who was appointed in 1852, served for more than eighteen. At his appointment the school numbered 150 scholars and 20 teachers. Mrs. E. G. Ward was assistant superintendent, and superintendent of the infant department, for thirty-four years. In 1870 Mr. G. M. Powell was made superintendent. During his incumbency the number of scholars was 680. He was followed in 1872 by J. D. Clark. He held the post for three years, during which the membership of the school increased to 900. It was then divided, one-third going to the new church in Fremont street. Mr. E. Olmstead is now superintendent, having been elected in December, 1876.

The presiding elders of the district covering Gloversville have included Freeborn Garretson, Abner Chase, J. B. Stratton, S. Miner, Charles Sherman, E. Goss, John Lindsley, John Clark, T. Seymour, William Griffin, H. L. Stark, E. Watson, L. Marshall and D. W. Dayton.

FIRST BAPTIST.

This is another church which had its origin in Kingsboro, where in 1799 a Baptist society was organized with Rev. William Throop as pastor. The membership in 1800 was forty-four. Mr. Throop's successor was Rev. J. Lathrop, who was pastor for six years between 1812 and 1827. The places of meeting were "Coon's" and "McDougal's" school-houses. The church is said to have been disrupted by the anti-masonic sentiments of the pastor.

In 1838 Rev. Erastus Miner formed a branch church of the Pleasant Valley society, at Gloversville. In January, 1839, the church voted itself independent, and in the following June was so recognized by the Saratoga Association of Baptist churches. There were nineteen constituent members, some of whom are to this day pillars in the church. By September 18, 1839, a neat and comfortable house of worship had been built, and on that day it was dedicated. The cost was \$3,200. This building is now used for business purposes, and known as Fox's block. The present substantial and commodious church was dedicated January 22, 1857. It cost \$16,000. The society has now a harmonious and prosperous membership of over 600. It has enjoyed the services of the following pastors: From 1839 to 1854, David Corwin; 1855-9, Isaac Westcott; 1859, Stephen Remington; 1859-67, Conant Sawyer; 1867-8, Charles Y. Swan; 1869-73, George Cooper; 1873 to the present, C. N. Pattengill.

The Sabbath-school was organized in March, 1839. A. S. Leaton was the first superintendent; Charles P. Brockway is the present incumbent. The number of scholars is 561. The first sewing society in the region was organized to aid in furnishing this church. It still continues in a flourishing condition, having for many years supported a native Kaern missionary in Burmah, and latterly given substantial encouragement and aid to young men studying for the ministry and engaged in other benevolent enterprises.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Congregational church of Gloversville is still another off-shoot from a Kingsboro society. Jan. 21, 1852, seventy-eight persons asked for letters of dismission from the Presbyterian church at that place for the purpose of forming one at Gloversville. July 2, the Congregational church of Gloversville was organized with Charles Mills, H. Seth Smith, I. V. Place, and E. L. Burton, deacons. The first pastor, Rev. Homer N. Dunning, began his ministry immediately. By a revival in the autumn of 1855, more than fifty converts were added to the church. In December, 1864, Mr. Dunning resigned, and in May of the following year, Rev. Charles J. Hill,

of Cleveland, O., was called to the pastorate, which he held until August, 1868. In January, 1869, Rev. W. A. McGinley accepted a call to become pastor. He resigned in May, 1874. Rev. Wm. E. Park, the present pastor, began his ministrations in March, 1876.

The church edifice was built in 1852. It is of brick, 47 by 88 feet, with a conference room 47 by 36. Its cost was \$10,000. The membership is 300, against 266 in 1857. The present deacons are: Wm. Demarest, Daniel S. Tarr, A. Judson, and I. V. Place. The Sabbath-school was organized with the church. Elisha Burton was the first superintendent, holding the office until his death. G. M. Ballentine is now superintendent.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The first Presbyterian church was organized Aug. 6, 1864, the members having previously worshipped with the Congregationalists of the village, and the Presbyterians of Kingsboro. Fourteen persons withdrew from the former body, and nine from the latter to form the new society, and were joined by three each from the Presbyterian churches of Johnstown and Mayfield, and four from other places, and one joined on profession of faith, making thirty-four members, who held their meetings in the hall in the rear of the Washburn property. Rev. J. A. Priest, the first pastor, conducted the services in this place until May 22, 1866, when the present church edifice was dedicated. Although it cost \$36,000, such was the liberality of the members that it was entirely paid for before dedication. It seats about six hundred persons. The church has always been prosperous, and has now a membership of about 375.

The first pastor, Mr. Priest, held his position from 1864 to 1868. Rev. M. L. P. Hill, from Little Falls, was installed in June, 1868, and resigned in November, 1870. Rev. A. S. Walker, the present incumbent, began his pastorate with the first Sabbath in July, 1871. The Sunday-school was organized immediately after the church. W. J. Heacock has been superintendent since that time.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This society purchased, in an unfinished state, its present church on Pine street, in 1874. Father Gillem, the first pastor, only held that relation for a short time. Rev. W. Kempen succeeded him, and procured the completion of the church. He resigned in April, 1876, and a year later the present pastor, Rev. Michael Killeen, took charge of the society. The attendance at church is about 230.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Gloversville was built of slabs in 1800. It stood in Broad street, near its intersection with Fulton. It was removed, about 1811, to a spot on the grounds of James Burr, opposite the site of the Alvord House. In 1814, a second school-house was built of brick on the northwest corner of Main and Fulton streets. It was a commodious building, and was used until 1836, when it gave way to a business block. The third school-house was a two-story wooden building, on the north side of Fulton street, at the corner of School street. It is now used as a glove factory.

In 1854 the Union Seminary was built, at an expense of \$21,000. It had accommodations for sixty boarders and two hundred other pupils.

At a meeting held at the school-house of District No. 16, Feb. 25, 1868, it was voted—169 to 33—to change the system of the village schools, by combining them into a graded school. At a meeting in the same place, March 2, J. H. Seymour, J. S. Heacock and Seymour Sexton, were elected trustees for three years; U. M. Place, P. R. Furbeck and E. Leavenworth, for two years, and Daniel Hays, W. H. Place and W. A. Kasson, for one year. U. M. Place was subsequently elected president, and P. R. Furbeck clerk of the Board of Education. In the latter part of 1868, the seminary building was purchased for \$16,000 for the purposes of the proposed graded school. By 1874 this building had proved too small, and in that year another was built, at the southeast corner of the first, at a cost of \$10,000. The popularity of this school has been shown from the first, by the constant and increasing attendance. Mr. H. A. Pratt has been principal from the beginning. The other teachers are: Mrs. M. A. Kelley,

Alfarata Clute, Miss G. Merriam, Emma C. West, Louisa Jackson, L. Agnes Merriam, Louisa Noyes, Miss A. A. Lansing, Miss F. Carroll, Maggie Davidson, Miss O. A. Chase, Miss M. M. Snediker, Nellie Eggleston, Mrs. A. Woodward, Laura Gleason, Miss E. J. Creswell, Mary A. Rogers and Adolph Peck. The number of pupils exceeds 1,200. The school has a library of about 230 volumes.

The trustees are: J. D. Foster, A. D. L. Baker, J. Ferguson, P. R. Furbeck, S. Jeffers, W. H. Place, E. Ward, E. Veeder, J. H. Hale. President, J. D. Foster; clerk, E. Ward.

JOURNALISM IN GLOVERSVILLE.

The Gloversville Standard, the first newspaper published in the village, was started in December, 1856, by W. H. Case. In March, 1860, A. Pierson took control of the paper, but retained it only until January, 1861, when George W. Heaton purchased the concern. J. R. Arrowsmith shortly became associated with Mr. Heaton in the management, and at the death of the latter became sole proprietor. The paper became an exponent of the Liberal Republican principles in 1872, and remained such until June, 1875, when it was sold to Hervey Ross, the present proprietor, who publishes it as a Democratic journal.

The Gloversville Intelligencer was started in January, 1867, by Charles H. Kelly, a native of North Carolina, assisted by citizens of the village. It was a folio sheet, with a six-column 24 by 36 inch page. In politics it was independent, and so continued under Mr. Kelly's supervision for the first six months of its history. The office was in a small upper room of the two-story wooden building 133 Main street. This room contained the entire material of the business, including the hand-press on which the paper was at first printed. July 27, 1867, the establishment was purchased by Geo. M. Thompson, a native of Ticonderoga. By him the paper was considerably enlarged and made a pronounced Republican sheet. Under Mr. Thompson's management it became the leading Republican journal of the county in circulation and influence. In 1877 *The Intelligencer*, together with *The Fulton County Republican*, of Johnstown, passed into the hands of Capron & Ward, as already mentioned.

The Gloversville Advertiser, a small penny sheet, begun in March, 1873, by A. S. Bottsford, was published as a daily for thirty-four days, when it was changed to a weekly, and issued by Bottsford and J. H. Burtch for a short time, when Burtch became sole proprietor, and continued its publication until about July 1, 1875, when it was discontinued. It was revived, however, after the lapse of two years, and is now published by Burtch & Peake.

Amos S. Bottsford, long a prominent figure in Gloversville journalism, was born in Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., August 25, 1824. When about twelve years of age, his parents having died, he went to Cherry Valley, and became employed by his uncle, Charles McLean, who was then editor of *The Cherry Valley Gazette*, and postmaster of that place. Here young Bottsford applied himself assiduously to learning the printer's art, which he followed in the same office for ten years, when, in January, 1846, Mr. McLean having been elected county clerk, Mr. Bottsford, at the age of 22, was installed as editor and publisher of the *Gazette*, which he continued to publish, with varying success, until 1865. The *Gazette* material was then taken by Mr. Bottsford to Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer county, where he published the *Independent*; but there was not enough patronage to give the paper a healthy support, and he returned to Cherry Valley in July, 1866, and resumed the publication of *The Cherry Valley Gazette*. Early in 1868 he removed from Cherry Valley to Gloversville, where he established *The Gloversville Democrat*, a weekly journal, which he conducted with marked ability, being rewarded with a liberal patronage, not only from Democrats (the county comprised only a handful of Democrats at that time), but from the other party also. At the end of the fourth year of the *Democrat's* existence, Mr. Bottsford was induced to start a daily in connection with his weekly publication. The daily was a large quarto, 28x42, and was ably conducted, but the people were not educated up to the point of supporting such a costly enterprise, and it was abandoned in about two months. The weekly, however, was continued several months longer, when that, too, suspended for want of sufficient patronage. Mr. Bottsford, after his retirement from the *Advertiser*, became an attaché of *The Gloversville Standard*. While in this position he contracted a severe cold, and took to his bed. His malady developed into Bright's disease of the kidneys, and after a lingering

and painful illness he died June 23, 1875, aged 52 years; his remains were interred in the Cherry Valley Cemetery. He was a genial, large-hearted man, a thorough practical printer, a witty, versatile writer, and "a Democrat at all times, and under all circumstances."

The Century was established in February, 1876, by C. J. Johnston, but continued only five weeks.

The Gloversville Times was started in October, 1876, by Halleck & Sinclair, but in five weeks it was merged in *The Standard*, passing into the hands of Hervey Ross.

LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

ODD FELLOWS.

Gloversville Lodge, No. 335, I. O. O. F. was instituted by D. D. G. M. Lindsey, March 13, 1848, with the following charter members: Augustus Cheadel, Augustus Campbell, Richard Dyer, Sherwood Haggart, Henry H. Leonard, William Ward, jr., and Rufus Washburn, jr. The first two were respectively N. G. and V. G.; Wm. Ward, recording secretary; H. H. Leonard, permanent secretary; and Sherwood Haggart, treasurer. In June, 1850, five members withdrew to form a lodge at Northville. Next month the number of the Gloversville lodge was changed to 84. In May, 1857, the lodge surrendered its charter to the Grand Lodge of northern New York. December 23, 1869, a dispensation was granted to former members of Lodge No. 84, who had applied to the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for the restoration of their charter, January 12, 1870. Gloversville Lodge was instituted by D. D. G. M., David DeForest, of Amsterdam, N. Y., presiding over the district comprising Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton counties, called since 1873 the district of Fulton. The first officers after the reorganization were John Drake, N. G.; John S. Green, V. G.; Albert W. Gorton, secretary; Alexander J. Kasson, treasurer. The officers for the term ending June 30, 1877, were Walter J. Burling, N. G.; John Kean, V. G.; Mark P. Ward, recording secretary; E. S. Day, permanent secretary; John S. Green, treasurer; Wm. Ancock is D. D. G. M. of the district. None of the original charter members remain, and but four of those of the new lodge; three of the former—Ward, Leonard and Haggart, and one of the latter—James Berry—having died and the rest moved away.

May 31, 1870, patriarchs George Van Kleeck, John W. Peek, Alexander Baker, George W. Marley, Orlando Cady and John H. Drake formed Van Kleeck Encampment, No. 49, a higher order of Odd Fellowship. The encampment was instituted June 8, and the following officers installed by D. D. G. P., David De Forest: Orlando Cady, C. P.; George W. Marley, H. P.; John H. Drake, S. W.; John W. Peek, J. W.; Alexander Baker, treasurer; A. W. Gorton, scribe. The officers for the term ending June 30, 1877, were: John Kean, C. P.; Walter Burling, H. P.; Henry E. Krause, S. W., John N. Face, J. W.; William Ancock, treasurer; Mark P. Ward, scribe.

MASONS.

Gloversville Lodge, No. 429, F. & A. M., was constituted July 27, 1857. The members who organized the lodge were: Timothy W. Miller, Moses S. Adams, William Ward, John Sunderlin, Daniel Potter and George W. Hogeboom, of St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 4, Johnstown; William S. Ingraham and Flavel B. Sprague, of Fish House Lodge, No. 298, Northampton; and John Hyman of Temple Lodge, No. 14, Troy. W. M., John L. Lewis, then grand master of the State, appointed brothers Miller, Adams and Ingraham, respectively, worshipful master and senior and junior warden. The lodge while under dispensation received into membership by initiation, passing and raising: Nathan J. Burton, Albert W. Gorton, Harvey C. Jones, J. S. Green, John Reddish, Seymour Sexton and A. C. Kasson; and after the granting of the warrant, the first full set of officers were chosen and installed, as follows: W. M., Timothy W. Miller; S. W., William S. Ingraham; J. W., Nathan J. Burton; treasurer, John Sunderlin; secretary, Albert W. Gorton; S. D., William Ward; J. D., John Hyman; stewards, S. Sexton and A. C. Kasson; tiler, John S. Green. The worshipful masters of the lodge, with their number of years incumbency, have been as follows: T. W. Miller, two years; N. J. Burton, one; G. J. Newton, seven; S. Sexton, one; M. Brown, one; J. S. King, one; E. P. Fox, three;

J. M. Kennedy, two; A. R. Bruce, two. George H. Hilts, the present incumbent, was elected December 19, 1876. The lodge has received in all 306 members, and now has 190. The present officers are: W. M., G. H. Hilts; S. W., A. D. Comrie; J. W., E. Beach; treasurer, G. W. Fay; secretary, A. W. Gorton; S. D., J. M. Kennedy; J. D., H. T. Cole; stewards, E. Beach and F. T. Kittson; chaplain, Rev. E. Potter; organist, E. P. Fox; marshal, F. E. Hotchkiss; tiler, H. R. Hall.

Holy Cross Commandery, No. 51, Knights Templar, stationed at Gloversville, was instituted, by dispensation from the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, January 27, 1871, A.O. 753. Members of Temple Commandery, No. 2, of Albany; Utica Commandery, No. 3, of Utica; and St. George's Commandery, No. 37, of Schenectady, had joined in the petition. Sir Knight James M. Dudley, of Utica, No. 3, was appointed eminent commander; Sir Knight William P. Brayton, of Temple, No. 2, generalissimo; and Sir Knight Nicholas Wemple, of St. George's, No. 37, captain general.

The commandery was instituted by the officers of Apollo Commandery, No. 15, of Troy, at the request of the R. E. Gr. Com., George Babcock. Twenty-six companions received the orders of the Red Cross and of the Temple on the night of opening. In April following Sir Knight Brayton sent his resignation to the Grand Commander, and Sir Knight George J. Newton was appointed to fill the vacancy.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Commandery, held in Albany the same year, a warrant was issued. At the first annual conclave, held in April, 1872, Cyrus Stewart was elected eminent commander, and he was re-elected in 1873. George O. Eddy was elected in 1874; E. P. Fox in 1875 and 1876; and Alexander D. Comrie at the last election, in 1877.

The Commandery reported to the Grand Commandery in October, 1877, a membership of 98. It occupies rooms built and fitted up expressly for Masonic purposes in the third story of the Stewart & Rooney block on Fulton street. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and are among the finest and most convenient in the State.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

Crystal Fount Temple of Honor, No. 10, was instituted April 10, 1863, with eighteen charter members, namely: Geo. W. Heaton, A. W. Gorton, D. C. Mills, L. D. Nickerson, D. Scidmore, F. B. Sprague, G. M. Thompson, J. S. Green, H. M. Ward, C. H. Gorton, I. V. Place, I. Parks, James Hosmer, W. F. Burton, E. W. Spencer, J. W. McGregor, C. D. Beers and A. Simmons. The membership shortly became numerous and influential, and has so continued in spite of many removals of members who have founded and recruited temples elsewhere, and the death of others, some of them in the civil war. The membership is now about 60.

Eureka Council, No. 2, was instituted April 20, 1865. It has six degrees—love, purity, fidelity, tried, approved and select, calculated to promote the mental and moral welfare of those taking them. None are admitted but Templars of Honor.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of this association was held in the chapel of the Presbyterian church, in the evening of the first Monday in September, 1873, and the following officers were elected: President, Cyrus Stewart; vice-president, E. A. M. Smith; secretary, Edgar A. Spencer; treasurer, Wayland D. West; managers: for three years—H. M. Ward, Irving D. Clark; for two years—L. D. Holly, D. F. Cowles; for one year—M. F. Button, D. A. Stewart.

The following are the present officers: President, C. T. Brockway; vice-president, H. D. Fonda; secretary, J. A. Van Auken; treasurer, J. R. Warman; librarian, Mrs. M. Fairbanks; managers—C. T. Brockway, D. F. Cowles, H. A. Pratt, M. F. Button, W. D. West, J. A. Van Auken, J. H. Roseboom and Eugene Beach.

The association has its rooms at 132 Main street, which are open from 1 to 9:30 P. M. It maintains a free library and reading-room, and an annual course of lectures.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Canby Post, No. 12, G. A. R., consisting of honorably discharged soldiers and marines of the United States, who served in the civil war, was organized September 4, 1873, with eighteen members, namely: D. H. Cuyler, L. D. Holly, Joseph Daly, Thos. Pursell, D. S. Gordon, J. Van Rensselaer, Thos. Lepper, W. M. Harris, E. Van Slyke and S. Le Valley. The original officers were: G. C. Potter, commander; E. Van Slyke, senior vice-commander; D. S. Gordon, junior vice-commander; A. B. Pearce, adjutant; J. H. Lassels, officer of the day; E. H. Eisenbrey, M.D. surgeon; C. M. C. Lloyd, chaplain; S. Le Valley, quartermaster; Wm. M. Harris, sergeant major; J. Daly, quartermaster sergeant; J. H. Van Rensselaer, officer of the guard.

The post is finely uniformed with dark blue regulation officers' single breasted frock coat, and light blue pantaloons with gold cord for officers, and scarlet cord for comrades; regulation G. A. R. caps, wreaths and belts.

Present officers: Post commander, Wm. M. Harris; senior vice-commander, George C. Potter; junior vice-commander, Henry Welch; chaplain, C. M. C. Lloyd; surgeon, E. H. Eisenbrey; quartermaster, J. K. Dye; adjutant, C. Hagadorn; officer of day, J. H. Allen; officer of guard, J. Van Rensselaer; sergeant-major, E. M. Bailey; quartermaster-sergeant, E. C. Morgan.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Silver Cross Lodge, No. 123, Knights of Pythias, was organized and the first officers installed October 13, 1874. Twenty members were installed at the first convocation. The following were the first officers: W. W. Van Slyke, chancellor commander; A. B. Pearce, vice-chancellor commander; Edward Potter, prelate; Albert Stowe, master of exchequer; Eugene Guy, master of finance; Wm. M. Harris, keeper of records and seals; C. M. C. Lloyd, master at arms; L. P. Davis, inner guard; Albert Ladue, outer guard; J. F. Cormie, Frank Anderson and Edward Van Slyke, chancellors; John Stewart, W. M. Easterly and Thomas Gardner, trustees.

The present membership is 89. Officers: W. M. Harris, post chancellor; S. B. Wheeler, C. C.; Wm. Ancock, V. C.; Joseph Young, prelate; Andrew McCall, M. of F.; J. E. Hemstrett, M. of E.; S. M. Bassett, K. of R. and S.; C. P. Buschman, M. at A.; Stephen Johnson, I. G.; George Hilley, O. G.; Thomas Gardner, John Gloning and William Ancock, trustees.

CORNET BAND.

The Gloversville Silver Cornet Band, of twenty-five pieces, was organized in 1858. Leader, C. W. Swett; secretary, R. B. Hyman; drum-major, William A. Kasson; steward, Surrey Herring.

PRESENT BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The following summary of the manufacturing, mercantile and professional establishments of Gloversville will afford a vivid idea of the growth of the village from the small beginnings noted on a preceding page. The glove and mitten manufacture and allied industries call for first mention. There are nearly one hundred establishments engaged in this branch of business, which produce annually about 250,000 dozen pairs, representing a value of about \$2,500,000. The principal manufacturers are the following:

Frank Anderson, 23 Washington street, who makes buck goods a specialty; N. J. Brockway, 15 School street; J. H. Brownell, 48 Bleecker street; Day and Steele, 30 Main street; Wm. Easterly, 8 Elm street; D. C. Farthing, 177 Main street—making kid goods a specialty—a son of James Farthing, who came from England about 1837, and was the first in the county to manufacture from imported stock ladies' unlined gauntlets; Lawrence Fay, 33 Fremont street; John Fulton, 31 Bleecker street—fine goods a specialty; Deacon Haggart, 14 School street; Stewart Haggart, 188 W. Fulton street—kid and cloth; John H. Hale, 5 First avenue—buck goods a specialty; E. Hulbert, Main street; A. Judson & Co., Fulton street, corner Fremont; Solomon Jeffers, 60 School street—special attention to kid goods; H. E. Krause, 22 Elm street—a manufacturer of

fine goods, who came from Germany, in 1848, to New York, removed to Northville, Fulton Co., in 1850, and to Gloversville in 1854, where he worked fourteen years for Alanson Judson before going into business for himself; V. L. Locklin, Cayadutta street, corner of Vine—fine goods; Crosby McDougall, corner W. Fulton and School streets, who employs about ninety hands in a general manufacturing line, producing some 6,000 dozen annually; Chas. McEwen, 76 Main street; James McKee, 39 Main; John McNab, 215, and Parsons & Smith, 119 W. Fulton street; Place & Levy, 6 High street—buck goods a specialty; Plummer & Wells, 44 Bleecker street; Vrooman Quackenbush, 59 Fulton street; C. W. Rose, corner Fulton and Main streets; E. V. Whittaker, 22 Fremont street; E. Barton Whitney, 16 School street; W. M. Zimmer, Broad street, and J. M. Stockley.

In this connection, though not strictly in place, may be mentioned D. B. Judson and O. Brown & Son, of Kingsboro, the former of whom began the manufacture of gloves in 1850, and is now the most extensive manufacturer in the United States, employing in his shops about one hundred persons, and giving work to twice as many outsiders, and turning out an annual product of 20,000 dozen.

The most extensive manufacturers of gloves' materials are Kent & Co. James Kent, the head of the firm, was born in England. He came to Gloversville in 1866, and after fifteen months in business with S. Dodge & Sons, set up for himself. With different parties he has since pursued the manufacture of leather and the sale of gloves' materials, enlarging his establishment until it is the leading one in its line. It employs about a hundred men, and does an annual business of about \$500,000. The manufactory proper is a four-story brick building 42 by 56 feet, with a three-story wing 32 by 64. There is also a salesroom, storehouse and office building of brick, 46 by 62 feet; and a wooden dryhouse and storeroom, 22 by 125 feet. The firm have also a tannery at Mayfield, and have invested altogether in buildings and stock about \$300,000. They are the sole manufacturers of kangaroo shoe kid, and make a specialty of African chinchilla and antelope. They make as fine goods as are to be found in the country. Wm. Ancock & Co., corner of Spring and West streets, are also kid dressers and finishers; and John M. De Ronde is engaged in preparing buckskin. Day & Steele are in the kid line, and Barnum & Fry, and half a dozen other concerns, furnish gloves' materials.

Gloves are laid off by steam by L. P. Davis & Co., No. 5 Bleecker street, and several other finishing establishments might be named.

E. P. Newton adds the manufacture of glove-cutting machines to that of gloves. Mr. Newton has taken a number of first premiums at State and county fairs, and one at the Centennial Exhibition.

There are five or six firms and individuals employed in the business of hair dressers and dealers.

Among the leading groceries of Gloversville is that of the seven Cohen brothers—Isaac, Simon, David, Sidney, Charles, Alonzo and Fred—who have stores also in Troy and Albany. They opened business in Gloversville in 1867, and in a few years bought the old Methodist church, at the corner of Main and Church streets, for \$22,000, and established themselves on the site. Their stock is complete, their methods enterprising and their trade-mark—"Happy Home"—is very widely known. Other leading grocers are: George R. Bauder, proprietor of America's Centennial Bazaar, No. 88 Main street; Getman & Olmstead, No. 17 Bleecker street; Kent & Co., Washburn street; Mrs. George M. Pursell, 193 1-2 Main street; Seymour Sexton, wholesale and retail, 97 Main street; Warren P. Sweet, 86 Main street, and A. B. Washburn & Co. More than a dozen others might be enumerated. Among them is Henry M. Ward, who is also a paper-box manufacturer.

The Fulton County Bank, the first institution of its kind in the village, was established in 1832 with a capital of \$100,000. The first board of directors were James W. Miller, F. W. Miller, John McLaren, jr., R. P. Clark, W. N. Clark, Joseph Blair, Fay Smith, Daniel Christie, Daniel Potter, Duncan McMartin, D. I. McMartin, John McNab, Alanson Judson, Henry Churchill, and Alanson Hosmer. Isaac Lefevre was the first president, F. W. Miller, vice-president, and John McLaren, cashier. In 1853 the capital stock was increased to \$150,000. There is now a surplus of \$100,000. Henry Churchill was elected president in 1858. In 1865 the establishment was changed from a State to a national bank, with the title of the National Fulton County Bank. John McNab was elected president in 1867. W. D. West was appointed cashier in 1872. These gentlemen still hold the places named. D. B. Judson is vice-president, and Charles

J. Mills, teller. The directors are: John McNab, D. B. Judson, A. Judson, C. Sexton, H. C. Thomas, D. G. Heacock, A. C. Churchill, H. Z. Kasson, J. R. Berry, C. M. Ballantine, John McLaren, I. V. Place, F. M. Young and W. D. West. The National Bank of Gloversville was organized in 1872, with a capital of \$150,000. It was suspended in March, 1877, but started again in the following May, with a capital of \$100,000. Howard Burr is president, and G. W. Fay, cashier.

The leading hotels of Gloversville are the Mason House and the Alvard House. The former was built in 1856-7 by S. S. Mills, and kept by him for a year as a temperance hotel, with the title of the Mills House, J. C. Holmes being the actual manager. In the second year Mr. Holmes began the sale of liquor. This was interfered with by the temperance crusade of 1859, and since then the hotel has changed hands several times. In 1866 it was purchased by J. J. Mason, the present proprietor, who gave it his name. It is a first-class establishment. The Alvard House is a handsome four-story brick building, erected in 1866-7 by its present proprietor, and opened to the public in the latter year. It is a first-class house, containing sixty guests' rooms. A livery stable is attached. There are several minor public houses in the village.

Among dry goods dealers E. A. M. Smith, in the Veeder Block, Main street, maintains a large stock and has an extensive and well deserved patronage. L. R. Van Ness & Co., 108 Fulton street, deal heavily in fancy and staple dry goods of all descriptions. Ten or twelve other dealers might be named.

The leading sewing machine makers all have agencies in Gloversville, selling largely to the glove manufactories as well as to individuals. The first machine used on gloves was a Singer, bought in 1851 by A. C. Churchill & Co. The Singer agency was established the next year, and has maintained an increasing sale to the present. It is at 103 Main street, in charge of Mr. E. D. Cummings, and employs a capital of \$45,000. The Wheeler & Wilson company sells annually at its salesrooms, No. 115 Main street, under the management of Mr. W. T. Lintner, about 375 machines. Jan. 1, 1877, this agency took the management of the Cayadutta shirt manufactory, which was started in the preceding October. It employs about 100 hands and turns out 100 dozen shirts per week.

The leading druggists are: Furbeck & Van Auken, 125 Main street; J. J. Mason, 117 Main street; J. B. Stone, 107 W. Fulton street, and Warren P. Sweet, 86 Main street.

Clothing, hats, caps, &c., are sold by Bellinger & Johnson, merchant tailors, 121 Main street; G. W. Fay & Co., 119 Main street, and two or three others.

C. R. Bellows & Son, 86 Main street, manufacture and deal in furniture, of which they maintain a large and well patronized stock. The business was started in 1851. Bellows & Son are also undertakers, and as such kept the first hearse in the village.

D. F. Cowles & Co., 112 Main street, are dealers in books, stationery, wall papers, window shades, pictures, frames, &c.

Barney Ehle, 206 Main street; Wm. Lake Judson, below Fulton street, and some fifteen others are carpenters and builders.

George Naylor, corner Main and N. Elm streets; and Wm. Smith, Forest street, are carriage makers and blacksmiths. There are nine or ten others in the business.

Livery stables are kept by M. R. Van Sickler, at 92 Main street; B. F. Washburn, 21 Middle street, and two or three other parties.

The principal hardware dealers are J. J. Hanson, 131 Main street, manufacturer of and dealer in stoves, tin, sheet-iron and glass ware and all other hardware; and Sexton & Co.

George W. Fay & Co., 119 Main street, and four or five other parties represent the boot and shoe trade.

A. H. Avery, importer of and wholesale dealer in china, glass, crockery, &c., has at 110 Main street the first, and what is said to be now the only complete store of its kind in the county. He began the business in 1869.

William Muddle's book-binding was established in February, 1871—the first in the county.

A. D. Norton, 109 Main street, and four or five others, deal in watches and jewelry.

H. A. Kasson has an insurance and real estate agency over the National Bank, Main street. There are several others in the village.

Meat markets are kept by W. H. Miller, and by Michael McDonough, 111 Main street. There are also a number of others.

John B. Pool is a farmer, and engaged in supplying the village with milk. Egbert Howe is in the same business.

Robert Gaingell manufactures harness at 143 Main street, and two or three others at different places. Among them is Mr. Henry C. Thomas, who is also in the glove business. Mr. Thomas was elected sergeant of militia, under Col. P. H. Fonda, in 1838. He has been a deacon in the Baptist church thirty-nine years, and a director of the Fulton County Bank twenty-six years. He was one of the originators of the Cemetery Association, of which he has been a trustee, as also of his church and of the free school; of the latter he was treasurer for nine years. He has also been a trustee and president of the village corporation.

George L. Wood, 19 E. Fulton street, is the proprietor of marble and granite works.

The lumber trade is represented by William Lake & Son, who are also builders, and proprietors of saw and planing mills in Montgomery street. Two or three others carry on a similar business.

Nelson Van Vranken, corner of W. Fulton and Cayadutta streets, is one of some half-dozen painters.

One of the manufactures connected with that of gloves is that of paper boxes. It is carried on by E. H. Mills, at 59 Main street, and by four or five others elsewhere.

The cigar-makers and tobacconists of the village include A. McCall, 4 and 6 Bleecker street, and three others.

The legal and medical professions are well represented. Among the leading members of the former are: A. D. L. Baker, corner of Main and Fulton streets; Ralph Glasgow, over the Fulton County National Bank; H. S. Parkhurst, corner Main and Fulton streets; and Edgar A. Spencer, 117 W. Fulton street.

Prominent physicians are: Dr. P. R. Furbeck, a graduate of Union College in 1854, who settled in Gloversville in 1865, and has his residence and office at 157 Main street; and Dr. Eugene Beach, who graduated at the Long Island Hospital College in 1866, and has since practiced at Gloversville.

Bayard McGuire's foundry, opposite the F. J. & G. depot, where he manufactures stoves, sinks, caps and sills, &c., was established in 1874, being the first in the county, except one at Northville, where plows are made.

Among business places not already enumerated are two bakeries, two dentists' offices, a glue factory, steam dye-works, an American Express office, three flour and feed stores, a plumbing and gas-fitting concern, a steam laundry, an office of Dun's mercantile agency, photograph gallery, two or three restaurants, and a music store.

HON. JOHN J. HANSON.

Hon. John J. Hanson was born on his father's farm, near Tribes Hill, Montgomery county, N. Y., September 4th, 1835. His ancestor, Nicholas Hanson, a prominent man in his day, was the first settler at Tribes Hill, having emigrated thither with his family from Albany about the year 1725. The family originally came from Holland. During the Revolutionary conflict several of the Hansons served in the continental army, and Peter Hanson, the grand-father of the subject of this sketch, was taken captive by the Indians and carried to Canada, where he was confined as a prisoner for three years. The father of Mr. Hanson reared a large family, of whom John J. was the eldest son. Until he had attained the age of eighteen, young Hanson was brought up on the homestead farm. His opportunities for education were restricted to the common school, which he attended for the most part only during the winter terms; but by earnest application to the common branches of study within his reach, he laid a solid foundation for the attainment of that practical business knowledge he has so thoroughly acquired, and which is characteristic of him as a man. He came to Gloversville in 1853, having just attained his eighteenth year. Soon after his arrival here he engaged as an apprentice at the tinner's trade with Messrs. H. G. & J. Phelps. He remained with the Messrs. Phelps two years, and then removed to Johnstown, where he staid one year, working at his trade. From Johnstown he went to Albany and worked a year, and then returning to Gloversville, set up in the tin and sheet-iron manufacturing business for himself, at the establishment of his former employers. In the course of a few years he purchased the Messrs. Phelps' warehouse and lot, and subsequently other real estate in the village.

Politically, Mr. Hanson has ever been an earnest and consistent Democrat. He was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1875 by a handsome majority. His course as a legislator received the unqualified commendation of his constituents.

Mr. Hanson has by persevering industry and strict integrity established a large and prosperous business. Though a sufferer by the conflagration that devastated Gloversville in 1877, he has since erected the massive and handsome brick warehouse with tower on the site of his old establishment, corner of Main and Church streets, and has built on Church street the substantial brick edifice which he now occupies as his place of business. He is noted for his genial good humor and unassuming benevolence. No citizen of Gloversville has a larger number of sincere personal friends, or is more respected and esteemed by people at large.

ALFRED B. WASHBURN.

Eliphalet Washburn was born in Hardwick, Mass., in June 1799, where he resided until about 18 years of age, when his father, Rufus Washburn, with his family, emigrated westward, and became one of the pioneer settlers in the town of Hope, Hamilton county, N. Y. Here Eliphalet in the course of time married Parmelia, a daughter of William Hall of that place, by whom he had eight children, viz: William, Lucy, Maria, Reuel, Alfred B., Catharine M., Calvin and Mary.

Alfred B. Washburn was born in the town of Hope (now Benson), Hamilton county, New York, August 19th, 1834, where his minority was passed with his father's family, the youth receiving such education as the advantages of a country district school afforded. In the spring of 1856 he parted with home and friends and went to Minnesota, where he worked by the month for a short time. In the following autumn he went to Winona City, where, with a cash capital of only \$40, but an abundance of energy and enterprise, he formed a co-partnership with a Mr. Sherman from Connecticut, purchased the furniture and lease of a hotel, and at once began hotel keeping. This, his first business venture, proved very successful. At the end of three years he became sole proprietor, continuing the business alone for nearly two years, when his building was destroyed by fire, together with a large portion of the city. He was next engaged in buying wheat from wagons and shipping east, Winona City being at that time the principal wheat market for a large section of country. After an absence of nine years he returned to his native State, and located in Gloversville in 1865, where he has ever since been engaged in the grocery and provision trade.

In 1872 he purchased a location on Main street, erected a frame building for his accommodation, and thither moved his stock. Here he again suffered a heavy loss by fire in June, 1877. But, nothing daunted, he at once commenced the erection of a fine three-story brick block, which was completed in December following. The structure, which is 40 by 70 feet in size, contains two high and airy basements, the rear of which is entirely above ground. On the first floor are two large, light and convenient stores, finished off in ash and black walnut, with all the necessary conveniences; the second floor is divided into light, high and roomy offices; on the third floor is a spacious opera hall, finished in the most modern style, seated with chairs and lighted with gas, the gorgeous chandeliers and fixtures for which were made to order by Thackara, Buck & Co., of Philadelphia. The building is known as "Washburn's Opera House Block." Mr. Washburn now occupies the south store for his mercantile business.

On the 12th of Dec., 1859, Mr. Washburn united in marriage with Lucy A. Nation, a native of London, England, but at that time a resident of Winona county, Minn. This union has been blessed with seven children, to wit: Neoka, born in Minnesota, Sept. 20th, 1860; Lyona, born Dec. 10th, 1862, died Jan. 16th, 1863; Ettie A., born Jan. 25th, 1865; Walter E., born Dec. 16th, 1867; Alfred B., jr., born May 14th, 1870; Lura L., born Feb. 9th, 1872; Lena T., born June 7th, 1874.

HENRY C. THOMAS, ESQ.,

was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 6th, 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. In 1835 he came to Kingsboro, where he married Mary B. Johnson, Jan. 3d, 1838, who bore him a daughter, Sarah H. Thomas, born Dec. 5th, 1839. In 1847 he located in Gloversville, where he still resides. He has been prominently identified with many of the public enterprises of the place. To the interests of education he has always given his efficient support and influence, and he has ever been a warm and zealous advocate of temperance and religion. His many good qualities have won for him the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances.