

First Four Generations  
THE FIRST JAMES CAMPBELL OF CHERRY VALLEY  
(New York)  
And some of his descendants

With the passing of each generation, most of the family history is lost and forgotten, unless carefully recorded. This book is an effort to collect and preserve such items of interest as we wish our great-grandparents had done for us a hundred years ago.

Great care has been taken to guard against error. At first, all Campbell data were supposed to be true, and were so accepted. But, as the work progressed, so many absolute contradictions were found, that a considerable number of the statements could not possibly be true. The final editing became largely a selection of facts and rejection of errors, as thoroughly as could be done from the evidence available.

As the compiler well knows, it is possible for anyone to be sincerely mistaken, and any suggestion, correction or addition would be gladly received.

Angelo Campbell Pickett  
2711 Chicago Ave.  
Riverside, California

1940

Note. This study of the Campbell History is for family distribution and a few libraries. None are printed for sale.

### Family History

Many records are not complete, but space has been left so that any new information can be inserted in its proper place, and not concealed somewhere in an appendix.

Many times two or more people have the same name. The best way to identify each one is by a number. The system used is to give each child its parent's number, with one figure added for itself. The child's figure is assigned in order of birth, if known. Thus 164 is the 4th child of 16, who is the 6th child of 1, who was the 1st one of the family to come to America. If there are more than nine children in a family, J K and L are used for 10 11 and 12. In this way the 1st generation has one figure, the 2d has two, the 3d three, and so on.

Incidentally this plan does much more than was first intended. It shows the direct line of descent, the number of the generation, and the exact relationship of every numbered person to every other one. To make it simpler, connexions by marriage are not numbered.

This plan is self-indexing, and gives convenient reference to any information in the book. Large numbers are separated into groups of four because they are so much easier to read that way.

Any name in the book, with its page number, can be found in the Alphabetical Index. The numbers show where to find everything else.

## Campbell Family History

## Cherry Valley

Albany county New York, was organized in 1683, and named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, afterward James II. The history of Cherry Valley begins in 1738. In that year a patent of a territory containing about 8000 acres of land, lying about 10 miles south of the Mohawk river and 52 miles west of Albany, was granted to John Lindesay, a Scotch gentleman of some distinction, and three others. At that time, with very few exceptions, the whole country west of Cherry Valley was one unbroken wilderness, and almost an unknown land.

When the Cherry Valley patent was granted, Mr. Lindesay obtained an additional patent of 2000 acres of land extending north from the present village of Cherry Valley. James Campbell, of Londonderry New Hampshire became the proprietor of this patent, of which a part is still in possession of the family.

The encroachments upon the wilderness, and upon the home of the red man, previous to the Revolution, were made slowly and with great caution. In 1752, twelve years after the first settlement of Cherry Valley, there were but eight families in the place. In 1765 they had increased to forty families, and when the Revolution broke out the inhabitants numbered about 300, who were generally of Scotch and Irish descent.

The slow increase of this and other frontier settlements, was owing in a great degree to the long and bloody wars between England and France during this period. The battle-field was transferred from Europe to America, and the contest for National supremacy was maintained with renewed vigor amid the forest homes of our fathers, and upon their inland seas. Most of the Indian tribes at the North, allured away by the French Jesuits, and by the liberal presents of the French monarch, took up the hatchet against the English and Americans.

Cherry Valley, so called from the abundance of wild cherry trees, was named soon after its settlement by white people. But in the next sixty years its official name and boundaries were changed several times. When James Campbell first made his home there in 1741, it was included in Canajoharie, Albany county. In 1772 it became Canajoharie, Tryon county. In 1784 it was changed to Canajoharie Montgomery county, and had that name in 1790 when the first United States census was taken. In 1791 Otsego county was formed from Montgomery, and for the first time the Cherry Valley settlement was officially designated as in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York. Before 1800 Middlefield Milford and some other towns were separated from Cherry Valley, considerably reducing its dimensions and number of people.

Middlefield in early days was known as Newtown-Martin.

## Campbell Family

1 James Campbell born 1690

Jane Humphrey

Children

11 John

Campbell

born

married

Eleanor Ramsey

12 William

"

1718

William Dunlap

13 Jane

"

not married

14 Esther

"

15 James

"

1728

Mary McCollum

16 Elizabeth

"

1730

William Dickson

Sarah Simpson (Thompson)

17 Robert

"

1735

Margaret Shannon

18 Samuel

"

1738

Jane Cannon

11 John Campbell born 1716 ?

Eleanor Ramsey

111 ? John

"

Jr

Mary McKown

112 ? Eleanor

"

1758

Samuel Campbell

12 William Campbell born 1718

121 ? Alexander

"

122 ? William

"

1743 ?

Elizabeth Price

13 Jane Campbell born 1721 ?

William Dunlap

131 ? John

Dunlap

1754

Elizabeth Hamill

15 James Campbell born 1728

Mary McCollum

151 Robert

Campbell

1764

Abigail Robbins

152 James

"

153 John

"

154 Eleanor

"

Lansing

155 Rachel

"

1780

Isaac Hoard

156 Elizabeth

"

1788

Robert Campbell

16 Elizabeth Campbell born 1730

William Dickson

161 Benjamin

Dickson

1753

Esther Morris

162 James

"

1756

Mary Morris

Rachel Lawrence

163 Rosannah

"

1758

Andrew Willson

164 William

"

1760

Sarah Griffin

165 Robert

"

1763

Olive Hungerford

Ruth Rich (Griffin)

166 Samuel

"

1765

Eleanor Campbell 182

167 John

"

1767

Elizabeth Sutphen

168 Janet

"

1769

## Campbell Family

- 17 Robert Campbell born 1735  
     Margaret Shannon  
         Children  
             171 Sarah Campbell born married  
             172 Jennett " John Ostrander  
             173 Samuel R. " 1775 Evert Lansing  
   Sarah Mynders
- 18 Samuel Campbell born 1738  
     Jane Cannon  
         181 William " 1768 Sabrina Crafts  
         182 Eleanor " 1770 Samuel Dickson 166  
         183 James S. " 1772 Sarah Elderkin  
         184 Mathew " 1775 Deborah Putnam  
         185 Samuel S. " 1777 Elizabeth Griffin  
         186 Robert " 1781 Rachel Pomeroy
- 111 John Campbell Jr 1752 ?  
     Mary McKown  
         1111 ? Margaret " 1778 Joshua Griffin
- 112 Eleanor Campbell 1758  
     Samuel Campbell  
         1121 ? Martha " 1784 ? George Clyde
- 122 William Campbell 1743 ?  
     Elizabeth Price  
         1221 Elizabeth " 1769 William Alexander  
         1222 Aletta " 1770 d.y.  
         1223 Alexander " 1776 ?
- 131 John Dunlap 1754  
     Elizabeth Hamill  
         1311 ? William H. Dunlap 1789 Margaret Lane
- 151 Robert Campbell 1764  
     Abigail Robbins  
         1511 Mary Campbell 1792 Luman Marsh  
         1512 Olive " 1794 died in youth  
         1513 Dillon " 1796 Eleanor Campbell  
   Johanna Mc Kean  
         1514 Almira " 1800 not married  
         1515 James M. " 1801 Melinda Morey  
         1516 Rufus R. " 1804 Hannah Post
- 152 James Campbell 1767 ?
- 153 John Campbell 1770 ?

## Campbell Family

- 154 Eleanor Campbell born 1775 ?  
Lansing
- 155 Rachel Campbell born 1780  
Isaac Hoard  
Children
- |      |          |       |           |                 |
|------|----------|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1551 | James C. | Hoard | born 1805 | married         |
| 1552 | Lester   | "     | 1808      |                 |
| 1553 | William  | "     | 1810      |                 |
| 1554 | Sally    | "     | 1812      | Marshall Morris |
| 1555 | Mary     | "     | 1814      |                 |
| 1556 | Nancy    | "     | 1816      |                 |
| 1557 | Lucinda  | "     | 1818      |                 |
| 1558 | Loann R. | "     | 1822      | Brown           |
| 1559 | Luther   | "     | 1824      |                 |
- 156 Elizabeth Campbell born 1788  
Robert Campbell  
Children
- |      |                |          |      |                   |
|------|----------------|----------|------|-------------------|
| 1561 | Samuel         | Campbell | 1812 | Eliza Morgan      |
| 1562 | James Albert   | "        | 1815 | Parmela Dickinson |
| 1563 | Mary Ann       | "        | 1817 | Stephen Folsom    |
| 1564 | Eleanor        | "        | 1820 | Erastus Webster   |
| 1565 | Deborah        | "        | 1824 | Ezra Webster      |
| 1566 | Robert Lansing | "        | 1826 | Celia Fish        |
|      |                |          |      | Mary Gilman       |
| 1557 | Andrew Jackson | "        | 1829 | Lovina Van Slyck  |
- 172 Jennett Campbell born 1770 ?  
Evert Lansing  
Children
- |      |          |         |      |                   |
|------|----------|---------|------|-------------------|
| 1721 | Robert   | Lansing | 1796 | Sally             |
| 1722 | John E.  | "       | 1797 | Betsey Canfield   |
| 1723 | James E. | "       |      | Sarah Chesebrough |
| 1724 | Maria    | "       | 1806 | James S. Willson  |
- 173 Samuel R. Campbell born 1775  
Sarah Mynders  
Children
- |      |               |          |      |                     |
|------|---------------|----------|------|---------------------|
| 1731 | Margaret      | Campbell | 1814 |                     |
| 1732 | Jane Ann      | "        | 1817 |                     |
| 1733 | Elizabeth     | "        | 1819 | Samuel B. Campbell  |
| 1734 | James Henry   | "        | 1823 | Matilda E. A. Kuper |
| 1735 | Sarah Matilda | "        | 1826 | John C. Campbell    |
| 1736 | Julia         | "        | 1832 | James McKown        |
- 181 William Campbell born 1768  
Sabrina Crafts  
One child - adopted  
Judith
- |  |  |   |      |              |
|--|--|---|------|--------------|
|  |  | " | 1813 | Ashael Grant |
|--|--|---|------|--------------|

## Campbell Family

- 182 Eleanor Campbell born 1770  
     Samuel Dickson  
         Children  
             1821 Clarissa Dickson born 1795 married  
             1822 Elizabeth " 1797  
             1823 William C. " 1799  
             1824 James " 1801  
             1825 Jane " 1809  
             1826 John Robert " 1813
- 183 James S. Campbell born 1772  
     Sarah Elderkin  
         1831 Alfred E. Campbell  
         1832 Mary Ann " Erastus Crafts  
         1833 William W. " 1806 Maria Starkweather  
         1834 George W. " Elizabeth Campbell  
         1835 Samuel B. " Sarah M. Campbell  
         1836 James Henry "  
         1837 John Cannon "  
         1838 Augustus "
- 184 Mathew Campbell born 1775  
     Deborah Putnam  
         1841 Jane " 1797  
         1842 Aaron Putnam " 1801 Jane Thompson  
         1843 Elizabeth " 1803  
         1844 Samuel " 1806  
         1845 De Witt Clinton " 1808  
         1846 Sarah " 1813  
         1847 Brayton Allen " 1816  
         1848 Deborah " 1818  
         1849 Mathew " 1822
- 185 Samuel S. Campbell born 1777  
     Elizabeth Griffin  
         1851 Alonzo " 1802 Amy Dunham  
         1852 Jane " Darius Gates  
         1853 Almira " Albert Todd  
         1854 Samuel G. "  
         1855 Sarah "  
         1856 Sabrina "
- 186 Robert Campbell born 1781

James Campbell Immigrant Ancestor of Cherry Valley New York  
 Son of Lieut. Col. William Campbell of Londonderry Ireland  
 born 1690 Ireland  
 died 1770 Cherry Valley New York

Jane Humphrey 1st wife

Daughter of

born

died

They were married

Their children were

11 John Campbell

born

mar.

died

Eleanor Ramsey  
 Cherry Valley

Ireland

N. Y.

12 William Campbell

born

1718

mar.

died

Ireland

13 Jane Campbell

born

mar.

died

William Dunlap  
 Cherry Valley

Ireland

N. Y.

14 Esther Campbell

born

not married

Ireland

died

15 James Campbell

born

1728

mar.

died

Boston Mass.  
 Mary McCollum  
 Cherry Valley

N. Y.

16 Elizabeth Campbell

born

1730

mar.

died

Boston Mass.  
 William Dickson  
 Cherry Valley

N. Y.

Sarah Simpson Thompson 2d wife widow of John Thompson  
 Daughter of Lt. Col. William Simpson of Londonderry Ireland  
 born 1694  
 died 1773 Cherry Valley N. Y.

They were married about 1734 at Portsmouth New Hampshire

Their children were

17 Robert Campbell

born 20 Aug 1735

mar.

died 6 Aug 1777

Londonderry, N. H.  
 Margaret Shannon  
 Oriskany N. Y.

18 Samuel Campbell

born 25 Apr 1738

mar.

died 12 Sep 1824

Londonderry N. H..  
 Jane Cannon  
 Cherry Valley N. Y.



## The Cherry Valley Campbells

## Campbell Family History

In 1718, James Campbell, a farmer, crossed the ocean to America in the ship Elizabeth, and landed at Boston. After a few weeks' stay, 28 men and 2 women, passengers in the Elizabeth, were warned by the authorities to leave Boston, and did so. James Campbell was one of the unfortunate number who went with the ship to Portland, where they spent the winter, suffering severely from cold and scarcity of food. In the spring of 1719, James Campbell, with others, went to Londonderry, New Hampshire, and settled there. The family record of this James Campbell has not been made available to the public.

Ten years later another James Campbell crossed the ocean and landed at Boston, where he lived for five years. Moving to Londonderry, New Hampshire, he became also James Campbell of Londonderry like the first one. In 1741 this second James Campbell moved to Cherry Valley, New York, and obtained a patent of 2000 acres of land, a part of which is still owned in the family.

More than 100 years ago some writer, not knowing that there were two James Campbells of Londonderry, must have gathered some of their records together and mixed them. Later some products of hearsay and guess were also printed. The resulting mass of truth error and contradiction was found by the writer when searching for data about the Campbell family. At first, all were supposed to be true. But when two statements absolutely dispute each other, one of them has to be wrong.

The compiler had to believe some, and to reject some, of the statements. Judging exactly as a juror has to do in a court of Law, the weight of evidence compelled the belief that all of page 1 A and all of this page 1 B are correct and true, and that statements to the contrary must be in error.

The writer, like all people, may be honestly mistaken, but has done the best he could with the available evidence. There must be other evidence also, and if anyone anywhere can prove error in any conclusion reached, the compiler will be glad to admit it.

Many sincere people have copied errors in the evidence without suspecting that they were not true. All Campbell descendants should be interested in having the facts made known and the errors discarded.

Due acknowledgment is made to the late Gen. Tracy Campbell Dickson and to Mr. Douglas Campbell of New York City, for their assistance on some difficult points.

Angelo Campbell Pickett

References: 1st paragraph; Official record of Boston.  
 2d " Many direct descendants of 16 Elizabeth  
 17 Robert or 18 Samuel agree on 1728

11

## Campbell Family History

John Campbell of Cherry Valley New York  
 Son of (1) James Campbell and Jane Humphrey  
 Born about 1716 Ireland  
 died Cherry Valley New York

Eleanor Ramsey  
 Daughter of  
 born  
 died  
 They were married

They had two children, and perhaps others

* 111	John Jr	born	
		mar.	1777 Mary McKown
		died	
* 112	Eleanor	born	1758
		mar.	1782 Samuel Campbell
		died	1846

11 John Campbell served as a private in the Tryon County New York Militia, Third Regiment. He lived in Cherry Valley where his family were taken prisoners by the Indians, but were released through the humane counsels of Brant.

From lineage No. 80036, Daughters of the American Revolution

- 1 John Campbell married Eleanor Ramsey
- 2 John Campbell Jr married 1777, Mollie Mc Keown
- 3 Margaret Campbell 1778-1865, mar. 1793, Joshua Griffin 1770-1857
- 4 Philander Griffin, died 1819, mar. 1815, Sarah - - - 1797-1867
- 5 William DeLos Griffin, 1816-1893, married 1846  
 Mary Margaret Myers 1821-1904
- 6 Alice Griffin, married Marshall M. Hatch

From lineage No. 30464, Daughters of the American Revolution

- 1 John Campbell married Eleanor Ramsey
- 2 Eleanor Campbell 1758-1846, mar. 1782, Samuel Campbell, a cousin
- 3 Martha Campbell, who married George Clyde
- 4 LaFayette Clyde, married Frances A. Crafts
- 5 Eloise Clyde, married Robert B. Doubleday
- 6 Catherine Clyde Doubleday, of Binghamton, New York

The name McKown has more than one spelling. Eight marriages are reported between the McKown and Campbell families.

11 John Campbell's farm was about a half mile west of his brother Samuel's. (T.C. Dickson).

12

## Campbell Family History

William Campbell of Falmouth Maine  
 Son of (1) James Campbell and Jane Humphrey  
 born 1718 Ireland  
 died

Daughter of  
 born  
 died  
 They were married

Their children were two sons, and possibly others

121 \* Alexander Campbell

122 * William Campbell	born	1743	
	mar.	1767	Elizabeth Price
	died	1776	Lost at sea

12 William Campbell was 23 years old when his father settled in Cherry Valley. William was dissatisfied there, and later returned to Londonderry N.H., finally settling at Falmouth Maine, before 1776.

122

William Campbell of Falmouth Maine  
 Son of (12) William Campbell and  
 born 1743  
 died 1776  
 Elizabeth Price  
 Daughter of John Price and Sarah Jenkins  
 born 1750  
 died 1795  
 They were married 1767

Their children were

1221	Elizabeth Campbell	born 15 Sep 1769, died 18 Nov 1848
		mar. 1786 William Alexander
1222	Aletta Campbell	born 5 Aug 1770, died 5 Feb 1773
		died young
1223	Alexander Campbell	born 1776, died 7 Feb 1856

122 William was known as "Captain" William Campbell. He operated a brig between Falmouth and the West Indies, and lost his life at sea.

Some records of this family must have been made from memory only.  
 The dates do not always agree, although they are not far apart.

References: The Alexanders of Maine, by De Alva Stanwood Alexander.  
 Personal letter by Gen. Tracy Campbell Dickson.

Jane Campbell of Cherry Valley New York  
 Daughter of (1) James Campbell and Jane Humphrey  
 born about 1721 in Ireland  
 died  
 William Dunlap  
 Son of  
 born  
 died  
 They were married about 1752, and lived about half-way  
 between Cherry Valley and Canajoharie

From lineage No. 45695, Daughters of the American Revolution

- 1 William Dunlap married Jane Campbell
- 2 John Dunlap married 1779, Elizabeth Hamill of Cherry Valley
- 3 William I. Dunlap 1789-1850, married Margaret Lane, born 1788
- 4 George Dunlap married Emily Almeda Pierce
- 5 Jessie Dunlap, born in Leyden Illinois; married Percy V. Castle

From data by Edward N. Dunlap, Yakima Washington 1940

- 3 William H. Dunlap, married Margaret Lane; same as (3) above
- 4 Matthias Lane Dunlap 1814-1875, married Emeline Pierce 1818-1907
- 5 Oscar Dunlap (Captain Civil War) married Mary Jane Van Buren
- 6 Ralph Van Buren Dunlap, married Harriet May Green
- 7 Edward N. Dunlap, born 1898 at Evanston Illinois

2 Lieut. John Dunlap 1754-1816 served as Lieutenant in Col. Samuel Campbell's Regiment of Tryon Co. Militia, in the Revolutionary War. He and three brothers were in the battle of Oriskany. John was made Captain after 1783. He was born and died in Cherry Valley.

3 D.A.R. lineages differ about this William Dunlap's name. One says William I., and another William H. No explanation. His wife Margaret Lane of Canajoharie was born in New Jersey of Walloon and Scotch Irish stock. William H. and family removed to Oswego county on Lake Ontario, where some of his children were born; later to Chicago, Illinois, and finally to Champaign county, Illinois.

6 Ralph Van Buren Dunlap is now (1940) retired from the Methodist ministry. His work took his family to the Philippines, Alaska, and the state of Washington, following graduation from Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois.

7 Edward N. Dunlap spent six years in Porto Rico and four years in New York City. He is now engaged as an Industrial Chemist.

The use of the Dunlop spelling was changed to Dunlap between 1752 and 1789.

Reference: Edward N. Dunlap, 508 No. 3d St., Yakima, Wash. 1940

Esther Campbell

Daughter of (1) James Campbell and Jane Humphrey  
born about 1725 in Ireland  
Not married No details known

15

James Campbell of Cherry Valley New York

Son of (1) James Campbell and Jane Humphrey  
born 1728 at Boston Mass.  
died about 1807 Cherry Valley

Mary McCollum

Daughter of

born 1745 in Scotland

died 1829 Middlefield (Cherry Valley) N.Y.

They were married about 1763

Their children were, as far as known

151 Robert Campbell married Abigail Robbins

born 25 Sep 1764

died 12 Jul 1836 Cuba New York

152 James Campbell

died

Middlefield N.Y.

153 John Campbell

died

St. Lawrence Co. N.Y.

154 Eleanor Campbell married

Lansing

155 Rachel Campbell married Isaac Hoard

born 10 May 1780

died 20 May 1853

156 Elizabeth Campbell married Robert Campbell

born 12 Jul 1788

died 8 Nov 1866 New Hudson N.Y.

Mary McCollum's dates are taken from another record, believed to be the same Mary Campbell, but not proved. Her name was not Mary More, as sometimes stated. The 1790 census shows there may be more girls in the family. No reliable list of the children is known.

Simms' "Frontiersmen of New York" says 15 James was Colonel of a Regiment. Wholly an error, and so proved. Someone else says he was in the MILITIA, and a third says in the LINE. There is this difference: The MILITIA lived at home. They were subject to call when needed not too far away and went home when the emergency was over. The LINE had a different service and did not go home at all. The Militia could work their farms and defend their families from Indian raids. The LINE was unable to do either one.

To enlist in the LINE (15) James would have had to leave his wife and young children in constant danger from hostile Indians and without James' protection. There were several James Campbells among the New York troops, and one of them was Ensign in the LINE and a bad actor. The story that this man was (15) James came from a careful copyist who did not suspect anything wrong about it, and for two or three years it was supposed to be true. But when the many impossible Campbell statements began to show up, this story was examined for truth. It does not agree with common sense, nor is it supported by any known proof.

The authentic records of this James are very few and far between. The only Cherry Valley descendant thus far found refuses all co-operation of any kind. Sawyer's History of Cherry Valley says that there were two James Campbells living there at the time of the massacre, (1778). One lived on the place later known as the Jackson Millson farm, and the other with a William on the Fred Blumenstock farm. We do not know which was (15) James or who the other James was. Only one James was listed in the 1790 census.

Tradition says that (1515) James, born 1801, could remember his grandfather (15) James quite clearly. He gave the boy a pair of sleeve buttons for his name.

A deed was made by James and Marey Campbell of Cherry Valley in 1797. This conveyed certain lands in Middlefield to (151) Robert Campbell. The consideration was "Five hundred Pounds, lawfull money of the State of New York" and the text used the long letter "s" as was usual at the time. The signatures of James J. Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, and Garner Blair appear as witnesses. James J. and Elizabeth have not been identified, but Garner Blair is said to have married a Mary Ann Campbell, possibly one of the missing daughters. Some generous historian has added a letter to Garner's name, but Garner did not sign his name that way. It was not "Gardner".

One great-granddaughter, (1511 1) Maria Marsh, born 1816, could remember sitting at Mary McCollum's knee to hear Mary tell stories of Scotland. Another great-granddaughter (1562 1) Mary Elizabeth Campbell of Franklinville, tradition says, had one of Mary McCollum's wedding shoes. She got the mate to it somewhere and wore them both to her own wedding, in 1880.

## Campbell Family History

**Elizabeth Campbell** of Cherry Valley New York  
 Daughter of (1) James Campbell and Jane Humphrey  
 born 1730 Boston Mass.  
 died 11 Nov 1778 Cherry Valley - in massacre

**William Dickson**  
 Son of  
 born 25 Dec 1728 Down Patrick Ulster Ireland  
 died  
 They were married 20 Nov 1752

Their children were, born at Cherry Valley

161	Benjamin Dickson	born 1753	mar. Esther Morris
		died 1839	Vernon Tp. Pa.
162	James Dickson	born 1756	mar. Mary Morris
			Rachel Lawrence
		died 1842	North East Pa.
163	Rosannah Dickson	born 1758	mar. Andrew Willson
		died 1833	Middlefield N. Y.
164	William Dickson	born 1760	mar. Sarah Griffin
		died 1836	Ripley N. Y.
165	Robert Dickson	born 1763	mar. Olive Hungerford
			Ruth (Rich) Griffin
		died 1832	Ripley N. Y.
166	Samuel Dickson	born 1765	mar. Eleanor Campbell (182)
		died 1822	Cherry Valley
167	John Dickson	born 1767	mar. Elizabeth Sutphen
		died	
168	Janet Dickson	born 1769	
		died	

William Dickson entered Cherry Valley when he was 14 years old. There he found Elizabeth Campbell, two years younger, and ten years later they were married. Elizabeth had the red hair recorded to her ancestor Duibhn Fuillt Berg a thousand years earlier. The many red-haired Campbells have a common inheritance.

Lineage of Tracy Campbell Dickson 1868-1936, Brig. Gen. U.S. Army

16 Elizabeth Campbell 1730-1778, mar. William Dickson -  
 165 Robert Dickson 1763-1832, mar. Olive Hungerford 1764-1813 -  
 1653 William Dickson 1790-1840, mar. Elizabeth Dickson 1797-1856-  
 1653 8 Campbell Dickson 1836-1911, mar. Lucy Ellen Tracy 1847-1896  
 1653 81 Tracy Campbell Dickson, mar. Isabella Kendrick Abbott 1874-1915

17

## Campbell Family History

Robert Campbell of Cherry Valley and Bowman's Creek New York  
 Son of (1) James Campbell and Sarah Simpson (Thompson)  
 born 20 Aug 1735 Londonderry New Hampshire  
 died 6 Aug 1777 Oriskany New York Killed in battle

Margaret Shannon

Daughter of

born 10 Jan 1741

died 16 Aug 1816 East Schodack New York

They were married Mar 1765 Rensselaerwyck New York

Name changed to Schodack 1795

Their children were

171 Sarah Campbell

born

mar.

John Ostrander

died

172 Jennett Campbell

born

mar. 19 Feb 1795 Evert Lansing

died 1809

173 Samuel R. Campbell

born 11 Jul 1775

mar. 20 Oct 1812 Sarah Mynders

died 14 Dec 1843 Schodack New York

174 see note

There was a tradition of another child who married a Willson but no name date or sex was given.

Margaret Shannon Campbell was married a second time, to James McKown, son of John McKown. James McKown was born in Ireland 24 Jul 1745. They were married 9 Aug 1780. It was also James McKown's second marriage. They had one daughter Elizabeth, who married Abel French.

The McKowns and Campbells intermarried eight times.

17 Robert Campbell was six years old when his father settled in Cherry Valley. Robert seems to have moved to Bowman's Creek about the time of his marriage. Bowman's Creek was known as Half-way Creek, being half-way between the Cherry Valley settlement and the Mohawk.

Robert was Lieutenant in command of the Advance Guard at Oriskany, all of whom were killed there. The first news of Robert's death was when his horse returned home alone with Robert's pistol in the saddle. Oriskany was one of the most fiercely contested battles of the Revolution. Details of the battle are on page 18 B.

References: Most of the data about (17) Robert Campbell and his descendants are from the records compiled by Glenn Granville Tucker of Warren Ohio, a great-great-great grandson.



## Campbell Family History

Samuel Campbell of Cherry Valley New York  
 Son of (1) James Campbell and Sarah (Simpson) Thompson  
 born 25 Apr 1738 at Londonderry New Hampshire  
 died 12 Sep 1824 Cherry Valley New York

Jane Cannon  
 Daughter of Mathew Cannon and Eleanor McKinney  
 born 1744 Antrim County Ireland  
 died 1836  
 They were married 1768

Their children were, born at Cherry Valley

- |     |                    |                  |                   |
|-----|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 181 | William Campbell   | born 28 Dec 1768 |                   |
|     |                    | mar.             | Sabrina Crafts    |
|     |                    | died 21 Oct 1844 |                   |
| 182 | Eleanor Campbell   | born 11 Nov 1770 |                   |
|     |                    | mar.             | Samuel Dickson    |
|     |                    | died 11 Oct 1844 |                   |
| 183 | James S. Campbell  | born 9 Mar 1772  |                   |
|     |                    | mar. 1 Dec 1799  | Sarah Elderkin    |
|     |                    | died 22 Mar 1870 |                   |
| 184 | Mathew Campbell    | born 5 Jan 1775  |                   |
|     |                    | mar. 11 Feb 1796 | Deborah Putnam    |
|     |                    | died 26 May 1845 |                   |
| 185 | Samuel S. Campbell | born 16 Jun 1777 |                   |
|     |                    | mar.             | Elizabeth Griffin |
|     |                    | died 1 Feb 1860  |                   |
| 186 | Robert Campbell    | born 16 Sep 1781 |                   |
|     |                    | mar. 1807        | Rachel Pomeroy    |
|     |                    | died 30 Sep 1847 |                   |

Note. Rachel Pomeroy was dau. Quartus Pomeroy and g.dau.  
 Gen. Seth Pomeroy. She was born 1781, died 1856.

When (18) Samuel Campbell was three years old, his father moved from New Hampshire to Cherry Valley New York. At that time (1741) Cherry Valley was an almost unbroken forest. Samuel must have lived the life of a pioneer for thirty years before the American Revolution. He served with distinction in the war, with the rank of Colonel. His war experiences are told on later pages.

In 1784 he had the honor of entertaining General George Washington Governor Clinton and some distinguished officers who were with them on an inspection tour of the vicinity.

Samuel inherited the homesite and much land from his father, which is still owned by Samuel's descendants.

## Oriskany and Cherry Valley

Oriskany is in the Mohawk Valley. The battle of Oriskany was fought on August 6th, 1777, and was not an insignificant engagement won by an "unorganized body of backwoods patriots", as it was styled in a British report; it was an engagement which, in the light of modern history, is looked upon as one of the decisive contests of the American Revolution. To General Burgoyne it was plain that Fort Stanwix, (now town of Rome, New York), was the key to the Mohawk Valley, which he must control if his plans to separate New England from the other colonies, to win mastery of the Hudson River from the Canadian border to the sea, were to be brought to success. Fort Stanwix was then defended by Continental troops from New York and Massachusetts commanded by General Gansevoort of New York. On August 3rd there appeared before it a force of British and Canadians under Lieutenant-Colonel St. Leger, supported by bands of Indians led by the Mohawk chief, Joseph Brant. St. Leger demanded the unconditional surrender of the garrison.

Had St. Leger observed the flag flying over the ramparts, he would have noted that it was different from any that the colonists had flown before. It was the Stars and Stripes, an improvised national banner made inside the fort after a design adopted the preceding June by the Continental Congress, and displayed at Fort Stanwix for the first time by an American military force.

(The American Revolution—John Fiske V. 1, pp. 341, 342).

The men of the Mohawk Valley rose to the defense of their fort. At the first alarm eight hundred of them gathered under the command of the veteran soldier General Nicholas Herkimer and set out to relieve the besieged garrison. They were trapped in a ravine near the site of Oriskany, principally because, in their ardor, the younger officers, in their impatience, ignored the counsels of their commander. At first the day seemed lost to the Americans, but they refused to yield to despair. Instead of falling into panic, they kept their heads and turned valiantly on their foe. Both sides fought Indian fashion, from behind the protection of trees and boulders, and battle, considering the number of men engaged, was the most sanguinary of the Revolution. Each side lost one third of its combatants. In that blood stained ravine, there were acts of valor and strategy, that became a part of American traditions.

General Herkimer, his horse shot from under him, fell badly wounded early in the engagement. His men seated him on his saddle propped against a tree. "I will face the enemy", said the General, and smoking his long pipe, he issued his orders. He was carried by his friends, Moyer being one of them, over a mountain trail to his home at Little Falls, where he died three weeks afterward, "as much a victim of bungling surgery as of British bullets."

John Moyer, the most powerful Dutchman in the Mohawk Valley, fought like a demon that day. Having no time to reload his gun, he grabbed an oak handspike eight feet long, and swinging it right and left, mowed the Indians down, as a farmer mows timothy with a scythe. "The sight was grand and terrible and after the battle he was so covered with blood that his comrades hardly knew him."

Colonel Cox was killed and Colonel Samuel Campbell was thereafter in command of the forces and led them off the fatal field after the termination of the battle. His brother Robert was killed in this battle. Colonel Samuel Campbell put into practice, in this engagement, a method of meeting the Indians, that saved many of his men, and was a strong factor in winning the day. He placed two men behind a tree, so that when an Indian, after waiting for the first shot and before the soldier could reload his gun, rushed with his tomahawk to brain the marksman, he was stopped by a second rifleman.

The massacre at Cherry Valley, New York, took place on November 11th, 1778. Colonel Alden was in command of a fort in the village, and news of a projected attack within a few days was sent to him. In vain, Col. Campbell and others begged Alden to allow the inhabitants to take shelter in the fort, where there was plenty of room for them. Col. Alden said they need fear nothing, as the Indians would never dare to go where there were disciplined troops, and the people had to be contented. He added that he would send out scouts in every direction, which he did. The scouting party sent down the valley was surprised by the Indians and taken prisoners on the night of the 10th of November, 1778, and in the early morning hours of the 11th, a band of about five hundred Indians and two hundred Tories, under the command of Joseph Brant and Capt. Walter Butler, came into the settlement. The snow was several inches deep on the ground and rain falling in the early morning; the atmosphere was thick and hazy, thus helping their designs. Their number was large enough to admit of surrounding each house, in which an officer was lodged, and at the same time allowing the main body to attack the fort.

A man coming up the valley on horseback was fired upon and wounded by the Indians. He spurred his horse on up to Mr. Wells' house to alarm Colonel Alden. The Colonel was still incredulous, thinking it only a straggling party, and he ordered the guard called in. This delay gave the Indians time to rush by. The advance guard was mostly made up of Seneca Indians, at that time the wildest and most ferocious of any of the Six Nations. Colonel Alden escaped from the house and was pursued down the hill towards the fort by an Indian, who called upon him to surrender. This he would not do and turned to fire upon the Indian, but his pistol only snapped. The attempt enraged Brant, for he it was, and he threw his tomahawk at him, and then rushing up, scalped him. Thus the unfortunate officer was the first victim of his own incapacity. Lieutenant-Colonel Stacy was made a prisoner, and everyone of the guards was either killed or captured.

The scenes in Mr. Wells' house which the colonel fled from were heartrending. The whole peaceful family was massacred, consisting of Robert Wells, his wife, his mother, four children, his brother and sister and three domestics.

A Tory afterward boasted that he killed Mr. Wells at prayer. Rev. Mr. Dunlop's house was about a mile away, and there too, the savages were relentless. Mrs. Dunlop was killed and one of her arms thrown into an apple tree. Her husband's and daughter's lives were preserved by a chief called Little Aaron. Even he, however could

~~not entirely protect the aged man.~~ An Indian in passing seized his hat and ran off with it. Little Aaron followed him to recover it when another Indian attempted to scalp Mr. Dunlop, and was only deterred from his purpose by intense astonishment when the minister's wig came off suddenly. Mr. Dunlop's captivity lasted only a few days, but the shock, grief and exposure had been too much for him and he lived only a few months longer.

Colonel Sam Campbell was that day at the Mohawk river, but his wife's father and mother, Captain and Mrs. Cannon of Newtown-Martin, were visiting their daughter. As soon as the savages were seen approaching the house, all the negro slaves fled in terror, except one faithful woman who caught up the oldest child, William, ten years old, and hid with him in the garret behind some flax. Mr. Cannon was determined to sell his life as dearly as possible, so he took his station behind a tree and fired rapidly at the assailants, until wounded in the leg and taken prisoner by a son of Catrine Montour, who admired the gallant defense of the one old man so much that he spared his life. The following year Catrine Montour, who will be remembered as one of the furies in the awful Wyoming massacre, reproached her son in Mr. Cannon's presence for his humanity, saying, "Why did you bring that old man a prisoner? Why did you not kill him when you first took him?"

Mrs. Jane Campbell, her four children and her mother as well as her father were taken prisoners, and the house and barns set on fire. When the negro woman saw the flames she took William down from the garret. At the foot of the stairs stood a Tory, whom the boy recognized in spite of his paint and disguise and called by name. The man said: "That is not my name, but here, pass out this way and run to the woods." Long afterwards, William, who lived to be surveyor general of New York State, and a regent of the university, would tell of the misery of that day when he lay hidden in the forest, and that night when he went through woods and untrodden ways to the settlements on the Mohawk river. He did not dare to go into any house for fear of meeting enemies instead of friends, but pressed on, hungry, cold and full of distress at the unknown fate of his mother, brothers and sister, only cheered by the woman, who, when he was ready to drop by the wayside and die from fatigue, and exposure, urged him on. This same woman wrapped the Family Bible in a blanket and hid it behind a fence, where it was found after a few days.

When Colonel Campbell hurried home, alarmed by guns fired at the fort, to find only the smoking ruins of his home and no one to tell him the fate of any of his dear ones, who can picture his desolation? The only living thing which he saw was a colt which came running toward him with great joy, kicking up its heels, but falling down dead before it reached him.

The principal part of the enemy, with their captives, between thirty and forty in number, spent the night of the 11th about two miles down the valley. To the prisoners it was a night of wretchedness never to be forgotten. A large fire was kindled, around which they gathered, with no shelter, not even, in most cases, an outer garment to protect them from the storm. There might be seen the old, the infirm and the middle aged, and "Shivering childhood, houseless

but ~~for a mother's arms, pouchless,~~ but for a mother's breast." Around them gleamed the watch fires of the savages, who were engaged in examining and distributing their plunder. Along up the valley they caught occasional glimpses of the ruins of their dwellings, as some sudden gust of wind or falling timber awoke into new life the decaying flames. An uncertain fate awaited them. If they augured from the scenes they had that day witnessed, it was death. Their minds were filled with fearful forebodings, a secret fear, which one dare not whisper to his fellow, that they might be reserved, as the victims for a more deliberate and dreadful torture.

The morning broke upon a sleepless group; they early resumed their march down the Cherry Valley creek, divided into small companies. This day Brant made another attack on the fort, but was repulsed, and concluded to give up the attempt to carry it. On the 13th, joy filled the hearts of the captives on learning that Brant had decided to send back the women and children. This was accordingly done, except in the cases of Mrs. James Moore and her children, and Mrs. Campbell and her four children, who were told that they must go to the land of the Senecas with their captors on account of the active part their husbands had taken. The four children taken prisoners with their mother, Mrs. Campbell, were Eleanor, James S. Mathew, and Samuel.

As Mrs. Campbell's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Cannon, could not keep up with the Indians on their march, one of them tomahawked her before her daughter's eyes and left her body by the wayside. The same Indian drove Mrs. Campbell along with his bloody uplifted hatchet and threatened her with a like fate if she lagged behind, carrying as she did an infant son of eighteen months. Just after Mrs. Cannon's awful death, Mrs. Campbell saw an Indian tear a baby from its mother's embrace, dash its brains out against a tree and cast its body on one side. Soon another savage approached Mrs. Campbell and without saying anything took her child away and disappeared with him in the forest. She said to herself: "That Indian is more merciful than the other one and has taken my boy so far away that I can not hear his screams when he kills him. All day she marched on, her heart full of grief, but at night when tired and footsore she reached the camping ground, the first thing she saw was her boy in the Indian's arms, and he was being fed and warmed by the great fire. All the rest of the long way this same Indian carried her child, bringing him to his mother at night.

They marched between two and three hundred miles, during the rest of the dreary month of November. Their route was down the Susquehanna river to its junction with the Tioga river, thence up the Tioga to a place near its source, thence across to the head of Seneca lake and along its eastern shore to the Indian castle and village of Kanadesaga, a few miles from the present village of Geneva. Here all of their children were taken from Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Campbell, not excepting the infant, and given to different families among different tribes of Indians. Mrs. Campbell was then given to a family in Kanadesaga to take the place of one who had recently died. It was composed of squaws, with the exception of one old warrior, who could no longer hunt or go on the war path. In

their smoky hut, destitute of every comfort, the first winter of her captivity was passed. Someone said to her afterward: "How could you live through all this?". "Oh," said she, "one can't always die when one longs for death." As soon as she recovered her strength a little, she began with great tact to make herself very useful to the members of the household, and little by little she gained many privileges. The squaws were ignorant of the most common arts of life, and she sewed for them and also made garments for the families near them, who in return gave them corn and venison.

There was only one kettle in which to cook everything, and the hut boasted of one broken plate and one spoon. Mrs. Campbell persuaded the women to let her do the cooking also, and thus insured the cleanliness of the food; and they, perceiving after a time what her wishes would be, allowed her to help herself first, on the plate, before putting their hands into the kettle in true savage fashion. She was also allowed to stop working on Sunday, when she told them how sacred that day was to her, and in many ways they showed her kindness.

She had no change of clothing, and it was with difficulty that she could wash and mend her few garments, wrapped meanwhile in blankets. Toward Spring, the British officers at Fort Niagara learned that there was a white captive at Kanadesaga who needed clothing, and they sent a man on horseback to the village with a bundle for her. Something having been said one day about her cap, an Indian said to her: "Come to my house and I will give you a cap." Her adopted mother motioned her to follow him. When she went into the hut, the man pulled a cap from behind a beam and gave it to her, saying in English: "I got that cap in Cherry Valley. I took it from the head of a woman." To her horror, she recognized it as one belonging to her friend Jane Wells, and knew that the man was her murderer. The little cap was stained with blood and had a cut in the crown made by his tomahawk. She kept it carefully and was able afterward to give it to a cousin of Miss Wells.

Meanwhile Colonel Campbell had been doing all in his power to effect his family's release, aided by his friends, Governor Clinton and General Schuyler. In the spring of 1779, he was able to send an Indian messenger to Colonel John Butler at Fort Niagara to tell him that Mrs. Butler and her children would be allowed to join General Butler in Canada only when Mrs. Campbell and all her children were safely returned.

When the Indians adopt prisoners in place of dead relatives, they are very reluctant to give them up. Colonel Butler was obliged to go himself to Kanadesaga to plead for Mrs. Campbell's release. A council was called and as near relatives in the Genessee village had to be consulted, the old Seneca king, Guyanguahta, or Grahta, offered to be the messenger, and go on foot to ask their consent. He had always been kind to Mrs. Campbell, and when he brought her the welcome news of his successful mission, he said to her, "You are now going home and I rejoice. If I live till the war is over, I will come and see you." Soon after the old king's return, Mrs. Campbell was taken to Fort Niagara in the Seneca village of Niagara near the present site of Youngstown. Over the trail from Kanadesaga she went.

In Fort Niagara, Mrs. Campbell spent about a year, treated as a British prisoner of war. Rations were given her from the government supplies, but as she desired to buy clothing and some comforts not provided, she made linen shirts for the officers with fine ruffles on the bosoms and cuffs, being paid by them the price of a yard of linen for making one. From crying so much and from the smoke of the Indian hut, her eyes had become almost useless, so the officers presented her with a pair of spectacles, which she used while a prisoner and for some little time afterward. After laying them aside she was unable to see out of the spectacles again until she was nearly ninety. She was thirty four years old at the time of her captivity.

Meanwhile Colonel Butler was instituting a very diligent search for the four children. It would have been doubtless impossible to recover them but for the fact that the Indians were driven into Fort Niagara on account of General Sullivan's successful expedition against them.

In that day, these western clearings were not only the home of large bodies of Indians whence they made forays on the defenseless in all parts of the country, but they were the great sources of supply for savages in the eastern, as well as the western, part of the colony. Corn in great quantities grew here, and the remains of many orchards are still to be found. For these reasons Sullivan's soldiers were justified in their relentless work of devastation, laying the country waste as they did for an extent of nearly two hundred miles. Until this campaign, the Indian power over this whole region of country was supreme.

After many months, Mrs. Campbell was sent to Montreal with her daughter and two of her sons. One of these two boys had been adopted by an Indian chief, who tried to hide him away from Butler's rangers, and when he came back his dress was ornamented with a breast pin and a small metal ring, which had no doubt been taken from some captive. This son was Mathew.

The other son, James, who was six years old when the massacre took place, was not found for a long time. He had been placed with a branch of the Mohawk tribe, living at Caughnawaga, the Indian village that is still to be seen in passing down the St. Lawrence river, the place where the steamers used to take on the Indian pilot, Jean Baptiste. James was very happy in his captivity, being kindly treated by all, and learning many things from the Indians, forgetting, however, the English language. He was delighted with the making of maple sugar, and with fashioning "moccocks," the little birch bark baskets which the Indians filled with the sugar. He was working busily on some of the "moccocks" the morning that a party of Colonel Butler's rangers found him, and when urged to go to Montreal with them, he refused entirely, until bribed with the promise of being dressed in a suit of rifle green like their own uniforms. When he reached Montreal, Mrs. Butler took him into a great room where his mother was. Besides her there were many wives of English officers and other ladies. Mrs. Campbell was asked not to say anything in order to see whether or not James would remember her. He was told to go and sit down by any lady he chose, and to his mother's great

joy, the little fellow soon went to her side, and although he could not understand what she said to him, he showed plainly that he knew her.

As to the cause of the massacre. Before the battle of Oriskany, which battle turned back the tide that threatened the Mohawk Valley with destruction, the Six Indian Nations were persuaded to join the British forces by promises made them of unlimited opportunities for scalping and plunder, and the assurance that they would not have to fight. Instead of this, they met a determined foe, and, hand to hand, fought for many hours, losing about a hundred of their best warriors. They swore vengeance for this loss, and the massacre at Cherry Valley was the result.

In 1781, Captain Walter Butler, the real author of the massacre, suffered the very fate he had so often meted out to others. Fleeing up the Mohawk river, after a disastrous defeat at Johnstown, he swam his horse across the West Canada creek and then turned to face his pursuers. An Oneida Indian, whose rifle ball brought him wounded to the ground, cast aside his gun and blanket and crossed the stream. His answer to Butler's beseeching cry for mercy, was only: "Cherry Valley, remember Cherry Valley," and a cut with his tomahawk that cleft his skull. The place is still called Butler's ford.

In 1784, after peace was declared, Colonel Campbell and his family returned to Cherry Valley and began the task of rebuilding their home and reclaiming their abandoned property. After the house was rebuilt, they had the honor of entertaining General George Washington, Governor Clinton, and some distinguished men who were with them on an inspection tour of the vicinity. This was recalled nearly ninety years later in a remarkable manner. Little James Campbell, restored to his parents, lived an honored life and reached the age of 97 years. His obituary in 1870 stated that he was the only man who ever met and spoke with General Grant, the 18th President of the United States, and also had met and spoken with General George Washington himself.

#### References:

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New York Observer, March, 1870.



Robert Campbell of Cherry Valley, Pompey, and Cuba New York  
 Son of (15) James Campbell and Mary McCollum  
 born 25 Sep 1764 at Cherry Valley (Canajoharie) New York  
 died 12 Jul 1836 Cuba N.Y.

Abigail Robbins

Daughter of John Robbins and Rebecca Farnham  
 born 13 Dec 1767 at Hampton (Windham) Connecticut  
 died 13 Dec 1818 Pompey New York  
 They were married about 1791

Their children were

1511 Mary Campbell	born 4 Jun 1792	Middlefield N.Y.
	mar. Nov 1815	Luman Marsh
	died 25 Aug 1816	Pompey N.Y.
1512 Olive Campbell	born 6 Nov 1794	Middlefield N.Y.
	died 6 Oct 1809	died in youth Hampton Conn.
1513 Dillon Campbell	born 13 Mar 1796	Middlefield N.Y.
	mar. about 1822	Eleanor Campbell
	mar.	Johanna McKean
	died 26 Mar 1862	Medina Michigan
1514 Almira Campbell	born 24 Mar 1800	Middlefield N.Y.
	died 19 Mar 1823	not married Pompey N.Y.
1515 James More Campbell	born 28 May 1801	Milford N.Y.
	mar. 4 Oct 1827	Melinda Morey
	died 27 Apr 1876	Cuba N.Y.
1516 Rufus Robbins Campbell	born 30 Mar 1804	Milford N.Y.
	mar. 19 Oct 1829	Hannah Post
	died 16 Oct 1847	Cuba N.Y.

151 Robert Campbell was born in Cherry Valley when it was a small settlement of about forty families surrounded by Indian tribes who were sometimes friendly but not always. From necessity Robert learned to use a gun at a very early age, and in 1778, when thirteen years and eight months of age, Robert enlisted in the New York State Militia under the command of his uncle, Col. Samuel Campbell. The duties of the militia were not in continuous service, but were subject to call when needed and then kept in reserve.

A few months after his enlistment the Cherry Valley massacre destroyed the settlement and killed many men, women, and children. Robert's home was at some distance from the fort and on the side toward safety. This circumstance probably gave the family time to escape while the attack was made on the fort and families nearby.

During the Revolution Robert spent sixteen months in active service, for which fifty years later he was allowed a pension by the United States Government.

Robert kept up his connection with the Otsego County Militia until he moved to Pompey in 1811. No record has been found of a service in the war of 1812.

After the Revolution, Robert's next few years are not recorded, but about 1790 he married Abigail Robbins and by 1804 six children were born to them, three sons and three daughters.

In 1809 Robert and Abigail with three children made a journey to Abigail's birthplace at Hampton, Conn. Abigail had not seen her family for fourteen years. This required a journey of 400 miles with horses, over the crude and difficult roads of that day. They set out with high hopes of a delightful visit. But misfortune had now overtaken Robert and the second daughter Olive, a bright and promising girl of 15 years, was taken ill on the very day they reached Hampton, and only lived one week. The sad journey home without Olive and his mother's grief made a deep impression on little James, who was eight years old at the time. Long afterward he used to tell the story to his children.

In 1811 Robert moved to Pompey, 60 miles west. But there misfortune followed. In 1815 Mary, the oldest daughter, married and only lived one year. And two years later Abigail died, only just past middle age. In the fall of 1822 Robert made up his mind to one more move. With his two older sons and an ox team he went ten days' journey into the wilderness to Cuba where they secured land and began making a new home in the forest. The only daughter Almira and Rufus the youngest son were left at Pompey for the winter. This was probably to give Rufus more time at the Academy at Pompey, which was an especially good one. Then came the news that Almira was dead and buried, too far away to get word to her father and brothers. Rufus was left alone.

With the wife and daughters all dead, the sadly broken family was settled at Cuba in the spring of 1823. Dillon later moved farther west but the others remained at Cuba permanently. By 1829 James and Rufus had both married and their father again had the comforts of a home until his death in 1836.

Abigail Robbins was descended from Robert Robbins who was a lieutenant in the army of King Charles I in Scotland, retaining his rank until the death of Charles in 1648. Robert then crossed the ocean and settled at Roxbury Mass. He married Mary Maxwell. His son Nathaniel moved to Windham Conn. where Nathaniel's son John was born. This part of Windham was included in the new town of Hampton after 1786.

John Robbins had 13 children, of whom the last three were Abigail Olive and Rufus. These names were not used among the Campbells until brought in by Abigail's marriage.

- References: Campbell, from personal knowledge, family records, and Pension Office records at Washington D.C.  
Robbins, from the file and records of the NEHG Society at Boston.

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## Campbell Family History

A

Rachel Campbell

Daughter of (15) James Campbell and Mary McCollum

born 10 May 1730 Cherry Valley New York

died 20 May 1853 Buried at Somerset Michigan

Isaac Hoard

Son of

born 7 Oct 1777

died 26 Feb 1845

Buried at Bridgewater Michigan

They were married

Their children were

1551	James C. Hoard	born 21 Feb 1805	Yates County N.Y.
		m	
		died	buried N.Y.
1552	Lester Hoard	born 8 Jan 1808	Yates County N.Y.
		m	
		died	Wis.
1553	William Hoard	born 14 Feb 1810	Yates County N.Y.
		m	
		died	N.Y.
1554	Sally Hoard	born 22 Apr 1812	Yates County N.Y.
		mar.	Marshall Morris
		died	Wis.
1555	Mary Hoard	born 10 Jan 1814	Yates County N.Y.
		m	
		died 7 Jun 1910	Hillsdale Mich.
1556	Nancy Hoard	born 28 Dec 1816	Yates County N.Y.
		m	
		died 8 Oct 1859	Moscow Mich.
1557	Lucinda Hoard	born 27 Dec 1818	Yates County N.Y.
		m	
		died 1894	Bridgewater Mich.
1558	Loann R. Hoard	born 17 Feb 1822	Independence N.Y.
		mar.	- - - - - Brown
		died 7 Sep 1889	Detroit Mich.
1559	Luther Hoard	born 24 Sep 1824	
		m	
		died	Wash.

- 1551 James C. Hoard was buried in New York state.  
 1552 Lester Hoard lived and died in Wisconsin.  
 1553 William Hoard lived and died in New York state.  
 1554 Sally Hoard lived and died in Wisconsin.  
 1555 Mary Hoard lived to the age of 96 years, died at Hillsdale Mich.  
 1556 Nancy Hoard was buried at Somerset Center, Hillsdale Co. Mich.  
 1557 Lucinda Hoard, - nothing more known.  
 1558 Loann R. Hoard had a son Arthur Brown, of Duluth Minn.  
 1559 Luther Hoard died and was buried in the State of Washington

Reference: Printed family record left by Mary Hoard Kennedy to her daughter Andes Foote.

Elizabeth Campbell of Cherry Valley and New Hudson New York  
 Daughter of (15) James Campbell and Mary McCollum  
 born 12 Jul 1788 Cherry Valley  
 died 8 Nov 1866 New Hudson

Robert Campbell a cousin  
 Son of  
 born 10 May 1788  
 died 24 Feb 1870 New Hudson  
 They were married 1812

Their children were, born at Cherry Valley

- 1561 Samuel Campbell  
 born 4 Oct 1812  
 mar. 24 Jul 1851 Eliza Morgan  
 died 11 Jun 1889 Franklinville N.Y.
- 1562 James Albert Campbell Known as Albert Campbell  
 born 8 Mar 1815  
 mar. 4 Feb 1841 Parmela Dickinson  
 died 5 Dec 1871 Franklinville
- 1563 Mary Ann Campbell  
 born 18 Oct 1817  
 mar. 18 Oct 1843 Stephen Folsom  
 died New Hudson N.Y.
- 1564 Eleanor Campbell  
 born 11 Apr 1820  
 mar. 8 Mar 1838 Erastus Webster  
 died Cuba N.Y.
- 1565 Deborah Campbell  
 born 19 Aug 1824  
 mar. Ezra Webster  
 died 7 Feb 1851
- 1566 Robert Lansing Campbell Known as Lansing Campbell  
 born 29 Nov 1826  
 mar. Dec 1850 Celia Fish  
 Mary Gilman
- died Oct 1905 Leroy N.Y.
- 1567 Andrew Jackson Campbell  
 born 5 Oct 1829  
 mar. 29 Dec 1856 Lovina Van Slyck  
 died 29 Aug 1888 New Hudson N.Y.

This family record was found among the manuscripts in the collection of (1515 8) Oscar James Campbell. made shortly before his death in 1917.

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## Campbell Family History

Jennett Campbell

Daughter of 17 Robert Campbell and Margaret Shannon  
 born about 1770 and probably at Bowman's Creek New York  
 died 1809 probably Schodack New York

Evert Lansing

Son of John Evert Lansing and Maria Staats  
 born 27 Oct 1773  
 died 6 May 1833 Decatur New York  
 They were married 19 Feb 1795

Their children were

1721	Robert Lansing	born	1796	
		mar.		Sally
		died	23 Apr 1873	Decatur N.Y.
1722	John E. Lansing	born	7 Sep 1797	Greenbush N.Y.
		mar.	8 Feb 1820	Betsey Canfield
		died	7 Aug 1830	West Troy N.Y.
1723	James E. Lansing	born		
		mar.		Sarah Chesebrough
		died	Feb 1890	Troy N.Y. (probably)
1724	Maria Lansing	born	28 Nov 1806	
		mar.	1 Jun 1824	James Spencer Willson
		died	17 May 1873	Troy N.Y.

John Evert Lansing (above) was born at Albany 1743; he married  
 1765 Maria Staats born 1744; John died 1821 Schodack N.Y.  
 He was Adjt. in the Revolution.

1721. No record

1722 See page 1722

1723 See D.A.R. 36977

1724 Maria Lansing

From lineage No. 93440, Daughters of American Revolution

1	John Evert Lansing	1743-1821,	mar. 1765 Maria Staats	born 1744
2	Evert Lansing	1773-1833	mar. Jennett Campbell	---- 1809
3	Maria Lansing	1806-1873	mar. 1824 James Spencer Willson	
4	Annie Willson	1843-1908	mar. 1861 Martin Rulison	1832-1903
5	Margaret Rulison	born Mohawk N.Y.	mar. Edward W. Hoefler	

Reference: Family record of Glenn Granville Tucker Warren Ohio

Addenda:- 5 Margaret Rulison born 18 Apr 1881; mar. 10 Apr 1906  
 died 2 Sep 1930, Mohawk N.Y.

Their daughter was Frances Hoefler, born 13 Mar 1907  
 at Mohawk N.Y.

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## Campbell Family History

Samuel R. Campbell

Son of (17) Robert Campbell and Margaret Shannon

born 11 Jul 1775 Cherry Valley New York

died 14 Dec 1843 Schodack New York

Sarah Mynders

born 26 Oct 1789

died 21 Feb 1833

They were married 20 Oct 1812

Their children were

1731 Margaret Campbell

born 22 Sep 1814

mar. - - -

died 21 Jan 1839

1732 Jane Ann Campbell

born 30 Mar 1817

died 22 Aug 1840

1733 Elizabeth Campbell

born 3 Jul 1819

mar.

died 15 May 1889

Samuel B. Campbell

1734 James Henry Campbell

born 16 Mar 1823

mar.

died

Matilda E. A. Kuper

1735 Sarah Matilda Campbell

born 16 Jan 1826

mar.

died 22 Jul 1913

John C. Campbell

1736 Julia Campbell

born 6 Apr 1832

mar. 1 Oct 1856

died 29 Apr 1865

James McKown

1734 James Henry Campbell had

Matilda Gertrude Campbell

Julia Campbell

D.A.R. 7314

D.A.R. 27378

1736 Julia Campbell had

Samuel Campbell McKown

James McKown

Anna Campbell McKown

D.A.R. 4457

mar. Frederick N. Lindsay

Data from (1736 1) Samuel C. McKown, 88 Barrington St.  
Rochester N. Y.

William Campbell M.D. of Cherry Valley New York  
 Son of (18) Samuel Campbell and Jane Cannon  
 born 1768 Cherry Valley  
 died 1844

Sabrina Crafts  
 Daughter of Griffin Crafts  
 born 27 Aug 1776 Pomfret Conn.  
 died Apr 1830  
 They were married

They had no children of their own, but on the death of Sabrina's sister Judith Crafts Lathrop they adopted her five-day-old daughter Judith Sabrina Lathrop and had her name changed to Campbell. Judith was born 12 Jan 1813, mar. 11 May 1835 Dr. Ashael Grant and went with him to Persia as a missionary. She died there 14 Jan 1839.

181 William was ten years old at the time of the massacre. He escaped unharmed through the faithfulness of a negro slave woman. He served in the State Legislature in 1816 1817 and 1827, and in 1835 became Surveyor General of the State.

Eleanor Campbell  
 Daughter of (18) Samuel Campbell and Jane Cannon  
 born 11 nov 1770 Cherry Valley  
 died 4 Oct 1844 Cherry Valley  
 Samuel Dickson (166)  
 Son of (16) Elizabeth Campbell and William Dickson  
 born 1 Apr 1765  
 died 26 Aug 1822  
 They were married Cherry Valley

Their children were

1821	Clarissa Dickson	born 1795
1822	Elizabeth Dickson	" 1797
1823	William Campbell Dickson	" 1799
1824	James Dickson	" 1801
1825	Jane Dickson	" 1809
1826	John Robert Dickson	" 1813

182 Eleanor Campbell was eight years old at the time of the massacre. The Indians held her in captivity two years before she was restored to her parents.

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## Campbell Family History

James S. Campbell of Cherry Valley New York  
 Son of (18) Samuel Campbell and Jane Cannon  
 born 9 Nov 1772  
 died 22 Mar 1870  
 Sarah Elderkin of Windham Connecticut ancestry  
 Daughter of Alfred Elderkin and Sarah Brown  
 born 8 Aug 1779  
 died 1869  
 They were married 1 Dec 1799

Their children were

1831	Alfred E. Campbell (D.D.)	Res. New York City
	born	
	mar.	
	died	
1832	Mary Ann Campbell	
	born	
	mar. 3 Sep 1834	Erastus Crafts
	died	
1833	William W. Campbell (L.L.D.)	Res. Cherry Valley
	born 10 Jun 1806	
	mar. 13 Aug 1833	Maria Starkweather
	died 7 Sep 1881	
1834	George W. Campbell	Res. Cherry Valley
	born	
	mar.	
	died	
1835	Samuel B. Campbell	Res. Castleton N.Y.
	born	
	mar.	Elizabeth Campbell (1733)
	died	
1836	James Henry Campbell	Res. New York City
	born	
	mar.	
	died	
1837	John Cannon Campbell	Res. New York City
	born	
	mar.	Sarah M. Campbell (1735)
	died	
1838	Augustus Campbell (M.D.)	Res. Gloversville N.Y.
	born	
	mar.	
	died	

183 James S. Campbell in his lifetime was one of the distinguished citizens of New York State. Some of his remarkable experiences are told in the story of the Cherry Valley massacre, See page 18 C.

The marriages of (1835) Samuel B. and (1837) John C. are obtained from a different record, but are believed to be correct.



**Mathew Campbell**

Son of (18) Samuel Campbell and Jane Cannon  
 born 6 Jan 1775 Cherry Valley New York  
 died 26 May 1845 Cherry Valley

**Deborah Putnam of Pomfret Conn.**

Daughter of  
 born 3 Feb 1778 Pomfret  
 died 16 Apr 1850  
 They were married 11 Feb 1796

## Their children were

1841	Jane Campbell	born 23 Apr 1797	
		mar.	
		died	1872
1842	Aaron Putnam Campbell	born 24 Aug 1801	
		mar.	
		died 10 Mar 1857	Jane Thompson
1843	Elizabeth Campbell	born 10 Jan 1803	
		mar.	
		died	1872
1844	Samuel Campbell	born 6 Jan 1806	
		mar.	
		died	1870
1845	De Witt Clinton Campbell	born 7 May 1808	
		mar.	
		died	1892
1846	Sarah Campbell	born 5 Mar 1813	
		mar.	
		died	1885
1847	Brayton Allen Campbell	born 4 Jun 1816	
		mar.	
		died	1857
1848	Deborah Campbell	born 20 Feb 1818	
		mar.	
		died	1900
1849	Mathew Campbell	born 19 Apr 1822	
		mar.	
		died	1860

Dates from Carman, History of the Campbell Family

185

## Campbell Family History

Samuel S. Campbell

Son of (18) Col. Samuel Campbell and Jane Cannon

born 16 Jun 1777

died 1 Jan 1859

Elizabeth Griffin

Daughter of Samuel Griffin (1759-1839) and Sarah (1755-1837)

born

died

They were married

Their children were

1851	Alonzo	born 1802	died 1841	married Amy Dunham
1852	Jane			married Darius Gates
1853	Almira	died 22 Oct 1843		mar. Albert Todd
1854	Samuel G.	died 4 Jun 1842		
1855	Sarah	died 7 Apr 1845		
1856	Sabrina	died 13 May 1843		

185 Samuel S. Campbell was the 17-month-old child carried into captivity by the Indians. Details on page 18 E.

1851

Alonzo Campbell

Son of Samuel S. Campbell and Elizabeth Griffin

born 1802

died 1841

Amy Dunham

Daughter of

born 1801

died 1886 -

They were married 16 Nov 1826

Their children were

1851 1	Willard
1851 2	Harriet
1851 3	Abner
1851 4	Theodore
1851 5	Emma

1851 5 Emma Campbell mar. 24 Jan 1856 John Gates Fowler

Their children were

1351 51	Ella Medora Fowler
1851 52	Willard Campbell Fowler
1851 53	Cora Emma Fowler
1851 54	George Russell Fowler

Data from 1851 53 Miss Cora Emma Fowler Cooperstown New York 1940

Campbell Index			Four Generations		
Name	born	page	Name	born	page
Abbott			Campbell		
Isabella K.	1874	16	John	1770 ?	15
Brown			" C.	1818 ?	183
Alison	1890 ?	155	Judith	1800 ?	181
Arthur	1859 ?	155	Julia	1832	173
Sarah	1755 ?	183	"	1860 ?	173
Campbell			Lansing	1826	156
Aaron P.	1801	184	Margaret	1778	11
Abner	1833 ?	185	"	1814	173
Albert	1815	156	Martha	1785 ?	11
Aletta	1770	12	Mary	1792	151
Alexander	1740 ?	12	" A.	1803 ?	183
"	1776	12	" A.	1817	156
Alfred E.	1801 ?	183	Mathew	1775	184
Almira	1800	151	"	1822	184
"	1808 ?	185	Matilda G.	1856 ?	173
Alonzo	1802	185	Olive	1794	151
Andrew J.	1829	156	Rachel	1780	155
Augustus	1821 ?	183	Robert	1735	17
Brayton A.	1816	184	"	1764	151
Deborah	1818	184	"	1781	18
"	1824	156	"	1788	156
De Witt C.	1808	184	" L.	1826	156
Dillon	1796	151	Rufus R.	1804	151
Eleanor	1758	11	Sabrina	1818 ?	185
"	1770	182	Sarah	1768 ?	17
"	1775 ?	15	"	1813	184
"	1800 ?	151	"	1815 ?	185
"	1820	156	" M.	1826	173
Elizabeth	1730	16	Samuel	1738	18
"	1769	12	"	1754 ?	11
"	1788	156	"	1806	184
"	1803	184	"	1812	156
"	1819	173	" B.	1812 ?	183
Emma	1838 ?	185	" G.	1811 ?	185
Esther	1725 ?	14	" R.	1775	173
George W.	1809 ?	183	" S.	1777	185
Harriet	1830 ?	185	Theodore	1835 ?	185
James	1690	1 A	Willard	1828 ?	185
"		1 B	William	1660 ?	1 A
"	1728	15	"	1718	12
"	1767 ?	15	"	1743 ?	12
" A.	1815	156	"	1768	181
" H.	1815 ?	183	" W.	1806	183
" H.	1823	173	Canfield		
" M.	1801	151	Betsey	1801 ?	172
" S.	1772	183	Cannon		
Jane	1721 ?	13	Jane	1744	18 A
"	1797	184	Mathew	1710 ?	18 A
"	1805 ?	185	Castle		
" A.	1817	173	Percy V.	1850 ?	13
Jennett	1770 ?	172	Chesebrough		
John	1716 ?	11	Sarah	1805 ?	172
" Jr	1752 ?	11			

## Campbell Index

## Four Generations

Name	born	page	Name	born	page
Clyde			Fowler		
Eloise	1858 ?	11	Cora E.	1865 ?	185
LaFayette	1820 ?	11	Ella M.	1858 ?	185
Crafts			George R.	1868 ?	185
Erastus	1778	183	John G.	1835 ?	185
Frances A.	1824 ?	11	Willard C.	1861 ?	185
Griffin	1740 ?	181	French		
Sabrina	1776	181	Abel	1777 ?	17
Dickinson			Gates		
Parmela	1820	156	Darius	1801 ?	185
Dickson			Gilman		
Benjamin	1753	16	Mary	1834	156
Campbell	1836	16	Griffin		
Clarissa	1795	182	Alice	1850 ?	11
Elizabeth	1797	16	Elizabeth	1781 ?	185
"	1797	182	Joshua	1770 ?	11
James	1756	16	Philander	1793 ?	11
"	1801	182	Ruth (wid.)		16
Jane	1809	182	Sarah	1763 ?	16
Janet	1769	16	Samuel	1759	185
John	1767	16	William D.L.	1816	11
" R.	1813	182	Hamill		
Robert	1763	16	Elizabeth	1758 ?	13
Rosannah	1758	16	Hoard		
Samuel	1765	16	Isaac	1777	155
Tracy C.	1868	16	James C.	1805	155
William	1728	16	Lester	1808	155
"	1760	16	Loann R.	1822	155
"	1790	16	Lucinda	1818	155
" G.	1799	182	Luther	1824	155
Dunham			Mary	1814	155
Amy	1801	185	Nancy	1816	155
Dunlap			Sally	1812	155
Edward N.	1898	13	William	1810	155
George	1820 ?	13	Hoefler		
Jessie	1853	13	Edward W.	1872 ?	172
John (Lt.)	1754	13	Humphrey		
Matthias L.	1814	13	Jane	1694 ?	1 A
Oscar (Capt.)	1840 ?	13	Hungerford		
Ralph V.B.	1875 ?	13	Olive	1764	16
William	1715 ?	13	Jenkins		
" H.	1789	13	Sarah	1720 ?	12
Elderkin			Kennedy		
Alfred	1750 ?	183	Mary Hoard		155
Sarah	1779	183	Kuper		
Farnham			Matilda E.A.	1827 ?	173
Rebecca	1726 ?	151 B	Lane		
Fish			Margaret	1788	13
Celia	1830 ?	156	Lansing		
Folsom			Evert	1773	172
Stephen	1812 ?	156	James E.	1800 ?	172
Foote			John Evert	1743	172
Andes	1847 ?	155	John E.	1797	172

Campbell Index			Four Generations		
Name	born	page	Name	born	page
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Robert	1796	172	Price		
Lathrop			Elizabeth	1750	12
Judith	1813	181	John	1718 ?	12
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Rachel		16	Deborah	1778	184
Lindsay			Ramsey		
Frederick N.	1859 ?	173	Eleanor	1720 ?	11
Marsh			Rich		
Luman	1790	151	Ruth (nee)		16
Maxwell			Robbins		
Mary	1625 ?	151 B	Abigail	1767	151 A
McCollum			John	1720 ?	151 AB
Mary	1745 ?	15	Nathaniel	1670 ?	151 B
McKean			Robert	1620 ?	151 B
Johanna	1800 ?	151	Rulison		
McKinney			Margaret	1876 ?	172
Eleanor	1715 ?	18 A	Martin	1832	172
McKown			Shannon		
Anna C.	1863 ?	173	Margaret	1741	17
Elizabeth	1782 ?	17	Simpson		
James	1745	17	Sarah (nee)	1694	1 A
"	1828 ?	173	William	1660 ?	1 A
"	1860 ?	173	Staats		
Mary	1758 ?	11	Maria	1744	172
Samuel C.	1857 ?	173	Starkweather		
Moore			Maria	1810 ?	183
James (Mrs.)		182	Sutphen		
Morgan			Elizabeth	1770 ?	16
Eliza	1819	156	Thompson		
Morey			Jane	1805 ?	184
Melinda	1808	151	John	1690 ?	1 A
Morris			Sarah (wid.)	1694	1 A
Esther	1756 ?	16	Tracy		
Marshall	1808 ?	155	Lucy E.	1847	16
Mary	1759 ?	16	Van Slyck		
Myers			Lovina	1841	156
Mary M.	1821	11	Washington		
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Ostrander			Erastus	1816 ?	156
John	1765 ?	17	Ezra	1820 ?	156
Pierce			Willson		
Emeline	1818	13	Andrew	1754 ?	16
Emily A.	1825 ?	13	Annie	1843	172
Pomeroy			James S.	1802 ?	172
Quartus	1751 ?	18 A			
Rachel	1781	18 A			
Seth	1718 ?	18 A			