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An Introduction to
The History of the Village of Campbell

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Dr. Wisbey

by:

Anthony B. Conser

11

PREFACE

The following pages by no means represent a complete history of the village of Campbell. This paper is merely an introduction to the history of the village (southwestern part of the township), and any area that is discussed could be elaborated further with research and interviewing. At this writing, not all of the material is researched and recorded to my satisfaction.

I would like to thank Mrs. Marie B. Cornell for being most helpful to me. The time, knowledge, and patience which she has given to me has been of the greatest help. She has far more knowledge of the community than it has been possible to discuss and record in these weeks of research. I would also like to thank Mr. Leon McLoughlin for the use of books he loaned to me.

With this beginning, it is hoped that I will be able to do further research and to expand on this study.




TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Location, Geography and Topography..... | 1 |
| Indians..... | 2 |
| Purchase of Robert Campbell..... | 3 |
| The Migration from Stillwater..... | 5 |
| Why Did the Campbell Family Leave Stillwater? | 8 |
| Erecting the First Frame House..... | 9 |
| Forming a New Township..... | 10 |
| Other Early Settlers..... | 12 |
| Political History..... | 13 |
| Campbell's Contribution to the Masonic Lodge | 16 |
| Industries and Businesses..... | 17 |
| The Building of Roads..... | 22 |
| Place Names..... | 23 |
| Transportation..... | 25 |
| 1874 and 1875 Statistics..... | 26 |
| Schools..... | 27 |
| Religious Developments..... | 32 |
| Banking..... | 35 |
| Post Office..... | 35 |
| End Notes..... | 35 |
| Appendix I..... | 39 |
| Appendix II..... | 40 |
| Appendix III..... | 42 |
| Appendix IV..... | 44 |
| Bibliography..... | 45 |

-1-

LOCATION, GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Campbell lies southwest of the center of Steuben County. It is an interior town bounded on the north by a portion of Bath and the town of Bradford, on the east by Hornby, on the south by Erwin and a part of Addison, and on the west by Thurston.¹

The Cohocton River flows southeast through the town. The creeks which form tributaries to the river are: Wolf Run Creek, McNutt Run Creek, Mead's Creek, Dry Run Creek, Stephens Creek, and Michigan (Otter) Creek.² So that navigation would be open from the interior to the sea, great efforts were made to remove obstructions from the river during the 1790's. The Cohocton River, in the spring and fall, was made fairly navigable for rafts, boats, and other craft.³

Campbell's surrounding hilltops vary from about 1500 feet to 2000 feet.⁴ These hills are a part of the Alleghany Plateau.⁵ The soil along the river valley is a rich alluvium. The soil of the fairly productive hills is a clay and gravel loam.⁶

Today most of the land is forested with second growth timber while many farms have been abandoned and either reforested or allowed to grow up as nature sees fit. The soil of the region is made up, to a great extent, of glacial drift overlying layers of sedimentary rock. The valleys have fertile alluvial soil in which crops such as corn, grain, hay, tobacco, cabbage, and truck crops were generally raised. Most of the hills that were cleared probably might better have been left as forest since they were too steep or too infertile to produce profitable crops.⁷

-2-

INDIANS

This locality of New York State belonged to the Seneca Indians of the Iroquois Confederacy.⁸ There is little trace of the Indians in the vicinity of Campbell except that some artifacts have been found on a farm which was purchased about 1882. These artifacts were found in a very stony field, known as the Stone Pile Field. This field is one of the highest points in the vicinity. The Indians came to this vicinity during the hunting season but stayed to the north during their growing season. It is thought that the Indians would drive their game to the highest spot before making their kill. This explains why the greatest number of artifacts were found in the Stone Pile Field. Nothing has been found of any unpleasant incidents between the whites and the Indians in Campbell.⁹

-3-

PURCHASE OF ROBERT CAMPBELL

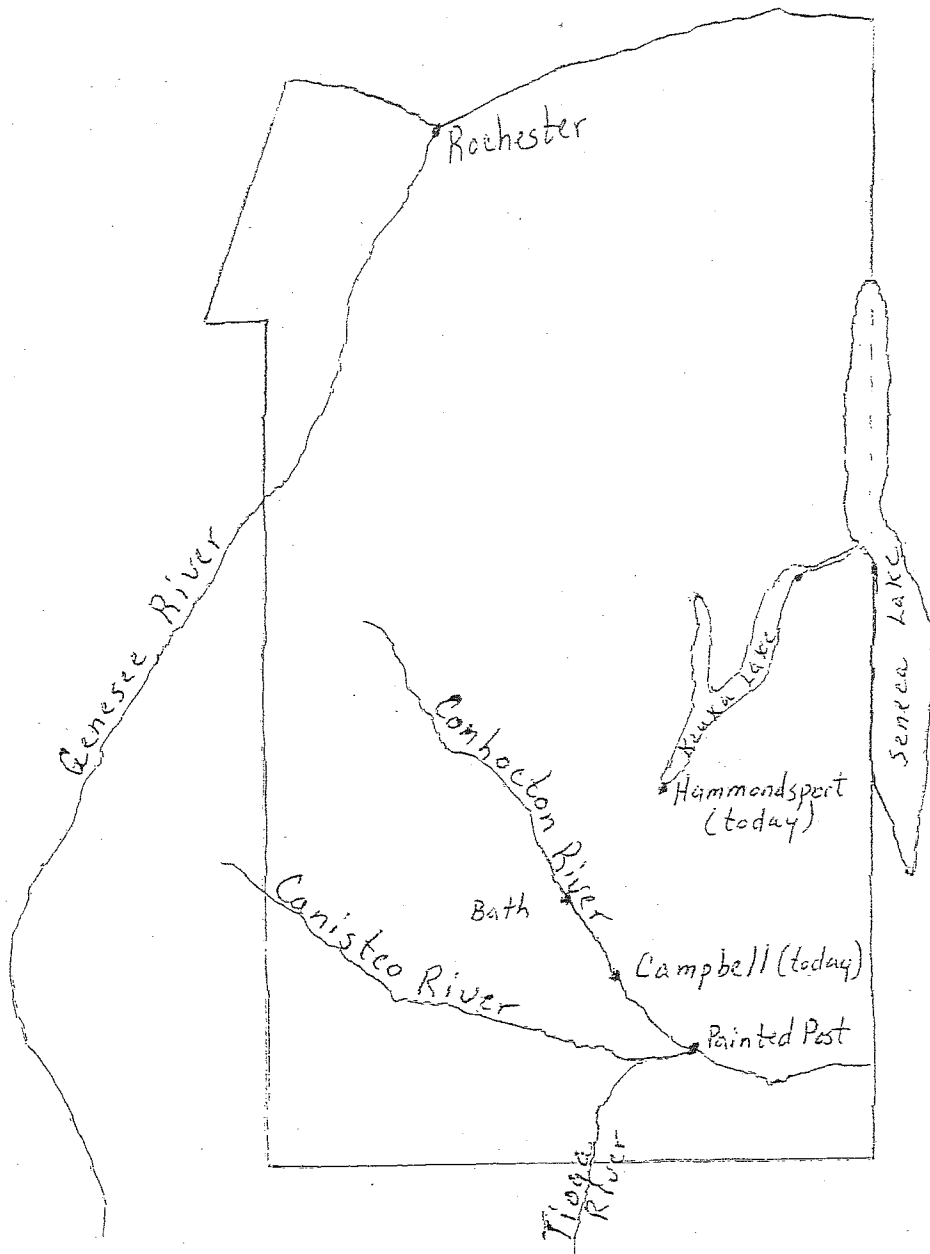
The present day site of Campbell was a part of the Phelps-Gorham Purchase in 1788.¹⁰ (See page 4) On September 5, 1789, Oliver Phelps made a deed to Prince Bryant of Pennsylvania on a conditional basis upon the acceptance of the terms of Nathaniel Gorham.¹¹ After the land had passed through the hands of several land speculators, Robert Campbell and his son Minor purchased 1,000 acres for \$2500 on January 17, 1801, from Zalmon Tousey, Jr.

In a portion of a deed taken from the County Clerk's Building in Bath, New York, the following portion of Robert Campbell's deed appears:

..... 17th day of January; 1801, between Zalmon Tousey, Jr., of Newtown in the County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut and Robert Campbell, Jr., and Minor Campbell both of Stillwater in the County of Saratoga and State of New York....\$2500..... part of one undivided moiety of Township No. 3 in 2nd range of townships in Phelps and Gorhams Purchase (same heretofore conveyed by Oliver Phelps to Zalmon Tousey of the 1st part together with Reuben H. Booth by indenture bearing date the 16th date of February in 1799) 1,000 acres.

This deed was signed by Zalmon Tousey and recorded August 30, 1801.¹²

- 4 -



Phelps-Gorham Purchase in 1788¹³

THE MIGRATION FROM STILLWATER

As soon as the purchase of land had been made on January 17, 1801, members of the Campbell family came into the area from Stillwater, New York, at once to look over the territory that had been secured, to select home sites for the various branches or households which would remove to this area, to ascertain the availability of lumber for at least one frame house, and the local supply of food and other necessities. At the same time, back in Stillwater, preparations were made for the removal of the various family groups and members. It is believed the migration took place in the years 1801-1803 following the purchase by Robert Campbell.¹⁴ The leaders of the migration were Rev. Robert Campbell, his brother Solomon, Solomon's son Archibald, and Frederick Stewart, husband of Ruth Campbell.¹⁵

The following is a brief outline of the Campbell family who came to Campbellstown in 1801-1803:¹⁶

Rev. Robert Campbell lived in Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York. He was born in 1709 and had 10 children. He died in 1789 and is buried in Stillwater. He did not come to Campbell.

Rev. Robert Campbell, the 6th child of the former, was born in 1741. He was the oldest and revered leader of the Campbell family which came to Steuben County. He had 13 children. He died in 1816 and is buried in Hope Cemetery in Campbell.

Solomon Campbell, the 9th child of the older Robert Campbell, was born in 1749. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After the war, he acquired the title, "Captain Sol." He died in 1823 and is buried in Hillside Cemetery, also in Campbell.

Robert Campbell's first three children and fifth child did not come to Steuben County. Those coming were the following:

Ruth Campbell, the 4th child, was born in 1772. She married Frederick Stewart. Frederick Stewart was outstanding in the building of the settlement.

Rebecca Campbell, the 6th child, was born in 1775.

Robert Campbell, the 7th child, was born in 1777. He studied to be a minister at Dartmouth College. He died in 1861.

Minor Campbell, the 8th child, was born in 1780. He was an outstanding leader in the development of the settlement. He died in 1865. His obituary is found on page 42 .

Rachael Campbell, the 9th child, was born in 1782. She married Asa Mulliken, and this marriage was probably the first solemnized in the town. Asa Mulliken was a strong leader but he soon died. His will is found on page 39 and his inventory on page 40 . Rachael died in 1859-60. The inventory shows how limited they were in their possessions, both in household goods, farming equipment and other worldly possessions.

Bradford Campbell, the 10th child, was born in 1784. He died soon after coming to the settlement and was the first to be buried in the Campbell burial ground. He was buried below the Campbell frame house. Today the cemetery is located behind the Log Cabin Inn and is known as Hope Cemetery. This part of the cemetery where the early settlers are buried is referred to as the "Pioneer End."

Tamar Campbell, the 11th child, was born in 1786 and died in 1862.

Philo Campbell, the 12th child, was born in 1788 and died in 1843.

Lucy Campbell, the 13th child, was born in 1791. She married George Teeple. His name is found on Asa Mulliken's inventory listed on page 41 . Lucy died in 1883.

-7-

The following is a list of Captain Solomon Campbell's children who came to Steuben County:

Archibald Campbell, the 3rd child, was born in 1777. He was a strong man in the second generation of the early settlement. He signed his name Archie. He died in 1825 and is buried in Hillside Cemetery.

Solomon Campbell, the 4th child, was born in 1779 and died in 1854.

Elizabeth Campbell, the 5th child, was born in 1781.

Lydia Campbell, the 7th child, was born in 1788. She married Dr. Noah Niles and lived in Prattsburg. She died in 1810 and is buried at Prattsburg.

Tertullus Campbell, the 9th child, was born in 1792. He lived at Bath and Dansville. He died in 1848.

-8-

WHY DID THE CAMPBELL FAMILY LEAVE STILLWATER?

Rev. Robert Campbell, Jr., was the second pastor at his father's church in Stillwater. He thought the church was too severe toward its sinners and wanted to be released as pastor. Solomon, Robert's brother, was excluded from the Stillwater Church for intemperance. Shortly thereafter they came to Steuben County, New York. The severity of the church officers may have been a cause for the migration of the family.¹⁷

It is said Rev. Robert Campbell never conducted a religious service outside his home here in Campbell due to his experience in Stillwater. He would have services at his home which were deeply religious ceremonies. From time to time traveling preachers of different denominations had services in private homes, oftentimes staying at the Campbell house.¹⁸

In 1811, Solomon sent back to Stillwater with his brother Robert a written acknowledgement of his fault and a request for pardon and restoration to church standing, which were granted him. The organization of a Presbyterian church of Painted Post may have been one of the causes of Solomon's decision to seek forgiveness and reinstatement in church membership.¹⁹

-9-

ERECTING THE FIRST FRAME HOUSE

As a result of investors buying land in the Campbell area, settlement was delayed until Robert Campbell's purchase.²⁰ Members of the Campbell family, including Frederick Stewart, a son-in-law of Robert Campbell, and Archibald Campbell, son of Robert's brother Solomon, began felling trees to make small clearings for home sites, and to obtain logs for their particular brand of log cabins, the double, round-log type, immediately after the purchase in 1801.²¹

During this time members of the Campbell family were living in the Bath area, since they did not have a home site in Campbell. However, there was an advantage of living in Bath. There was a sawmill near Bath, and as they came in the morning to work on their home site, they could bring lumber with them.²² A frame house was erected at first for the eldest leader of the Campbell family, Rev. Robert Campbell and his wife Esther. It stood on the knoll opposite Divens' Gas Station. The cellar still stands today. The house was rather small and only had the bare essentials needed for the time. It was an important stopover between Painted Post and Bath because travelers could stop in to get warm and get food. When the stage coach era came, it was also a stopover.²³ It was the first frame house in the township and existed until consumed by fire late in the year 1877. After the burning, a house was rebuilt at the same site and was occupied by a Vine family.²⁴

-10-

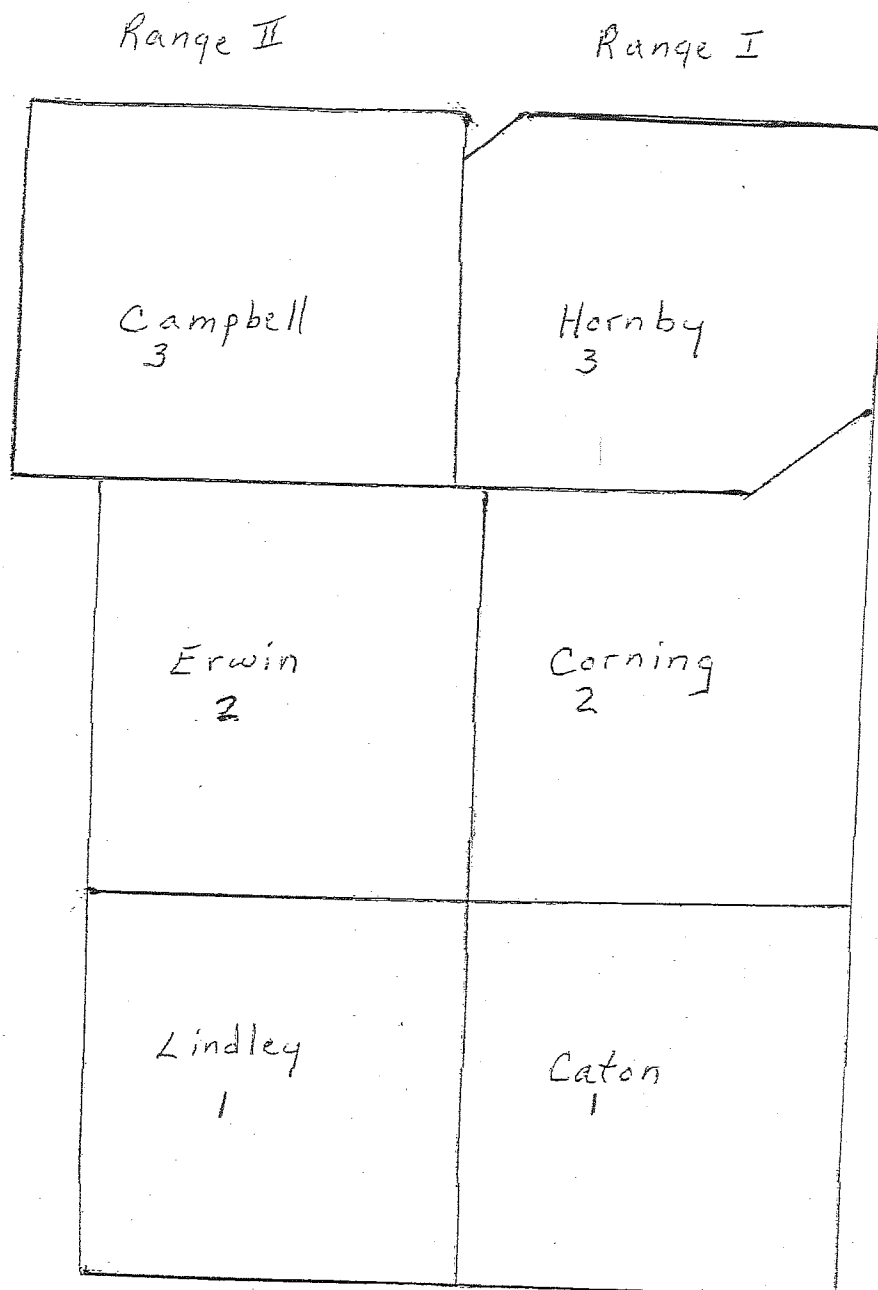
FORMING A NEW TOWNSHIP

Prior to the actual forming of the township of Campbell on April 15, 1831, it was part of the Painted Post Township which was formed March 18, 1796. Painted Post was comprised of the present towns of Caton, Corning, Hornby, Lindley, Erwin, and Campbell.²⁵

In 1796 the present-day site of Campbell was known as the Cambellstown section of Painted Post. On January 27, 1826, Hornby was formed as a township comprising the two northern sections of Painted Post; namely, Hornby and Campbell. From this date to April 15, 1831, Campbell was a part of Hornby Township.²⁶ (See page 11).

Today the village of Campbell is usually pronounced as spelled, camp bell, but this has not always been true. Members of the Campbell family from whom the village derived its name spoke the name as cam'l, although others claim that it should be pronounced as cam b'l. For many years the settlement was referred to as Campbells' town and gradually Campbelltown (cam'ltown). The post office was officially called Campbelltown.²⁷

-11-

Painted Post in 1796²⁸

-12-

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS

In 1805 the Joseph Stevens family came to the early settlement from Oneida County, having lived earlier in Stillwater. Two sons and a daughter lived in the Campbellstown settlement while the other children went to a settlement in the town of Wheeler.²⁹ Joseph Stevens and Solomon Campbell were both in the Thirteenth Regiment of the Albany County Militia during the Revolutionary War. As is the case with the Campbell family and the Stevens family, the early settlers were not strangers.³⁰ Many of the early settlers knew each other from other settlements. In 1814 Joseph Stevens and his wife moved to Wheeler and died there. However, Joseph Stevens, Jr., and his two sisters stayed in Campbell.³¹

The oldest frame house now standing in Campbell is the Stevens house. It is located south of the Riverbend Inn and is painted white. Originally the house was painted red and was known as "the great red house just below the narrows." The exact date of the erection of the house has not been found as of this writing. However, a statement has been found written by the Rev. B. B. Smith, first resident pastor of the Presbyterian Church in 1831, that he stayed with his family in the winter of 1831-32 in part of the great red house just below the narrows. The narrows was referred to as the stretch of land near the Riverbend Inn located along the Cohocton River. Therefore, the Stephens house must have been built prior to or during 1831 by Joseph Stevens, Jr.³²

-13-

POLITICAL HISTORY

In the early years of the settlement, elections were held in February or March as compared with sometime in the fall now. During the years 1826 to 1831 Campbell was a part of Hornby. The first election of the town of Hornby was held on March 7, 1826, at Isaac Woodward's in East Campbell. Those elected to office in 1826 (those underlined indicate known residents of the Campbell section of Hornby) were as follows:³³

Supervisor -- A. B. Dickinson

Town Clerk -- Josiah Wheat

Assessors -- Daniel Clark, Alson Pierce, Rier Nash

Commissioners of Highways -- Ambrose Pond, Samuel Oldfield,
Jacob Woodward

School Inspectors -- Milo Hurd, Stephen Boydon, Alonzo Gaylord

Constable -- Cypram Hooker

Commissioners Common Schools -- Parnach Haradon, George Teeple, Elijah Robbins

Overseers Poor -- Joseph Stevens, James Andrus

Constable and Collector - Henry Gardner

During this election a \$10 bounty on wolves was voted on.

Daniel Clark, assessor for three consecutive years and supervisor for three consecutive years (1826-1831) was the main person who brought about the separation of Hornby into two townships on April 15, 1831.

Daniel Clark had his farm and house on an island located in the Cohocton River near the narrows. Because of floods, he

-14-

rebuilt his house on a new location. He chose a site above the Campbell house and Hope Cemetery. It is still standing today and antiques are housed and sold in it. The house where Earl Benjamin now lives on Bemis Street was made from materials brought up from the island where Daniel Clark had his house.³⁴

In 1832, elections were held in separate townships, Hornby and Campbell. The first town of Campbell election was held on March 6, 1832, at the house of Samuel Bestley. The first officers of Campbell elected in 1832 were as follows:³⁵

Supervisor -- Daniel Clark

Town Clerk -- Milo Hurd

Assessors -- William Stewart, Samuel Cook, Daniel Horton

Commissioners of Highways -- John H. Burritt, William
Stewart, Selah Hammond

Overseers of the Poor -- Joseph Stevens, Plyna Cobb

Commissioners of Schools -- Holace Corbin, Frederick
Stewart, Miner Campbell

Inspectors of Schools -- Milo Hurd, Harry Burritt, Daniel
Horton

Collector -- Aden J. Pratt

Constables -- Aden J. Pratt, John Robbins, Jr.

Justices of the Peace -- Parley Seamans, Alvin Corbin

Overseer of Highways --

- Road District No. 1 - Richard Gregory
- 2 - Samuel Bestley
- 3 - Daniel Clark
- 4 - Gilbert Reed
- 5 - Benjamin F. Balcom
- 6 - Alson Pierce
- 7 - Peter Covenhaven
- 8 - Stephen Boydon

-15-

- 9 - Moses Hammond
- 10 - Moses Woodworth
- 11 - Salmon Hunsinger
- 12 - Arnold Dickinson
- 13 - Parley Seamans
- 14 - Hozea Robbins

The following were voted on in the 1832 election:

- 1) Voted to raise all the school money that the law will allow,
- 2) Voted fences to be 4 1/2 feet high,
- 3) Voted swine to be free commoners
- 4) Voted five dollars bounty on every full-grown wolf scalp and two dollars and fifty cents for every whelp caught in the town,
- 5) Voted that school commissioners and inspectors shall receive seventy-five cents per day for their services,
- 6) Voted that each path Master shall be pound Master and his barn yard shall be the pound.
- 7) Voted that our next annual town meeting shall be at the house of Samuel Bestley on the 2nd Tuesday in February, 1833.

From the 14 road districts in the town in 1832, the number increased by 1878 to 45.

During the next five and a half decades elections were usually held in houses catering to the needs of the passing public. Constant subjects of legislation were that of bounties on wolves, the raising of all the school money that the law would allow, and the raising of money for the building of roads and bridges.

The present board of officers in 1971 consists of Martin Brown, supervisor; Earl E. Benjamin, town clerk; Mary L. Cecce, tax collector; Rudolph Woody, superintendent of highways; Douglas Buck, Edgar B. Parker, and Richard M. Clark, assessors; Fred Fryer and Donald O. Bosket, justices of the peace; and Richard Drumm, councilman.³⁶

CAMPBELL'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MASONIC LODGE

When the Campbell Settlement was not yet five years old Solomon Campbell, Sr., and a few other men in the Cohocton Valley became leaders in the beginnings of two Masonic Lodges in the area of the greater Painted Post township, which then included six towns (see page 11). Four of the seven persons authorized by Ezra Ames, Grand High Priest, to form a Lodge of Mark Master Masons were from Campbell: Frederick Stewart, Robert Campbell, Archibald Campbell, and Solomon Campbell, Sr. Frederick Stewart became Master and Solomon Campbell, Sr., Senior Warden. Two years later on July 14, 1808, Solomon Campbell, Sr., was made Junior Warden, Frederick Stewart, Senior Deacon, and Solomon Campbell, Jr., Senior Steward.

Both Solomon and his son Archibald died before the eruption of the Masonic difficulties in the fall of 1826 caused by the behavior of William Morgan and his strange disappearance, Solomon dying on December 30, 1823, and Archibald on March 14, 1825. Since there was an active anti-Masonic element arising, prior to 1826, throughout the State of New York, it cannot be said for certain whether the Morgan Affair had any effect on why Solomon and Archibald were buried separately in Hillside Cemetery from their relatives whose remains had been placed in the Hope Cemetery.³⁷ This certainly is a possibility.

-17-

INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES

The chief industries of the early pioneer days were farming and logging. Many sawmills were erected to manufacture the timber. The first sawmill was built by Archie Campbell and Joseph Stevens, Jr.³⁸ In 1812 Archie Campbell and Gen. John Knox built the first gristmill.³⁹ The first inn was at the Robert Campbell house, and the first store (also spoken of as an inn) was at the Frederick Stewart house.⁴⁰

[By 1861 the village of Campbell had one church (Presbyterian).⁴¹ In the vicinity were three sawmills, one gristmill, and two tanneries.⁴¹ One of these tanneries was the tannery of John D. Hamilton and Co. built in 1857. The tannery was a manufacturer of hemlock sole leather with the yearly capacity being 36,000 sides. The company used 4,000 cords of bark per year and employed 25 men.⁴² One of the sawmills was the Bemis Steam Saw Mill built by Charles H. and J. M. Bemis in 1861. It had a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day. The logs were brought down the river and were chiefly hemlock.⁴³

In 1865 the Campbelltown Mills were built by C. H. Bemis and James S. McKay on the Conhocton River. The mills burned on June 20, 1875, and were rebuilt on the same site in 1876-77. The new mills were merchant and custom flouring mills. They were run by stones with a capacity of about 300 bushels of grain per day.⁴⁴

-18-

The following information and diagram give a good idea of business interests that flourished in Campbell in 1873. They also give an idea of where some of the prominent people resided during that time.⁴⁵

Numbers on the diagram match those preceding each description.

1. H. R. Finché's Hotel, known as the Union House
2. Bemis & McKay Warehouse
3. Erie Depot
4. G. W. Campbell Store, dealer in dry goods, groceries, crockeries, and general merchandise
5. Residence of Dr. Thomas Shannon, physician and surgeon
6. Presbyterian Church
7. Presbyterian Parsonage
8. Residence of J. M. Bemis, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber.
9. Residence of J. Clawson, dealer in lumber and general merchandise
10. F. LaCost Store
11. Wilbur & Thorp Planing Mill
12. Methodist Church
13. Methodist Parsonage
14. Baptist Church
15. Roman Catholic Church
16. Residence of Dr. Sutherland
17. Sutherland & Son Store, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, clothing, hats, caps, etc.

-19-

18. Knox Homestead, R. P. Knox was a dealer in real estate
19. Nathaniel S. Jayne, blacksmith, horse shoeing, and carriage ironing done to order.
20. E. J. Armstrong, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber, shingles, etc.
21. J. M. Bemis Sawmill
22. Bemis & McKay Grainary Mill
23. J. D. Hamilton & Co. Tannery
24. Tannery office
25. Tannery dry houses
26. Residence of J. D. Hamilton
27. Another store operated by G. W. Campbell
28. J. M. Bemis Lumber Yard

Other merchants:

George W. Edwards was a farmer and mason.

J. S. Knowles was a lumberman.

John H. Wemple was a blacksmith.

-21-

Clayton's History of Steuben County gives the following brief description of the village of Campbell businesses in 1879:

There are three general stores, four churches, three boot and shoe shops, one tannery, one saw- and grist-mill, one planing mill, one wagon- and carriage-shop, three blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one hardware store and tin shop, one post office, two millinery stores, one meat market, one jeweler shop, three physicians, and two clergymen.⁴⁶

About 1884 R. P. Knox's Steam Saw, Planing and Shingle Mill was built on Clinton Street. Ten men were employed, and the sawing capacity was about 10,000 feet in ten hours.⁴⁷

In 1885 R. P. Myhers' Hay-Pressing and Produce Warehouses were established. In 1891 this business was among the most important industries of the town. Produce amounting to more than \$35,000 was brought here annually.⁴⁸

The complexion of business interests in Campbell has changed with the increased mobility of the population. Today, in Campbell, can be found Agway Petroleum Corpotation, Callahan & Hooey Insurance & Real Estate, Campbell Auto Parts, Merchandise Mart (furniture store), Fiorlat Dairy Products Corporation, Pollio Dairy Products, Scudder Motor Company, Stowell Implement Company, M. J. Ward & Son Feed and Wholesale Supply, Texaco and Esso Gas Stations, and Sutton's Grocery Store.

-22-

THE BUILDING OF ROADS

In 1832, the year when the first officers were chosen for election of the separate town of Campbell, there were 14 road districts but this number constantly grew with the passing of years.⁴⁹ The commissioner of highways supervised the building of roads and bridges in different sections of the township. The overseers of highways were the local residents and farmers who were the overseers for the taking care of a certain stretch of road.

Property owners (the overseers) had to work a proportional number of days on taking care of the road depending on either the number of acres which they owned or the assessed value of the property. Tools were very crude with the main one being the spade.

The roads became very muddy and full of ruts in wet weather. About 1900 Campbell purchased a road scraper which was used to scrape the dirt back into the ruts. This was then rolled by a roller. The scraper and roller were pulled by a team of horses.

There wasn't a macadamized road until the coming of the automobile. The first piece of macadamized road in 1911 extended from the D.L. & W. railroad station to the Thurston town line. This presently consists of parts of Clinton Street, Center Street and Route 333.⁵⁰

PLACE NAMES

Campbell was named not after one person but after the whole Campbell family who came to this area. Those coming from Stillwater in Saratoga County are listed on pages 5-7.

Nearly all street names found in the village today relate to the early history of the area. Several of these deserve attention here.

Main Street received the obvious name since the primary route of travel includes Main Street.

Center Street was named for its location. It was planned as a street branching from Main Street.

Church Street was so named because it intersects Main Street opposite the Methodist Church.

Steuben Street was planned as a street branching off from Main Street; however, this street never materialized as a street although it is shown this way on plans. (See page 20.) It was to be named after Baron von Steuben. Today Knox Street (named for the John P. Knox family) stands partially where Steuben Street was planned. Knox Street is a dead-end street and does not intersect with Main Street as was planned for Steuben Street.

Bemis Street was named after the Bemis family who lived on the corner of Main and Bemis.

Horton Lane was named after the Daniel Horton family who, in the forepart of the nineteenth century, came from Pulteney and purchased land. He made a wagon road, which became known

-24-

as Horton Lane, to get to his pioneer type house. Later a mansion with pillars was built on the Horton property.

Clinton Street was named after George Clinton, an early governor of New York State.

Clawson Drive was named in recent years after the Clawson family who had a store and a boarding house in Campbell at one time.

The back road to Curtis was called Tannery Street according to the 1873 Beers Atlas because of the two tanneries located along it. Today it is not regarded as a street but as Tannery Road or "the back road to Curtis."⁵¹

TRANSPORTATION

The early transportation routes in Campbell were by water or paths through the forest. Colonel Williamson ordered the Conhocton River to be explored by a competent committee. A report was made with an estimate of the probable expense needed to make it navigable for arks and rafts. About 1794 it was cleared and declared navigable.⁵²

The branch of the Erie Railroad connecting with the main line and extending from Corning to Buffalo by way of Attica was completed in 1852; and the New York, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad was chartered August 24, 1880. However, it did not open for through freight business until September 17, 1882. In October, 1882, the New York, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna, Western Railroad Company.⁵³ The D.L.&W. Railroad increased the value of property throughout the valley.

U.S. Route 15, the main highway, is a major transportation route today. A new four lane route is now under construction with its expected opening to be in December. The use of automobiles has been a large factor in the decline of business in Campbell. People work and shop in out of town areas which are easily reached.

1874 AND 1875 STATISTICS

The following information gives some idea of population and agriculture in 1874 and 1875. However, since the village of Campbell is a part of the township of Campbell, this information represents the township rather than the village. At this writing, no specific information was found on the village.

In 1875 the total population for Campbell was 2089. This figure represents 1910 people born in the United States and 179 people born in foreign countries. Of the 1910 people born in the United States, 1755 were born in New York State. Of the 155 people born in other states, 3 were born in Maine; 1 in New Hampshire; 18 in Vermont; 17 in Massachusetts; 1 in Rhode Island; 19 in Connecticut; 13 in New Jersey; 55 in Pennsylvania; and 28 in other U.S. states. Of the 179 people born in foreign countries, 4 were born in Canada; 21 in England; 16 in the German Empire; 131 in Ireland; 6 in Scotland; and 1 in a country not listed.

The 2089 people in Campbell were represented by 423 families. The average number of persons to a family was 4.94.

In 1875 there were 11,950 acres of improved land for farming and 12,683 acres of unimproved land. Of the 12,683 acres of unimproved land, there were 5512 acres of woodland and 7171 acres of other unimproved land. The cash value of all farms in Campbell was \$585,525.

In 1874 the following number of bushels of crops were produced: barley, 1906 bushels; buckwheat, 6718 bushels; Indian corn, 15,405 bushels; oats, 29,415 bushels; rye, 395 bushels; spring wheat, 1713 bushels; winter wheat, 8706 bushels; and potatoes, 15,136 bushels.

In 1874 there were 11,900 apple trees producing 11,698 bushels of apples and 385 barrels of cider. There were also 1025 pounds of grapes produced and 150 gallons of wine made.

In 1875 maple sugar produced 123 pounds of sugar and 45 gallons of syrup. However, in 1874, there were 2585 pounds of honey collected.

The number of farms in 1875 was 234. Of these, 1 was under 3 acres, 8 were larger than 3 acres but under 10 acres, 9 were larger than 10 acres but under 20 acres, 41 were larger than 20 acres but under 50 acres, 94 were larger than 50 acres but under 100 acres, and 81 were larger than 100 acres but under 500 acres.

55

SCHOOLS

Early schools were usually built near the nucleus of a settlement. At the time of the building of the first school in the western part of the township, there were two key settlements. One settlement was that of the Campbell Settlement which was located near what is now Divens' Gas Station. The other key settlement in this part of the township was located in the southern end of the township on the west side of the Cohocton, a little below the present settlement of Curtis.

The first school was a double log house very likely heated by a fireplace in the early pioneer days. It was located in the southern end of the township on the west bank of the Cohocton opposite Culp's Hill.

Why wasn't the first school located near the early Campbell Settlement? There seems to be several possible factors. When Robert Campbell came in 1801-2, he had 13 children, all of whom were born before he came here. Lucy was the youngest being 10

or 11 years old at the time. However, Asa Mulliken married Rachael Campbell, Robert's daughter, soon after coming to the settlement, and they had 5 children. They lived in the last house in the southern end of the township on the west bank of the Cohocton. Minor Campbell also lived in this area with his family. He lived at the end of a lane branching from the old road also on the west side of the Cohocton. The first school was located at the end of this lane where the lane branched from the old road. The first possible factor in the location of the first school seemed to be the nearness to the younger children.

For many years in the pioneer period, there wasn't a bridge across the river. However, there was a ford in the river at the vicinity of the first school. This ford would permit children from the eastern side of the river to reach the school quite easily. This seemed to be another possible factor on the location of the first school.

Since a sawmill was located in the area, the third possible factor seemed to be the nearness to a sawmill.

At the time of the building of the first school, Robert Campbell was getting along in years. However, Asa Mulliken, his son-in-law, and Minor, his son, were quite young. A fourth possible factor seemed to be the nearness to the younger men who would have to do all the labor on the school.

Early schools were used not only for schooling but also for religious services. The Campbell Settlement already had two places for religious services, one being Robert Campbell's house and the other Frederick Stewart's house. The fifth possible factor seemed to be to have a meeting place for religious services in the area along with a school since the Campbell Settlement already had two.

It can be assumed that the subjects taught were the rudiments of reading, writing, spelling, and anything else the teacher was capable of teaching. The first known teacher was Rev. Benjamin B. Smith who moved here in 1830 and also conducted religious services during the week. His little salary for preaching was supplemented by about \$10.00 a month which he received in winter time for teaching our district school. By 1830-31, the fireplace system which was used to heat the building had been replaced by a large wood burning stove.

The second school in this part of the township was located in the vicinity of the Rev. Robert Campbell house. It was located near the Levi Stephen's house. John D. Hamilton, who later operated the tannery, went to this school in 1836. He continued in attendance until he had completed the subjects that were taught in the school. He studied rudiments of reading and even algebra. By 1857 this school was not standing since an 1857 map of Campbell does not show this building. However, the Levi Stephen's house is still standing today, located in the vicinity of Claude Seager's house.

The third school, the successor to the school in the Curtis area, was located at the corner of the back road to Curtis and the Curtis Hollow Road. This building is still standing and is used as a residence today. At the time of centralization in 1931 the school was still running.

When the third center of the settlement developed after the D.L.&W. crushed out the Campbell Settlement, a school was needed in the present settlement. The first school in the present settlement was on Main Street where M. J. Ward & Son, Inc. is now located. However, the school building was too small, and it was

moved to Church Street. It is still standing and today is used as a residence. A two story school was built in its place to accomodate the greater number of children. On the morning of January 19, 1883, the school building burned probably from an overheated stove. (See page #4)

With the burning of the school the question of the rebuilding came up. Hectic town meetings were held. The liberal faction wanted the school to be built on another site while the conservative faction wanted the school to be rebuilt where it was. The liberals won, and it was built on Clinton Street.

The school on Clinton Street was very much like the one that burned down. It had a front entrance hall and two classrooms downstairs. The first 6 grades were housed on the first floor with three grades in each room. Grades 7, 8, and 9 were upstairs in a large study hall. About 1900, if one would take everything offered in this school, it would amount to about the completion of ninth grade work. In 1911, if everything was taken, it would amount to two years of high school credit.

During this time, the school was called the Campbell Union School, and it was for only children of school age in the district. However, students from other districts were able to attend the school. A blank tuition was paid to the district for those children attending from other districts. By no means was this a form of centralization.

By 1909, there were two buses bringing in children from above the village and from the McNutt Road District. The buses were platform wagons pulled by horses. Frames made of narrow strips of wood were attached to the sides of the wagon with black oilcloth attached over the strips.

During the time Winfred Morrow was superintendent of schools, centralizations began taking place throughout the state. As with other districts in the state, an ambitious plan for centralization in the Campbell area began taking place. However, many people did not want centralization in the area. Some people were concerned with school taxes going too high. Others thought that some students would have to travel too far to get to the school. Still others had a matter of pride and feared they would lose their local schoolhouses. Finally, the centralization was approved and the construction on the new building began in 1931. In September, 1932, the building was opened, and the school became known as Campbell Central School.

Since the time of centralization, there are two additional sections to the original building. The first was in 1951-2, and the second in 1968-9, with the actual planning beginning in 1966. The original building was built on ten acres of land. Presently it stands on thirty three acres of land.

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS

On the evening of December 24, 1811, the inhabitants of Campbell and Mud Creek (Savona today) assembled at Archibald Campbell's house for the purpose of promoting public worship. During this meeting Rev. Robert Campbell was appointed moderator and Ralph Malbone secretary. It was agreed upon at this time that one half of the expense of \$125 for the gospel be paid by the inhabitants of Mud Creek and the other half by the inhabitants of Campbell. The remaining three fourths of his time was spent in nearby settlements.⁵⁶

Another meeting was held on January 20, 1812, at Frederick Stewart's for the purpose of forming themselves into a religious society. It was voted on that the name of the society should be "The First Presbyterian Cohocton Congregation or Society in the County of Steuben." The trustees were David Holmes, Solomon Campbell, Joseph Stevens, James Faulkner, John White, James Fulton, and Frederick Stewart. Archibald Campbell was clerk. It was voted on that Frederick Stewart's was to be the place for holding public worship.⁵⁷ On June 26, 1812, it was voted en that Archibald Campbell's house was to be the place to hold public worship until ammeeting house was built.⁵⁸

The first regular Presbyterian preaching began in 1830, when Rev. Benjamin B. Smith moved into the town. Mr. Smith held a noted revival in the first school. (See page 27) With the attendance going beyond the capacity of the building, a shed was erected against the outside, and the windows taken out between it and the school-room, to accomodate those who could not get in. Many people came from a distance to attend this meeting, and there was an unusual religious interest awakening.⁵⁹

In 1833. a church building was erected at a cost of \$850. It

-33-

was dedicated on Thursday, November 5, 1833, with Rev. B. F. Pratt preaching the first sermon. The first death in the church was Mrs. Sally Williams on February 13, 1834.⁶⁰

Succeeding Mr. Smith as pastor was Rev. Calvin Bushnell. Some of the other early pastors of the church were Rev. Charles Goodrich, 1835, assisted by Rev. Mr. White; Rev. James Hotchkin, about 1837; the name of the next pastor was not found as of this writing; Rev. E. D. Wells, November, 1841; Rev. Lewis Hamilton, June, 1842; Rev. Ebenezer Everett, 1844; Rev. Lewis Hamilton, again 1846; Rev. B. F. Pratt, 1849; and Rev. H. M. Johnson, who assisted Rev. Pratt in 1859 and 1860 when Mr. Pratt's health failed.⁶¹

The present church building was dedicated February 4, 1868, with Rev. Samuel M. Campbell, Minor Campbell's son, preaching the sermon. He was born in the Curtis area. At the time of the dedication, he was a minister at Rochester. The title of the sermon was "Sanctuary Memories" and was a history of Campbell.⁶²

Among the influential early families who were allied with the Methodist faith in Campbell were those of Robert Bonham and Samuel Cook.⁶³ The Methodist people organized in some form as early as 1827 or 1828. During this time, services were held with more or less regularity in the school-house, and different ministers, circuit preachers, and visiting clergymen officiated from time to time.⁶⁴

In 1869 the society purchased the old Presbyterian church edifice and remodeled it into a neat and commodious house of worship. The building and repairs cost about \$2500. It was dedicated January 21, 1869, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Searles of Auburn.⁶⁵

The pastor in 1879 was Rev. J. C. Stevens and the trustees were Squire Knowles, John K. Ford, Henry Thorp, Theodore Barrett, and Charles Barrett. Membership in 1879 was about 100 and Sunday

school was about 50.⁶⁶

The First Baptist Church of Campbell was first organized as a branch of the Savona Baptist Church in 1870 in the old school-house of district No. 2. The following persons constituted the original membership: Daniel Clark, Samuel Strait, Mulford Walling, Joanna Walling, Mary A. Clark, M. B. Horton, Evelyn Morse, Boraldus D. Fisk, Benjamin Abel, Emmons Abel, Octavia Abel, Fanny Abel, and Harrison Abel.⁶⁷

It remained in connection with the Savona Church until 1873 under the ministry of Rev. J. C. Mallory, pastor of the church at Savona. The first trustees were Simon Bixby, George K. Bennett, and Josiah T. Burrows. The first deacons were Boraldus D. Fisk, Emmons W. Abel, and Samuel Strait.⁶⁸

In 1873 a lot was purchased, and a neat church edifice was erected. Rev. Dr. Clark of New York preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. E. F. Hard, licentiate of the Bath Baptist Church, officiated as pastor about a year and a half. He was succeeded by Rev. E. T. Mallory. The membership in 1879⁶⁹ was 51.

The present Catholic Church in the town of Campbell was incorporated August 17, 1891 by the following:⁷⁰

1. The Right Rev. Stephin Vincent Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo in the state of N. Y.
2. The Rt. Rev. William Gleason, Vicar General of the Buffalo Diocese
3. The Rev. John J. Gleason, pastor of St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church of Campbell town, N. y.
4. William E. Stenson of Campbell
5. Patrick Mulvihill of Campbell

The religious organization of the church had been formed prior to this time and was already known as St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church of Campbell as given above.

The church has been served by pastors who were serving at the same time at Bath, Corning, or Bradford.

-35-

BANKING

The Bank of Campbell began business in July, 1877; and it kept pace in enterprise with the development of the town. Its first officers were George R. Sutherland, president, and W. S. Clark, cashier. In 1891 George R. Sutherland was still the president, and Charles R. Woodward was the cashier. Eventually the First National Bank of Bath absorbed the Bank of Campbell. The bank was kept open to tidy up and then later was closed. ⁷¹

POST OFFICE

The first post office in Campbellstown was established in 1808 in the house of the Rev. Robert Campbell. The first post master was the Rev. Robert Campbell. The post office was called the Campbellstown Post Office until it was designated in 1880 by the U. S. Post Office Department as the Campbell Post Office. [It is said that the pronounciation was changed from Cam'l to Campbèll when the conductor of the trains would announce the village.] ⁷²

-38-

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42. W. W. Clayton, History of Steuben County, New York, (Lewis, Peck, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1879), p. 214.
43. Ibid.
44. Ibid.
45. D. G. Beers, Atlas of Steuben County, New York, (Philadelphia, 1873), p. 43.
46. Clayton, History of Steuben County, p. 214.

47. Roberts, Gazetteer, p. 191.
48. Ibid.
49. Notes from Town Clerk's Record.
50. Interview, Mrs. Marie B. Cornell.
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52. Roberts, Gazetteer, p. 31.
53. Ibid., p. 37-38.
54. Clayton, History of Steuben County, p. 99-102.
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69. Ibid.
70. Records of Incorporations of Churches, Steuben County Clerk's
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APPENDIX I

APPENDIX II

-39-

The following is a copy of the will of Asa W. Mulliken, husband of Robert Campbell's daughter Rachael made out on April 18, 1818, and probated on June 18, 1818, taken from Steuben County Clerk's Office, Bath, N. Y:

In the name of God Amen I Asa W. Mulliken being weak in body but of sound and disposing mind and memory blessed by Almighty God therefor do make and publish this my last will a testament in manner and form following---In the first place I commend my soul to that God who gave it and my body to the dust from whence it came trusting that there will be a glorious resurrection---

As to my earthly substance I dispose of the same in the following manner towit I give and bequeath all my real and personal property to my dearly beloved wife Rachael to her and to her heir's and assigns forever for her to dispose of the same in the best manner she can if occasion requires for the payment of my debts and for the bringing up of my family and I hereby appoint her my sole Executrix of this my last will and testament. I also appoint her the Guardian of all my children until they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty one years and it is my will that she should distribute what of my estate shall remain after my just debts of every name and nature shall be paid in such manner and in such proportions to herself and to all my children which shall be living as the laws of the State of New York direct in cases where men die intestate and that she should pay to my sons their respective shares as they arrive at the age of twenty one years and to my daughters their respective shares as they shall arrive at the age of twenty one years or as soon as they shall respectively be married. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighteen.

/s/ Asa W. Mulliken

Signed sealed published and declared by the testator as and for his last will and testament in presence of us who have hereunto set our hands as witnesses in presence of the testator and in presence of each other.

/s/ Joshua Hathaway
/s/ Henry Bolman (signed by X)
/s/ Mary Boldman

The following is an inventory of Asa Mulliken taken
 March 12, 1819. This was found in the County Clerk's Office,
 Bath, New York:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Chesnut coloured mare worth | \$40.00 |
| 1 Sorrel colt 3 years old | 30.00 |
| 1 Spotted cow | 22.50 |
| 1 Dun cow | 20.00 |
| 1 Black heiffer 2 years old | 12.00 |
| 1 Red heiffer 2 years old | 12.00 |
| 1 Black 3 year old steer | 14.00 |
| 1 Black steer 1 year old | 6.00 |
| 1 Black heiffer 1 year old | 5.00 |
| 2 Calves | 2.00 |
| 21 Sheep | 31.50 |
| 5 Swine | 15.00 |
| 1 Old waggon | 10.00 |
| 1 Plough | 3.00 |
| 1 Drag | 3.00 |
| 1 Draught chain | 2.50 |
| 1 Brace chain | 1.00 |
| 1 Saddle | 12.00 |
| 1 Five pail kettle | 5.00 |
| 1 Three pail kettle | 3.00 |
| 1 Pot | 2.00 |
| 1 Dish Kettle | .88 |
| 1 Tea Kettle | .75 |
| 1 Bake Pan | 1.25 |
| 1 Frying Pan | .75 |
| 1 Trammel | 1.00 |
| 1 Pair andirons | 1.25 |
| 1 Shovel | 1.25 |
| 1 Iron wedge | .37 |
| 2 Common feather beds | 20.00 |
| 1 Small feather bed | 5.00 |
| Bedding | 10.00 |
| 1 Great coat | 15.00 |
| 1 Pair pantaloons | 2.00 |
| 1 Vest | 1.50 |
| 7 Cheers | 3.50 |
| 1 Chrry table | 2.00 |
| 2 Beadsteads | 3.00 |
| 1 Great wheel | 1.00 |
| 1 Little wheel | 2.00 |
| 1 Strait bodyd coat | 7.00 |
| 1 Cupboard | 3.00 |
| Cash | 11.00 |

-41-

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1 Axe | 1..-- |
| 1 Pair Stilards | 2..50 |
| Set of small spoons | 2..50 |
| 1 Sythe | ..75 |
| 1 Sickel | ..50 |

Oaths of
Minor Campbell and
George Teeple
Filed 12th March 1819

We Minor Campbell and George Teeple do
solemnly and sincerely swear and declare that we will
truly honestly and impartially apprise the personal
property of Asa Mulliken deceased according to the best
of our knowledge and ability.

/s/ Minor Campbell

/s/ George Teeple

Sworn and subscribed
before me this 12th day
of March 1819---

/s/ Wm. Chamberlain J. P.

APPENDIX III

Obituary of Minor Campbell

Source "Corning Journal"

September 14, 1865 (Thurs.) (d. September 7, 1865)

Another Pioneer Gone

Died at Hornby, on the 7th inst., Minor Campbell, in the 86th year of his age.

The above brief notice records the close of a long life, of sterling integrity, of various fortunes, and of real worth. Minor Campbell was born in the State of Connecticut in the year 1780 and was removed with his parents in 1784 to Stillwater, N. Y., whence he came to this county about 1800. Since that time his home has been at Campbelltown, except for a few years past, during which he has visited with one or another of his children.

His ancestry was Scotch Irish, of Presbyterian stock, and strongly marked by the peculiarities of that race. His grandfather and father were clergymen, and he leaves a son in the ministry, Rev. Dr. Samuel Campbell of Utica, New York.

By occupation, Mr. Campbell was a farmer and lumberman; being mostly known in the latter pursuit, and at one time having a very handsome competency, as the fruit of his labors. Like many others, however, he was overtaken in the financial crisis of 1857, and since that time has been in humble circumstances, an example of cheerful, contented, sober industry, and honest intentions. He leaves a posterity of thirty-two persons, three children, twenty-two grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren.

In character, Mr. Campbell was distinguished by kindness of heart, by plainness of speech, by great uprightness, and by a good strong hate of everything hateful and mean. He served his country a short term, during the War of 1812, was a Whig and a Republican in politics, and though past eighty when the late war was opened kept even step with passing events, and lived to see the glorious success of our arms. No man in the country kept himself better informed of the progress of the war; and nothing but his extreme old age kept him from enlisting in the service. He retained his mental faculties to the last, and has been able to walk five or six miles at a time, for the past ten years, except during a few brief sessions of illness.

He died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Duvall, through whose unceasing attentions his last days were comforted. His sister, Mrs. George Teeple of Campbell, was also frequently with him, and he appreciated the kindness so cheerfully shown him.

Mr. Campbell had for about thirty years been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and though too "slow of speech" to take a prominent place in public exercises, was very sincere in his profession, and faithfully attended to the doctrines of grace. "I have never had the assurance that some have," he said just before he died, "but I have no fear of death, and have no wish to live any longer." He gave directions about his burial, and his dress for the grave with great composure; expressed his great regret that he should be such a burden upon his friends, and passed away very quietly, on Thursday morning last at three o'clock. He was buried with appropriate services by the side of his departed wife, on Saturday at two p.m.

"His children rise up and called him blessed." Who has as good an opportunity as they to know his worth?

APPENDIX IV

The following information was found in the January 25, 1883, printing of the Corning Journal concerning the fire of the school located on Main Street.

"The public school building, in this place, burned Friday morning, January 19, cause unknown, but probably from the stove in the upper room, as when the fire was first discovered the room was all ablaze. A meeting has been called to determine about rebuilding, and the trustees are trying to find a place for temporary quarters for the school. The building was insured for \$3000. The school was never more flourishing than this winter, under the principalship of Prof. Perine, who has steadily grown in the confidence of the people and is a teacher of unusual ability. It would be a loss not easily repaired should this calamity necessitate his removal. Just now there is not a room of any kind to rent in this place and there is a demand for houses of all kinds."

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