

# Davidson - Campbell – Lowe

## From Dunfermline to Dunkirk

Researching a family name like “Campbell” can be an intimidating prospect. The number of Campbell’s coming from Scotland to the United States is mind boggling! However, once you have a place to start, I honestly have to say, Scotland is most agreeable to finding one’s roots. Their online resources are extensive and of course, once you find a few of your ancestors, there are many people out there in the world researching the same or similar lines. I started by talking to some family members as most people do. I had heard that Uncle Calvin had done some research prior to his passing, so I called Aunt Babe and she directed me to a second cousin that I didn’t even know I had, Christine Campbell. Fortunately for me, Christine was generous in sharing the work her brother, Craig, and she had done on our Campbell genealogy. What a blessing! Christine has first-hand memories of her grandmother (our great grandmother) Mary Campbell whose maiden name was Mary Ellen Davidson. Christine’s father, David Arthur Campbell was the youngest child of Mary, and was her caretaker as she became older. Christine remembers Mary as a fun and warm hearted grandmother. I am fortunate to have this wonderful cousin share in the quest of this discovery of our Campbell history.

Our Campbell lineage begins (to the best of my knowledge at this time), with a John Campbell. Now, this is vague and not collaborated with sources, but I picked up from other online trees that had our same branches. When I spoke to the genealogist of the Clan Campbell Society, Ruby Campbell, she remarked that she has no less than 13 volumes of “John” Campbell in her library! So, our “John Campbell” will remain as a question mark, until we can prove otherwise.

Our potential John, was born in Torryburn, Fife in 1660 or in Mamore, Inverness in 1655 and married a Bessie Patton in 1675. They lived in Torryburn, Fife, Scotland. I find at least 6 children attributed to them in the records. Alexander b: 1677 (IGI C114582), Margaret b: 1680, d: 1684 (IGI C114584), Margaret again b: 1684 (a common thing when one child dies to rename the next one to continue the naming tradition), John b: 1686, Janet b: 1689 (IGI C114584) and Thomas b: 1693 (IGI C114584) and possibly Bessie b: 1699. John, the father dies in either 1729 or 1732. Bessie’s death date is unknown, although it would be after 1699 based on the questionable daughter Bessie’s birth. Not a strong start for our family tree, but someone has found this info and reported it, so it is up to us to substantiate it!

**Thomas Campbell the 3<sup>rd</sup> son of John Campbell and Bessie Patton**, was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March 1693 in Torryburn, Fife (IGI C114584) and **married Janet Millar** on 24<sup>th</sup> September 1719

in Kilrenny, Fife, (IGI M114382). From this union seven children are attributed to them; Janet b: 1720, Thomas b: 1725 d: bef 1734, Andrew b: 1728, William b: 19 Apr 1731 in Kilrenny, Fife and christened on 15 May 1737 (IGI C114382), Thomas b: 7 Nov 1734 in Kilrenny, Fife and christened on 10 Nov 1734 (IGI C114382), Helen b: 1 Feb 1740 in Kilrenny, Fife, christened: 3 Feb 1740, married James Young, 26 Jan 1816 in Kilrenny and died 2 Feb 1817 in Kilrenny, John b: 12 May 1737 in Kilrenny, c: 15 May 1737 (IGI C114382). Other than the IGI records, I have no further proof or knowledge of this family in Kilrenny and Torryburn. Much more work needs to be done in the parish records.

**Andrew, the 3<sup>rd</sup> son of Thomas and Janet Millar**, was born 23 Sep 1728 in Kilrenny, christened: 29 Sep 1728, and married 21 Nov 1760 in Dunfermline, Fife (IGI M190541, Scots Peop 424/00 0100 0023), to **Sarah Rolland**. He died 26 Aug 1776 in Torryburn, Fife, Scotland. I have found a mortcloth record in Torryburn for an Andrew Campbell dated 28 Aug 1776 (Scots Peop 458/00 0030 0031). A mortcloth was a black drape for the funeral carriage that was usually rented by the undertaker. There were different versions of cloth, some fancy, some plain; and they were graded best, second and third and were priced accordingly. Andrew's mortcloth was 3 shillings and was graded second. This was often a symbol of the financial status of the family. For their meager wages, it was a considerable price. I find many recognizable names on this mortcloth record that I have entered on our family tree at various branches. The surnames of Reid, Spowart, Wilson, Miln, Drysdale, and Millar will resurface as we branch out on our tree.

Much more work from Fife, Scotland would have to be done to find the extent of these Campbell's descendants. The birth and death records in the 1700's are old parish records when one can find them and are not as detailed as later statutory records. Parentage and marriage with family information is often difficult to be certain of prior to 1855. The IGI references (International Genealogical Index) are provided by the Morman Church family history library, but I often have no actual documents to substantiate the persons and the dates. Therefore, I leave this family unit unfinished for further research. Andrew is our direct ancestor and we can follow his lineage as we move forward in time.

The marriage of **Andrew Campbell and Sarah Rolland** was fruitful. Many trees branch off of this particular family union! One of those trees state that they resided at Craigflower Estate, in Torryburn. I believe there was a coal mine on the property. It was owned by Jas. Colville. Another research project!

Sarah Rolland was born on 27 Mar 1737 in Dunfermline, Fife, and christened 7 Apr 1737. She was the daughter of James Rolland and Sarah Gray. Seven children were born to Andrew and Sarah that I have found. Sarah, their 2<sup>nd</sup> child was born 27 Oct 1763, d: 1769 about age 6; Thomas, b: 17 Jan 1766 in Torryburn, Fife (IGI C114585), married Christian Allan 27 Dec 1793 in Dunfermline, Fife; Janet b: 19 Jun 1768 in Torryburn, Fife (Scots People 458/00 0020 0190); Sarah b: 20 Jun 1770 Torryburn married Thomas Allan on 9 Feb 1793; Alexander b: 16 Nov 1772 in Torryburn, m: Alison Skinner?; and Andrew b: 18 Aug 1775 in Torryburn, Fife m: Margaret Wilson? 19 Nov 1802. The direct ancestor of our lineage was their first born son, John, born 16

Aug 1761 in Dunfermline, Fife and married Jean Brown on 17 Sep 1785 in Torryburn, Fife (Scots People 458/00 0020 0496).

**John Campbell, son of Andrew and Sarah Rolland** was born in Dunfermline, but married **Jean Brown** in Torryburn, Fife on 17 Sep 1785 (Scots Peop 458/00 0020 0496). Torryburn is the port town which serves the inland town of Dunfermline. I have two possible sets of parents for Jean Brown, but have not been able to conclusively find proof of one or the other. I am leaning toward Willam Brown and Jean Patterson, due to family naming traditions, which our Campbell families kept for generation after generation. The first born daughter would be named after the mother's mother, and we have **Jean** b: 10 Jul 1786 c: 16 Jul 1786. Then there is a **Margaret** listed for this couple b: 22 Jan 1787, c: 28 Jan 1787. This name does not fit in the naming convention nor is the date probable....possible, but 8 months after Jean? It's possible that this child is not correct in the other family trees. The third child fits the naming tradition, named after the father's mother. **Sarah** born 19 Oct 1788 in Halbeath, a coal mining suburb of Dunfermline. She was christened on 26 Oct 1788. She married Robert Smith in 1810. **Andrew** born 28 Mar 1791 in Halbeath and christened 3 Apr 1791 (IGI C119497), is named after the father's father and again follows the tradition for the first born son. He is the first person that I find an occupation listed on his marriage record on 13 May 1820 to Janet Allan, as a coal hewer (IGI M100121, Scotland's People 424/00 0160 0016). The next child in line would be **William** b: 13 Mar 1794 in Halbeath, and christened on 16 Mar 1794 (IGI C119498). He married a Margaret Brown in about 1818. This would follow the naming convention where the second son is named after the mother's father, William Brown. I have not researched the Margaret Brown vs William Brown connection. The next son in line is **Thomas** b: 19 Apr 1799 and this name is found in both our Campbell generations an uncle and great uncle which would have also followed the naming tradition. Finally another son, **John** b: 18 May 1803 in Halbeath, who married **Sarah Duncan** on 2 Nov 1828 in Halbeath (IGI M119507, Scots People 424/00 0160 0216). The occupations of most of the children in this family were all related to the coal mining industry. Our family lineage continues through John Campbell and Sarah Duncan who lived at Halbeath Colliery.

"Halbeath" derives from the Gaelic "choil beath"- wood of birches. In the summer of 1789, a coal pit was sunk on the town's property. It was difficult to keep it clear of water due to the shallow water table. It was scarcely a village, being primarily a coal work area, but in 1821 the number of persons belonging to the Halbeath Colliery was 841. It contained eight or nine seams of good workable coal, and was in high repute. (History of D'line by A. Mercer pg. 208) The colliery belonged to John Clarkson, Esq. The colliery was comprised of several hundred acres. It contained cannel or parrot coal. It is not known when coal started to be mined there, but it must have been thriving by 1738 when the Wagon Road was constructed from Halbeath to the harbor at Inverkeithing. We know our Campbell ancestors were there as far back as the late 1780's. The school at Halbeath was built in 1875, and was under the School Board of the Parish of Dunfermline. It was closed in 1966. (History of the Streets of Halbeath Village, pg. 444)

John Campbell was born 18 May 1803 to parents John Campbell and Jean Brown. He was christened 22 May 1803 in Dunfermline. As an adult he was employed as a collier at the Halbeath colliery. He met and married Sarah Duncan born 04 Nov 1806 who was also residing at Halbeath. They married at Dunfermline, 2 Nov 1828 (OPR marriages Scots People 424/00 0160 0216).

That union produced 6 children that we know of. John, 16 Aug 1829; William, abt 1832; Jean, 1837 and Sarah, 1842. John is not listed in the 1841 census, so we assume he dies before then. The five latter children are listed on the 1841 census of 6 Jun in Halbeath, County of Fife. This is the first official census year in Scotland. Later, Andrew was born in 12 Jan 1845 and Janet in 1848.

The statutory records in Scotland don't begin until the year 1855. So, it is my best educated guess on the parish record I found noting a John Campbell's death 02 Oct 1850 in Halbeath, Fife, Scotland of consumption at the age of 48. It makes sense that this could be him. In the 1841 census he is listed along with Sarah his wife, son William, and daughters Jean and Sarah. He is listed as a coal miner living in Halbeath. He is not found in the 1851 census.

In the 1851 census, his widow, Sarah age 42 is a domestic datres? (difficult to read the census) living with son William age 19 a coal miner, Jane age 14 an outdoor worker at the mine, Sarah age 9 in school, Andrew age 5 in school, Janet age 3, and a boarder Isabella Simpson age 14 who works at the cotton factory as a yarn bleacher. Dunfermline was well known for its textile industry and employed many people in both factory and cottage based industries.

By 7 Apr 1861 census, Sarah age 54 still resides in Halbeath and is living with Andrew age 17 a coal miner and Janet at age 13 has the luxury of being in school. A boarder William Lepels age 26, a coal miner resides with them.

In Mar 1865, son Andrew's marriage license reveals that Sarah Duncan Campbell is deceased and I further found a death record of 28 Sep 1861, 12:15 pm. The residence is listed as East Whitefield, Dunfermline. She was 55 years old. Her malady was listed as unknown and lasted for 10 months. William Campbell her son was present at her death.

I did find a christening record for Sarah Duncan born 4 Nov 1806 and christened 9 Nov 1806, to parents John Duncan & Janet Campbell. (IGI C452089). Her parentage is verified by her statutory death record from Scots People (424/02/0137).

The children of John Campbell and Sarah Duncan are as follows: 1<sup>st</sup> born son **William** b: 1831 in Halbeath, marries 15 Jan 1855 in Dunfermline to **Euphemia Anderson** (Scots People 424/02 0003), and dies 11 May 1905 (Scots People 424/00/0204). **Jane** b: 1837, marries 7 Jul 1856 in Dunfermline to **David Puncheon**, and dies 15 Jul 1880 in Elk Co., Pennsylvania, USA; **Sarah** b: 1839, marries: 18 Jun 1860 John McKinlay (IGI M114241) and dies 24 Jan 1882 in Elk Co., Pennsylvania, USA; **John** b: 02 Dec 1844, dies at age 4 on 6 Feb 1849 in Halbeath, Fife, of an unnamed fever (Scots People 424/00/0180/0334); **Andrew** b: 12 Jan 1845, marries 31 Mar 1865

Christine Lamb Lowe in Dunfermline. (Scots People 424/01/0052) He dies on 26 Nov 1913 in Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania. The cause on the Pennsylvania death cert # 111649 is cystitis (U.T.I.) at the age of 72. Christine was born 28 July 1845 possibly in Newton, Edinburgh, Scotland and lived until age 91. She died on 12 Aug 1936 of acute debilitation of heart. Pennsylvania cert # 77711. The next child to be born was **Margaret** b: 1848 in Dunfermline and she dies as an infant of the same fever as John on 6 Feb 1849. The address shown on the death cert is Rumblingwell located about 1 mile NW of Dunfermline. **Janet** is born in 1848 in Dunfermline, lives with her mother, Sarah until her mother dies 28 Sep 1861 (Scots People 424/02 0137). Then I lose track of Janet. The ninth child born is **George** and he is born on 16 Jan 1849 in Halbeath and is not on the 1851 census so I assume that George succumbs to the fever as did John and Margaret. However, he is not listed with John and Margaret on the death record. 1849 was obviously a difficult and sad time for this family. Perhaps it was for the whole community if the fever was community wide.

Most of John and Sarah's sons that survive childhood become miners at the colliery, as well as Jane the older daughter who is employed as an outdoor worker at Halbeath. It was common for women and children from the early age of 9 years, to work the jobs in and above the mine pit. Pithead workers, and outdoor workers oftentimes lugged the baskets called creels, of coal up to the top of the pit to empty them. It was back breaking work. Children were used extensively because they were small enough to crawl into tight spaces. Everyone in the family was subjected to work for the mine boss. Andrew and Christine must have met in the company of miners in a close knit community. On their marriage certificate, Andrew listed as a collier at Halbeath, met Christine Lowe a pit head worker at Donnibristle, Aberdour, another mine near the coast in the county of Fife.

John and Sarah's daughters, Jane and Sarah, married coal miners. One son, William, stayed in Fife, and is listed as a Spirit Merchant, and then later as a publican (one who owns a pub). He breaks the century old tradition of father and son coal mining! The last daughter, Janet is found with her mother in the Apr 1861 census and is only 13. I cannot find her in the 1871 census, and more work needs to be done to find what becomes of her.

After the death of their mother, three of the adult children and their families take heed of the president of the mining association, Mr. McDonald, who in 1868 was reported as saying that the "mining trade is giving no evidence of improvement, and many men are still unemployed. The markets are dull and coal continues to accumulate at the pitheads. One colliery in the district has a stock on hand of about 36,000 tons." The Scotsman on 2 Mar 1868 reported "On account of the great depression which still exists in the mining and iron trade, a considerable number of miners in the Dunfermline district left last week for America acting on the suggestion of Mr. McDonald."

I believe the first couple from our family who embarked on a ship to America was **Andrew and Christine**. They arrived in the Port of New York on the SS Iowa traveling from Glasgow, Scotland on 13 Jul 1869. Andrew is age 24, Christine is 20, and they traveled with their two small

children Elizabeth age 3, and John age 1. I also see that Christine's brother, James Lowe age 18 traveled with them. What a journey that must have been!!! I find them in June of 1870 settled in Benzinger, Elk, Pennsylvania living next door to her parents William Low age 57 and Elizabeth age 48 and their three adult children Thomas 21, James 19, and Mary age 17. I have not found the ship record of the Lowe's first passage, but it appears to not be on the same manifest as Andrew and Christine.

The next two families travelled to America together. **Jane Campbell** and **David Puncheon** along with their five children; William age 11, John age 7, Christina age 5, David age 3, and Janet 6 months, stepped aboard the SS Britannia. Her sister, **Sarah**, and husband **John McKinlay** traveled with their three children; Sarah age 7, Alexander age 5, and Janet age 6 months. They landed in the Port of New York on 11 Oct 1869. I find the families listed in Benzinger, Elk, Pennsylvania, by the 21 Jul 1870 census. Their ages are completely different on the census and I did not find the youngest Janet of the Puncheon family listed on the census. How difficult this journey must have been for them! The census in 1870 further notes that David and Jane could not read or write, not uncommon for our coal mining families.

Our family history line descends from **Andrew and Christine**. Their lives merged in Dunfermline on 31 Mar 1865. James M. Rose was the minister at Douglas Street, Dunfermline, for the marriage of Andrew age 21 and Christine age 20. The marriage was witnessed by a relation of the registrar, James Nilson and possibly a friend, David Simpson. (The Simpsons must be related but I haven't found the complete connection). The Campbell parents were deceased by then, but Christina's parents; William Lowe, a coal miner, and Elizabeth Lamb Lowe were present.

As stated before, on 13 Jul 1869 Andrew and Christine, both age 24, with their two children Elizabeth age 3 (named after Christine's mother), and John age 1 (named after Andrew's father), stepped off the SS Iowa from Glasgow, Scotland in the Port of New York. This young couple took the huge step. They were brave and adventurous, and perhaps a bit desperate! They worked their way west to Elk County, Pennsylvania and I find them living there by the Jun 1870 census. I wish I had family lore about the trip west. I do know that William, was born in Oneida, Huntington in Aug 1870 so there must have been a brief stay in Elk County and then they traveled back east to Huntington County working for a while, then back west, settling finally in Elk County. They are back with the rest of the family in Benzinger, Elk County by the Jun 1880 census.

The mines of the St. Mary's Coal Company in Elk County, Pennsylvania opened in September 1863 and by July 1864 mining operations began. This was only one mine of many in the area, and it appeared that the mines were worked until they were exhausted. The Dagus was three miles northeast of St. Mary's and was mined until 1884. It mined bitumous coal. The Hazel Dell mine just east of St. Mary's opened in 1879 by the Cascade Coal Company and employed 45 men. The Keystone mines were one and one half miles east of St. Mary's and employed 130 men and produced 80,000 tons annually. These were a few of the possible mines that our

Lowe's and Campbell's could have been employed by. More research is needed to find which exact mines they worked in.

In 1870 the census in Elk County, Pennsylvania shows the Lowe family and the Campbell's living next door to each other. William and Elizabeth Lowe lives with sons Thomas age 21, James age 19, and daughter, Mary age 17. Next door was Andrew, Christine, Elizabeth age 4 and John age 2. Benzinger was an old township near St. Marys. The 1 Jun 1880 census shows "Andy" age 35 a coal miner living with Christina age 34, Lizzie age 14, John age 12 is working in the mines, William L. age 9, Thomas age 6, Sarah age 3, and Jennie age 3 mo. Unfortunately, a fire destroyed the U.S. 1890's census records, so we have no records for the next census.

**Andrew and Christine** had a total of 10 children. They followed the Scot naming tradition as far as I can see. First born was **Elizabeth Lowe Campbell** born 13 Dec 1865 in Dunfermline. She married Samuel Wallwork on 25 Dec 1884 in St. Mary's, Elk County, Pennsylvania. She dies in Summerville, Jefferson County on 15 Sep 1952. A son **John**, named after Andrew's father, was born on 6 May 1869 in Aberdour, Fife just before embarking on the SS Iowa for America. He marries Mary Margaret Flynn on 7 May 1891 in Jefferson County and dies on 21 Jun 1938 in Punxsutawney, Jefferson County. The next son is appropriately named after the mother's father. **William Lowe Campbell** was born 17 Aug 1870 in Oneida, Huntingdon County and married Mary Ellen Davidson on 24 Dec 1892 in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. He dies on 19 Jan 1952 in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York. A son **Andrew** was born 13 Aug 1872, but dies on 5 Feb 1874 at the age of 2. I believe he should be buried in Benzinger, Elk County.

**Thomas Lowe Campbell** is born on 29 Sep 1874 in Benzinger, Elk County and married in 1903 to Ida Alice Yates. He lived in Rimersburg, Clarion County, Pennsylvania for most of his married life and dies there on 6 Jul 1940. Another son, **David**, is born on 10 Jan 1876, but dies 26 Jan 1876, in Benzinger, Elk County. A year and a half later, second daughter and 7<sup>th</sup> child, **Sarah Duncan Campbell** is born and named after Andrew's mother according to tradition. She was born 12 Aug 1877 in Benzinger, and married John P. Schwartz on 23 Dec 1894 in Jefferson County. She died on 5 May 1958 in Dubois, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. The eighth child is **Christine Lowe Campbell**, named after her maternal grandmother and born on 5 Feb 1879 in Benzinger. She married, James Brown Wyse on 6 Sep 1898 in Jefferson County and died on 7 Feb 1950 in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Named after a great grandmother on the paternal side, **Jean "Jennie" Campbell** is born on 14 Mar 1880 in St. Mary's. She married Herman Franklin Henry in 1899 and went to Ohio for a time, but ends up in Anita, Jefferson County and died on 18 Dec 1959. Jennie was a seamstress for the WPA sewing project according to the 1940 census. The youngest child is **Isabel**, born 13 Dec 1881 in Jefferson County. She married a brother of the Schwartz family, Clarence, in about 1904 and died 27 Oct 1936. I need to find her death record which has been elusive. Clarence surprisingly died in Tustin, Orange County, California in 1972 and was living there at the time our family was there....small world that we didn't know about!

According to the census on 2 Jun 1900, Andrew and Christine had moved to the nearby town of Snyder in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, probably to another working mine. Andrew is age 55 and a coal miner, Christina shows age 54, Isabella age 18 and Christina's mother Elizabeth Lowe age 80, a widow born in Scotland, is living with them. Andrew and Christine are listed as being married for 33 years. In the 1910 census Andrew age 67 is still listed as a coal miner and Christine is age 66. He died on Nov 26 1913 in Jefferson County and is buried in McCalmont, Jefferson Co., at the Knights of Pythias Cemetery in plot # 194. I cannot find Christine in the 1920 census records, however she is living with daughter Sarah in McCalmont in the Apr 1930 census. She is 84. She lives for six years more and dies on 12 Aug 1936 in Summerville. Perhaps she was staying with daughter Elizabeth who resided in Summerville at that time. Christine is buried with Andrew in the Knights of Pythias Cemetery in Anita, Jefferson Co., plot 194.

Our family history continues through the line of **William Lowe Campbell and Mary Ellen Davidson**. What a great couple this was!!! I believe the Campbell men met the Davidson men in the mines, since the Davidson family had immigrated to Jefferson County from the Dalkeith area coal mines in Scotland. I am speculating that Mary Ellen was introduced to William and a Christmas Eve wedding was planned when the families could all take a break and join together. William and Mary had seven children that we know of. The first born son, aptly named after William's father, is **Andrew Reginald**, born 12 Nov 1893 in Anita, Young Township, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. He married Estella Mayer on 2 Jul 1920 in Dunkirk New York. He died in Sacramento, California on 14 Jan 1984 at age 91. **James Davidson Campbell** was born next and was named after Mary Ellen's father according to tradition. He was born on 28 Jan 1896 in Anita, Jefferson, Pennsylvania. He married Viola M. Tooker in about 1924 in Coshocton, Ohio where he was employed as a machinist and made his way west over his lifetime, finally settling in Mountlake Terrace, Snohomish, Washington where he died in 1975. The third son, **William Lowe Campbell Jr.** is born on 2 Mar 1898 Jefferson County, Pennsylvania. He married Bretta T. Hill and was living in Ohio when a brain tumor suddenly took his life on 7 Jun 1934. I have not been able to find William Jr. in the 1930 census records, however in 1920 he was a machinist at the railroad. The loss of their beloved son and brother must have been so difficult for William and Mary and family. The first daughter is **Ellen DeRuth Campbell**, born 15 Nov 1900 in Brockway, Jefferson, Pennsylvania. She married Norris Daniel Damon on 26 Jul 1924 in Dunkirk, New York. She died on 14 Jun 1987 in Dunkirk after a successful life as a teacher and principal in the public school system. Her son, Stuart Damon, has been a pleasure to "meet" and share the Campbell tree with. The 5<sup>th</sup> child is **Hazel Christine** born 28 Dec 1903 in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania. She married John Leo Wiser on 22 Oct 1928 in Dunkirk, and eventually moved to Schenectady, New York, where she died on 26 Sep 2000. Her son, Paul Wiser has been another great cousin to "meet" through this genealogical journey! Another daughter, the 6<sup>th</sup> child is **Mabel Mae** born 3 Feb 1907 in Brookville, Jefferson, Pennsylvania. She married Roy Iversen, but they are killed in a tragic vehicle accident on 23 Apr 1945 in Glen Falls, New York. Another sad event for William and Mary! And last but not least is **David Arthur Campbell**. He must have been a surprise for Mary as he was born nine years after her previous child! But what a



delightful surprise! David was born on 17 Apr 1916 in Falls Creek, Clearfield, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Mary Ludwig on 16 Aug 1941 in Dunkirk, New York, and died on 28 Feb 1994 in West Rupert, Bennington, Vermont. He was something of an amateur photographer, and his photo of William and Mary is wonderful to have! His daughter, Christine, who gifted the photo to me, is the first contact I had with extended family. I treasure her friendship!

When we list the birth dates and death dates of family who lived in the most recent years, it feels strange to not speak about the details in between the beginning and the end of their lives. I have been able to “get to know” some of these folks through family members’ photos and verbalized stories, even newspaper articles ...but I wanted to list each child as I had with the previous generations and we will explore their lives more as we go forward. And I hope all the cousins that receive this work will correct any misstatements, add to the stories, and forgive me for anything I may have incorrectly reported. I would appreciate any and all discussion.

The census records are our lifeline in family history, and the first census we find **William and Mary** together is on 2 Jun 1900. William age 28 a coal miner is married for 8 years to Mary age 26. They have three children; Andrew age 6, James age 4, William Lowe Jr. age 2. They live in Brockwayville borough in Jefferson County. In 1910 the family moved to Brookville, in the same county. William, a coal miner age 39 lives with Mary age 38, and children; Andrew Reginald age 16, James Davidson age 14, William Lowe Jr. age 12, Ellen DeRuth age 9, Hazel Christine age 6, and Mabel Mae age 3. I am not sure where some of Mary’s family names come from. I have not found Andrew’s middle name Reginald noted in the family names past, and I am not certain of the middle name DeRuth. Perhaps cousins can give some insight here! It could be Mary was exercising her new freedom in her new country!

We find the Davidson family in Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, in the 1910 census. James Davidson Sr. and his unmarried children are all located in New York by 1910. The Campbell’s follow prior to 1917 as they all show up on the Jan 1920 census in Dunkirk, New York. I believe the date was sometime soon after April 1916 but before June 1917. On 5 Jun 1917, Andrew R. has a WWI military registration listed in Dunkirk with a residence at 745 Lion St., stating he was a boilermaker at the Locomotive Co. Some members of the Lowe family remained in Pennsylvania, but several of the menfolk migrated to work in the mines in Colorado. The patriarch, William Lowe died in McKean, Pennsylvania, sometime after 1880 but before 1900. So why did they leave Pennsylvania? Job opportunities!

The Atlas Crucible Company, located in Dunkirk, began as early as 1891, and was reorganizing around 1910 as the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Mill, expanding its output. Jobs were advertised for workers, and many coal mining families in west central Pennsylvania who had been out of work sporadically for several years prior, heeded that call. There had been strikes amongst the coal mines in Pennsylvania around 1909, and although I have no proof that our families were part of the strikes, the 1910 census records show that they were not employed on the date of the census in April, and had been out of work 6 weeks in 1909. The prospect of new jobs combined with the fact that Mary Campbell had vocalized that “her sons should NOT work in the coal

mines" spurred the Davidson men to action. I believe I have found that James and John Davidson made their way north to Dunkirk to learn of the situation. I find them in 1900 in Dunkirk before any of the other families. They were living as boarders and listed as laborers. They have different birth places and their birthdates are not the same, but who knows what they told the census taker and their boarding house matron! William Lowe Campbell moved with Mary and his unmarried children, to Dunkirk sometime after the spring of 1916 when David Arthur their youngest son, was born. Andrew Campbell, William's father, had died in 1913 and his mother, Christina Lowe Campbell was dividing her time between her daughters' family's Sarah Schwartz and Elizabeth Wallwork who remained in Pennsylvania.

With her desire to keep her sons out of the coal mines, Mary Campbell was attempting to break a chain of servitude that went back hundreds of years. Historically, the sons of coal mining families were brought into the mines about the age of nine. This tradition carried forward to the coal mines in America just as it had in Scotland. It was back breaking work and young boys were introduced to the dark, dank underground mining work generally by the time they were age twelve. The very youngest remained "above the pit" emptying buckets, or dealing with the ponies or sorting the coal chunks along with various other chores. It was dangerous work, for young and old alike, and didn't afford the possibility of attending school after the age of nine. Many women were also found with jobs as "Pit Workers" in Scotland especially. Christina Lowe was listed as a pit worker at the Donnibristle Colliery when she met Andrew Campbell in Aberdour, Fife, Scotland. Her occupation is recorded on the marriage record in 1865. Pit workers would bring the baskets(creels) of coal strapped to their foreheads and backs up ladders or a winding dangerous stairway and empty the heavy loads above the pit, then go back down for another load. It was harsh, physical work, and there are stories of women lamenting their existence as a pit worker. One account I had read, the woman fell into the pit and died. I am sure it happened more than once.

Miners were oftentimes considered the property of the mine boss, and the children of miners were theirs as well. This happened generation after generation, some families continuing with the same mine boss for many years. There was no freedom in moving from mine to mine unless the boss told them to go or allowed them to go. When a mine gave up its coal, the miners could follow to the next pit that was opened. This was commonplace in West Central Pennsylvania, as it seems the coal veins were less prolific than in Scotland. However, I did find information on the early mines of Elk County that stated the Cascade mine, which employed 130 hands, produced 80,000 tons annually. My guess would be that the Dagus mine in and around the same area, could have been one of the mines that our family worked in. It was mined up until 1884. In fact I find Sarah Campbell McKinlay, sister to Andrew, at the Dagus Mine. Her son and husband John McKinlay must have worked at the Dagus Mine as her children were born there according to genealogy records I found.

The Davidson and Campbell families moved north and settled in Dunkirk, New York. Dunkirk was a small port town just southwest of Buffalo. It was having unprecedented growth in 1910.

I'm sure that the steel mill was a big part of that growth, but the railroad line that ran through Ohio to New York, employed many of our family members as well. Lyle would remark that Sandpoint, Idaho, where he came to live near us in 2002, reminded him of Dunkirk with its tree lined streets and houses that were built in the early 1900's, although Dunkirk is a much larger city! I'm sure the many railroad lines contributed to that memory as well. We have several Northern Pacific lines that run through our county.

The census records in 1920 shows William Lowe age 49 is a wire worker in the steel plant, living with Mary E. age 47, Andrew age 26 is a mill hand at the steel plant, James D. age 23 is a machinist at the railroad, William L. Jr. age 21 a machinist at the railroad, Ellen D. age 19, Hazel C. age 16, Mabel age 13, and David age 3. By 1930 William age 57 is a laborer at the shovel plant (steel plant?) and Mary age 56 lives with him. David is at home age 13. They live at 39 W. Green Street in Dunkirk and their home is valued at \$5,000. Amazing what is listed in the census records? The April 1940 census lists William age 69 and Mary age 68 with no occupations listed. We can assume retirement has been reached! I believe this is the first Campbell in our family history to "retire" before dying of a coal mining related malady! David age 23 is listed as a new worker with no occupation mentioned. Hazel Wiser age 36 and her son Paul age 5 is living with them. She is a bookkeeper for a transportation company.

William dies on 16 Jan 1952 at the age of 81. His death is attributed to coronary thrombosis. Mary lives two years more and passes on 10 Dec 1954. The cemetery record states coronary thrombosis for Mary as well. I read that Mary had fallen and broken her hip in the Dunkirk Evening Observer on 21 Feb 1934. It seems that she slipped on the hardwood floor and fell. She had a trip to the hospital and then she returned home! This was not to be the end of Mary as she lived for 20 years more!! William and Mary are both buried together at the Forest Hill Cemetery, plot CC157 in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York where many of our Dunkirk family are buried.

**Andrew Reginald**, was a boilermaker at the American Locomotive Company in Dunkirk, when he signed the registration for WWI Enlistment. He was 23 in Jun 1917. Andrew entered the service on 24 Sep 1917, trained at Parris Island, South Carolina, and served from 18 Aug 1918 to 14 July 1919. He served with the American Expeditionary Forces and received a purple heart for injuries received on 1 Nov 1918 during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. He was awarded that Purple Heart some sixty years later in 1978. He was wounded twice before being discharged on 26 July 1919.

Andrew must have been courting Estella for some time before he enlisted in the Marines in 1917. On Saturday the 15<sup>th</sup> of September, Estella hosted a farewell party in his honor. It was held at her parent's home on Canary St. They were married about one year after he was discharged. The date was July 2<sup>nd</sup> 1920, and it was officiated by yet another minister in the family, Edward Calvin Clark. Reverend Clark was Estella's great uncle, the husband of Bertha Wagner, sister to Mary Wagner Mayer. Once I discovered Rev. Clark and his relationship to the family, I realized where Andrew and Estella found their 2<sup>nd</sup> son's name, Calvin! Upon

questioning Lyle about his name, he told me that his mother's favorite religious musician was named Lyle. So apparently Estella named him for a well-known Christian musician! The census states Andrew was employed by Allegheny Ludlum Steel Plant as a steel heater in the machine shop in 1920. He was also a lay minister with the United Methodist Church, guest minister at the church in Sheridan, and other churches and preached many Sunday sermons.

The Andrew R. Campbell household was run as a very strict religious household. Lyle spoke his prayers in German at the age of four according to his baby book notations. Andrew and Estella made their first home in Estella's parent's home. Mary Wagner Mayer, Lyle's grandmother, lived with her daughter until her death on 5 Aug 1948 at age 80. Mary taught Lyle bible verses and songs that he recited or sang for their friends and at church activities often. Andrew and Estella were proud parents and associated mostly with church parishioners and the extended Wagner family. According to the family members I have spoken with, ties with the Campbell and Davidson families were limited.

Their first home was at 209 Canary Street in Dunkirk. Later the census and family records show them at 632 Swan Street. The mortgage on the Swan St. home was assigned over to Andrew on 19 Aug 1948 by Mary Mayer to Andrew Campbell. Andrew, Estella, Henry and Mary resided together on Swan Street until after Estella died in February 1980 and Andrew went to live with son Calvin and his family in Sacramento, California. Andrew passed in January 1984 and was taken back to Dunkirk to be buried next to Estella in Forest Hill Cemetery in Fredonia, New York plot BB11.

There are many records of the family and their church activities found in the Dunkirk Evening News. I find quite a few references to both the Davidson and Campbell families and their church related activities, teas, bible study groups, card parties, weddings and funerals. Actually, every Sunday that Andrew preached, there is a mention of the program would be planned for that particular day. Because Estella and the boys sang at several services, they were mentioned as part of the church service when appropriate. She was often the music accompaniment, playing hymns on the piano. The social news of the day was something these families were noted in often. The Davidson's were also very active in scouting and their local church activities according to the newspapers.

Lyle Mayer Campbell, our father, was born on 20 Aug 1921 in his parent's home at 1:00 pm at 209 Canary Street in Dunkirk, New York. The 1925 census states that Andrew age 30 is living with Estella age 28, Lyle age 3, Estella's father Henry G. Mayer age 66, and her mother Mary Ann age 66. This house was the 632 Swan Street address that Lyle lived in for the rest of his youth until he left home to enter the service. By 1930, the census states that Andrew age 36 is a die setter at the Allegheny Ludlum Steel plant while Estella age 35 is at home with Lyle age 8, Calvin age 2, and her mother, Mary age 72. The 1940 census seems very much the same. Andrew age 45 is a die setter at the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Plant, Estella age 44 at home, Lyle age 15 student, and Calvin age 12 student, Mary Mayer age 82. Lyle remembers going by the die shop and hearing the hammers ping as they hit the steel.

Lyle and Calvin were known to sing with Estella in various church related venues. He was also a member of the Dunkirk High School Glee Club. In his year book, it reveals that his knick name was "Soup". It also states he was a part of the English and History clubs. In 1941 Lyle attended a vocational training program in drafting and as a machinist while being employed at CMK Auto Parts.

Lyle enrolled at the Chicago School of Aircraft Instruments 28 Feb 1942, in order to earn a certificate in aircraft instrumentation. He went to classes in the mornings and soon became the purchasing agent for the school in the afternoons. He also served as an assistant instructor for the Army, Navy, and Air Corp. school classes there. When the draft came calling, the school was able to procure an extra 60 days deferment so that he could train the next person in his purchasing duties.

On 30 September 1942, Lyle reported at Syracuse, NY into what was then the Army Air Corp. As a child, he always dreamt of airplanes. He was an avid model maker and knows every plane and its attributes. Because of his special training in Chicago, he was quickly assigned as an Instrument Specialist 686. His job was to repair and refurbish the instrumentation in the airplanes at the various bases they moved to. He also inspected and performed minor maintenance on radial & inline engines. He was assigned to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Airdrome Squadron under the command of Lt. C. G. Critzman.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Airdrome Squadron spent three months from February 3, 1943 to April 28, 1943 at Alamagordo, New Mexico. Then, another train ride on the Southern Pacific to Camp Stoneman, in Pittsburgh, California, a camp designed to house and process soldiers being sent to the Pacific theatre in World War II and again in the Korean Conflict. The rail lines came directly into the camp which was located northeast of San Francisco on the bay. Soon, he joined several thousand corpsmen on the Queen Mary leaving in early May 1943 bound for Australia. They arrived in Sydney, May 21, 1943 and were stationed for two months. Their next port would be Townsville, Australia for a just a few days. Then Milne Bay, New Guinea for 4 days, and the next hop to Kiriwina, New Guinea from August 12, 1943 to January 7, 1944. Another station in Lae, New Guinea would last until November 7, 1944. One of two campaigns he participated in was in New Guinea on Aug 11, 1944. The second was in Leyte, Philippines, November 19, 1944.

The ship then moved through the Pacific to Leyte, Philippines. They arrived in mid-November 1944 and stayed through Christmas. The next stop would be in Sama, Philippines. Here, he managed to become ill in with yellow jaundice and he tells the story that he ended up in the hospital and had to fly to Korea to catch up with his unit after his release! The long journeys on the ship afforded him another opportunity when the captain discovered he had a skill at watch repair. He was set up with a desk in the ship's office area to repair the crew's watches when needed. According to his record book, there were quite a few...he charged between \$1.00 and \$3.00 for most repairs. He would write home to his father asking for various tools, or repair parts and Andrew would oblige. Lyle enjoyed being able to frequent the section of the ship that was not as hot and humid!

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Airdrome Squadron was assigned to an airbase in Kimpo, Korea under the command of 1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Perry Benson in 1945. Lyle remembers it as out in the middle of nowhere and with only a few buildings that the troop had to retrofit to meet their needs. This base was used again in the Korean Conflict. They were at the Kimpo Aerodrome for a few months. The next port was a short visit to Okinawa, Japan on the USS Gen. William H. Gordon. It was on this ship that he crossed the International Date Line, the 180<sup>th</sup> Meridian on November 11, 1945. The certificate of the Domain of the Golden Dragon attests to that event. I believe this was a tradition carried out on ships during Pacific tours in WWII.

Lyle was honorably discharged November 29, 1945, at Fort Dix, in Burlington, New Jersey. It was most probably a long train ride back home, from a pacific port, perhaps San Francisco....but we have not determined where that port was.

After returning to Dunkirk, he reunited with the girl he promised to come back home to, Alice Bennett Barnhart. He had a job at the Darling Jewelry Store on Central Avenue, in Dunkirk. They were married on the first day of spring 21 Mar 1946 at 7:30 p.m. at the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, New York. Dr. Walter Vail Watson officiated. Their honeymoon was a trip to Chicago, returning on Apr 15<sup>th</sup> 1946 to live in Dunkirk. They had met at a church camp, washing dishes together. That would be a task that they would share throughout the many years of their marriage. I remember them many times working at the sink together after a family meal.

Their marriage announcement in the newspaper said they were going to be living in Dunkirk, but Lyle remembers one of their first rental houses was directly across the street from the church where they were married, in Buffalo. He stated that it was a duplex where the landlord lived upstairs and had complete control of the heater thermostat! They did not stay there for very long.... He did mention that they lived with the Barnhart's for a brief time on Hoyt St. There is a photo of Alice hanging the laundry on the line out back in the backyard. After a time, they moved into a duplex they purchased on 50 Delaney Ave. in Buffalo, New York. Bruce was born there on February 8, 1950, and Roger was born there on January 9, 1953. Lyle said he did well when he sold that home.

I have found telephone directories that show Lyle is a watchmaker in 1950 living at the Delaney Ave. address. In 1951 & 1953 he was a Laboratory Technician while living there. In 1951 Lyle worked for Bell Aircraft. A startup company, Glowmeter Corp. came calling and he worked as a technician and rep. This company developed a new concept in instrumentation that incorporated optics to remotely project the dial readings of gages used in military and commercial applications. The idea as not accepted by the industry or military at the time, and the company folded in October 1953. He returned to Bell Aircraft as an engineer until December 1958.

The Campbell's second home was purchased in 1954, at 699 Glenalby Road in Tonawanda, New York in an area of new home construction. They added custom touches to this house including a separate garage in the back. The county fair that year had a display of home improvements,

and they purchased a St. Charles prefab yellow enameled kitchen. Dad saved the original plans and the bill of sale for \$1,886.00! It came complete with all the accessories including the bread box which is on the kitchen counter in a photo of Alice in her kitchen. An ad in the newspaper dated January 24, 1959; states it was a "2 floor plan, large 3 bedrooms, dining room, 1 ½ bath, a beautiful large custom built kitchen, closets galore. Owner has been transferred and has reduced price for quick sale." Roger remembers the Henry J and the car accident mom and the boys had when they were in Buffalo alone, while Dad was working at his new job!

The new job was located in Denver, Colorado. Lyle found a procurement position at Martin Marietta Corp. He moved ahead of the family in January 1959 until the house sold. The family followed Lyle in October 1959 with the acquisition of a new home in the Cherry Knowles subdivision on Cook St. The brick home on the corner lot would be theirs for another 3 years. A transfer within the Martin Corp. would come in June 1962 to Tucson, AZ. One year in Tucson on Third St. for the Campbell family before they made their final move to Southern California in August 1963. They settled in Orange County.

Lyle would work for North American for a year, and then with Douglas Aircraft Company until the downturn in the 70's. He would join Hughes Aircraft in 1979 after a few years working in the jewelry trade at B.D. Howe's Jewelers in Los Angeles and Stedman's Jewelers in Fullerton. He would get back to aerospace and eventually retire from Northrup in July of 1990. During his aerospace career, a period of almost 30 years, Lyle was part of the various teams that developed the Titan 1 & 11 missiles, the Apollo mission, DC-9 and DC-10's, the Saturn IV and V, Spartan and the Stealth Bomber program.

Through all of these years Lyle was keen on keeping updated in the field of Horology; the repair of all types of automatic, chronographic, digital, battery operated and solar time pieces. It served as a secondary profession which got him through the downturn in the aerospace industry.

The Campbell's were faithful church members throughout their lives, and Lyle served as deacon, Sunday school teacher and bible study leader as well as choir member. His bass vocals were always a welcome sound in the choir. Various Presbyterian and Methodist churches were their preference as well as the occasional Easter Service at Red Rocks in Colorado or the Air Force Academy chapel. Sundays after church were family days that found them touring the various new tract home models that were so prevalent in the 1960's. Roger thinks the designer aspect in him was born on these Sunday excursions.

In 2002 Alice and Lyle moved to Sandpoint, Idaho where care was able to be provided for Alice as she had developed advanced Alzheimer disease. She passed away July 24, 2004 after living with the effects of Alzheimer's for almost 8 years. Lyle was her sole caregiver for the six years prior. Alice's younger sister, Grace, passed away in 2007 from the same disease.

Lyle has been living in Sandpoint since 2002 and likens it to his boyhood home in Dunkirk. The tree lined neighborhoods and older style homes reminded him of his youth. I think the plentiful

railroads we have here were also a reminder, as they were a large presence in Dunkirk, and Buffalo. Lyle remains a member of the Sandpoint Presbyterian Church, attending regularly on Sunday's. At his home in Luther Park, he is a friend to many and a force to be reckoned with in a swift game of Bingo!

One hobby of Lyle's for many years was photography. We are blessed with literally thousands of slides from the 1950's thru the 1980's of the family vacations, parties, weddings, holidays and graduations. A purchase of a Kodak slide projector from a local pawn shop (I got lucky!) enables us to view some of those memories. A dvd has been made of many 50's and 60's photos. A winter project may need to be attempted for the latter slides.

I have not told Babe, Calvin and Drew's story. It would be rich with an Air Force career full of travel and experiences. I am hoping that one day we can talk together and write their chapter.

This story will now need to move on to the next generation of Campbell progeny. Bruce has two children, Amber and Brandon who are married with children. Roger has three children, Brian, Adam and his wife and children, and Scott, to add to the family tree. The rest of the story can be told by them....and it is because of them, that I persevered to study the history of our Campbell beginnings. As you read this, I hope you will make corrections or add a story of your own. This is written by a willing yet untrained writer. Make this your own history!



The photo on the left was a gift from Stuart and Eunice Damon. Thank you! Estella and Andrew with new baby Calvin circa winter 1927. Calvin was born October 6. Lyle would have been age six.



# Andrew R. Campbell, USMC, Receives Purple Heart—60 Years Late

By M. LOUISE RATKOSKI

Andrew R. Campbell, 632 Swan St., Dunkirk, recently received the Purple Heart and an accompanying certificate for injuries received on Nov. 1, 1918 during a Meuse-Argonne offensive. The medal arrived 60 years late but, according to the recipient, "I didn't think too much about it. I figured they'd send it when they got around to it."

"They" got around to it only after "they" were prodded by Robert Hurley of the Veterans Service Office in Dunkirk. Mr. Campbell visited the county offices on Lucas Avenue, Dunkirk "to get my auto license. Then I stopped in to see Bob and mentioned about my medal. He told me he would do something about it and, by golly, he did. Two weeks later, these arrived in the mail."

A retired Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. worker, Mr. Campbell now is 84 years old. "I remember the day I earned this very clearly," he said standing in the living room of his well-kept home. "An artillery shell went right under me sending me straight up into the air. I remember I tried to land on my feet, but it shook me up and I felt like someone or something grabbed me by the shoulders and pulled me to the ground. I don't know how long I laid in the hole, but I crawled out and made my way to the hospital tent. I think I was more concerned about my gun, a French automatic machine gun which had a clip with 36 special shells."

At the hospital tent, Mr. Campbell saw others being brought in for treatment and told those in charge, "I'm going back to the front." And he did join his buddies in the Third Battalion-Sixth Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, but only for a short time. "The blood began running down under my jacket sleeve and they told me I had to go back to the hospital. I did, and I stayed there until January or February."

## Trained At Parris Island

Born Nov. 12, 1893 in Oneida, Pa., Mr. Campbell is the son of the late William L. and Mary Davidson Campbell, who later moved to Dunkirk. He joined the military on Sept. 24, 1917 and was trained at Parris Island, S.C. From Aug. 18, 1918 until July 14, 1919 he fought with the American Expeditionary Forces, being wounded twice before the shelling earning him the Purple Heart. "I still have the shrapnel in my arm," he explained holding his right arm." Pvt. Campbell was discharged July 26, 1919 at Quantico, Va., where he received \$87.50 to pay his fare back to Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two sons, Lyle M. Campbell, Anaheim, Calif., and Dr. Calvin H. Campbell in Seattle, Wash., both of whom served with the U.S. Air Force. The family also includes three grandsons and one grand-niece.

## A Religious Man

Since his retirement, Mr. Campbell keeps busy caring for Mrs. Campbell, who suffered a stroke, also keeping up their home and garden. An active member of the Dunkirk-Fredonia Camp of (Jeons, International, he has been associated with the camp for 26 years, 13 of those years as secretary. "The Lord has been very good to us," said the man who reads the Bible twice daily.

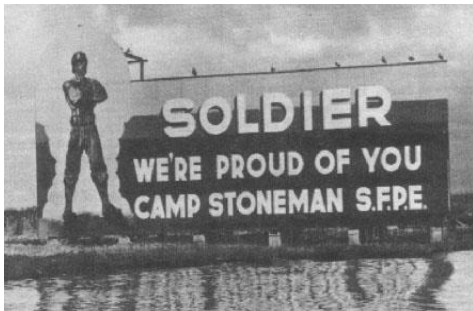
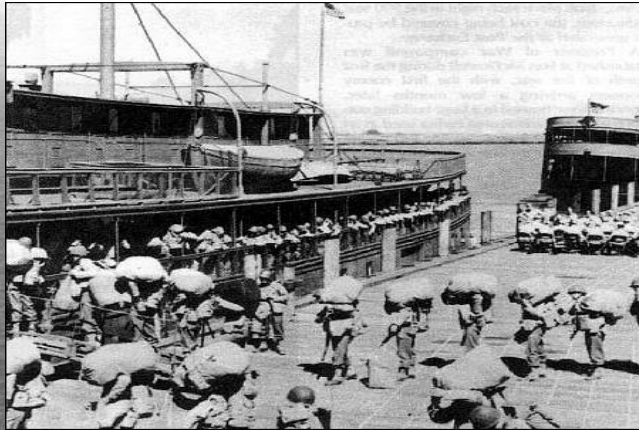
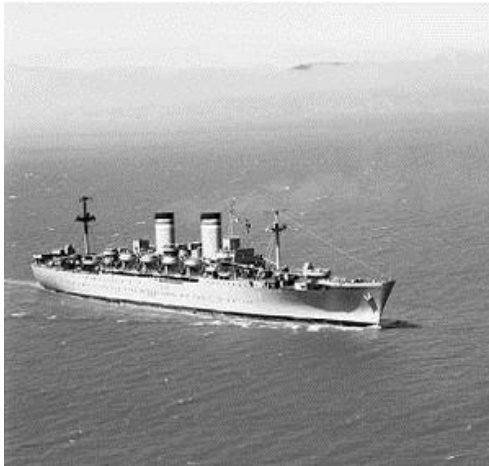
The Purple Heart, symbolic of his service to his country, means a great deal to Mr. Campbell. "I'm very happy I have it," he stated opening the purple case holding the precious award." Pvt. Andrew R. Campbell USMC — wounded in action Nov. 1, 1918 — Purple Heart issued March 24, 1978 by Gen. Louis H. Wilson, commandant of the Marine Corps.

One way to prevent taking too much of any medication is to ask the druggist to put your potion in one of those kid-proof safety bottles, which are adult-impossible.



PURPLE HEART RECIPIENT, Andrew R. Campbell.— (OBSERVER Photo).





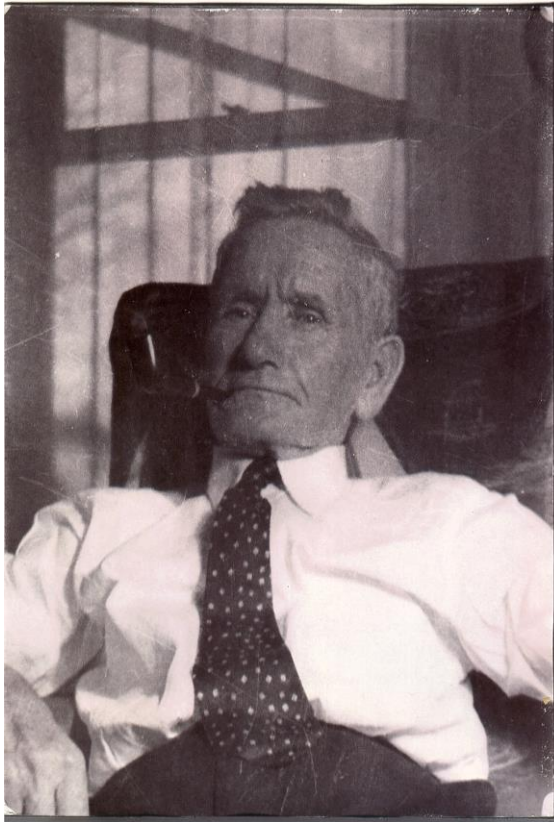
Three of these are not actual pictures from Lyle's collection but shots I found on the internet of Camp Stoneman and the USS General William H. Gordon, the ship Lyle traveled home on in WWII . Another photo is of the transport boats to the Queen Mary the men would embark on. Of course this is Lyle's service picture in 1943 and when he returned from Chicago School in 1942 with Andrew and Calvin.



Lyle and Alice Barnhart Wedding Day, 21 Mar 1946



Campbell 4 generations: Andrew, William Lowe, Lyle, Bruce 1950



William Lowe Campbell and Mary Ellen Davidson Campbell taken by David Arthur Campbell

This photo was a gift from Christine Mae Campbell, thank you!!!



Mary, David A., William Lowe , Elizabeth, Heather. David Campbell family.

See Estella in the door of the house?