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**Message from the President
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**

I've been busy working on the presentation that I will be giving at our next AIGS meeting on the subject of non-population census schedules. One schedule that I will be talking about is the Mortality Schedule, taken in conjunction with the population schedules at decades 1850 through 1900. Enumerators were tasked with identifying all persons who had died within the prior 12 months of the census-taking date. Not all schedules have survived; in fact, congress ordered that the 1900 mortality schedules be destroyed and the 1890 mortality schedules were destroyed, along with the population schedules, due to fire and water damage. But Mortality Schedules for 1850 through 1880 (and some special 1885 state census data) are out there. Some are on-line; others can be found at the Family History Library, NARA, the DAR Library, and various State Archives and Historical Societies.

As I was gathering examples for my presentation, coincidentally, Dick Eastman published an article in his on-line newsletter titled "Using the US Federal Census Mortality Schedules." His article urges genealogists to use these schedules and he presented a most interesting example of just how useful the information can be. I will summarize his example here. For many years, Dick Eastman had suspected that a particular Massachusetts man was his great-great-grandfather, but he had not been able to prove it - even though circumstantial evidence was very strong. His name, location, number of children, etc. were right, matching data published in a family history. He had also discovered that this particular man had been a Revolutionary War soldier, which made the prospect of this man being his great-great grandfather even more exciting. He traced this man in every census record from 1790 through 1840, but he did not appear in the 1850 population census.

Finally, his research took him to the 1850 Mortality Schedules, and there he was - his name, age, color, widowed or not, place of birth, month of death, occupation, and cause of death. The 1850 Mortality Schedule proved "beyond a shadow of a doubt" that this man WAS NOT his ancestor. The birthplace didn't seem right and the death date listed in the schedule led Dick to an obituary for the man which listed family members who survived him. These people were not Dick's family. All in all, Dick counts this as one of his "success stories". He doesn't have to spend anymore of his time researching this man. It's always good when we eliminate possibilities and we can focus on other potential candidates. Thank you, Dick Eastman, for this lesson. By the way, if you have not yet signed up for Eastman's On-Line Newsletter (FREE Standard Edition), read all about it at <http://blog.eogn.com/>.

**Wishing you success in your family history search,
Marie Santry**

A Story of TWO Neil Campbell's The Warrior and The Wanderer PART 2 - THE WANDERER

By Gus Reinwald - AIGS Board Member

It was during his father's service with the British East India Company that Neil Campbell was born at Allahabad, India in 1835, and so, the young Neil didn't have the typical early Scottish childhood.

But in 1842, at age 6, he moved with his family back to Scotland and lived in Rothesay on the Isle of Bute. When Neil was 12 years old his father died and his mother moved the family to Edinburgh.

Neil attended United College at St. Andrews, a school for young men, and received a well-rounded education speaking both English and Gaelic.

On 26 July 1854, Neil begins to write his diary at the age of 18, the day he left Scotland for Canada. He sailed on the ship *Glencairn*, arriving in Montreal in September and started work at the Commercial Bank of Canada. In Montreal, Neil moved his residence three times and in 1856 was appointed to assistant-teller and transferred to Toronto. He stayed there until August 1858 when he returned to Montreal, having been promoted to teller.

In November he changed his quarters again and, obtaining a leave of absence, took a trip

“Whether I shall master this restlessness, or it master me, the future will show. I do not believe there is a more changeable, or a more restless youngster on the face of the earth than I am.”

**FROM NEIL CAMPBELL'S
DIARY ON HIS
21ST BIRTHDAY.**



**Neil Campbell
January 1863**

home to Scotland. It was a very cold January 1859 when Neil left Montreal, traveled across the St. Lawrence River by sleigh and down to Rouses Point, NY where he boarded a train to New York City. Neil sailed on the ship *Glasgow*, passing the Tory Island lighthouse in Ireland and up the Clyde to Glasgow, arriving in February.

While in Scotland he went to Edinburgh to see his mother, over to Castletown, Ireland to visit friends, and then to Blackhall near the Scottish East Coast. In March, he reversed his journey, sailing on the steamer *City of Baltimore* and arrived back in Montreal in April.

Three years earlier Neil wrote about attending a dance, “Miss Whitman was there, & as fresh as paint” and “I was tickled with the recollection of the merry laughing face of a certain young lady, with bright blue eyes, flaxen hair & rather a mischievous smile, formed by the prettiest little cherry lips in the world.”

On 19 September 1859, Neil married Margaret Whitman in Lacolle, Quebec and a year later started farming while living at the Whitman's house in Lacolle. During this time the couple had a daughter and a son.

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In 1863, Neil dropped the farm and for the next two years worked at the Commercial Bank in which time he and Margaret had two more children, a daughter who only lived for 6 weeks, and a son born on Christmas day.

In 1866, Neil quit the Bank and for the next 5 years wandered westward. He went to Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and spent two years in Omaha and on the western plains where he did some Indian fighting. Then he ventured back to Chicago and Grand Rapids, MI and into Canada. It is not known if any of his family was with him during these travels, but in 1871 the Canadian census lists Neil, Margaret and the children living at the Whitman farm in Lacolle with Margaret's parents.

Shortly thereafter I am sure that Neil left his Canadian family because during the 1870's he lived between Ogdensburg, Oswego and Syracuse, NY. He taught school and was counted in the 1875 NY State census at Nanticoke, Broom County, with "no particular home", married, schoolteacher, but no other family was listed. Later in that year, Neil Campbell declared an oath to become a citizen of the United States. He also taught in Troupsburg, Steuben County, NY.

I don't know if Neil and Margaret were divorced, but in March of 1880 Neil married Emma Janet Hendrickson at Greenwood, Steuben Co, NY in the presence of a Minister and the minister's family.



**SECOND MARRIAGE
Neil Campbell &
Emma Janet Hendrickson
March 1880**

Neil was 44 and Emma was 16, probably one of his students. They took up residence in Steuben County and then moved to Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa. Later in 1881, Neil purchased a 50-acre farm near Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, NY to raise poultry.

During this time, Emma gave birth to three healthy daughters. In 1884, the farm business went up in smoke when the barn burned and Neil decided to sell and move to Buffalo, NY.

There Neil bought a bottling business, sold it a year later and moved his family into a new residence. Over the next few years, Neil moved his family three times working as a bookkeeper for four different companies. His

last job was night watchman at an asphalt company.

One of the last entries in Neil's diary was in 1889 where he wrote "Well my journal, it seems to me you are getting old. When I took up my pen to mark on your first page, how hopeful and bright all appeared, all things a rose color.

But with advancing years, a more sober shade began to pervade life's landscape, and things gradually assumed a more realistic coloring". Neil's last entry was in October of 1889, where he talked about his "three little tots" and his wife Emma. The wandering ended in Buffalo on 15 December 1890 when Neil died.

Margaret Whitman Campbell moved to Ransom County ND and lived with her daughter and son-in-law, she was listed in the 1920 census as 83 and widowed. The two sons of Neil and Margaret were also living there.

Emma Hendrickson Campbell remarried two years after Neil's death and lived in Tioga County PA near her three daughters and their families. She died in 1923.

Neil Campbell and Emma Janet Hendrickson are the great grandparents of Gus Reinwald

NEW AIGS BOOKS
Available at Fernandina Beach Library

AIGS Purchases:

MOSS, BOBBY GILMER, **Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution.**

DAVIS, ROBERT SCOTT, JR., **A Researcher's Library of Georgia History, Genealogy, and Record Sources, Vol. I.**

DAVIS, ROBERT SCOTT, JR., **A Researcher's Library of Georgia History, Genealogy, and Record Sources, Vol. II.**

SIMPSON, R. W., **History of Old Pendleton District with A Genealogy of the Leading Families of the District.**

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL PRESS, INC, **Revolutionary War Soldiers of Western North Carolina (Burke County), Vol. II.**

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MANN, JEAN DIXON, **Family Legacy: The Last Spanish Land Grant in Florida. The Descendants of Domingo Fernandez and Mary Mattair, *donated by Jean Mann.***

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The Amelia Island Genealogical Society

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